

CHAPTER 25 LANDING PERFORMANCE

25.01 Purpose

For subregulation 91.800 (2), this Chapter prescribes requirements relating to landing performance for a flight of an aircraft.

25.02 Landing performance for aeroplanes

- (1) The pilot in command of an aeroplane during approach and landing must ensure that, from the time the aeroplane descends below the minimum height for the flight in accordance with regulation 91.265, 91.267, 91.277 or 91.305 (as applicable), the aeroplane has the performance to clear all obstacles by a safe margin.
- (2) For subsection (1), the pilot in command must determine the performance of the aeroplane from any 1 of the following:
 - (a) the AFM;
 - (b) the manufacturer's data manual (if any);
 - (c) other data approved under Part 21 of CASR for the purpose.
- (3) For subsection (2), the pilot in command must take the following into account:
 - (a) the landing distance available;
 - (ab) the type of runway surface, and the runway surface condition, if available;
 - (b) the pressure altitude and temperature;
 - (c) the gradient of the runway in the direction of the landing;
 - (d) the wind direction, speed and characteristics;
 - (e) the landing weather forecast;
 - (f) the obstacles in the approach flight path and missed approach flight path.

25.03 Landing performance rotorcraft — general

- (1) The pilot in command of a rotorcraft during approach and landing must ensure that, from the time the rotorcraft descends below the minimum height for the flight in accordance with regulation 91.265, 91.267, 91.277 or 91.305 (as applicable), the rotorcraft has the performance to clear all obstacles by a safe margin.
- (2) For subsection (1), the pilot in command must determine the performance of the rotorcraft from any 1 of the following:
 - (a) the AFM;
 - (b) the manufacturer's data manual (if any);
 - (c) other data approved under Part 21 of CASR for the purpose.
- (3) For subsection (2), the pilot in command must take the following into account:
 - (a) the FATO distance available;
 - (b) the adequacy of the size of the planned destination aerodromes and any alternate aerodromes;
 - (c) the pressure altitude and temperature;
 - (d) the gradient of the approach and any missed approach;
 - (e) either:
 - (i) the wind direction, speed and characteristics — if known; or
 - (ii) zero wind — if the matters mentioned in subparagraph (i) are unknown;
 - (f) the en route and destination weather forecast;