



# AERONAUTICAL CIRCULAR CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY – MACAO, CHINA

### **SUBJECT:**

# Mandatory Occurrence Reporting Scheme

### **EFFECTIVE DATE:**

01 July 2013

# CANCELLATION:

This AC supersedes AC no. AC/GEN/003 R01 dated 14 March 2011.

# **GENERAL:**

Paragraph 88 of the Air Navigation Regulation of Macao (ANRM) approved by the Executive Order 8/2011 specifies the provision under which a person(s) shall made a report to the Civil Aviation Authority (AACM) of any reportable occurrence. The President of AACM, in exercise of his power under Article 35 of the Statutes of AACM approved by the Decree-Law 10/91/M and Paragraph 89 of the ANRM establishes this AC to define in detail the AACM Mandatory Occurrence Reporting (MOR) Scheme and provide guidance to those who are involved in its operation.

# 1 Introduction

The objectives of the AACM MOR Scheme are as follows:

- (a) To ensure that the AACM is advised of hazardous or potentially hazardous incidents and defects (hereafter referred to as occurrences);
- (b) To enable knowledge of these occurrences to be disseminated so that other persons and organisations may learn from them;
- (c) To enable an assessment to be made by those concerned (whether inside or outside the AACM) of the safety implications of each occurrence, both in itself and in relation to previous similar occurrences, so that they may take or initiate any necessary action.

The overall objective of the AACM in operating occurrence reporting is to use the reported information to improve the level of flight safety and not to attribute blame. All

the information contained in organization's Internal Occurrence Reporting Systems (IORS) and the AACM MOR scheme are applicable to the requirements and basic principles of the processing and protection of aviation safety information defined under the Law no. 2/2013 *Civil Aviation Accident and Incident Investigation and Aviation Safety Information Protection Law* and protective measures defined under Aeronautical Circular no. AC/GEN/010 *Safety Information Protection*.

### 2 Applicability

- 2.1 The scope of the AACM MOR Scheme includes all reportable occurrences (see 2.2 below) involving:
  - (a) any aircraft registered in Macao Special Administrative Region (SAR);
  - (b) any aircraft operating under the jurisdiction of a Macao SAR operator (e.g. leased aircraft); and
  - (c) organisations providing a service or facility for aircraft operating in the Macao SAR or Macao SAR Air Traffic Zone (ATZ) regardless of the nationality of the aircraft involved.
- 2.2 "Reportable Occurrence" means:
  - (a) any incident relating to an aircraft or any defect in or malfunctioning of an aircraft or any part or equipment of an aircraft, being an incident, malfunctioning or defect endangering, or which if not corrected would endanger, the aircraft, its occupants, or any other person;
  - (b) any defect in or malfunctioning of any facility on the ground, used or intended to be used for purposes of or in connection with the operation of an aircraft, being a defect or malfunctioning endangering, or which if not corrected would endanger, the aircraft or its occupants; and
  - (c) any incident relating to a violation of any regulation or procedures of any country or territory in which such an aircraft operates;

Provided that any accident notified to the AACM shall not constitute a reportable occurrence for the purposes of this document.

2.3 A report should also be submitted on any occurrence, which involves, for example, a defective condition, unsatisfactory behaviour or procedure, which did not immediately endanger the aircraft, but which if allowed to continue uncorrected or which, if repeated in different, but likely, circumstances, would create a hazard.

Note 1: A list of reportable occurrences can be found in Appendix 2.

### 3 Report Responsibility

3.1 The following categories of persons or organisations are required to report:

- (a) operator, owner and pilot in command of those aircraft stated in Paragraph 2.1(a) and (b);
- (b) those concerned with the designing, manufacturing repairing, maintaining and overhauling of such aircraft, or any part or item of equipment intended for use on such an aircraft;
- (c) those who sign Certificates of Maintenance Review and Release to Service for such aircraft, or any part or item of equipment; and
- (d) the directors of Macao International Airport or Macao Heliport (see Note 2). Note 2: The Airport/Heliport Director must report to the AACM any occurrence, even when there is no direct involvement with aircraft, with all the available details as complete as possible.
- 3.2 It should be understood that this paragraph defines those who have to report, anyone may in fact report should they consider it necessary.

### 4 **Reporting Procedure**

- 4.1 The AACM encourages the use of company reporting systems, with a responsible person(s) within the organisation being nominated to receive all reports from individuals and to establish which reports within the organisation meet the desired criteria for an occurrence report to the AACM. However, the company must tell the employee who made the report if his/her report has been passed on to the AACM or not. If not, and the employee is convinced that it should, he/she must have the right to insist that the report is passed to the AACM or to report it directly to the AACM himself/herself. Procedures to ensure that this right of the individual reporter is maintained must be incorporated into the organisation's reporting procedures and be clearly stated in the relevant instructions to staff.
- 4.2 In the case of occurrences arising from or relating to faults, malfunctions or defects that might cause adverse effects on the continuing airworthiness of the aircraft, the organisation which raises the occurrence report must pass a copy of the report to the appropriate type design holder and manufacturer(s) of the relevant products. Where a continuing airworthiness safety issue is associated with a modification, the organisation which raises the occurrence report must also pass a copy of the report to the organisation responsible for the design of the modification.
- 4.3 Individuals submitting an occurrence report directly to the AACM, in the interest of flight safety, are strongly advised to notify their employers, preferably by a copy of the report, unless confidentiality is considered essential. When appropriate, the employer in turn should then advise the type design holder or equipment manufacturer(s) of the products.
- 4.4 Reports must be dispatched within 72 hours of the event, unless exceptional circumstances prevent this. Nevertheless, when the circumstances of an

occurrence are judged to be particularly hazardous or urgent, the AACM expects to be advised of the essential details by the fastest possible means (e.g. telex/fax/telephone). This should be followed up within 72 hours by a full written report to the AACM with appropriate copies as per para 4.2 and 4.3 above. The AACM is dependent upon the judgment of those responsible for submitting reports to establish which occurrences are in this category.

- 4.5 Should the initial report be incomplete in respect of any item of information required, a further report containing this information must be made within 72 hours of the information becoming available.
- 4.6 Particularly in the case of technical failures or difficulties, the availability of photographs and/or damaged parts will greatly facilitate the subsequent investigation. Prompt advice to the AACM on the results of investigations and the actions taken to control the situation will minimise or may render unnecessary AACM's direct involvement in the investigation activity.
- 4.7 A manufacturer or maintenance organisation of aircraft, components or equipment is not expected to report to the AACM, as a matter of routine, those occurrences involving products which have been reported to it by an operator/individual, if the operator/individual has already reported the occurrence to the AACM. The primary duty for reporting in such cases will rest with the operator/individual. Manufacturers, etc. should report any such occurrence which they think is reportable as per the guidance given above if they know that the operator concerned has not done so.
- 4.8 If any reporter considers that it is essential that his/her identity is not revealed, the report itself should be clearly annotated 'CONFIDENTIAL' and submitted directly to the President of AACM with the envelope marked as 'PERSONAL'. The request will be respected and the reporter will be contacted personally.

# 5 Reporting Forms

- 5.1 To facilitate consistent reporting, subsequent storage and analysis of data, Form AACM-AW-6 (see Appendix 1) should be used in mandatory occurrence reporting except the cases stated in 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4. However, organisations may wish to use a reporting form designed to meet their own requirements. In such cases the 'in house' document(s) should as far as possible follow the general format of the AACM-AW-6 and be approved by the AACM.
- 5.2 In case of proximity of two aircraft, by which one or both pilots involved feel endangered (AIRPROX) or in case of other serious problems which may endanger the flight (erroneous procedures and/or non-observance of procedures or failure of ground stations), the pilot(s) shall fill in the "Air Traffic Incident Report Form" in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Macao AIP.

- 5.3 In case of bird strike, a "Bird Strike Reporting Form" shall be filled in by the operator and/or relevant airport/heliport department in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Aeronautical Circular no. AC/AGA/004 *Bird Strike Reporting*. Submission of Form AACM-AW-6 "Occurrence Report" is required only when the bird strike resulted in significant damage to the aircraft or loss or malfunction of any essential service.
- 5.4 In the case of runway incursion, "Runway Incursion Reporting (Initial Report)" Form (see Appendix 3) shall be filled. Submission of Form AACM-AW-6 "Occurrence Report" for this particular event is no longer required.
- 5.5 Form AACM-AW-6 "Occurrence Report" and "Runway Incursion Reporting (Initial Report)" Form are available for download from the AACM website <u>www.aacm.gov.mo</u>.

### 6 Notification

6.1 Completed reporting form is to be addressed to:

The President Civil Aviation Authority Alameda Dr. Carlos D'Assumpção, 336-342, Centro Comercial Cheng Feng, 18º andar, Macau

6.2 In some cases – particularly overseas or emergency – the use of AFTN, fax, email or even telephone may be necessary to minimise delays in the transmission of occurrence information.

AACM Office	(853) 2851 1213
Emergency Hotline	(853) 6232 2999
(853) 2833 8089	
aacm@aacm.gov.mo	
VMMCYAYI	
	Emergency Hotline (853) 2833 8089 aacm@aacm.gov.mo

### 7 Investigation

7.1 Normally, if the root cause of the reportable occurrence has not been identified, the relevant organization(s) is required to conduct an investigation to the occurrence and provide AACM an investigation report within three months from the date of occurrence. If necessary, the AACM can request the relevant organisation(s) to submit a preliminary investigation report within one month from the date of occurrence. The organisation(s) shall take any immediate action(s) to detect and avoid similar case from happening again. A reportable

occurrence is considered closed by the AACM only if the root cause has been identified and the corrective and/or preventive actions taken are considered appropriate.

- 7.3 The AACM reserves the right to conduct an individual investigation to an incident (other than accident and serious incident stated in Paragraph 7.3). The decision of whether to conduct an investigation and how detailed the investigation is depending on the nature and significance of the incident.
- 7.3 According to Law no. 2/2013 and the Annex 13 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, the AACM shall institute an investigation into the circumstances of an accident and serious incident occurred in Macao SAR or within the airspace under Macao SAR jurisdiction. It is also stated in Article 8 no. 2 of Law no. 2/2013 that AACM can investigate an incident, if AACM considers that the investigation can facilitate collection of information and gain experience in regard to aviation safety. Therefore all information regarding occurrence received through the MOR Scheme will be passed to the Investigator in Charge (IIC) for investigation purpose according to Annex 13 standards and AACM Aeronautical Circular no. AC/GEN/002 *Rules Concerning Aeronautical Accidents and Incidents*.

### 8 Retention of Data from a Flight Data Recorder (FDR)

- 8.1 Following a serious incident, the operator(s) is/are required to retain the data from the flight data recorder (FDR) only if the data contained therein is considered useful for investigation. Examples of incidents for which data from FDR would be most useful are: significant excursion from the intended flight parameters; significant loss of control or control difficulties; unexpected loss of performance; and a genuine warning from the Ground Proximity Warning System (GPWS). However, more comprehensive recorders fitted to some aircraft are capable of providing valuable data on a wider range of occurrences and the AACM would expect to make judicious use of such information in relation to appropriate occurrences.
- 8.2 For this purpose, the AACM requests that operators retain the data from an FDR or other recorders which is relevant to a reportable occurrence for a period of 14 days from the date of the occurrence being reported to the AACM, or a longer period if the AACM so requests.
- 8.3 The AACM is dependent upon the judgment of those responsible for submitting reports to establish which occurrences require the retention of FDR data. It is equally incumbent upon the AACM to advise the reporting organisation as quickly as possible when it requires such data.

### 9 **Processing of Occurrence Reports**

- 9.1 After receiving of an occurrence report, the AACM has the following responsibilities:
  - Evaluation in order to identify those occurrences considered to require AACM involvement in follow-up and to direct these to the appropriate specialist division(s) within the AACM for action. Such reports are classified as 'Open'. All reports not requiring AACM follow-up are recorded as 'Closed' by the responsible division(s);
  - Coordinating, monitoring and progressing to satisfactory closure the AACM follow-up on an 'Open' occurrence;
  - Dissemination of occurrence information to those who need to know, and other authorities, such as the state of design authority;
  - Continuously monitoring all incoming data for significant hazards or potential hazards by using previously stored data when appropriate. Alerting corresponding AACM specialist divisions and others as necessary; and
    - Regular monitoring of stored data to identify hazards or potential hazards.
- 9.2 Occurrences Closed on Receipt by AACM In some occasions, occurrences reported to the AACM while meeting the criteria for a reportable occurrence, have been adequately dealt with by the reporting organisation. There is thus no justification for further investigation by the AACM although details of the occurrence and action taken do provide valuable information for dissemination and storage purposes. Reports judged to be in this category are 'Closed on Receipt' by the appropriate division, the principal justification for closure being that it is evident from the report that existing requirements, procedures, documentation, etc. coupled with the reporter's action have adequately controlled the identified hazard. When necessary, the responsible division will liaise with the reporter in making this decision.
- 9.3 The ability of the AACM to close an occurrence on receipt and thus avoid the need for further AACM investigation is therefore very much dependent upon the quality of the information provided in the report and specific information on the action taken by the reporting organisation to control the situation.

- END -

### Instructions on the Completion of the AACM-AW-6 Form

### 1. General

- 1.1 Wherever possible, reporters should complete all sections of the Form where the information requested is *relevant* to a specific occurrence; *relevance* is the important aspect and where any of the information requested is clearly not relevant it may be omitted, e.g. weather details when weather is not a factor.
- 1.2 The individual 'box' headings for all items of data are mostly self-explanatory, and the Form comprises a combination of blank boxes for entry of data and boxes listing a number of alternatives: the reporter should annotate the appropriate item.

### 2. Instructions for AACM-AW-6 Users

- 2.1 Spaces for 'Date received' and 'Occurrence No.' at the top of the Form are for AACM use only.
- 2.2 The Form is arranged such that types of occurrence are grouped under three categories:
  - Air Traffic Related;
  - Aerodrome & Facilities Related;
  - Flight Operations and Airworthiness Related.
- 2.3 Where occurrence reports are channeled to the AACM via an organisation, any relevant information which is not readily available to the person preparing the initial report should, wherever possible, be added by the person submitting the report on behalf of the organisation. Alternatively, where this is not possible within the required time scale, the outstanding information should be submitted as a supplementary report.
- 2.4 Evaluation and processing of reports are greatly simplified if the reports are typewritten or computer word processed, but it is appreciated that this may not always be possible; in this case the report should be completed in black ink.
- 2.5 Extended Range Twin Operations (ETOPS) or Reduced Vertical Separation Minima (RVSM) Operations. Operators holding approval for either type of operation should, when submitting any occurrence report on the aircraft type(s) subject to this approval, always complete the appropriate 'box(es)'provided. For those operators not using AACM-AW-6, prominently annotate all reports 'ETOPS' or 'RVSM' as required.
- 2.6 The following are brief notes against each block:
  - 2.6.1 **Aircraft Information** to be completed for all occurrences involving an aircraft. Provides basic identification data.
  - 2.6.2 **Flight and Weather Details** relates to in-flight occurrences only. Provides flight data in support of the description.
  - 2.6.3 The **Flight Phases** listed on the report are defined as follows:

- **Taxying**(a) From commencement of movement (including pushback) to<br/>start of take-off run
  - (b) From completion of landing run to terminal gate or point of stopping engines, whichever occurs later
- **Take-off**Start of take-off run to lift-off
- **Init Climb** Lift-off to a height of 1500 ft or aircraft 'clean-up' whichever occurs later
- **Climb** End of initial climb to top of climb
- **Cruise** Top of climb to top of descent including en-route climb or descent
- **Descent** Top of descent to a height of 1500 ft
- **Holding** Flying to a set procedure at a point which intentionally delays the aircraft, usually according to a set procedure at a 'fix'
- Approach A height of 1500 ft to threshold
- Landing Threshold to end of landing run
- **Circuit** Flying to a set pattern in the vicinity of an airfield with intention of landing
- Aerobatics Deliberate aerobatic manoeuvres, including spinning
- **Hover** Airborne and stationary
- 2.6.4 The **Nature of Flight** descriptions listed on the report are defined as follows:

**Sch Pax** One of a series of flights, in accordance with the provisions of an air services agreement, for the carriage of passengers and their baggage between the same two places and which together amount to a systematic service

- Non-SchPassenger flight which is not classified as scheduled passengerPaxflight
- SchOne of a series of flights, in accordance with the provisions of an<br/>air services agreement for the carriage of cargo between the same<br/>two places and which together amount to a systematic service
- **Non-Sch** Freight flight which is not classified as scheduled freight flight **Freight**

# Appendix 1

Survey	Aerial photographic or mapping survey
Pleasure	Commercial pleasure flying, e.g. sightseeing
Check/ Calibration	Check or calibration of ground-based navigation aids
Business	Carriage of company staff in aircraft owned or hired by a company
Club/Group	Flying, other than training, by members in a club or group aircraft
Private	Other than club/group flying or training
Positioning	Positioning without revenue load to /from point of departure/arrival of revenue flight
Ferry	Ferry for technical reasons without revenue load, e.g. 3-engine ferry to maintenance base
Test	Check of serviceability, issue or renewal of C of A, experimental or development flying
Training	Training course or examination for any standard of license or rating, type training, continuation training

### 2.6.5 **Description of Occurrence** – relates to all occurrences

- 2.6.5.1 This should be a clear and concise description of the occurrence, preferably starting with a brief title indicating the type of occurrence. The description should contain details of what happened or what was found; what immediate action was taken to contain the situation; any additional information, comments or recommendations which it is considered might assist subsequent assessment of the report and/or investigation.
- 2.6.5.2 Wherever possible the description should be supported by the results of subsequent investigation and details of any action taken by the reporter's organisation to avoid a recurrence.
- 2.6.6 **Maintenance/Engineering Details** relates to both in-flight and ground occurrences. Provides maintenance/engineering data in support of the description of the occurrence.
  - 2.6.6.1 In the case of reports submitted from a component manufacturer or overhaul/repair agency, the information in this block will provide the primary identification data for the occurrence. Nevertheless, if any of the information contained in paragraph 2.6.1, 2.6.2, 2.6.3, 2.6.4 is available and is relevant it should also be provided.

- 2.6.6.2 Aircraft or component times should be quoted in the units most relevant to the occurrence or to the component function, e.g. flying hours/cycles/landings, or a combination of each. Provision is made for total times and times since overhaul, repair or inspection.
- 2.6.6.3 Any published information or control procedures should be provided for the identification of the existence of any such information or procedures (e.g. mandatory inspections, Airworthiness Directive, crew drills, etc.) issued for the purposes of controlling or avoiding such or similar occurrences. When such information or procedures exist, the appropriate reference numbers and the compliance status of the aircraft, equipment, facility or organisation should be quoted as they are important both in terms of assessing the occurrence and disseminating the details to others.
- 2.6.6.4 Annotation of the 'Manufacturer Advised' box is an important aspect of any occurrence report relating to a specific aircraft type or any item of aircraft equipment. Wherever possible such information should be provided as this can significantly reduce any requirements for follow-up activity.
- 2.6.7 **Non-Technical Details** relevant to all occurrences
  - 2.6.7.1 Provision is made in the form for important non-technical information such as identification of the reporter and whether the report is mandatory or voluntary.
  - 2.6.7.2 If the reporter wishes to be contacted privately, such intention as well as the relevant address and telephone number should be mentioned in the report.

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Appendix 1

Description of Occurrence (Continued)

Form AACM-AW-6, Issue 4

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### **Occurrences Required to be Reported**

### **1. Introduction**

The objectives of occurrence reporting and the formal definition of a reportable occurrence are contained in the legislation and further amplified in this document.

The Occurrence Reporting System is an essential part of the AACM's monitoring function; it is complementary to the normal day to day procedures and 'control' systems (e.g. AOC, company approvals, etc.) and is not intended to duplicate or supersede any of them. The Occurrence Reporting System aims to identify those occurrences where the routine control procedures have failed. To achieve this objective, the criteria for a reportable occurrence need to be set (in terms of the effects on safety) above the normal day to day defects and minor incidents.

Those occurrences which must always be reported, (e.g. fires, uncontained engine failures, critically low fuel states, close proximity between aircraft, etc.) can easily be listed but it is impossible to define precisely every significant hazard which requires reporting. What is judged to be reportable on one class of aircraft may not be so on another and the absence or presence of a single factor, human or technical, can transform a minor occurrence into a significant hazard or an accident. Judgment by the reporter of the degree of hazard or potential hazard involved is therefore essential in many cases.

Within the above constraints, this Appendix lists the types of occurrence which should normally be reported.

Guidance criteria in this form, and with the above qualifications, can on occasions be used to justify a report not being made when in fact it should have been. Practical and effective working of the Occurrence Reporting Scheme therefore requires a constructive approach and a will to make the system work on the part of all reporters and others involved.

### 2. Aircraft Flight Operations

The following should be reported:

- (a) Control of the Aircraft
  - Rejected take-off resulting from or producing a hazardous or potentially hazardous situation (e.g. at speeds close to or above V1);
  - Go around producing a hazardous or potentially hazardous situation;
  - Unintentional significant deviation from intended track or altitude (more than 300'), caused by a procedural, systems or equipment defect or human factor;
  - Descent below decision height/altitude or minimum descent height/altitude in instrument landing conditions;
  - Heavy landing a landing deemed to require a 'heavy landing check';
  - Unintentional contact with the ground, including touching down before the runway threshold;
  - Over-running the ends or sides of the defined runway or landing strip;
  - Significant inadvertent reduction in airspeed;
  - Loss of control from any cause;

- Approach to, landing on, lining up on or taking off from a wrong runway (see also "runway incursion" at paragraph 5(c)) or airfield;
- Occurrence of stall warning or a 'stick push' operation, other than for training purposes;
- Operation of any primary warning system associated with maneuvering of the aircraft e.g. configuration warning, stall warning (stick shake), stall protection (stick push), over speed warning, etc. unless:
  - a. The crew conclusively established that the indication was false at the time it occurred, or
  - b. The indication is confirmed as false immediately after landing;

Provided that in either case, the false warning did not result in difficulty or hazard arising from the crew response to the warning;

- GPWS 'warning' when :
  - a. The aircraft comes into closer proximity to the ground than had been planned or anticipated;
  - b. The warning is experienced in IMC or at night and is established as having been triggered by a high rate of descent (Mode 1);
  - c. The warning results from failure to select landing gear or land flap by the appropriate point on the approach (Mode 4);
  - d. Any difficulty or hazard arises or might have arisen as a result of crew response to the 'warning' e.g. possible reduced separation from other traffic. This could include warning of any Mode or Type i.e. genuine, nuisance or false;
- GPWS 'alert' when any difficulty or hazard arises or might have arisen as a result of crew response to the 'alert';
- Air Collision Advisory System (ACAS) Resolution Advisory (RA);
- Reversion to manual control of powered primary controls, other than for training or test purposes;
- Loss or malfunctioning of any rotorcraft AUTO stabiliser mode;
- Inadvertent incorrect operation of any controls which resulted in, or could have resulted in, a significant hazard;
- A hazard or potential hazard which arises as a consequence of any deliberate simulation of failure conditions for training, system checks or test purposes;
- In flight fuel quantity critically low or exhausted;
- Significant fuel imbalance;
- Incorrect setting of an SSR code;
- Incorrect setting of an altimeter sub-scale;
- Significant incorrect programming of navigation equipment;
- Flight at a level, or on a route, different from that allocated;

- Incorrect receipt or interpretation of RTF messages which resulted in or could have resulted in a significant hazard;
- A bomb threat;
- A hijack;
- Repetitive arising at an excessive frequency of a specific type of occurrence which in isolation would not be considered 'Reportable', e.g. a high frequency of:

Minor loading errors at a particular airfield,

GPWS nuisance warnings at a particular airfield.

- NOTE: In such cases it is expected that the reporter will submit a single occurrence report together with the supporting evidence of high frequency and/or rate when it is considered that such a situation has been reached. Further reports should be submitted if the situation remains unchanged.
- (b) Emergencies
  - The use in flight or on the ground of any emergency equipment or prescribed emergency procedures in order to deal with a situation;
  - The use of any non-standard procedure adopted by the flight crew to deal with an emergency;
  - The declaration of an emergency ('Mayday' or 'Pan');
  - An emergency, forced or precautionary landing;
  - Failure of any emergency equipment or procedures to perform satisfactorily including when being used for training or test purposes.
- (c) Crew Incapacitation
  - Incapacitation of any member of the flight deck operating crew, including that which occurs prior to departure if it is considered that it could have resulted in incapacitation after take-off;
  - Incapacitation of any member of the cabin crew which renders him/her unable to perform essential emergency duties.
  - NOTE : 'Incapacitation' includes fatigue resulting from flying and associated duties, if confirmed by a qualified medical practitioner.
- (d) Injury
  - Any significant injury to any person which directly results from the operation of the aircraft or its equipment but which is not considered to constitute a Reportable Accident.
- (e) Meteorology
  - A lightning strike which resulted in significant damage to the aircraft or loss or malfunction of any essential service;
  - A hail strike which resulted in significant damage to the aircraft or loss or malfunction of any essential service;

- Turbulence encounter an encounter resulting in injury to occupants or deemed to require a 'turbulence check' of the aircraft;
- Windshear encounter an encounter resulting in significant handling difficulties;
- Icing encounter resulting in handling difficulties, damage to the aircraft or loss or malfunction of any essential service;
- Any incident caused by transportation of dangerous goods.
- (f) Other Incidents
  - A bird strike which resulted in significant damage to the aircraft or loss or malfunction of any essential service;
  - Wake vortex encounter an encounter resulting in significant handling difficulties;

### 3. Aircraft and Equipment– Failures, Malfunctions & Defects

The following should be reported:

- (a) Structure
  - Any damage or deterioration (i.e. fractures, cracks, corrosion, delamination, disbanding, etc.) resulting from any cause to:
    - a. Primary structure or a principle structural element (as defined in the manufacturer's Repair Manual) where such damage or deterioration exceeds allowable limits specified in the Repair Manual and requires a repair or complete or partial replacement of the element;
    - b. Secondary structure which consequently has or may have endangered the aircraft;
  - Any damage or deterioration (as above) found as a result of compliance with an Airworthiness Directive or other mandatory instruction issued by a Regulatory Authority, when:
    - a. It is detected for the first time by each operator or organisation implementing compliance;
    - b. On any subsequent compliance where it exceeds the permissible limits quoted in the instruction and/or published repair/rectification procedures are not available. For example, a report is required if the condition found necessitates a request to the Design Authority or Regulatory Authority for an extension of limits and/or special repair/rectification schemes or procedures;
    - c. Separation from the aircraft in flight of any part of the aircraft.
- (b) Systems and Equipment
  - NOTE: For any occurrence involving a system or component which is monitored/protected by a warning and/or protection system (for example – fire detection/extinguishing) the occurrence report should always state whether such systems functioned properly.

### All aircraft types

- Fire or explosion;
- Smoke, toxic or noxious fumes in the aircraft which resulted in the use of emergency equipment or procedures;
- Uncontained failure or significant overspeed of any high speed rotating component ( for example : auxiliary power unit, air starter, air cycle machine, air turbine motor);
- Significant deviation of the aircraft from its intended flight path, attitude, airspeed or altitude resulting from system or equipment arising from the carriage of baggage or cargo;
- Failure, malfunction or defect of any system or equipment found as a result of compliance with an Airworthiness Directive or other mandatory instruction issued by a Regulatory Authority when:
  - a. It is detected for the first time by each operator or organisation implementing compliance;
  - b. On any subsequent compliance where the permissible limits or tolerances quoted in the instruction are exceeded and/or published rectification procedures are not available. For example, a report is required if the condition found necessitates a request to the Design Authority or Regulatory Authority for an extension of limits or tolerances and/or special rectification or procedures;
- Failures or defects to any part subject to a finite life or any rotorcraft 'critical items' (as defined in manufacturers manuals);
- Loss, significant malfunction or defect of any system, subsystem or set of equipment (for example: ATA 21 Air-conditioning, 22 Autoflight, 23 Communications, 24 Electrical Power, 26 Fire Protection, 27 Flight Control, 28 Fuel, 29 Hydraulic Power, 30 Ice Protection, 32 Landing Gear, 34 Navigation, 36 Pneumatics, 63 & 65 Rotor drives, 67 Rotor flight control) when:
  - a. It occurs at a critical phase or time relevant to the operation of that system; or
  - b. Relevant back-up systems, subsystems or equipment did not perform satisfactorily; or
  - c. Exceptional circumstances existed or unforeseen consequences arose; or
  - d. Standard operating procedures, drills, etc. could not be satisfactorily accomplished;
- Leakage of hydraulic fluids, oil or other fluids which resulted in a fire hazard or possible hazardous contamination of aircraft equipment or structure;
- Asymmetry of flaps, slats, spoilers, etc.;
- Limitation of movement, stiffness, poor or delayed response in the operation of primary flight control systems or their associated tab and lock systems;
- Significant interference with normal control of the aircraft or degradation of flying qualities;

- Inability to achieve the intended aircraft configuration for any flight phase (for example: landing gear and its doors, flaps, stabiliser, slats, etc.);
- Significant loss of braking action;
- Thermal runaway condition which involves overheating of battery and/or its associated charger;
- Leakage of fuel which resulted in major loss, fire hazard or significant contamination;
- Malfunction or defects of the fuel jettisoning system which resulted in inadvertent loss of significant quantity, fire hazard, hazardous contamination of aircraft equipment or inability to jettison fuel;
- Fuel system malfunctions or defects which had a significant effect on fuel supply and/or distribution;
- Operation of any primary warning system associated with aircraft systems or equipment unless:
  - a. The crew conclusively established that the indication was false at the time it occurred; or
  - b. The indication was confirmed as false immediately after landing;

Provided that in either case the false warning did not result in difficulty or hazard arising from the crew response to the warning;

- Malfunction or defect of any indication system when the possibility of significant misleading indications to the crew resulted;
- Failure of any emergency system or equipment, including all exit doors and lighting, to perform satisfactorily, including when being used for training or test purposes;
- Significant failures or defects of a propeller or rotor;
- Significant overspeed or inability, by normal procedures, to control speed or pitch of a propeller or rotor;
- Inability, by normal procedures, to feather or unfeather a propeller;

Aircraft types with single main systems, subsystems or sets of equipment (for example, as 'All Aircraft' above)

- Loss, significant malfunction or defect in any main system, subsystem or set of equipment;

Aircraft types with multiple independent main systems, subsystems or sets of equipment (for example, as per 'All Aircraft' above)

- Loss, significant malfunction or defect of more than one main system, subsystems or sets of equipment.
- (c) Engines and "APUs" (auxiliary power units) All aircraft types
  - Flameout, shutdown or malfunction of any engine.
  - Overspeed or inability to control the speed of any high-speed rotating component (for example: APU, air starter, air cycle machine, air turbine motor, propeller or rotor).

- Failure or malfunction of any part of an engine or powerplant resulting in any one or more of the following:
  - a. non-containment of components/debris;
  - b. uncontrolled internal or external fire, or hot gas breakout;
  - c. thrust in a direction different from that demanded by the pilot;
  - d. thrust-reversing system failing to operate or operating inadvertently;
  - e. inability to control power, thrust or revolutions per minute;
  - f. failure of the engine mount structure;
  - g. partial or complete loss of a major part of the powerplant;
  - h. dense visible fumes or concentrations of toxic products sufficient to incapacitate crew or passengers;
  - i. inability, by use of normal procedures, to shutdown an engine;
  - j. inability to restart a serviceable engine.
- An uncommanded thrust/power loss, change or oscillation which is classified as a "LOTC" (loss of thrust or power control):
  - a. for a single-engine aircraft; or
  - b. where it is considered excessive for the application; or
  - c. where this could affect more than one engine in a multi-engine aircraft, particularly in the case of a twin-engine aircraft; or
  - d. for a multi-engine aircraft where the same, or similar, engine type is used in an application where the event would be considered hazardous or critical.
  - e. Any defect in a life-controlled part causing its withdrawal before completion of its full life.
  - f. Defects of common origin which could cause an in-flight shut-down rate so high that there is the possibility of more than one engine being shut down on the same flight.
  - g. An engine limiter or control device failing to operate when required or operating inadvertently.
  - h. Exceedance of engine parameters.
  - i. "FOD" (foreign objects damage).

### (d) Propellers and transmission

- Failure or malfunction of any part of a propeller or powerplant resulting in any one or more of the following:
  - a. an overspeed of the propeller;
  - b. the development of excessive drag;
  - c. a thrust in the opposite direction to that commanded by the pilot;
  - d. a release of the propeller or any major portion of the propeller;

- e. a failure that results in excessive imbalance;
- f. the unintended movement of the propeller blades below the established minimum in-flight low-pitch position;
- g. an inability to feather the propeller;
- h. an inability to change propeller pitch;
- i. an uncommanded change in pitch;
- j. an uncontrollable torque or speed fluctuation;
- k. the release of low-energy parts.
- (e) Rotors and transmission
  - Damage or defect of main rotor gearbox/attachment which could lead to in-flight separation of the rotor assembly and/or malfunctions of the rotor control.
  - Damage to tail rotor, transmission and equivalent systems.
- (f) APUs
  - Shut down or failure when the APU is required to be available by operational requirements, e.g. ETOPS, "MEL" (minimum equipment list).
  - Inability to shut down the APU.
  - Overspeed.
  - Inability to start the APU when needed for operational reasons.
- (g) Human factors
  - Any incident where any feature or inadequacy of the aircraft design could have led to an error of use that could contribute to a hazardous or catastrophic effect.
- (h) Other occurrences
  - Any incident where any feature or inadequacy of the aircraft design could have led to an error of use that could contribute to a hazardous or catastrophic effect.
  - An occurrence not normally considered as reportable (e.g., furnishing and cabin equipment, water systems), where the circumstances resulted in endangering the aircraft or its occupants.
  - A fire, explosion, smoke or toxic or noxious fumes.
  - Any other event which could endanger the aircraft, or affect the safety of the occupants of the aircraft, or people or property in the vicinity of the aircraft or on the ground.
  - Failure or defect of passenger address system resulting in loss of, or inaudible, passenger address system.
  - Loss of pilot seat control during flight.
- (i) General
  - A malfunction, failure or defect to any system or component not normally considered as reportable (for example, furnishing and cabin equipment, water systems, items included in the Minimum Equipment List) where the

circumstances of the occurrence or its association with other occurrences resulted in endangering of the aircraft or its occupants;

- Possible endangering of the aircraft resulting from a high repetitive frequency of a type of occurrence which in isolation would not be reportable – unless the frequency is already being monitored under an approved maintenance programme;

NOTE: In such cases a single occurrence report together with supporting evidence of high frequency or rate is required.

- Incorrect assembly of parts or components of the aircraft where the condition was not found as a result of the inspection and test procedures required for that specific purpose;
- Any other malfunction, failure or defect which is considered to have endangered or might have endangered the operation of the aircraft.

### 4. Aircraft maintenance and repair

- Incorrect assembly of parts or components of the aircraft found during an inspection or test procedure not intended for that specific purpose.
- Hot bleed air leak resulting in structural damage.
- Any defect in a life-controlled part causing retirement before completion of its full life.
- Any damage or deterioration (e.g. fractures, cracks, corrosion, delamination, disbonding etc.) resulting from any cause (e.g. as flutter, loss of stiffness or structural failure) to:
  - a. a primary structure or a "PSE" (principal structure element) (as defined in the manufacturers' Repair Manual) where such damage or deterioration exceeds allowable limits specified in the Repair Manual and requires a repair or complete or partial replacement;
  - b. a secondary structure which consequently has or may have endangered the aircraft;
  - c. the engine, propeller or rotorcraft rotor system.
- Any failure, malfunction or defect of any system or equipment, or damage or deterioration thereof found as a result of compliance with an airworthiness directive or other mandatory instruction issued by a regulatory authority, when:
  - a. it is detected for the first time by the reporting organisation implementing compliance;
  - b. on any subsequent compliance, it exceeds the permissible limits quoted in the instruction and/or published repair/rectification procedures are not available.
- Failure of any emergency system or equipment, including all exit doors and lighting, to perform satisfactorily, including when being used for maintenance or test purposes.
- Non-compliance or significant errors in compliance with required maintenance procedures.
- Products, parts, appliances and materials of unknown or suspect origin.

- Misleading, incorrect or insufficient maintenance data or procedures that could lead to maintenance errors.
- Any failure, malfunction or defect of ground equipment used for testing or checking of aircraft systems and equipment when the required routine inspection and test procedures did not clearly identify the problem, where this results in a hazardous situation.

### 5. Ground Services, Facilities or Equipment

The following should be reported as indicated:

- (a) Air Traffic Control Services
  - Provision of significantly incorrect, inadequate or misleading information form any ground sources, eg ATC, ATIS Meteorological Services, maps, charts, manuals, etc;
  - Provision of less than prescribed terrain clearance;
  - Provision of incorrect altimeter setting;
  - Misidentification of aircraft by an ATCO providing radar service;
  - Incorrect transmission, receipt or interpretation of significant messages;
  - Separation between aircraft less than that prescribed for the situation;
  - Non compliance with prescribed approach or departure procedures or any ATC instruction;
  - Declaration of an emergency ('Mayday' or 'Pan') by an aircraft;
  - Unauthorised infringement of any form of regulated airspace;
  - Unauthorised or illegal RTF transmissions;
  - Declaration of windshear encounter by flight crew;
  - Declaration of an Air Collision Advisory System (ACAS) Resolution Advisory (RA) by flight crew;
  - Inability to provide ATC services or degradation of such services.
- (b) Navigation and Communications Equipment failures, malfunctions or defects
  - Total failure of navigation system or subsystem being used by an aircraft;
  - Total failure of communications system;
  - Total failure of radar system or subsystem;
  - Significant malfunction or deterioration of service;
  - Significant deficiency in maintenance;
  - Repetitive events of a specific type of occurrence which in isolation may not be considered reportable (eg excessive monitor alarms);
  - Provision of erroneous information in the absence of any alarms.
- (c) Airfields and Airfield Facilities
  - Failure or significant malfunction of airfield lighting system;

- Major damage or significant deterioration of surfaces of runways or aircraft maneuvering areas;
- Runways or aircraft maneuvering areas obstructed by aircraft, vehicles or foreign objects, resulting in a hazardous or potentially hazardous situation;
- Runway incursions cover any occurrence at an aerodrome involving the incorrect presence of an aircraft, vehicle or person on the protected area of a surface designed for the landing and take-off of aircraft. ("Runway Incursion Reporting (Initial Report)" Form at Appendix 3, instead of AACM-AW-6, should be used to report these incidents.)
- Errors or inadequacies in marking of obstructions or hazards on runway or aircraft maneuvering areas;
- Collision between a moving aircraft and any other aircraft, vehicle or other ground object;
- Aircraft departing from a paved surface which results in, or could have resulted in, a significant hazard;
- Jet or prop blast incidents resulting in significant damage or serious injury;
- Significant spillage of fuel on airfield ramps;
- A stationary aircraft damaged by vehicle or other ground service equipment.

### (d) Passengers/Baggage/Cargo

- Difficulty in controlling intoxicated, violent or armed passengers;
- Incorrect loading of passengers, baggage or cargo, likely to have a significant effect on aircraft weight and balance;
- Incorrect stowage of baggage or cargo likely in any way to hazard the aircraft, its equipment or occupants or to impede emergency evacuation (includes hand baggage);
- Inadequate storing of cargo containers or substantial items of cargo;
- Significant contamination of aircraft structure, systems or equipment arising from the carriage of baggage or cargo;
- Carriage or proposed carriage of dangerous goods or weapons and munitions of war in contravention of appropriate regulations;
- Incorrect labeling and packaging of dangerous goods;
- A stowaway(s).

### (e) Aircraft Ground Handling/Servicing

- Loading of incorrect fuel quantities likely to have a significant effect on aircraft endurance, performance, balance or structural strength;
- Loading of contaminated or incorrect type of fuel or other essential aircraft fluids (includes oxygen and potable water);
- Significant spillage of fuel;
- Failure, malfunction or defect of ground equipment used for test/check out of aircraft systems and equipment when the required routine inspection and test

procedures did not clearly identify the problem before safe operation of the aircraft could have been affected;

- Non-compliance or significant errors in compliance with required maintenance/servicing procedures.
- (f) Ground Staff Incapacitation
  - Impairment of any member of ground staff (eg Aircraft Maintenance Staff, Air Traffic Controllers, Airfield Support Staff, etc.) when as a result an aircraft was or could have been endangered.
- (g) Any other occurrence of any type considered to have endangered or which might have endangered the aircraft or its occupants.
  - NOTE: Although this Appendix lists the majority of occurrences which should be reported, it cannot be completely comprehensive and any other occurrences judged, by those involved, to meet the criteria should be reported.

# Appendix 3

# Instructions on the Completing of the Runway Incursion Reporting (Initial Report)

### Item

- A Indicate the date/time (in UTC) and conditions (day or night) of the runway incursion.
- B Provide details about the person submitting the report.
- C Provide the aerodrome designator as indicated in Location Indicators (Doc 7910).
- D Supply information regarding the runway condition at the time of the runway incursion, which affected the braking action of the aircraft.
- E Identify the aircraft, vehicles or persons involved in the runway incursion. More details should be provided in L.
- F Provide information on weather conditions such as wind, visibility, RVR, temperature, ceiling, cloud and additional information as required.
- G Provide information regarding evasive action taken by the aircraft, vehicles and/or person.
- H Provide information regarding the closest proximity or distance, horizontally and/or vertically, between both parties during the runway incursion or at the point at which both parties were aware of the situation and the aircraft was under control at taxi speed or less.
- I, J Provide information regarding communication difficulties and ATC memory lapses.
- K Describe the runway incursion, by providing the information requested. Attach additional pages as required.
- L Supply detailed information regarding the aircraft, vehicles and person involved in the runway incursion.
- M Indicate the date when the detailed investigation of the runway incursion will commence.

REGI	門特別行政區 AO ADMINISTRATIVA ESPECIAL DE MACA K 航局 AUTORIDADE DE AVIAÇ GIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY INWAY Incursion Rep	ÃO CIVIL	iitial Re	C N Tel: A FAX: (8 AFTN: V E-mail: aa	ameda Dr. Carlos D entro Comercial Che acau ACM Office (853) 2 mergency Hotline (8: 53) 28338089 MMCYA YI cm@aacm.gov.mo	8511213	Official Use Only Date received Occurrence No.
A	Date/time of runway incursion	(UTC)	R.		_ Day		Night □
В	Person submitting the report Name: Job title: Phone no.: Fax no.: Organization: Date/time/place of completi	on of form:	 Date				Place
С	ICAO aerodrome designator					VMMC	
D	Runway surface condition (bre	aking action)	Good ⊓		Fair	Π	Poor $\square$
E	Aircraft, vehicle or person invo Aircraft 1: Aircraft 2: Aircraft 3: Vehicle: Person:	lved in the run	way incursio	on (indic	ate all those in	volved in the oc	currence)
F	Weather conditions Wind: Temperature (° Celsius): Additional information:				Visibility/ Ceiling/cl		
G	Evasive action taken?						
	Cancelled take-off clearance Rejected take-off Rotated early Delayed rotation Abrupt stop Swerved Missed approach Others	Yes N If Yes distance roll distance to roll distance to roll		d:	Yes         I           If Yes         I           distancerol         I           I         I           I         I           I         I           I         I           I         I           I         I           I         I	unway threshold:	Aircraft 3           Yes         No           If Yes
	V	ehicle			son		
	Yes     No       If Yes       Abrupt stop       Swerved       Other			Yes □ <i>If Yes</i> Run away Escorted off Other	No []		
Η	Closest proximity Vertical (ft):	7 <u>-</u>		24	Horizontal	l (m):	
				1			

Yes If I		
- J -	Readback / hearback	
	Blocked communication       Call sign confusion	
	Aircraft on wrong frequency / no radio	
	Non-standard phraseology	
Ye	NTC memory lapse s 🗆 No 🗆	
If Y	About an aircraft/vehicle/person cleared onto or to cross a runway	
	About an aircraft on approach to land	
-	About a runway closure	
Descri	iption of the incident and relevant circumstances	
1	A description or diagram of the geometry of the incident scenario: Description:	
		5 //
	Diagram:	
2	A description of any evasive or corrective action taken to avoid a collision:	
2	A description of any evasive or corrective action taken to avoid a collision:	
2	A description of any evasive or corrective action taken to avoid a collision:	
2	A description of any evasive or corrective action taken to avoid a collision:	
3	An assessment of the available reaction time and the effectiveness of the evasive or corrective action:	
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Aircraft								
	Aircraft 1		Aircraft 2		Aircraft 3			
Registration no: Call sign: SSR code (if applicable): Owner/operator: Aircraft type: Flight Details: (select as appropriate)	GA Non-schedule Schedule Other	IFR 🗆 VFR 🗆	GA Non-schedule Schedule Other	IFR 🗆 VFR 🗆	GA GA C Non-schedule C Schedule C Other C	VFR []		
V	ehicle		Person					
Registration no: Call sign: Mobile no:	1:		Organization: Without communication With communication					
Owner/operator: Vehicle type: Other details:	Runway inspection							
(select as appropriate)	Bird control Tugging/towing							
	Fire vehicle Maintenance Others							
		a						