



Flight Information Handbook Australia

AD2 Supplement Amberley (YAMB)

Version 2406

Effective 27 June 2024

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Change summary

Version	Date	Reference	Change description
2406	27 Jun 2024	Various	Editorial – Name change Air Base Command Post (ABCP) to Air Base Operations Centre (ABOC)
		1.1.2	Editorial – Updated contact details for document changes. Change submissions due three months prior to AIRAC cycle.
		2.1.2	Editorial – CDRSRG Directive 02-22 – <i>44 Wing Air Base Air Traffic Services Directed Level of Capability</i>
		2.2.2 Table	Editorial – Inclusion of YAMB AMD 02/24. Weekly Airspace Coordination Conference: addition of ATS Green and Red windows
		2.3.1	Editorial – Inclusion of YAMB AMD 02/24. Procedure for changes to published ATS Green and Red windows
		2.6.1	Editorial – 44WG SI (OPS) 03-10 – <i>ABATS Degradation Plan</i>
		2.7	Editorial – Inclusion of YAMB AMD 02/24. Restrictions during ATS Red windows
		5	Editorial – Air route name change. Planning requirements and restrictions
		6.2.5	Editorial – Flight Plan remarks VFR in Danger Area
		6.2.14.7	Editorial – Locker airspace pictorial diagram
		6.2.14.9-10	Editorial – Inclusion of YAMB AMD 02/24. R639 operations during Amberley Red windows and RAMBO restriction
		6.2.14.11	Editorial – Noting additional FIHA AD2 SUPP references relevant to WETA
		6.2.15.3	Editorial – Noting additional FIHA AD2 SUPP references relevant to NOTA
		6.2.16.3	Editorial – Noting additional FIHA AD2 SUPP references relevant to CETA
		6.2.18.2	Editorial - Change to R662 non-corridor tracking to avoid R638
		6.2.18.3	Editorial – Noting additional FIHA AD2 SUPP references relevant to SOTA
		6.2.21.1-2	Editorial – Waypoint IDLEG (replaces ROWLO)

Version	Date	Reference	Change description
		6.2.24.1	Editorial – High definition plates available from AMB ATC
		6.2.25.11-16	Editorial – Northern 1 and 2, Central 1 and 2, Byron 7 and 8 plates
		7.10, 7.15, 7.16, 8.4	Editorial – AC SI(OPS) 03-16 amended to FIHA
		8.4.1	Editorial - BAK 14 amended to BAK12/14
		8.4.2	Editorial – AAS cable engagement
		8.17.3, 8.17.4	Editorial – Clarified plume hazard turbulence intensity for Mode 1 and 2
		9.3	Editorial – High definition plates available from AMB ATC
		9.7	Editorial – Fast jet noise plate
		10.1.6	Editorial – Reference corrected 8.14
		12.8	Editorial – New pictorial diagram
		14.4.2	Editorial - Transit coded clearance between ROZ Gauntlet and R639
		15.10.3	Editorial – Waypoint IDLEG (replaces ROWLO)

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1 AD2 Supplement Information

1.1 Production

This AD2 Supplement is subject to review at least every 12 months, however, it is not subject to a regular cycle. All AD2 Supplements will be published IAW AIRAC cycles.

1.1.1 AD2 supplement amendments

To make a change to the AD2 Supplement outside of a new issue date an 'AD2 SUPP Amendment' will be issued through AIS-AF.

1.1.2 Change request submission

Change submissions for the YAMB AD2 Supplement should be submitted NLT than three months prior to the AIRAC cycle by sending proposed changes to 452sqnamb.opscdr@defence.gov.au and amb452sqn.appspr@defence.gov.au.

1.2 Preface

1.2.1 Publishing authority

The authority for this FIHA AD2 SUPP is AC SI(OPS) 01-20 - *Aeronautical Information Management*. The approval authority is CO 452SQN. The Sponsor is the Senior Air Traffic Controller YAMB/452SQN AMB FLTCDR.

Endorsement authorities are:

- a) OC 82WG;
- b) OC 86WG; and
- c) CO 35SQN.

1.2.2 Applicable documents

YAMB AD2 Supplement is prepared in accordance with the following documents:

- a) AC SI(OPS) 01-20 - *Aeronautical Information Management*;
- b) (DASR) AO.GEN.05 – *Management of Orders, Information and Publication (OIP)*;
and
- c) DASR.SRoA – *Standard Rules of the Air*.

1.2.3 Purpose

1.2.3.1 Definitions

The terms used in this AD2 Supplement are defined in the *Defence Aviation Safety Regulations – Glossary* and *Australian Defence Glossary* (aviation context). Where terms are specific to this AD2 Supplement only, they are identified within this document. All levels referred to in this AD2 Supplement are in feet AMSL, unless otherwise specified.

1.2.3.2 Supporting documents

This Flight Information Handbook Australia (FIHA) AD2 Supplement (SUPP) Amberley (YAMB) is deemed Electronic Aeronautical Information (EAI) and is made available for Electronic Flight Book (EFB) use via the Defence Aeronautical Information Service Provider (AISP) AIS-AF.

1.2.3.3 Defence Aviation Safety Regulations compliance

This FIHA AD2 SUPP ensures compliance with Defence Aviation Safety Regulations (DASR) AO.GEN.05 – *Management of Orders, Information and Publication (OIP)* and DASR.SRoA – *Standard Rules of the Air* by providing useable, current, portable and correctly authorised procedures that support flying operations within the specified area of operations.

1.2.3.4 Operational procedures

A pilot of an aircraft that is not locally based at the aerodrome, but who advises being compliant with this AD2 SUPP, is deemed to be a local aircraft. If necessary, transient aircraft may request a local area briefing be arranged by the AD2 SUPP Sponsor.

1.2.4 Use

1.2.4.1 Rule compliance

This AD2 SUPP applies to the conduct of flying operations and ATC services at YAMB aerodrome and the aerodrome's supporting airspace. Information contained in this instruction that may have civil application or may enhance overall useability is also provided in the YAMB section of Enroute Supplement Australia (ERSA).

2 Airspace

2.1 Domestic Airspace

2.1.1 General

YAMB is a military aerodrome. Due to the nature and complexity of Amberley, AIP priorities may not always be followed. Air Traffic Control (ATC) may recall YAMB airspace at short notice and will provide notification in the form of an airspace NOTAM and/or ATIS broadcast.

2.1.2 Air traffic service hours

Air Traffic Services (ATS) are provided IAW CDRSRG Directive 02-22 - *44 Wing Air Base Air Traffic Services Directed Level of Capability*. Degrades to Service level provision may apply.

2.1.3 Amberley CTR, R625ABCD, D612AB and D630ABCD

YAMB is a military aerodrome. Due to the nature and complexity of Amberley, AIP priorities may not always be followed.

2.1.4 Little Amberley

YAMB is referred to as Little Amberley when the CTR and R625ABC only are activated. During Little Amberley, R625D reverts to the underlying civil airspace class.

2.1.5 Oakey

Oakey aircraft conduct operations within D630A and C, in the form of low level flying including NVD operations. Airspace users conducting high risk operations within this airspace are encouraged to contact the Oakey Airfield Operations Centre on (07) 45777136 or OAK.B73.Airfield.Operations.Centre@defence.gov.au to de-conflict activities where possible.

2.2 Airspace Coordination and Bookings

2.2.1 General

Use of YAMB domestic airspace and AFTA is coordinated and booked IAW the process outlined in 2.2.2. All flying units (including non-YAMB based) intending to use YAMB domestic airspace and AFTA for anything other than a single movement (arrival and subsequent departure) must adhere to the process.

2.2.2 YAMB Domestic Airspace and AFTA Coordination and Booking Procedure (Chronological Order)

Meeting/Product	Purpose	Chair & Coordinator	Required Attendance	When/where
YAMB permanent flying units to provide six-month Flying Program/Forecast <i>Format and level of detail to be determined by FEG in consultation with 23SQN OPS and 452SQN AMB FLT</i>	Provide 452SQN AMB FLT and other flying units with forecast airspace and ATC service requirements for the coming six month period	N/A	N/A	Presented to the Monthly Airspace Coordination Conference May and November
Monthly Airspace coordination conference	<p>Provide updates where required to flying unit six-month programs forecasts</p> <p>Determine the planned YAMB domestic airspace and AFTA requirements for the following month and assign airspace accordingly</p> <p>Develop de-confliction plans between users as required</p> <p>Establish agreed ATC services for following month.</p>	452SQN AMB FLT supported by 82WG OPS	<p>Representatives from <u>all</u> flying units intending to operate in domestic airspace and AFTA</p> <p>23SQN OPS</p> <p><i>Flying unit representatives must be able to negotiate fully and resolve conflicts on behalf of their unit at the conference</i></p> <p><i>Non-YAMB based units may engage a YAMB based advocate if unable to attend</i></p>	<p>BLDG 373 Gauntlet Briefing Room 1400 AEST third Wednesday of each month</p> <p>Skype available for remote access</p>

Meeting/Product	Purpose	Chair & coordinator	Required attendance	When/where
<p>Flying units to provide Monthly Unit flying program/ forecast</p> <p><i>Format and level of detail as agreed by Monthly Airspace Coordination Conference</i></p>	<p>Document unit flying program/forecast (this includes and parachute / box drops)</p> <p>Provide ATC documented planning guidance for following month</p>	N/A	N/A	1500 AEST third Thursday of each month
Weekly Airspace Coordination Conference	<p>Confirm airspace requirements and de-confliction plans agreed at the Monthly conference</p> <p>Confirm agreed ATC services for the following week</p> <p>Confirm ATS Green and Red windows for publication on FPARS</p>	452SQN AMB FLT supported by 82WG OPS	<p>Representatives from all flying units intending to operate in YAMB domestic airspace and AFTA</p> <p>23SQN OPS</p> <p>As per the monthly airspace conference</p>	<p>BLDG 373 Gauntlet Briefing Room 1400 AEST every Wednesday</p> <p>Skype available for remote access</p>
<p>Flying units to provide Weekly flying program</p> <p><i>Format and level of detail as agreed by weekly airspace coordination conference</i></p>	<p>Document unit flying program</p> <p>Provide ATC execution guidance for the following day</p> <p>Provide ATC with requested airspace requirements</p>	N/A	N/A	1430 AEST Thursday for the following week
<p>Flying units to provide Daily flying program</p> <p><i>Format and level of detail as agreed by Weekly airspace coordination conference</i></p>	As above	N/A	N/A	<p>1430 AEST every week day (Mon-Thur)</p> <p>1130 AEST Friday for daily program</p>

Meeting/Product	Purpose	Chair & coordinator	Required attendance	When/where
YAMB Flying Program (Base Flypro) produced by 23SQN OPS Format and level of detail as agreed by Weekly airspace coordination conference	As per unit flying programs but for whole-of-base Includes external flying unit operators at YAMB or in AFTA	N/A	N/A	1500 AEST every week day (Mon-Thur) 1400 AEST Friday.

2.2.3 Supplementary Information

2.2.3.1 Correspondence and additional information

Flying programs are to be emailed to 452SQN AMB FLT 452sqnamb.opsctr@defence.gov.au and AMB ABOC amb.abcp@defence.gov.au. This process does not replace or satisfy the electronic Combat Support Request (eCSR) or electronic Short Term Transit Request (eSTTR) process to seek combat support services through 23SQN. Flying units should not over book airspace as this significantly affects workforce planning by the supporting agencies and doesn't allow for flexible use of airspace by other users. Ad hoc Airspace Coordination Conferences may be called by flying units, 452SQN AMB FLT, or 23SQN OPS as required to address exercise requirements.

2.2.3.2 NOTAM responsibility

452SQN AMB FLT will NOTAM the requested restricted airspace in accordance with the Base Flying Program.

2.2.3.3 Unresolved programming conflicts

When adherence to the process in 2.2.2 is not possible, units are to refer to 2.2.3.4 and 2.4.1. If an airspace or provision of ATC services programming conflict cannot be resolved by the Monthly or Weekly Airspace Coordination Conference, the SATCO will resolve the conflict in consultation with the units at a minimum of the XO level. YAMB permanent flying units have agreed to the order of priorities detailed in 2.2.3.4 as the initial framework for conflict resolution. Air Operations Directive (AOD) articulated priorities will be used for higher guidance if required.

2.2.3.4 YAMB permanent flying units agreed airspace priorities

YAMB Domestic Airspace	
Priority	Event
1a	ACG conversion to type course events
1b	AMG conversion to type course events
2	Critical currency event
3	Planned ROZ Gauntlet operations
4	Other
AFTA	
Priority	Event
1	Major exercise use
2	ACG in the WETA (including non -YAMB based), AMG in the CETA
3	Other - YAMB permanent unit
4	Other - YAMB temporary unit
5	Other - Non-YAMB unit

2.3 Change Following Weekly Airspace Coordination Conference or Short Notice Requirements

2.3.1 Procedure

Changes to AFTA requirements, YAMB domestic airspace and published ATS Red and Green windows following the Weekly Airspace Coordination Conference shall be processed as below. Where practical a minimum eight hour NOTAM lead-time is required for AFTA. Shorter notice activations, with two hours lead-time may be possible. 48 hours minimum notice is required for ATC services. Changes to the published ATS Red and Green windows require approval from the 452SQN AMB FLT OPSCDR. Requests by 82WG are required NLT 1500h one working day prior. Units requesting changes need to be cognisant of unintended consequences on other users and YAMB services.

2.4 YAMB Domestic Airspace, AFTA Changes and Short Notice Requirements

2.4.1 Procedure

Step	Flying unit	452SQN AMB FLT	23SQN OPS
No prior coordination			
1	Notify 452SQN AMB FLT via email and phone NLT 48 hours prior to requirement commencing 452sqnamb.appspr@defence.gov.au Ph: 07 5361 3349 452sqnamb.opscdr@defence.gov.au Ph: 07 5361 3345	Assess requirement and ability to support.	
2	Coordinate with other potential users		
3	Send unit flying program to 452SQN AMB FLT and ABOC amb.abcp@defence.gov.au	Amend or request NOTAM as appropriate	Amend Base Flying Program
Prior to release of the units daily flying program			
1	Amend the unit flying program to reflect operating requirements		
2	Notify 452SQN AMB FLT and the ABOC via email if the change is significant	No action required unless unable to support or NOTAM amendment required	
3	Coordinate with other potential users		
After release of the units daily flying program			
1	Request airspace changes through 452SQN AMB FLT on 07 5361 3349	Amend or request NOTAM as appropriate	Amend Base Flying program
2	Amend the unit flying program to reflect operating area requirements		
3	Advise the ABOC		
4	Coordinate with other potential users		
5	Other actions may be required in accordance with the YAMB Aerodrome Manual		

2.5 Failure to Adhere to Process and Real-time Requests for Airspace

2.5.1 Program Disruption or Loss of Sortie

Where the above process and timelines have not been adhered to, ATC service will be provided on a best endeavours basis and may not be able to meet program or sortie requirements.

2.5.2 Real-Time Requests

Real-time requests to enter active AFTA not previously coordinated in accordance with the above may be provided. If the airspace is already occupied, that callsign has priority (unless circumstances dictate differently, or agreed priorities in 2.2.3.4 are violated). The inbound callsign is responsible for coordinating with the already present callsign.

2.6 Traffic Restrictions Due To ATC Staffing or System Failure

2.6.1 General

ATC staffing is based on anticipated need and staffing availability. This system allows continued provision of service with reduced staffing, but introduces restrictions on flying activities. 452SQN AMB FLT degrade states are listed in 44WG SI (OPS) 03-10 – *ABATS Degradation Plan* (OBJ: BP27028007).

2.7 Restrictions During Red Windows

2.7.1 General

During ATS Red windows, fast jet operations may occur, however traffic limitations are enforced to ensure that ATS can be provided without a Tower Supervisor and/or Approach Supervisor. ATS Green windows are the element of the fast jet window without any restrictions in place.

During red windows, no airspace negotiations can occur. All changes to airspace must be arranged during green windows.

2.7.2 Traffic Restrictions

During Amberley Red windows, the following restrictions apply:

- a) Fast Jet operations restricted to departures only (may be in active RA). Fast jet aircraft can expect up to a 10 min delay for departures.
- b) No continuous operations in the CTR or R625 (e.g. ROZ Gauntlet, instrument approach training, C17 TAC work); and
- c) CIRA limited to one aircraft.

3 ATC Fast Jet Window

3.1 Fast Jet Operations

When ATC advises there is a fast jet window, all fast jet operations are confined to that fast jet window, including airways clearance requests.

4 Supersonic Flight

4.1 Supersonic Flight Permitted Locations

Supersonic flight is permitted in R637, R650 and R662. Supersonic flight is not permitted in R638 without prior coordination unless R638 is activated in conjunction with R662 with the same upper level. All supersonic operations are to be conducted above 8000 FT.

5 Exclusive Use of AMB CTR

5.1 Planning Requirements

When operations such as display practices or parachute drops require exclusive use of the CTR, this will be advised NLT the FCM of the week prior, to enable prior notification to other airspace users and submission of a NOTAM.

5.2 Restrictions

Operations will be limited to within 7 NM of the YAMB ARP in order to ensure separation from RPT traffic arriving into YBBN via the Y27 air route.

5.2.1 Delays

Amberley arrivals and departures can expect up to 20 minutes holding/delay during exclusive use of the AMB CTR.

6 Amberley Flight Training Areas (AFTA)

6.1 General

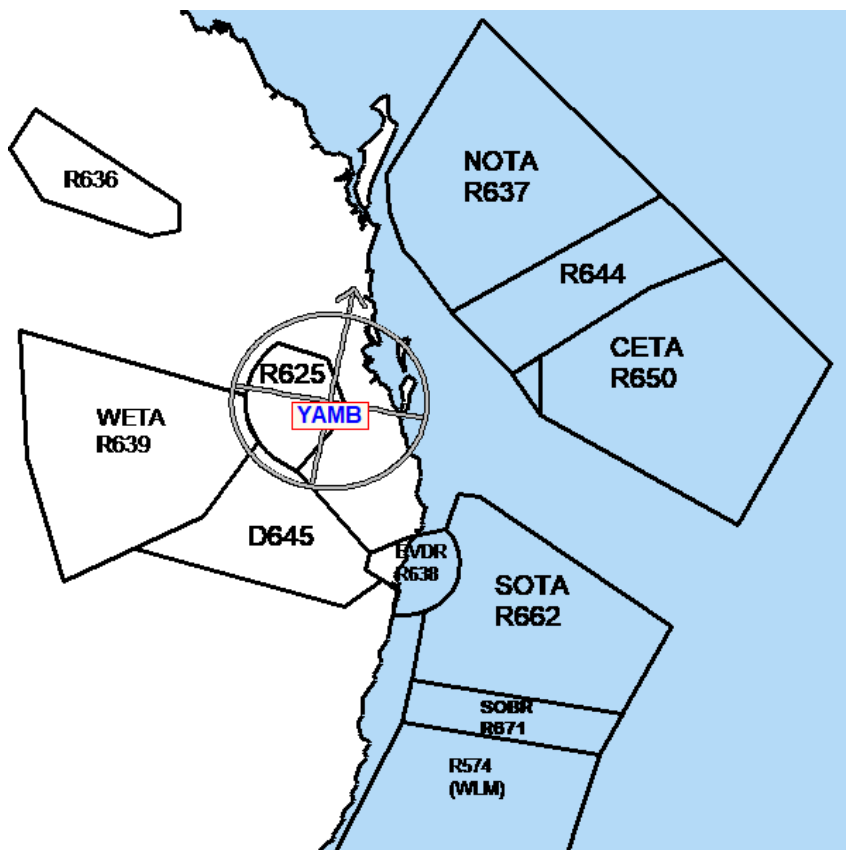
Amberley airspace comprises numerous Restricted/Danger areas. Activation height is advised by NOTAM. Some of the AFTA have been given abbreviated titles for local use in radio transmissions.

6.2 AFTA Airspace

The AFTA and procedures are depicted below. AFTA airspace includes:

- a) Western Training Area: R639ABCD and D621ABCD;
- b) Northern Training Area: R637ABCD and D617ABCD;
- c) Central Training Area: R650AB and D658AB;
- d) Northern Bridge: R644 and D632;
- e) Southern Training Area: R662AB and D679AB;
- f) Southern Bridge: R671AB and D690;
- g) Evans Head: R638ABCD;
- h) Gayndah: R636;
- i) Danger Area Rhino: D645; and
- j) Saumarez Reef: R725.

6.2.1 AMB AFTA



6.2.2 AFTA Operational Hours

AFTA operations are only available during ATC hours. Outside of these hours, the AFTA areas are not active.

6.2.3 Transponder

Transponder use in the AFTA is at user discretion unless otherwise directed by ATC.

6.2.4 Corridors

In addition to restricted/danger areas, corridors are available to facilitate transit to the Northern, Central and Southern Training Areas.

6.2.5 AFTA Danger Areas

Operations in AFTA Danger areas are to be conducted VFR unless prior coordination is conducted with ATC. Civil IFR aircraft may operate up to the base of the Restricted area and traffic will not be passed on aircraft within the Danger area. Aircraft transitioning from the Restricted area to the Danger area will be VFR 1000 FT above the lower level of the Restricted area. Flight plan remarks shall include RMK/VFR in (applicable Danger Area).

6.2.6 Application of Lateral Buffers

Aircraft operating in AFTA are to remain within the airspace allocated unless cleared by ATC or CRU/AEW&C. AMB ATC may operate to the boundary of AMB CTR and all restricted areas. Aircraft may operate up to the lateral boundary of the restricted area. Aircraft are to apply a 2.5 NM lateral buffer to the common boundary when not cleared into active adjacent restricted airspace.

6.2.7 Air Traffic Services

Aircraft operating within the AFTA will not receive an Air Traffic Control Service. Identification will be automatically terminated on approval to change frequency or when advised "CLEARED OPERATING". ATC will pass AFTA traffic to aircraft entering the AFTA prior to entry or on first contact when entering AFTA unless the airspace is released to CRU/AEW&C. Separation is not provided within the AFTA. Users are responsible for de-conflicting operations within AFTA. ATS within the Danger areas is provided by Brisbane Centre (BN CEN) IAW the underlying civil airspace e.g. Class E or G.

6.2.8 SARWATCH

Unless operating with CRU/AEW&C, Amberley ATC will hold SARWATCH on aircraft operating in the AFTA based on the submitted flight plan. Aircraft departing AFTA into civil controlled airspace must advise AMB ATC on the appropriate area common frequency, when departing the AFTA.

6.2.9 Clearances

Aircraft departing YAMB will be issued clearances for the AFTA on receipt of airways clearance. Other aircraft are required to contact AMB ATC on the relevant area common frequency listed in 6.2.13.1 to obtain clearance prior to entering the airspace. Aircraft departing YAMB and entering an AFTA from airspace other than AMB administered airspace are to contact AMB CEN on 234.55 to request traffic prior to entering the airspace. Additionally, ATC continuously monitor all of the AFTA frequencies as well as 243.0.

6.2.9.1 Cleared operating

Aircraft entering an AFTA, when advised “CLEARED OPERATING”, will switch to and monitor the Common Area UHF Frequency appropriate to the AFTA.

6.2.10 ATC Contacting Aircraft Within AFTA

If ATC require contact with an aircraft operating in an AFTA, they will attempt communications on the appropriate Common Area UHF frequency. Alternatively, ATC will attempt to raise on 243.0.

6.2.11 AFTA Operations Complete

Upon completion of operations within AFTA, aircraft must contact AMB CEN when returning via corridors, AMB Approach from the Western airspace and BN CEN if departing into civil airspace.

6.2.12 CRU/AEW&C Operations

When AFTA airspace is released to CRU/AEW&C, both of the AFTA UHF frequencies will be usable by CRU/AEW&C. CRU/AEW&C must advise Amberley ATC of any changes to aircraft operating frequencies from the mission brief. ATC must monitor the VHF frequency appropriate to the AFTA. All AFTA frequencies are unique to the assigned area.

6.2.13 Air-Ground Radios

Air ground radios have been installed in three locations to facilitate communications with aircraft operating in the AFTA. The table below lists the AFTA, the location of the corresponding radios and the allocated frequencies.

6.2.13.1 AFTA frequencies

Flying Training Areas	R637, R650, R644 (Northern/Central airspace)
Radio location	Mount Hardgrave
Common area UHF Frequency	270.350
Secondary UHF Frequency	241.300
VHF Frequency	131.825
Guard Frequency	243.000 (Radio located at Springbrook)
Flying Training Areas	R662, R638, R671 (Southern/Evans Head airspace)
Radio location	Springbrook
Common area UHF Frequency	302.250
Secondary UHF Frequency	252.550
VHF Frequency	122.000
Guard Frequency	243.000 (covers Northern and Southern FTAs)
Flying Training Areas	R639 (Western airspace)
Radio location	Mount Mowbullian
Common area UHF Frequency	268.900
Secondary UHF Frequency	232.200
VHF Frequency	125.250
Guard Frequency	243.000

6.2.14 Western Training Area (WETA)

The WETA comprises R639ABCD and D621ABCD. Operations in the WETA are required to remain outside 48TAC AMB.

6.2.14.1 Coded clearance

Users will be issued "CLEARED WESTERN A-D (level)". This clearance allows aircraft to leave and re-enter controlled airspace to the specified highest usable level.

6.2.14.2 Gates

Three gates have been established for entry and exit of the WETA. The coordinates are:

- a) WHITL AMB255043 S 27° 41' 24.90" E 151° 54' 38.91"
- b) BEACH AMB240043 S 27° 52' 27.39" E 151° 57' 06.38"
- c) WATTO AMB230043 S 27° 59' 20.23" E 152° 00' 30.62".

6.2.14.3 Departure

The default clearance to WETA is BEACH DCT FL180. Levels above FL200 are only available if operationally required. Aircraft are to maintain cleared level until established outside 48TAC AMB.

6.2.14.4 Arrival

Aircraft are to contact AMB Approach for identification and clearance prior to 48TAC AMB. The standard level for recovery is FL190. Aircraft are to be established at or below FL190 by 48TAC AMB. Pilots are to advise any tracking instructions issued by CRU/AEW&C on initial contact.

6.2.14.5 Civilian flying training within D621A

A civilian flying training school conducts high density flying training operations within Danger Areas inside D621A. The following is to be considered:

- a) To avoid the civilian flying training area, Defence high-intensity fast jet manoeuvring operations are not to descend below 7000 FT in vicinity of the civilian Danger Areas. The use of de-conflicted altitudes provides a necessary buffer between these incompatible military and civilian activities.
- b) Military aircraft conducting a benign mission profile may still plan and conduct other flights below 7000 FT within the Danger Areas inside D621A, after full consideration of any risks due to the civil flying training operations. These flights could be undertaken by any military aircraft platform (including foreign military) at any altitude.

6.2.14.6 Locker clearance

Users will be issued "CLEARED WESTERN A-D (level) and LOCKER". This clearance allows aircraft to leave and re-enter controlled airspace to the specified highest usable level.

6.2.14.7 Locker airspace dimensions

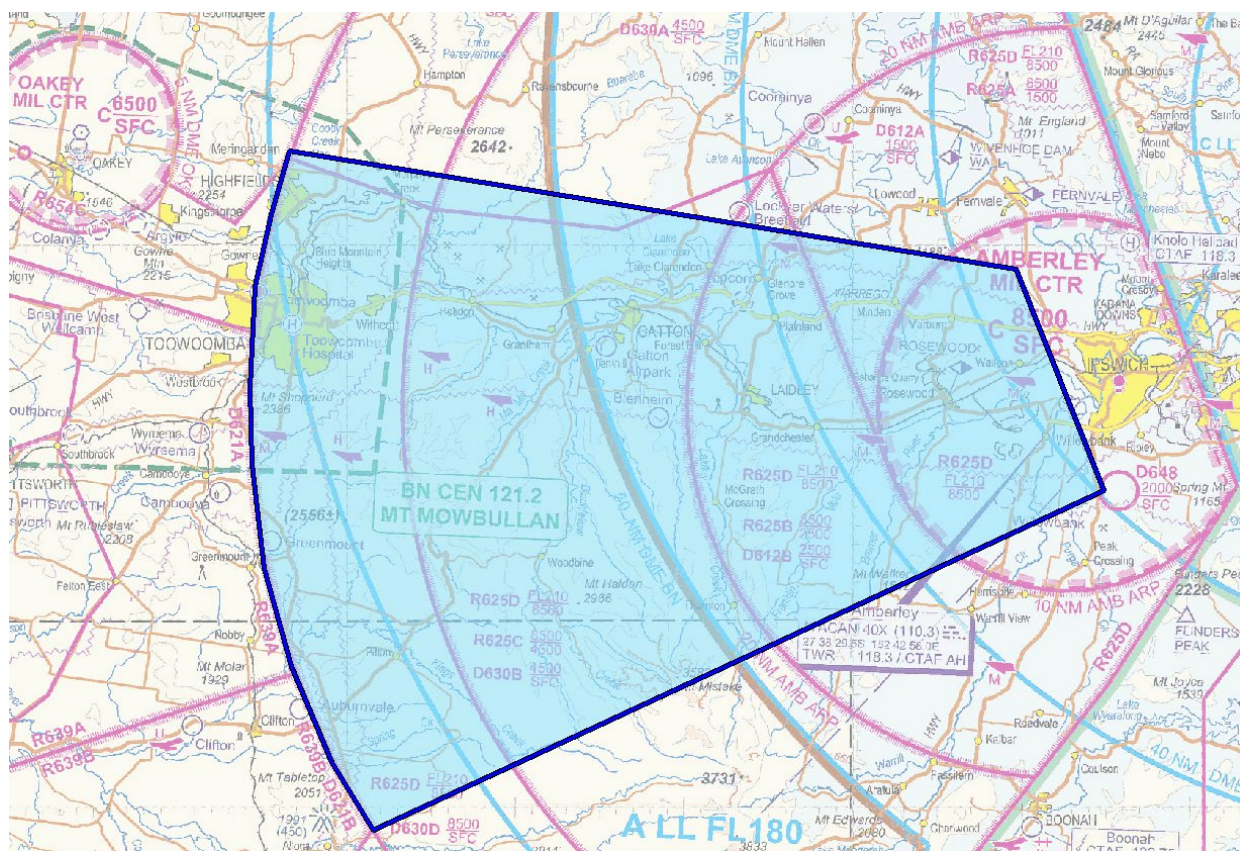
S 27° 25' 03.25" E 151° 56' 56.52"

S 27° 31' 20.10" E 152° 39' 43.41"

S 27° 43' 10.59" E 152° 44' 56.01"

S 28° 01' 17.95" E 152° 01' 37.29"

Thence along the 43 NM R625D boundary to S 27° 25' 03.25" E 151° 56' 56.52"
FL210-310 (A230-A280 usable).



6.2.14.8 Services and procedures within Locker airspace

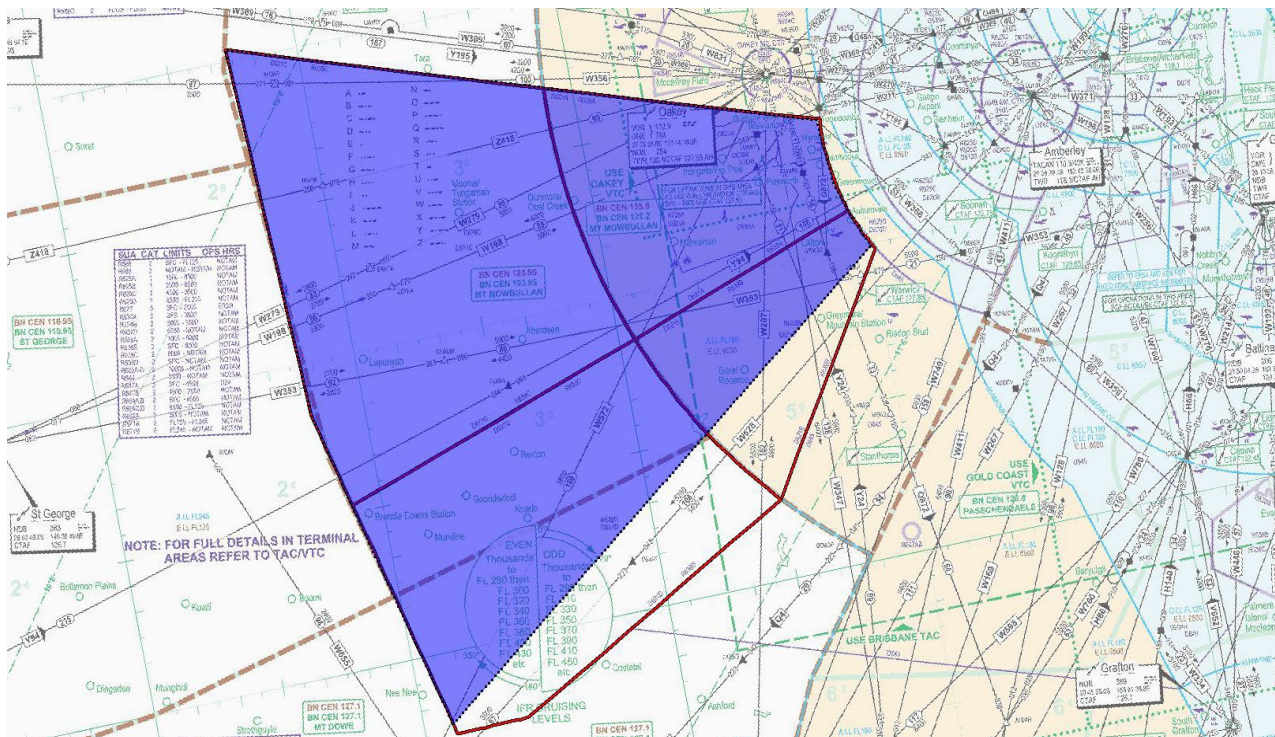
Services and procedures within Locker airspace are the same as the WETA. Clearance is not required to leave or enter Locker airspace to/from R639. The Locker airspace levels are set at A230-A280 and will not be restated in clearances. BEACH is the default outbound gate for aircraft planned for Locker operations. Aircraft in Locker airspace may request tracking for initial only when planning to terminate the sortie maintaining within the Locker airspace until cleared to descend by AMB APP.

6.2.14.9 R639 operations during Amberley Red windows

When R639 is active or will activate during an AMB Red Window, users will be issued "CLEARED WESTERN A-D, RAMBO RESTRICTION, (level), (Area QNH)".

6.2.14.10 RAMBO restriction

The RAMBO restriction requires aircraft to operate within R639BD north of a line between 29°13'33"S, 150°6'49"E to 28°0'18"S, 152°0'45"E.



6.2.14.11 WETA – Other vital information

Other vital information regarding WETA operations contained within this FIHA AD2 SUPP, but not limited to, are located at 6.2.5-11, 6.2.13, 6.2.22, 6.2.25.17-18, 14.4, 14.4.2 and 15.10.1.

6.2.15 Northern Training Area (NOTA)

The NOTA comprises R637ABCD and D617ABCD.

6.2.15.1 Coded clearance

Users will be issued “CLEARED NORTHERN A-D (level)”. This clearance allows aircraft to leave and re-enter controlled airspace to the specified highest usable level.

6.2.15.2 Departure and arrival

The default clearance to and from the NOTA is via the Amberley Corridor North. Aircraft unable to meet the height restrictions of the corridor are to plan:

- a) Departure: WOBBL - BINUP - MURJO - BOBED - LESKO - MOSSI/ADNUK above FL190. Expect to reach FL190 by BINUP; and
- b) Arrival: ADNUK - BN - AMB FL180.

6.2.15.3 NOTA - Other vital information

Other vital information regarding NOTA operations contained within this FIHA AD2 SUPP, but not limited to, are located at 4.1, 6.2.4-11, 6.2.13, 6.2.24.1-2, 6.2.25.1-2, 6.2.25.5, 6.2.25.11-12, 14.5 and 15.10.4.

6.2.16 Central Training Area (CETA)

The CETA comprises R650AB and D658AB.

6.2.16.1 Coded clearance

Users will be issued “CLEARED CENTRAL A-B (level)”. This clearance allows aircraft to leave and re-enter controlled airspace to the specified highest usable level.

6.2.16.2 Departure and arrival

The default clearance to and from CETA is via the Amberley Corridor Central. Aircraft unable to meet the height restrictions of the corridor are to plan:

- a) Departure: BN - COODA - BONEY - R650AB above 10 000 FT; and
- b) Arrival: BONEY - SAVER - AMITY - BN - AMB above FL180.

6.2.16.3 CETA - Other vital information

Other vital information regarding CETA operations contained within this FIHA AD2 SUPP, but not limited to, are located at 4.1, 6.2.4-11, 6.2.13, 6.2.24.1-2, 6.2.25.3-5, 6.2.25.13-14, 14.5 and 15.10.4.

6.2.17 North Eastern Large Force Employment Area (NLFE)

The NLFE comprises NOTA, CETA and the Northern Bridge (R637, R650AB, D658AB, R644, D617ABCD and D632). The NLFE must only be planned for large scale exercises following consultation with Airservices Australia and industry to identify suitable periods for activation when disruption to planned international flights can be avoided. NOTAM activation of the combined NLFE must be completed providing a minimum of 48HR notice. There are no specific procedures for this airspace as they will be published in the exercise procedures e.g. ACP.

6.2.18 Southern Training Area (SOTA)

The SOTA comprises R662AB and D679AB.

6.2.18.1 Coded clearance

Users will be issued "CLEARED SOUTHERN A-B (level)". This clearance allows the aircraft to leave and re-enter controlled airspace to the specified highest usable level.

6.2.18.2 Departure and arrival

The default clearance to and from SOTA is via the Amberley Corridor South. Aircraft unable to meet the height restrictions of the corridor are to plan:

- a) Departure:
 - i) COWIE – 2741S15320E – 2748S15325E – LOTMA – SEMAJ – R662. FL190 until COWIE expect to reach FL190 by COWIE.
 - ii) EMPUM – IDNER – SEMAJ FL150. Higher levels may be requested on first contact with BN CEN 130.4; and
- b) Arrival:
 - i) SEMAJ – LOTMA – 2748S15325E – LAGOB – 2746S15251E above FL180.

6.2.18.3 SOTA - Other vital information

Other vital information regarding SOTA operations contained within this FIHA AD2 SUPP, but not limited to, are located at 4.1, 6.2.4-11, 6.2.13, 6.2.20.3-5, 6.2.24.1, 6.2.25.6-10, 6.2.25.15-16, 14.5 and 15.10.4.

6.2.19 Southern Bridge (SOBR)

The SOBR comprises R671AB and D690. The SOBR connects R662 to M550 and is designed to be activated for operations requiring the combined use of the SOTA and Williamstown airspace to the south. These areas are intended to be utilised as 'non-tactical' corridor airspace and to facilitate civil transit. Aircrew must be cognisant of the potential of close lateral proximity civil transits and manoeuvre to avoid civil TCAS alerts if minimum altitude differential exists. Whenever possible, R671B should be activated as the primary 'bridging' corridor, with R671A/B jointly activated only when package size requires the additional de-confliction options.

6.2.19.1 Coded clearance

Users will be issued "CLEARED SOUTHERN BRIDGE A-B (level)". This clearance allows aircraft to leave and re-enter controlled airspace to the specified highest usable level.

6.2.19.2 Departure and arrival

Departure and arrival procedures are IAW SOTA procedures.

6.2.20 Evans Head Range (EVDR)

The EVDR comprises R638ABCD. Due to the impact on civil flight paths, where possible, activities in EVDR should be kept below FL150. If higher levels are required, FL250 reduces the impact to civil aircraft. When R638D is activated in conjunction with R662 and all of R638D is not required, then R638D Partial (R638D Partial) may be activated.

6.2.20.1 Departure

Aircraft for EVDR are to plan AMB – EMPUM – IDNER – TEDEB FL150.

6.2.20.2 Arrival

Aircraft are to plan TEDEB – IDNER – EMPUM – AMB FL140. On completion of operations, EVDR aircraft are to contact BN CEN on 127.2 for identification and onwards clearance. Aircraft are to depart EVDR at FL140 unless otherwise cleared.

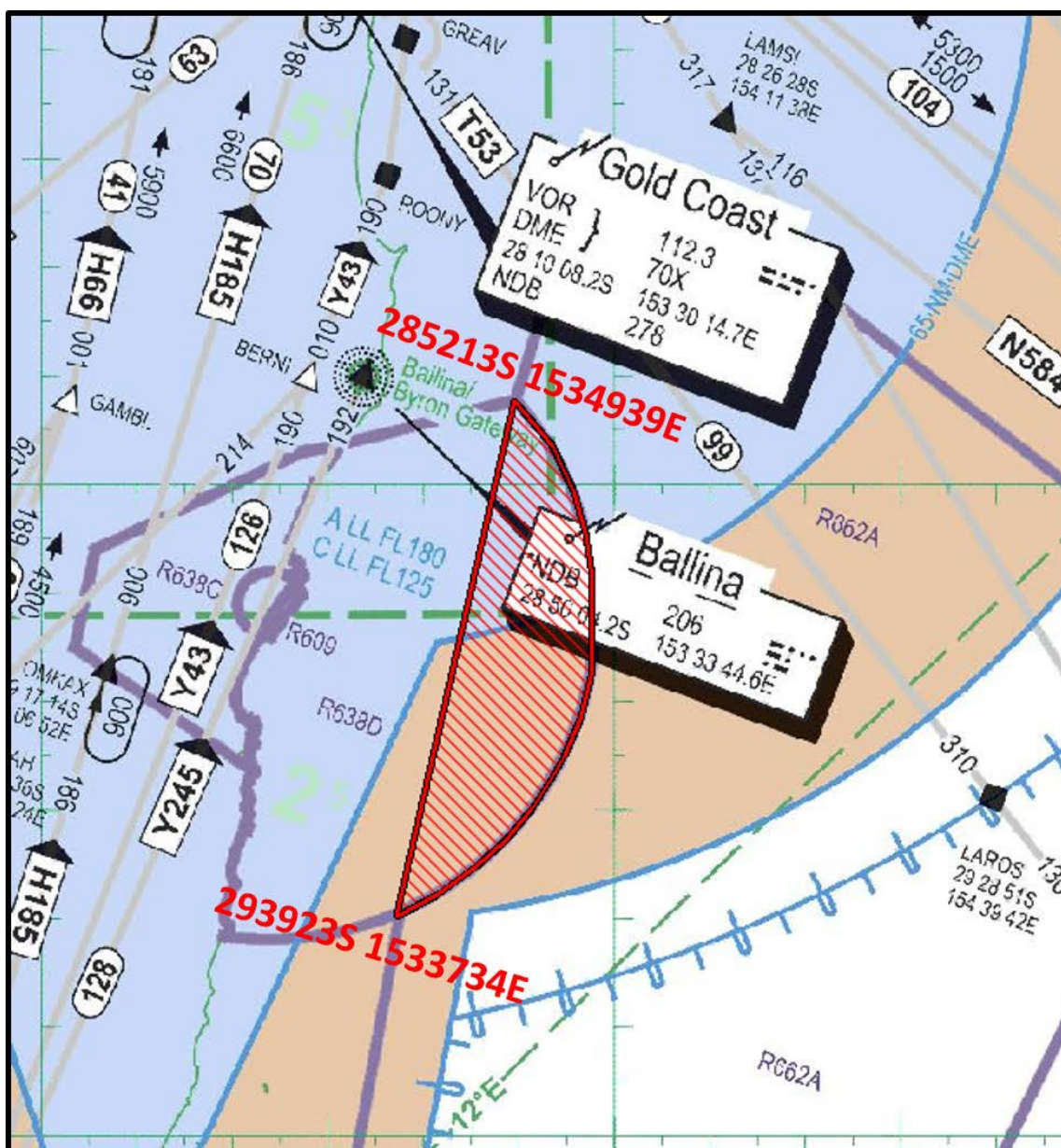
6.2.20.3 R638D partial

A standard partial activation of R638D will be available to eliminate restrictions on the western boundary of R662A. Users are to request R638 partial (R638P) in FPARS.

6.2.20.4 Lateral boundary

The lateral confines of the activation of R638D partial is defined as east of a line from 285213S 1534939E to 293923S 1533734E". This line creates a linear boundary for R662A as depicted below.

6.2.20.5 R638D Partial



6.2.21 Gayndah

R636 is north-west of AMB and has no associated Danger airspace.

6.2.21.1 Departure

Aircraft for R636 are to plan DULIN - JEDDA - IDLEG - COOLA FL200.

6.2.21.2 Arrivals

Aircraft are to plan IDLEG - JEDDA - DULIN - AMB FL210.

6.2.22 D645 (Rhino)

D645 (Rhino) has been promulgated to facilitate Low Level Awareness Training (LLAT) and low level transit between WETA and EVDR. Intention to use D645 is to be annotated on the Daily flying program. Pilots should advise AMB ATC on the appropriate area common frequency when operations are complete in WETA or EVDR.

6.2.22.1 Limitations

The following limitations apply to D645 operations:

- a) serviceability of on board sensors must permit adequate airspace sanitisation by at least one aircraft in the formation;
- b) ERSA listed aerodromes must be avoided by 5 NM and 3000 FT AGL. When within 10 NM and below 3000 FT AGL a broadcast is to be made on the CTAF frequency;
- c) promulgated noise sensitive areas and populated areas must be avoided;
- d) planned apex of abrupt vertical manoeuvres must provide a 2000 FT buffer on Class E airspace;
- e) operations are limited to day VFR for LLAT and low level transit; and
- f) appropriate BN CEN Class G frequencies are to be monitored at all times.

6.2.23 Corridor Procedures

6.2.23.1 Activation

For aircraft departing Amberley, AMB ATC will request activation of the appropriate corridor on issue of airways clearance. The corridor will remain active whenever a formation is in the training area unless the formation lead advises the corridor will not be required. The dimensions of the corridors restrict changes in direction whilst remaining within the corridors. Aircraft are to remain within the volume of the corridor unless an emergency situation dictates an immediate change of flight path. Squawking an emergency code will give adjoining ATC agencies awareness of the emergency and allow priority to be afforded.

Note: Corridors may take up to 10 minutes to activate.

6.2.23.2 Alternate levels

ATC may issue other levels within the corridor if no confliction exists.

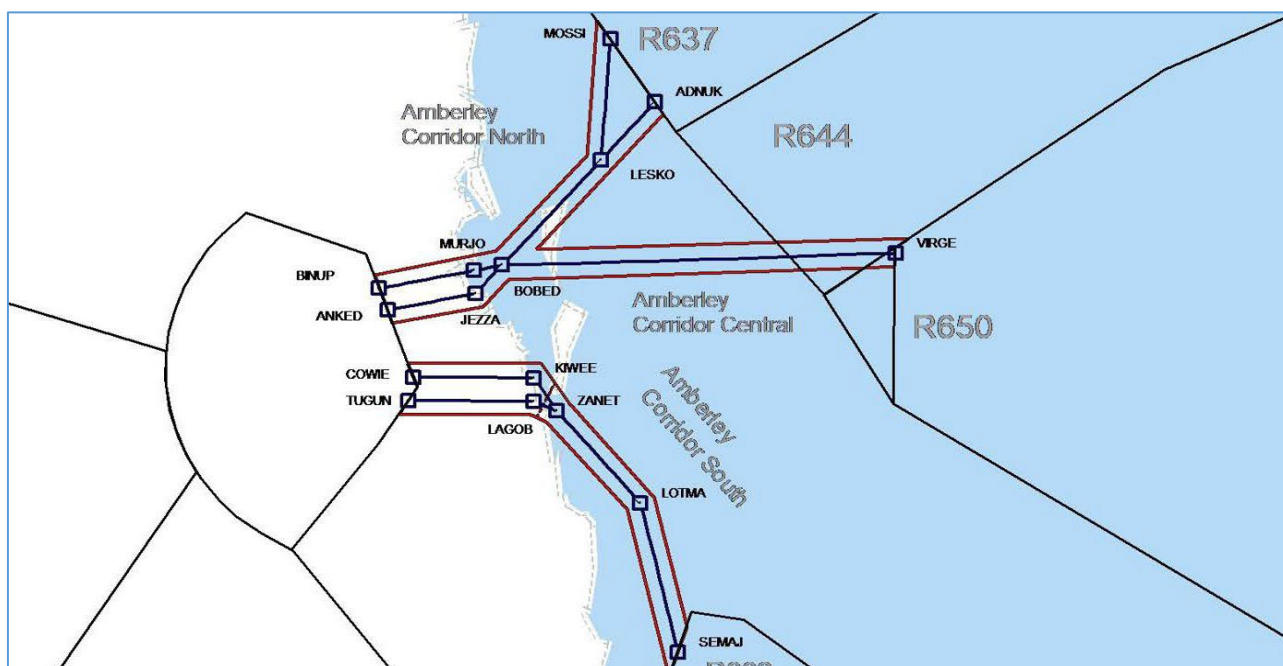
6.2.23.3 Separation

Separation within the corridor is a joint pilot–ATC responsibility. Aircraft on RTB from the NOTA, CETA and SOTA are initially de-conflicted by corridor levels. For de-confliction, aircraft should be in communications with ATC and established at the RTB flight level NLT 5 NM prior to reaching the corridor. Sequencing may be required within the corridor to facilitate descent. Aircraft may be held in the training areas to facilitate sequencing.

6.2.24 Amberley Corridors

6.2.24.1 Amberley corridors

Military fast jet access to the NOTA (R637) and CETA (R650) airspace is via the Amberley Corridor North (ACN) and Amberley Corridor Central (ACC) respectively. Military fast jet access to the SOTA (R662) airspace is via the Amberley Corridor South (ACS). The Amberley corridors are defined in *South Queensland MATS Supplementary procedures*. The corridors are controlled by Amberley Centre (AMB CEN) on frequency 234.55. High definition plates of the Amberley corridors (6.2.25.11-16) are available from Amberley ATC.



6.2.24.2 Amberley corridor north and Amberley corridor central waypoints

The waypoints for the Amberley corridors are:

- a) BINUP (272057S 1524407E");
- b) ANKED (272543S 1524604E");
- c) MURJO (271703S 1530609E");
- d) JEZZA (272206S 1530628E");
- e) BOBED (271552S 1531245E");
- f) LESKO (265252S 1533544E");
- g) MOSSI (262620S 1533758E");
- h) ADNUK (264005S 1534826E"); and
- i) VIRGE (271312S 1544429E").

6.2.25 Coded Clearances

6.2.25.1 Northern 1

NORTHERN 1 is the coded clearance for aircraft to track to the NOTA via the ACN. Aircraft "CLEARED NORTHERN 1" are required to:

- 1) climb not above FL190 till BINUP;
- 2) reach FL190 x BINUP;
- 3) reach FL260 x MURJO; and
- 4) maintain FL260 MURJO–BOBED–LESKO–MOSSI/ADNUK to establish in the NOTA.

Additional transitions are available for aircraft requiring more track miles to meet the BINUP restriction. These transitions are:

- a) WOBBL. Track WOBBL–BINUP then IAW above (37 NM to BINUP); or
- b) AMBNG. Track AMBNG–BINUP then IAW above (26 NM to BINUP).

Note 1: Aircraft must remain on or within 3NM north of the BINUP–MURJO–BOBED track.

Note 2: Aircraft must remain within 3NM either side of the BOBED–LESKO–MOSSI/ADNUK track, with entry tracking to NOTA occurring anywhere between MOSSI and ADNUK.

6.2.25.2 Northern 2

NORTHERN 2 is the coded clearance for aircraft to return to AMB via the ACN. Aircraft "CLEARED NORTHERN 2" are required to:

- 1) maintain FL270 MOSSI/ADNUK–LESKO–BOBED–JEZZA, with entry into the corridor occurring anywhere between MOSSI and ADNUK;
- 2) reach FL200 x ANKED; and
- 3) maintain FL200 ANKED–AMB–BIGIX until issued further descent by ATC.

Note 1: Aircraft must remain within 3 NM either side of the MOSSI/ADNUK–LESKO–BOBED track.

Note 2: Aircraft must remain on or within 3 NM south of the BOBED–JEZZA–ANKED track.

Note 3: To enable aircraft to meet the steep climb profile when tracking direct to BINUP, aircraft may set course within the lateral limits of the Amberley CTR.

6.2.25.3 Central 1

CENTRAL 1 is the coded clearance for aircraft to track to the CETA via the ACC. Aircraft "CLEARED CENTRAL 1" are required to:

- 1) climb not above FL190 till BINUP;
- 2) reach FL190 x BINUP;
- 3) reach FL260 x MURJO; and
- 4) maintain FL260 MURJO– BOBED–VIRGE until established in CETA.

Additional transitions are available for aircraft requiring more track miles to meet the BINUP restriction. These transitions are:

- a) WOBBL. Track WOBBL–BINUP then IAW above (37 NM to BINUP); or
- b) AMBNG. Track AMBNG–BINUP then IAW above (26 NM to BINUP).

Note 1: Aircraft must remain on or within 3 NM north of the BINUP–MURJO–BOBED track.

Note 2: Aircraft must remain within 3 NM either side of the BOBED–VIRGE track.

6.2.25.4 Central 2

CENTRAL 2 is the coded clearance for aircraft to return to AMB via the ACC. Aircraft "CLEARED CENTRAL 2" are required to:

- 1) maintain FL280 VIRGE–BOBED–JEZZA;
- 2) reach FL200 x ANKED; and
- 3) maintain FL200 ANKED–AMB–BIGIX until issued further descent by ATC.

Note 1: Aircraft must remain within 3 NM either side of VIRGE–BOBED track.

Note 2: Aircraft must remain on or within 3 NM south of the BOBED–JEZZA–ANKED track.

Note 3: To enable aircraft to meet the steep climb profile when tracking direct to BINUP, aircraft may set course within the lateral limits of the Amberley CTR.

6.2.25.5 Arrival intentions

Information should be passed to ATC prior to reaching BOBED, with aircrew indicating:

- a) receipt of ATIS information;
- b) in-flight conditions;
- c) preferred approach type; and
- d) intentions.

6.2.25.6 SOTA arrivals

Military fast jet access to the SOTA (R662) airspace is via the Amberley Corridor South (ACS). Amberley Corridor South is defined in *South Queensland MATS Supplementary* procedures. The corridor is controlled by Amberley Centre (AMB CEN) on frequency 234.55. The waypoints for the Amberley Corridor South are:

- a) COWIE (274026S 1525206E”);
- b) TUGUN (274537S 1525050E”);
- c) KIWEE (274036S 1532011E”);
- d) LAGOB (274541S 1532004E”);
- e) ZANET (274747S 1532530E”);
- f) LOTMA (280757S 1534459E”); and
- g) SEMAJ (284036S 1535342E).

6.2.25.7 Byron 7

BYRON 7 is the coded clearance for aircraft to track to the SOTA via the ACS. Aircraft “CLEARED BYRON 7” are required to:

- 1) climb not above FL190 till COWIE;
- 2) reach FL190 x COWIE;
- 3) reach FL260 x KIWEE; and
- 4) maintain FL260 KIWEE–ZANET–LOTMA–SEMAJ to establish in the SOTA.

Note 1: Aircraft must remain on or within 3 NM north of the COWIE–KIWEE–ZANET track.

Note 2: Aircraft must remain within 3 NM either side of the ZANET–LOTMA–SEMAJ track.

6.2.25.8 Byron 8

BYRON 8 is the coded clearance for aircraft to return to AMB via the ACS. Aircraft “CLEARED BYRON 8” are required to:

- 1) maintain FL270 SEMAJ–LOTMA–ZANET–LAGOB;
- 2) reach FL200 x TUGUN; and
- 3) maintain FL200 TUGUN–AMB–BIGIX until issued further descent by ATC.

Note 1: Aircraft must remain within 3 NM either side of the SEMAJ–LOTMA–ZANET track.

Note 2: Aircraft must remain on or within 3 NM south of the ZANET–LAGOB–TUGUN track.

6.2.25.9 Departure tracking

To enable aircraft to meet the steep climb profile when tracking to COWIE and to comply with noise abatement procedures, aircraft must turn to the west on departure and may set course within the lateral limits of the Amberley CTR.

6.2.25.10 Arrival intentions

Information should be passed to ATC prior to reaching ZANET, with aircrew indicating:

- a) receipt of ATIS information;
- b) in-flight conditions;
- c) preferred approach type; and
- d) intentions.

6.2.25.11 Northern 1

MILITARY USE ONLY

NORTHERN 1

AMBERLEY (YAMB)

ATIS	ACD	SMC	TWR	APP	CEN
123.3 316.2	134.6	129.35	118.3 264.6	126.2 335.8	234.55

Diagram illustrating the flight path for Northern 1, showing waypoints and altitude constraints:

- Waypoints: WOBBL, AMBNG, BINUP, MURJO, BOBED, LESKO, ADNUK, MOSSI.
- Altitude constraints: FL190, FL260.
- Turn constraints: RIGHT NOT BEFORE 6 TAC, LEFT NOT BEFORE 4 TAC.
- Distance constraint: WITHIN 10 TAC.

NORTHERN 1

RWY15

RWY33

- Climb to FL190
- Within 10 TAC TURN RIGHT* track BINUP-MURJO-BOBED-LESKO-ADNUK/MOSSI
- REACH FL190 by BINUP
- AT BINUP CLIMB TO FL260
- REACH FL260 by MURJO
- MAINTAIN FL260 until established R637

- Climb to FL190
- Between 6 and 10 TAC TURN RIGHT* track BINUP-MURJO-BOBED-LESKO-ADNUK/MOSSI
- REACH FL190 by BINUP
- AT BINUP CLIMB TO FL260
- REACH FL260 by MURJO
- MAINTAIN FL260 until established R637

TRANSITIONS

- WOBBL- AT 4TAC TURN LEFT* track WOBBL-BINUP
- NG- AT 4TAC TURN LEFT* track AMBNG-BINUP

Notes: *NOISE ABATEMENT APPLIES REFER NOISE PLATE

AMBERLEY (YAMB)
NORTHERN 1

6.2.25.12 Northern 2

MILITARY USE ONLY

NORTHERN 2

AMBERLEY (YAMB)

ATIS	ACD	SMC	TWR	APP	CEN
123.3 316.2	134.6	129.35	118.3 264.6	126.2 335.8	234.55
<p>The diagram illustrates the Northern 2 flight track. It begins at the BIGIX waypoint, proceeds to the AMB waypoint. From AMB, the track ascends to ANKED at FL200. The track then continues through JEZZA, BOBED, LESKO, and finally to MOSSI and ADNUK at FL270. The track is marked with a series of waypoints connected by lines, indicating the path of the flight.</p>					
<p>NORTHERN 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depart R637 via MOSSI/ADNUK AT FL270 • Track MOSSI/ADNUK-LESKO-BOBED-JEZZA-ANKED-AMB-BIGIX • AT JEZZA DESCEND TO FL200 • REACH FL200 by ANKED • From BIGIX track as directed by ATC 					
<p>Notes: *CIRCUIT MUST BE AVOIDED BY 1NM or 1000FT</p>					

AMBERLEY (YAMB)

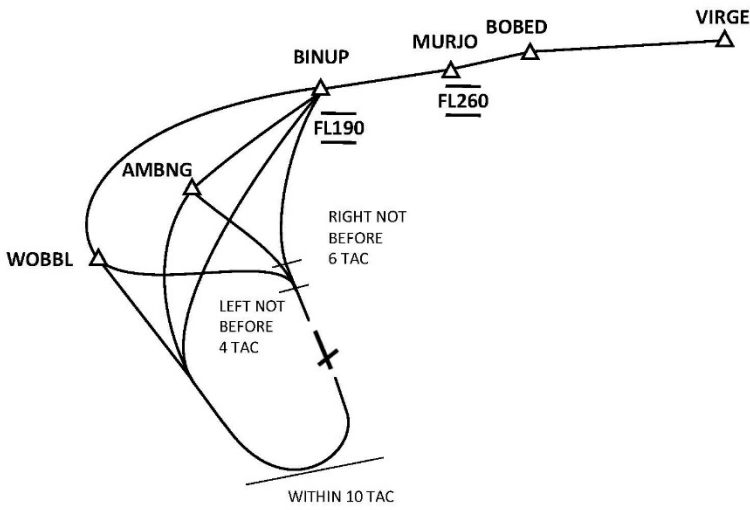
NORTHERN 2

6.2.25.13 Central 1

MILITARY USE ONLY

CENTRAL 1

AMBERLEY (YAMB)

ATIS 123.3 316.2	ACD 134.6	SMC 129.35	TWR 118.3 264.6	APP 126.2 335.8	CEN 234.55
<div></div>					
CENTRAL 1					
RWY15			RWY33		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climb to FL190• Within 10 TAC TURN RIGHT* track BINUP-MURJO-BOBED-VIRGE• REACH FL190 by BINUP• AT BINUP CLIMB TO FL260• REACH FL260 by MURJO• MAINTAIN FL260 until established R650			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climb to FL190• Between 6 and 10 TAC TURN RIGHT* track BINUP-MURJO-BOBED-VIRGE• REACH FL190 by BINUP• AT BINUP CLIMB TO FL260• REACH FL260 by MURJO• MAINTAIN FL260 until established R650		
TRANSITIONS					
WOBBL- AT 4TAC TURN LEFT* track WOBBL-BINUP					
NG- AT 4TAC TURN LEFT* track AMBNG-BINUP					
Notes: *NOISE ABATEMENT APPLIES REFER NOISE PLATE					

AMBERLEY (YAMB)

CENTRAL 1

6.2.25.14 Central 2

MILITARY USE ONLY

CENTRAL 2

AMBERLEY (YAMB)

ATIS	ACD	SMC	TWR	APP	CEN
123.3 316.2	134.6	129.35	118.3 264.6	126.2 335.8	234.55
<pre> graph LR BIGIX --> AMB AMB --> ANKED ANKED --> JEZZA JEZZA --> BOBED BOBED --> VIRGE style ANKED stroke-width:2px style VIRGE stroke-width:2px </pre>					
CENTRAL 2					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depart R650 via VIRGE AT FL280 • Track VIRGE-BOBED-JEZZA-ANKED-AMB-BIGIX • AT JEZZA DESCEND TO FL200 • REACH FL200 by ANKED • From BIGIX track as directed by ATC 					
Notes: *CIRCUIT MUST BE AVOIDED BY 1NM or 1000FT					

AMBERLEY (YAMB)

CENTRAL 2

6.2.25.15 Byron 7

MILITARY USE ONLY

BYRON 7

AMBERLEY (YAMB)

ATIS 123.3 316.2	ACD 134.6	SMC 129.35	TWR 118.3 264.6	APP 126.2 335.8	CEN 234.55
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Diagram illustrating the flight profile for Byron 7, showing the sequence of waypoints and altitudes:

- Start: Within 10 TAC
- Waypoint: COWIE (FL190)
- Waypoint: KIWEE (FL260)
- Waypoint: ZANET
- Waypoint: LOTMA
- Waypoint: SEMAJ

BYRON 7

RWY15

- Climb to FL190
- Within 10 TAC TURN RIGHT* track COWIE-KIWEE-ZANET-LOTMA-SEMAJ
- REACH FL190 by COWIE
- AT COWIE CLIMB TO FL260
- REACH FL260 by KIWEE
- MAINTAIN FL260 until established R662

RWY33

- Climb to FL190
- Between 4 and 10 TAC TURN LEFT* remain within 10 TAC track COWIE-KIWEE-ZANET-LOTMA-SEMAJ
- REACH FL190 by COWIE
- AT COWIE CLIMB TO FL260
- REACH FL260 by KIWEE
- MAINTAIN FL260 until established R662

Notes: *NOISE ABATEMENT APPLIES REFER NOISE PLATE

AMBERLEY (YAMB)

BYRON 7

6.2.25.16 Byron 8

MILITARY USE ONLY

BYRON 8

AMBERLEY (YAMB)

ATIS	ACD	SMC	TWR	APP	CEN
123.3 316.2	134.6	129.35	118.3 264.6	126.2 335.8	234.55

The diagram shows a flight track starting at BIGIX, proceeding to AMB, then to TUGUN (where FL200 is indicated), then to LAGOB, then to ZANET, then to LOTMA, and finally to SEMAJ (where FL270 is indicated).

BYRON 8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depart R662 via SEMAJ AT FL270 • Track SEMAJ-LOTMA-ZANET-LAGOB-TUGUN-AMB-BIGIX • AT LAGOB DESCEND TO FL200 • REACH FL200 by TUGUN • From BIGIX track as directed by ATC
Notes: *CIRCUIT MUST BE AVOIDED BY 1NM or 1000FT

AMBERLEY (YAMB)

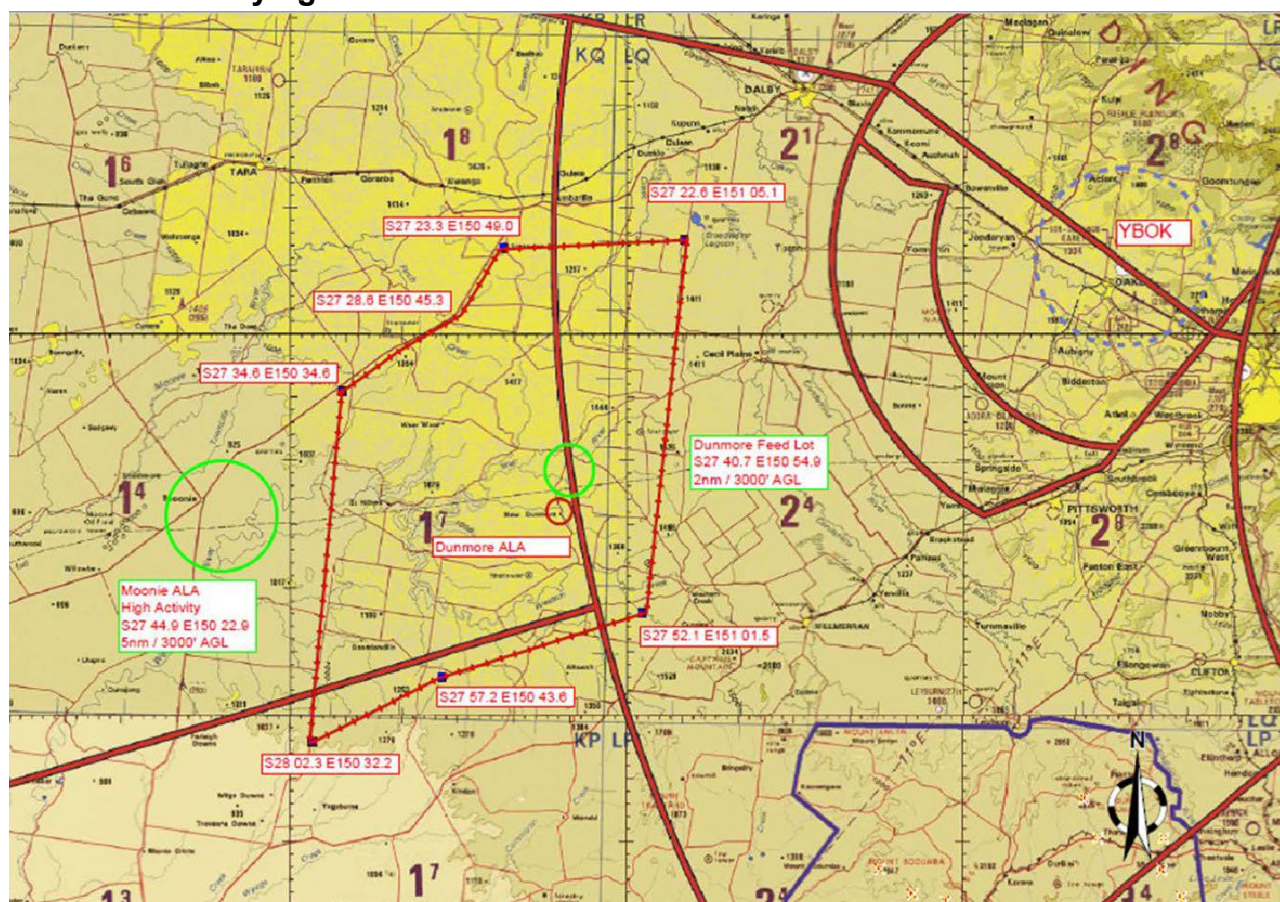
BYRON 8

6.2.25.17 Low flying area

The RAAF Amberley Low Flying Area utilised by 82WG lies below the WETA and is the area bound by the following points:

- 2723S 15105E”;
- 2452S 15102E”;
- 2757S 15044E”;
- 2802S 15032E”;
- 2735S 15035E”;
- 2729S 15045E”;
- and
- 2723S 15049E”.

6.2.25.18 Low flying area



7 General Planning

7.1 ATC Frequencies

ATC frequencies are:

- a) Clearance Delivery 134.6;
- b) Ground 129.35/121.925;
- c) Tower 118.3/264.6;
- d) Approach 126.2/335.8; and
- e) Centre 234.55.

Note: ATC will not issue frequencies to local aircraft when instructing agency change between AMB ATC agencies e.g. 'SABR, contact Tower'.

7.2 Arming/Dearming

7.2.1 Aircraft Safety Points (ASPs)

Three ASPs are available at YAMB. ASPs are depicted in 8.5.2.

7.3 ATC Intra-unit Procedures

7.3.1 Definitions

7.3.1.1 Control and reporting unit (CRU)

Ground based control agencies and can be either an ADF or an allied unit e.g. Merlin, Chamber, Triad and Taipan. Specific operational positions are utilised where appropriate e.g. Merlin Operations Director (OD).

7.3.1.2 Airborne early warning and control (AEW&C)

Mission crew conducting operations from an airborne AEW&C platform. Specific operational positions are utilised where appropriate e.g. AEW&C Senior Surveillance and Control Officer (SSCO).

7.3.2 **Airspace Buffers**

A vertical separation buffer is applied between aircraft under control of CRU/AEW&C and those proceeding IAW an ATC clearance as follows:

- a) CRU–ATC Buffer 2000 FT; and
- b) CRU–ATC Buffer (supersonic) 3000 FT.

7.3.3 **Use of AFTA UHF Frequencies by CRU/AEW&C**

When AFTA airspace is released to CRU/AEW&C, both of the training area UHF frequencies will be usable by CRU/AEW&C. CRU/AEW&C must advise Amberley ATC of any changes to aircraft operating frequencies from the mission brief. ATC and CRU/AEW&C must monitor the VHF frequency appropriate to the training airspace.

7.3.4 **Coordination**

Coordination between AMB ATC and CRU/AEW&C should normally be conducted using:

- a) CRU. Console SELCAL lines or phone (if SELCAL lines not available); and/or
- b) AEW&C. Using the relevant AFTA VHF frequency as detailed in 6.2.13.1.

7.3.5 **Airspace Release**

AMB ATC will release airspace to CRU/AEW&C for aircraft operations when requested by CRU/AEW&C, subject to system availability. Coordination will be IAW 7.14 Radiotelephony Phrases (RTF).

7.3.6 **Departing Aircraft**

Aircraft departing AMB to operate with CRU/AEW&C will be processed as follows:

- a) ATC will provide CRU/AEW&C taxi advice with the callsign, number in the formation and SSR code;
- b) When airspace is temporarily unavailable, CRU/AEW&C may instruct ATC to delay local Military departures e.g. “HOLD (Callsign)”. CRU/AEW&C must advise ATC when delayed aircraft may depart e.g. “(Callsign) RELEASED”; and
- c) ATC will transfer aircraft 5 NM prior to the aircraft entering the AFTA. CRU/AEW&C must not vary the level or tracking of aircraft until the aircraft is established within their cleared AFTA, unless coordination with ATC has been completed.

7.3.7 Hot Handoffs

All handoffs will be conducted as 'hot handoffs' for aircraft using standard assignable levels and tracking points. A 'hot handoff' does not require any point-to-point coordination between ATC and CRU/AEW&C. Aircraft may be handed-off using a 'hot handoff' unless:

- a) in an emergency or abnormal situation;
- b) a conflict exists of which CRU/AEW&C has no knowledge; and/or
- c) CRU/AEW&C or ATC deems that a handoff is required.

7.3.8 Recovering Aircraft

Aircraft recovering from AFTA will be processed as follows:

- 1) upon mission completion, aircraft must squawk Mode 3/C and advise the airspace surveillance agency that operations are complete;
- 2) CRU/AEW&C will conduct a 'hot hand-off' and transfer recovering aircraft NLT 10 NM prior to the airspace boundary;
- 3) transfer of aircraft will be with no restrictions on descent, unless otherwise specified; and
- 4) aircraft must remain in the AFTA until issued an onwards clearance by ATC.

7.4 Transponder Use in AFTA

Transponder use in the AFTA is dictated by mission requirements unless directed otherwise by ATC.

7.5 Altimetry

Altimetry with reference to Area QNH is permitted throughout AFTA, with the exception of Evans Head airspace.

7.6 Wildlife Hazards

Bird and animal hazards exist on the aerodrome. Fruit bat hazard may exist within the circuit area. The main active period one hour after last light. For further information refer *YAMB Aerodrome Manual*.

7.7 CTAF

CTAF and PAL frequency 118.3 applies outside ATS hours. Due to terrain shielding and possible communications limitations, taxiing aircraft and/or ground vehicles at one end of the airfield cannot see or hear aircraft and/or ground vehicles at the other end of the airfield. All operators are to be aware of this limitation and maintain a high level of situational awareness while operating on the airfield during CTAF.

7.8 Flight Planning

7.8.1 Flight Plan Submission Requirements

Aircrew must ensure that flight plans are submitted for all flying operations. For operations within the AFTA, the flight plan shall include VFR in all applicable Danger Areas where aircraft do not desire an IFR service from civil ATS. IFR Operations within Danger Areas require prior coordination with ATC.

7.8.1.1 Flight planning to/from Amberley

Flight plans to/from YAMB must not be submitted more than 20 hours prior to EOBT to allow ATC system data processing

7.8.2 Visiting Squadron Flight Program Submission

Visiting SQN must submit their daily flight program no later than 1500K on the preceding day to ABOC.

7.9 Flight Rules

Local military aircraft, within Amberley airspace, will be operated IAW IFR, except:

- a) when VFR category is advised by flight plan or flight details submission;
- b) IFR is cancelled;
- c) for circuit operations;
- d) arriving aircraft for circuit operations automatically change to VFR category after the first touch and go or go-around; and
- e) helicopter operations unless IFR is requested/flight planned.

7.10 Formation Management

Flight Information Handbook Australia (FIHA) provides formation management procedures.

7.10.1 Departures Within Amberley Volume

Formations will depart in standard or trail formation. Within Amberley domestic airspace, AFTA and Amberley Corridors, trail formations may close to standard formation without prior approval from AMB ATC. The lead is to advise when standard formation is achieved and formation type on first contact.

7.10.2 Departures to Civil Airspace

Lead aircraft must advise ATC when standard formation is achieved. The formation lead is required to advise ATC if an alternative formation type is required on taxi.

7.10.3 Arrivals from AFTA

Recoveries from AFTA will normally be in standard formation. Other formation types must be requested when required. Formation type must be advised to Civil ATC on clearance request to depart the AFTA.

7.11 MET

7.11.1 Aerodrome Warnings

Aerodrome warnings will be advised through ABOC to all Base units via Base Wide email. Forecast INTER or TEMPO periods are included on the ATIS and advised to aircraft operating in the AFTA by ATC. Changes in expectation of approach type will also be advised to aircraft operating in the AFTA by ATC.

7.11.2 ATC MET Requirement

ATC must advise MET of any observed or reported hazardous or non-forecast deteriorations in the weather (e.g. wind shear).

7.12 Noise Abatement

It is the responsibility of the pilot in command to avoid any noise sensitive areas. ATC must issue control instructions that assist in avoiding any low level flight over the city of Ipswich, unless required for separation. Fast jet aircrew are to be familiar with the requirements of the *Super Hornet Noise Management Plan (SHNMP)* and all visiting fast jet units (including foreign forces) are expected to comply with the requirements of this plan.

7.13 Class G Airspace High Traffic Areas

7.13.1 Lake Manchester VFR Route

Light aircraft operate on the Lake Manchester VFR route to the north of the CTR SFC – 1500 FT and further west SFC – BCTA.

7.13.2 Operations East of the Amberley CTR

Light aircraft operate east of the CTR SFC – 2500 FT. Archerfield (YBAF) is the major general aviation airport in QLD and is located 16 NM NE of YAMB.

7.13.3 Brisbane West Wellcamp

Light aircraft operate in Brisbane West Wellcamp D635A and B for flight training. Other aircraft up to Heavy RPT, operate west of R625 and underneath the WETA in D621A and B.

7.14 Radio Telephony Procedures (RTF)

RTF procedures specific to YAMB are detailed below.

CONDITIONS OR PROVISIONS	PHRASES
Pilot calls for clearance	Pilot: "AMBERLEY DELIVERY, (<i>Callsign</i>) FOR (<i>name airspace</i>), REQUEST CLEARANCE".
Overwater Airspace via Corridor	ATC: "(<i>Callsign</i>), AMBERLEY DELIVERY, CLEARED NORTHERN/CENTRAL/BYRON (<i>number</i>), VISUAL (or SID) DEPARTURE, [SQUAWK (<i>code</i>)]".
Western Airspace	ATC: "(<i>Callsign</i>), AMBERLEY DELIVERY, CLEARED (<i>gate</i>) DIRECT, VISUAL (or SID) DEPARTURE, [CLIMB VIA SID TO] (<i>level</i>), [SQUAWK (<i>code</i>)]".
Clearance to operate in Training Area Note: Use of Airspace name is a requirement of the coded clearance allowing VFR descent	ATC: "CLEARED (<i>Airspace name and letter/s</i>), (<i>level or altitude</i>), (<i>additional requirements/restrictions</i>)". Pilot: "CLEARED (<i>Airspace name and letter/s</i>), (<i>level or altitude</i>), (<i>additional requirements/restrictions</i>)".
Evans Head Airspace Note: Unless otherwise approved operations within R638 are to be conducted subsonic.	Pilot: "AMBERLEY DELIVERY, (<i>Callsign</i>), FOR THE RANGE (<i>level</i>) [to (<i>level</i>)], REQUEST CLEARANCE". ATC: "(<i>Callsign</i>), AMBERLEY DELIVERY, (<i>Airways clearance</i>) VISUAL (or SID) DEPARTURE, [CLIMB VIA SID TO] (<i>level</i>), [SQUAWK (<i>code</i>)], CLEARED R638 (ABCD as applicable) NOT ABOVE (<i>highest usable level</i>), [SUPERSONIC OPS APPROVED]".
ATC – CRU/AEW&C Coordination Taxi to CRU Note: Frequency instructions are only to be passed through ATC if they are amended from SPINS/briefing.	ATC: "TAXIS (<i>Callsign</i>) (<i>number in formation</i>) [<i>gate</i>] [<i>level</i>] (<i>code</i>)". CRU/AEW&C: "(<i>Gate</i>) (<i>level</i>) (<i>Callsign</i>) (<i>code</i>) [<i>frequency instructions</i>]". ATC: "[<i>frequency instructions</i>]".

CONDITIONS OR PROVISIONS	PHRASES
ATC – CRU Coordination (continued) Airspace release to CRU Airspace release to ATC	CRU/AEW&C: “[REQUEST (<i>Airspace</i>)]”. ATC: “(<i>Airspace</i>) RELEASED TO CRU/AEW&C, (<i>level</i>), [FROM TIME (<i>time</i>)], CLEARANCE VOID TIME (<i>time</i>), [QNH (<i>Area QNH</i>)]”. CRU/AEW&C: “ACCEPT (<i>Airspace</i>), (<i>level</i>), [FROM TIME (<i>time</i>)], CLEARANCE VOID TIME (<i>time</i>), [QNH (<i>Area QNH</i>)]”. CRU/AEW&C: “(<i>Airspace</i>) RELEASED TO ATC [<i>traffic</i>]”. ATC: “ACCEPT (<i>Airspace</i>) [<i>traffic</i>]”.
Contacting Approach after Take-off Departing via a Gate Departing via a corridor Commencement of operations when ATC have no further requirements On transfer to CRU/AEW&C	Pilot: “AMBERLEY APPROACH, (<i>callsign</i>) TURNING LEFT (or RIGHT), for (<i>gate</i>), PASSING (<i>level</i>), CLIMBING TO (<i>level</i>)”. Pilot: “AMBERLEY APPROACH (<i>callsign</i>), TURNING LEFT (or RIGHT), NORTHERN (or CENTRAL)(<i>number</i>), PASSING (<i>level</i>), CLIMBING TO (<i>level</i>)”. ATC: “(<i>Callsign</i>) [AT (<i>location</i>) CLEARED OPERATING”. or ATC: “(<i>Callsign</i>) [AT (<i>location</i>)] CONTACT (CRU/ AEW&C <i>callsign</i>) [(<i>frequency/channel</i>)]”. Pilot: “(<i>CRU/AEW&C Callsign</i>), (<i>callsign</i>), ESTABLISHED (<i>airspace</i>), ANGELS (<i>level two digits</i>) TO (<i>level two digits</i>)”. CRU/AEW&C: “(<i>Callsign</i>), (<i>CRU/AEW&C Callsign</i>), IDENTIFIED, [<i>restriction</i>] QNH (<i>number</i> - YAMB QNH/ AREA QNH when appropriate)”.
Recovery from Training Areas Pilot and CRU/AEW&C	Pilot: “(<i>CRU/AEW&C Callsign</i>), (<i>Callsign</i>), DETAIL COMPLETE FOR RTB, ANGELS (<i>numbers</i>).” CRU/AEW&C: “(<i>Callsign</i>), (<i>CRU/AEW&C Callsign</i>), MAINTAIN AIRSPACE UNTIL ADVISED, CONTACT AMBERLEY CENTRE (or APPROACH)”.

CONDITIONS OR PROVISIONS	PHRASES
Pilot and ATC	<p>Pilot: "AMBERLEY APPROACH (or CENTRE), (<i>Callsign</i>) (<i>level</i>) (<i>ATIS code</i>) (<i>flight conditions</i> e.g. Visual) (<i>approach intentions</i>) (<i>formation type</i>) (<i>onwards intentions</i> e.g. full stop, circuits etc)".</p> <p>ATC: "(<i>Callsign</i>) AMBERLEY APPROACH (or CENTRE) IDENTIFIED, [CLEARED (airways clearance as applicable)]".</p>
Recovery Contacting Approach	
Establishing communication	<p>Pilot: "AMBERLEY APPROACH (or CENTRE), (<i>Callsign</i>)".</p> <p>ATC: "(<i>Callsign</i>), AMBERLEY APPROACH (or CENTRE), IDENTIFIED [CLEARED (airways clearance as applicable)]".</p>
Flight Conditions	<p>Pilot: "(<i>Callsign</i>), (<i>position</i>) [if not identified] (<i>level</i>), VISUAL [if applicable], (<i>approach intentions</i>), RECEIVED (<i>ATIS code</i>), (<i>type of formation</i>)".</p>
Note: ATC will assume aircraft are in IMC (or will enter IMC) until aircraft report "VISUAL"	
When no level or track restrictions exist	<p>ATC: "(<i>Callsign</i>), CLEARED VISUAL APPROACH, RIGHT (or LEFT or STRAIGHT) INITIAL RUNWAY (<i>number</i>)".</p> <p>Pilot: "(<i>Callsign</i>) VISUAL APPROACH RIGHT (or LEFT or STRAIGHT) INITIAL RUNWAY (<i>number</i>)".</p>
Radar Trail Procedures	
To indicate intention for in-trail/pairs in-trail approaches	<p>Pilot: "(<i>Callsign</i>), (<i>level</i>) FOR IN-TRAIL (or PAIRS IN-TRAIL) (<i>type of approach</i>), RECEIVED (<i>ATIS code</i>)".</p>
ATC will prefix each instruction with "IN-TRAIL"	<p>ATC: "(<i>Callsign</i>) ADOPT (<i>number</i>) MILE TRAIL, REPORT ESTABLISHED".</p> <p>ATC: "(<i>Callsign</i>), IN-TRAIL, TRACK TO THE INITIAL APPROACH FIX (<i>type of approach</i>), DESCEND TO (<i>level</i>)".</p>

CONDITIONS OR PROVISIONS	PHRASES
Landing Clearances Formations conducting in-trail approaches will be cleared to land as a formation in-trail. Individual elements will report "THREE GREENS" once gear is down and locked and immediately after initiating a beeper check. IAW <i>Manual of Air Traffic Services (MATS)</i> , ATC may anticipate that preceding aircraft, will land prior to the aircraft and landing separation will exist.	Pilot: "AMBERLEY TOWER, (<i>Callsign</i>), ILS IN-TRAIL." Pilot: "(<i>Callsign lead</i>), THREE GREENS." ATC: "(<i>Callsign</i>), CLEARED TO LAND, CHECK WHEELS." Pilot: "LAND, (<i>Callsign</i>), (<i>Callsign lead</i>) THREE GREENS (or beeper)." Pilot: "(<i>Callsign</i>) (<i>formation number</i>), THREE GREENS (or beeper)." ATC: "(<i>Callsign</i>)." ATC: "(<i>Callsign</i>), CLEARED TO LAND, NUMBER THREE, CHECK WHEELS." (There are two aircraft ahead also landing and not yet on the runway.) Pilot: "LAND, NUMBER THREE, (<i>Callsign</i>), THREE GREENS."
Arrested Landing Call After prior advice to ATC (if possible)	Pilot: "(<i>Callsign</i>), BASE/FINAL, THREE GREENS, HOOK DOWN." ATC: "(<i>Callsign</i>), APPROACH END CABLE UP, CLEARED TO LAND, CHECK WHEELS AND HOOK."
C17 Tactical Departure Pilot requests clearance Note: <i>In requesting TAC Departure the pilot accepts responsibility for terrain clearance IAW FIHA</i>	Pilot: "AMBERLEY (<i>Agency</i>), (<i>Callsign</i>) REQUEST TAC DEPARTURE VIA (<i>position</i>) [<i>level/altitude</i>]." ATC: "(<i>Callsign</i>), AMBERLEY (<i>Agency</i>), CLEARED (<i>position</i>), [DCT] TAC DEPARTURE, (<i>level/altitude</i>), [SQUAWK (<i>code</i>)]."

7.15 Reduced Runway Separation Standards (RRSS)

Refer to *Flight Information Handbook Australia (FIHA)* for authorised RRSS distances and procedures. RRSS may be used with a wet runway.

7.15.1 Hot Lane Procedures

The COLD lane for RWY 15/33 is on the west side of the runway. Use of the east side of the runway as the COLD lane is prohibited.

7.16 Transponder Procedures

General formation transponder procedures are contained in *Flight Information Handbook Australia (FIHA)*.

8 Aerodrome

8.1 General AD Information

The *YAMB Aerodrome Manual* provides general aerodrome information.

8.2 Runway Operations

All RWY at Amberley are active. Advice from Amberley Tower of 'RUNWAY LEFT/RIGHT AVAILABLE' denotes a clearance to vacate onto the crossing RWY. No read-back is required. Aircraft are to vacate the crossing RWY without delay. Where practicable, ACFT should only perform 180 DEG turns on the concrete thresholds of RWY 15/33 and RWY 04/22 to preserve runway grooving.

8.3 Low Visibility Operations

RWY 15/33 is capable of supporting landing with a RWY visibility of not less than 800m. Manual RWY visibility readings are provided as ATC electronic instruments to determine runway visibility are not installed at YAMB.

8.4 Aircraft Arrestor Systems (AAS)

Flight Information Handbook Australia (FIHA) provides detailed AAS information. The *Amberley Aerodrome Manual* provides Base AAS response actions.

8.4.1 YAMB Aircraft Arrestor System

YAMB has two BAK 12/14 hook cables installed on RWY 15/33, located 464m (1521 FT) from the thresholds.

8.4.2 Aircraft Arrestor System Engagement

If an aircraft engages the cable, RWY 15/33 will be unusable for approximately 20-30 min. RWY 33 approach-end cable engagements will also result in RWY 04/22 being unusable for approximately 15 min. Coordination between the ACFT captain, SQN Duty Supervisors and ATC will determine where in the sequence the arresting ACFT will be. It will be based on various factors including the nature of the emergency.

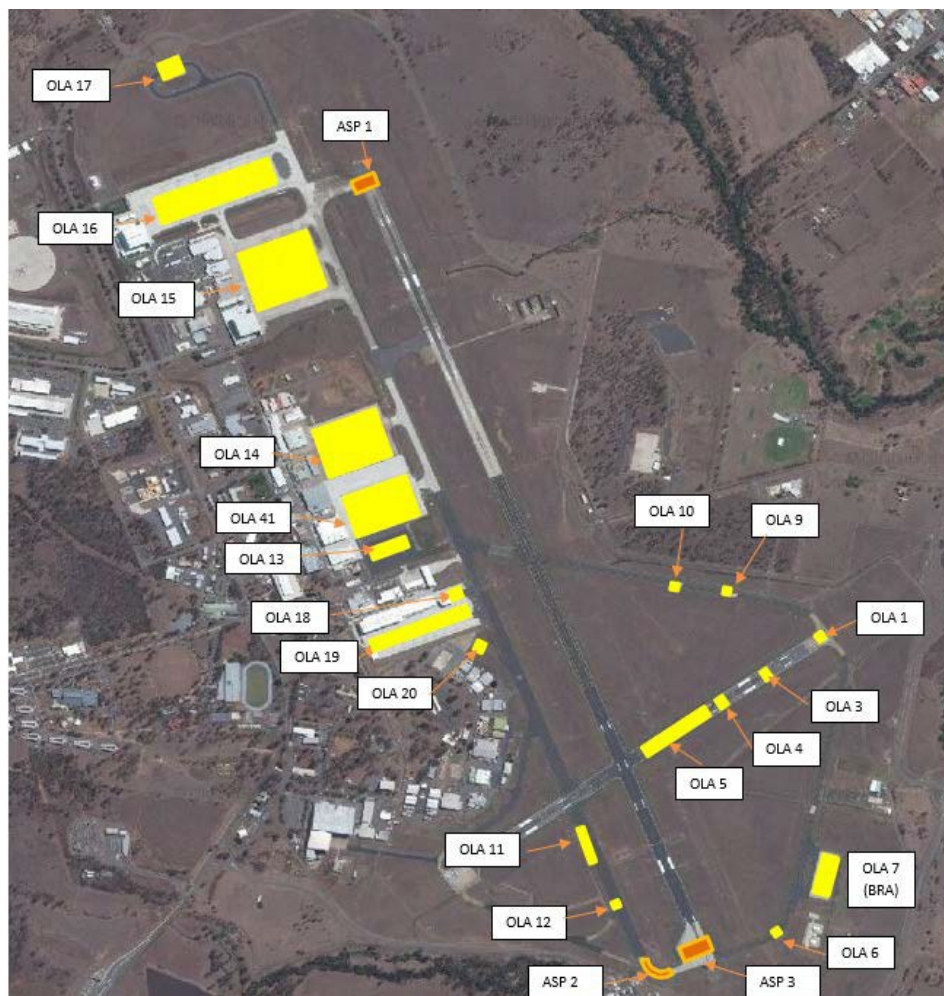
8.5 Ordnance Loading/Unloading Areas (OLA)

Details of OLA at YAMB are listed below.

8.5.1 YAMB OLA and Aircraft Safety Points

OLA	ASP HDG	LOCATION
ASP1	145	ASP 1 is a 90m x 30m area of hardstand located at the RWY 15 ORP
ASP2	330	ASP 2 is a tarmac area encompassing full width of Taxiway A located approx 210m South of OLA 12
ASP3	Nil	ASP 3 is approx. 95m x 40m area located at the RWY 33 ORP
OLA 1	Nil	OLA/EOA 1 encompasses northern half from centreline of RWY 04/22
OLA 3	Nil	OLA/EOA 3 encompasses full width of RWY 04/22 555m east of RWY 15/33
OLA 4	Nil	OLA/EOA 4 encompasses full width of RWY 04/22 355m east of RWY 15/33
OLA 5	Nil	OLA/EOA 5 encompasses full width of RWY 04/22 from 150m east of RWY 15/33 to 350m east of RWY 15/33
OLA 6	Nil	OLA/EOA 6 is a designated concrete hardstand area on Taxiway C,
OLA 7	Nil	OLA/EOA 7 is an area approx 65m x 170m located on the BRA
OLA 9	Nil	OLA/EOA 9 is a designated concrete hardstand area on Taxiway D.
OLA 10	Nil	OLA/EOA 10 is a designated concrete hardstand area on Taxiway D
OLA 11	Nil	OLA/EOA 11 is an area 130m long and 40m wide, located on Taxiway A
OLA 12	Nil	OLA/EOA 12 is an area 23m long and 15m wide, located on Taxiway A
OLA 13	Nil	OLA/EOA 13 consists of a 140m x 35m open apron entry via F1.
OLA 14	Nil	OLA14 is the area of tarmac encompassing sheltered A/C Parking Lines 5, 6 and 7 operated by 1SQN.
OLA 15	Nil	OLA 15 is an open site apron encompassing aircraft parking positions 1- 8 operated by 33SQN. Adjacent to AMS.
OLA 16	Nil	OLA 16 is an open site apron encompassing aircraft parking positions 9- 16 operated by 36SQN.
OLA 17	Nil	OLA/EOA 17 is a 77m x 72m aircraft apron located on Taxiway E.
OLA 18	Nil	OLA/EOA 18 is a sheltered OLA, operated by 35SQN.
OLA 19	Nil	OLA/EOA 19 is an open site apron approx. 32m x 290m encompassing aircraft parking positions 1-8 operated by 35SQN.
OLA 20	Nil	OLA/EOA 20 is an area of hardstand measuring 25m x 15m located on Taxiway Q
OLA 41	Nil	OLA 41 is the area of tarmac encompassing sheltered A/C Parking Lines 2, 3 and the open parking area of line 4.

8.5.2 YAMB OLA and ASP Positions



8.6 Operational Readiness Platforms (ORP)

ORP are located on the western side of thresholds RWY 15/33 and are delineated by ground markings.

8.6.1 Northern ORP

Located at the threshold of RWY 15 adjacent to Taxiway A4 extending inside the RWY strip.

8.6.2 Southern ORP

Located at the threshold of RWY 33 and is contained within the RWY strip.

8.6.3 Operations When the Duty Runway ORP Is Occupied

When the duty runway ORP is occupied, departures from that runway are permitted to continue and arrivals may continue provided:

- a) the maximum crosswind component does not exceed 20KT;
- b) the visibility is equal to or greater than 5000 m and the cloud ceiling is equal to or greater than 1000 FT; and/or
- c) aircraft are not permitted to enter the ORP with another aircraft on final approach below 500 FT AMSL or within 1 NM of the landing threshold, whichever occurs first.

8.6.4 Refusal of Take-off or Landing When ORP is Occupied

The pilot in command has the discretion to refuse take-off or landing when the ORP is occupied. Such aircraft will be held as appropriate by ATC until the ORP is vacated.

8.6.5 Code D (Or Larger) Aircraft

Code D (or larger) aircraft are not permitted to taxi past the Northern ORP when the ORP is occupied.

8.6.6 Landing Heavy Aircraft Requirement When ORP is Occupied

When aircraft are parked in the ORP abeam the landing threshold on RWY 15 or RWY 33, landing heavy category aircraft must use a temporary unmarked displaced threshold, in line with the approach-end hookcable markers.

8.6.7 NOCOM

The ORP will not be available during NOCOM procedures unless approved by ATC by other means.

8.7 Low Level Operations

IAW *SHNMP*, authority for approval of Super Hornet low level departures and arrivals (flight below 1500 FT within 10 NM of AMB) resides with SADFO AMB.

8.8 Aerodrome Charts

Charts applicable to YAMB include:

- a) WAC 3340;
- b) MIL Aerodrome Obstruction Chart Type A RWY 15/33 June 2016; and
- c) MIL Aerodrome Obstruction Chart Type A RWY 04/22 June 2016.

8.9 Area

8.9.1 Visual Tracking Points

Familiarity with the listed visual tracking points will assist traffic management and may expedite clearance issue:

- a) Spring Mountain (SPMT);
- b) Goodna (GON);
- c) Rosewood (RSWD);
- d) Lake Manchester (LMC);
- e) Flinders Peak (FPK);
- f) Mount Walker (MTWK);
- g) Wivenhoe Dam (WHDW);
- h) Warrego Highway; and
- i) Cunningham Highway.

8.10 External Lighting on NVD

During CTAF hours, military aircraft conducting NVD operations within 50 NM of YAMB SFC–1000 FT should display external lighting on receipt of a CTAF broadcast from another aircraft.

8.11 Instrument Training

All aircraft conducting instrument training, other than arriving aircraft, expect clearance direct BIGIX at 5100 FT.

8.12 Circuit Area (CIRA)

8.12.1 Circuit Operations

The CIRA is defined as 5 NM radius of the YAMB ARP SFC – 1500 FT AMSL. CIRA aircraft may be instructed to extend outside of this by ATC for traffic management. For a stream landing circuit, the cloud ceiling should not be below 3000 FT AGL. Circuit operations may be denied when the cloud base is below 2500 FT.

8.12.2 Circuit Operations

Local Military aircraft are automatically cleared to operate in the CIRA upon return to Amberley. Aircraft captains shall advise intentions for CIRA operations on first contact with Amberley ATC. Aircraft shall conform to circuit height and direction as follows:

- a) jet and large turbo-prop not above 1500 FT AMSL; and
- b) C-27J, light aircraft and helicopters not above 1000 FT AMSL.

8.12.3 Circuit Direction

Circuit direction is as follows:

- a) RWY 15 - right circuit;
- b) RWY 33 - left circuit; and
- c) RWY 04/22 - left circuit.

8.12.4 ACG Aircraft Consideration

For concurrent mixed type CIRA operations, ACG aircraft need to be cognisant of their proximity (IVO 1000 FT or 1 NM) to Airborne Collision Avoidance System (ACAS) equipped aircraft to reduce the probability of an ACAS Resolution Advisory (RA).

8.12.5 Nonstandard ATC Instruction During Circuit Operations

Aircraft may request, or ATC may instruct, non-standard circuit height or direction for traffic management or noise abatement.

8.12.6 Advising Intentions on Crosswind

Aircraft are to advise crosswind intentions when operating in the circuit.

8.12.7 Downwind De-Confliction During Non-Standard Left Circuit

IAW the diagram below, aircraft conducting, non-standard, left circuits RWY 15 or right circuits RWY 33, shall remain visually east of Ipswich Golf course/Bremer River/edge of Ipswich built up area on downwind, to de-conflict with aircraft arriving via initial. The minimum downwind spacing equates to 1.3 NM from the runway.

8.12.8 Downwind De-Confliction With Initial Track



8.12.9 Low Level Circuits

Due to noise abatement considerations, all low level circuits are to be flown to the west of Amberley, clear of the townships of Walloon, Willowbank and Rosewood. Aircraft are to minimise flight over built up areas.

8.12.10 External lighting on NVD/NVIS

Aircraft may operate in the circuit area using NVD/NVIS or covert external lighting when approved by ATC.

8.13 CIRA Traffic Information

ATC will pass relevant CIRA traffic information to arriving VFR aircraft, on first contact with Amberley TWR. Traffic should include which side of the circuit aircraft are operating where appropriate.

8.14 Departing the CIRA

Aircraft automatically resume IFR category on departing the CIRA for IFR operations when leaving 3000 FT, except when tracking from the CTR to the Initial Point.

8.15 Helicopters

8.15.1 Standard Operations

SAR Flight operates from the Southern Apron located south of the Fire Section using TWY Q. Due to line of sight issues from the ATC Tower to the Southern Apron, first visual contact of any aircraft, helicopter or vehicular traffic is on TWY Q short of TWY A.

8.15.2 Helicopter operations on Taxiway Alpha

TWY Alpha has been divided into portions for helicopter operations, as follows:

- a) between A2 and A4: 'ALPHA NORTH';
- b) between A2 and RWY 04/22: 'ALPHA CENTRE';
- c) between A1 and RWY 04/22: 'ALPHA SOUTH'; and
- d) outbound from the Southern Apron, the junction of TWY Quebec and TWY Alpha will be treated as a holding point called "HOLDING POINT QUEBEC".

8.15.3 Winching Operations

The primary area to be utilised by helicopters at the airfield is Choppers East with the secondary area being Choppers West. Other preferred areas for winching operations can be coordinated through the ABOC and during the weekly programming conference.

8.16 Helicopters Circuit Operations

To facilitate helicopter circuits, two areas have been established.

8.16.1 Choppers East

Utilising the threshold RWY 22 as a HLS, remaining within 600 m of threshold RWY 22 and east of a line parallel to RWY 15/33 intersecting threshold RWY 22.

8.16.2 Choppers West

Utilising the threshold RWY 04 as a HLS, remaining within 600 m of threshold RWY 04 and west of a line parallel to RWY 15/33 intersecting threshold RWY 04.

8.16.3 Primary Helicopter Circuit Operations Area

The primary area for continuous circuit operations is Choppers East. Due to the displaced distance of the threshold RWY 22 from RWY 15/33, wake turbulence is not a consideration with simultaneous westerly circuits to RWY 15/33 by a heavier category aircraft.

8.16.4 Take-off and Landing

Take-off and landing will normally be parallel to the duty RWY on TWY Alpha and circuit operations to the threshold of RWY 22.

8.16.5 Traffic Within Choppers East

Traffic on helicopters in Choppers East will be passed to fixed wing instrument or circuit traffic executing a go-around.

8.16.6 Wake Turbulence Considerations

For wake turbulence considerations, TWY Alpha and RWY 15/33 are treated as one runway.

8.16.7 Alternate Helicopter Landing Sites

The following Helicopter Landing Site (HLS) alternates may be offered/requested:

- a) all taxiways including the Bomb Replenishment Area (BRA); and/or
- b) any other area suitable to ATC and the helicopter crew.

8.16.8 Instrument Departure

Instrument departures will normally be conducted from the RWY.

8.16.9 Search and Rescue Flight priority

SAR Flight will be afforded priority when tasked under certain conditions e.g. MEDEVAC and HOSP.

8.16.10 SSR Code

CHOP41 is allocated the SSR code of 6413. This code will not be required to be issued verbally to the ACFT.

8.17 Engine Test Cell One (ETC1) Operations

ETC1, used to test uninstalled aircraft jet engines, is located SW of RWY 15/33, 278 m from its centerline as depicted below. ETC1 has two modes of operation depending on the engine test being conducted.

8.17.1 ETC1 Location



8.17.2 Schedule

Regular coordination and scheduling occurs between ETC1 operations and the ABOC to de-conflict from flying where possible. ETC1 operations are advised by NOTAM.

8.17.3 Mode 1 Operation

This mode of operation has an associated exhaust plume height of 873 FT AGL (964 FT AMSL). This mode is F414 engines up to maximum afterburner and F135 engines up to military power. This mode causes average air disturbance equal to the 'light turbulence' definition at 873 FT AGL and 79 m laterally with higher levels of turbulence intensity below. This mode may take a number of hours, with engines varying in power during this time.

8.17.3.1 Activation

Mode 1 operations are permitted whilst AMB ATC is active or during CTAF periods.

8.17.3.2 Weather restrictions

To preserve the integrity of instrument approaches, there should be no simultaneous ETC1 and flying operations during periods where there is cloud more than SCT below 2000 FT or visibility less than 5000 m.

8.17.3.3 AMB ATC active

Aircraft are required to remain visually clear of the ETC1 location (remaining outside 79 m laterally or not below 873 FT AGL is clear of the hazardous plume). Aircraft that are not able to remain visually clear must be capable of holding for 30 min. When ETC1 is active, ATC will advise "engine testing in progress" on the ATIS.

8.17.3.4 Reduced ATC availability/CTAF periods

ABOC will issue a NOTAM detailing CTAF operations, describing the details of the Mode 1 plume hazard and avoidance methods. Any (RAFC) considering CTAF operations can perform their own risk assessment of the acceptability of operating simultaneously with Mode 1 ETC1 operations. These operations would be largely unchanged from Mode 1 operations with ATC present, which require aircraft to visually avoid the ETC1 location and critical plume height. Any military operator who finds this situation unacceptable may request ATC activation for their operations.

8.17.3.5 CTAF military IAP restrictions

The ETC1 NOTAM detailing CTAF operations will state that all IAP protection surfaces are infringed. Military aircraft operating CTAF may however, conduct these approaches

if acceptable within their own Risk Management Authority (including ILS/LOC) with due consideration of the prevailing weather and their ability to avoid the plume hazard.

8.17.3.6 CTAF RWY 15 ILS-Z/LOC-Z restrictions

The ABOC will issue a NOTAM advising that the Amberley ILS-Z RWY 15 and LOC-Z RWY 15 are not available to civil aircraft in IMC due to the hazardous plume infringing instrument approach protection surfaces. This is to meet CASA's requirements for notification to civil aircraft.

8.17.4 Mode 2 Operation

This mode of operation has an associated exhaust plume height of 2106 FT AGL (2197 FT AMSL). This mode is F135 engines up to maximum afterburner and causes average air disturbance equal to 'light turbulence' definition at 2106 FT AGL and 189 m laterally with higher levels of turbulence intensity below. This mode is expected to have a total duration of 4 min. Due to the very limited duration of Mode 2 operations it is expected to let the Mode 2 engine run finish rather than interrupt this mode.

8.17.4.1 Activation

Mode 2 operations are permitted ONLY whilst AMB ATC is active.

8.17.4.2 Restrictions

In this mode, ATC will segregate ALL aircraft from the plume via appropriate control instructions. Restrictions include:

- a) take-off RWY 15 or landing RWY 15/33 not available due proximity of the plume to the runway centreline;
- b) overflight not below 2500 FT AMSL;
- c) east of RWY 15/33;
- d) on or north of RWY 04/22;
- e) south of the Cunningham highway; and/or
- f) west of the Ipswich-Rosewood Road (or west of the base built up area, if unfamiliar).

Note: ETC1 procedures in reference to Brief for OC44WG/OC96WG/DLC CSG: Plan for Engine Test Cell 1 (ETC1 Operations with reduced Air Traffic Control (ATC) Services (OBJ: BP19744837)

8.18 Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS)

8.18.1 Approval

RPAS operations at YAMB are managed IAW DASR, 44WG SI (OPS) 03-09 *Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems Management*, CASR 101-01 *Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems* and MATS 5.3 Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems.

8.18.2 Military RPAS

Military RPAS operations within military airspace will have their own procedures and agreements with ATC IAW DASR. Military RPAS operations can become active at short notice.

8.18.3 Civilian RPAS

Civilian operations that are within a restricted area, within a no fly zone or above 400 FT AGL may require CASA approval in addition to ATC approval.

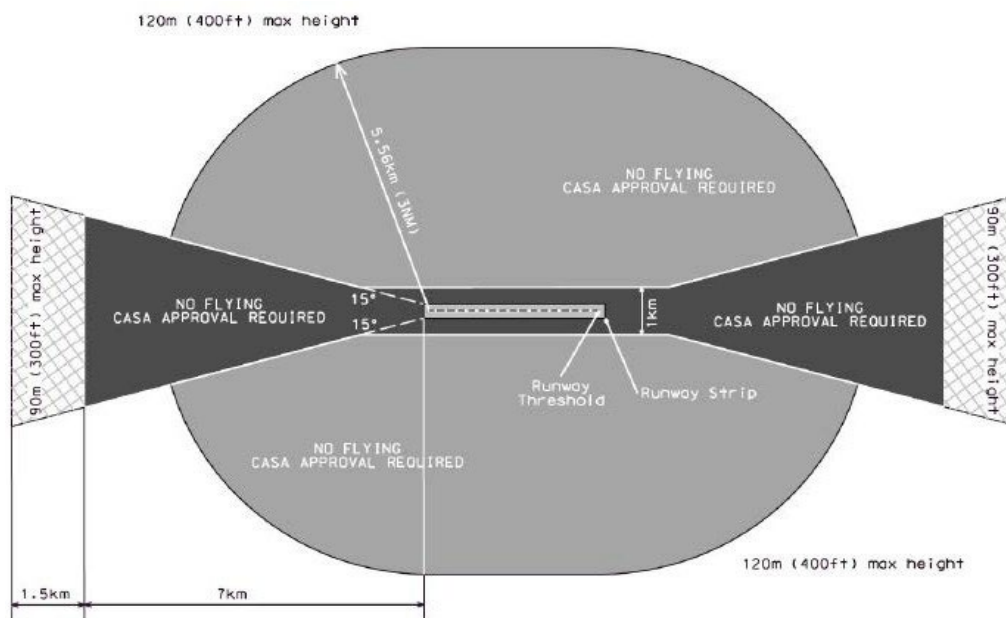
8.18.4 Enquiries

All enquiries or requests to operate RPAS in Amberley airspace are directed to the ABOC (amb.abcp@defence.gov.au) in the first instance for security purposes and the 452SQN AMB FLT RPAS team (452sqnamb.rpas@defence.gov.au) for approvals.

8.18.5 RPAS Up To 150g

IAW Civil regulations, RPAS up to 150g may be legally operating within controlled airspace without ATC knowledge or a NOTAM outside of the no-fly zones and below 400 FT AGL as shown in the diagram below.

8.18.5.1 RPAS no fly zones



8.18.6 Separation and Segregation

ATC will apply separation or segregation between RPAS and other aircraft when the RPAS operations are:

- a) within a restricted area; and/or
- b) within controlled airspace:
 - i) above 400 FT; or
 - ii) within the 'no-fly zone' of a controlled aerodrome.

8.18.7 Priority

Military flying operations usually have higher priority than RPAS operations. Aircraft captains may request via ATC that RPAS operations be ceased.

8.18.8 Notification By NOTAM

If YAMB is active, a NOTAM may not be required as RPAS are positively segregated or separated from manned aircraft. If YAMB is deactive, a NOTAM may be required if an RPAS will be operating within close proximity to the airfield. Refer to BASO or 452SQN AMB FLT RPAS team for clarification.

8.18.9 Unauthorised RPAS operations

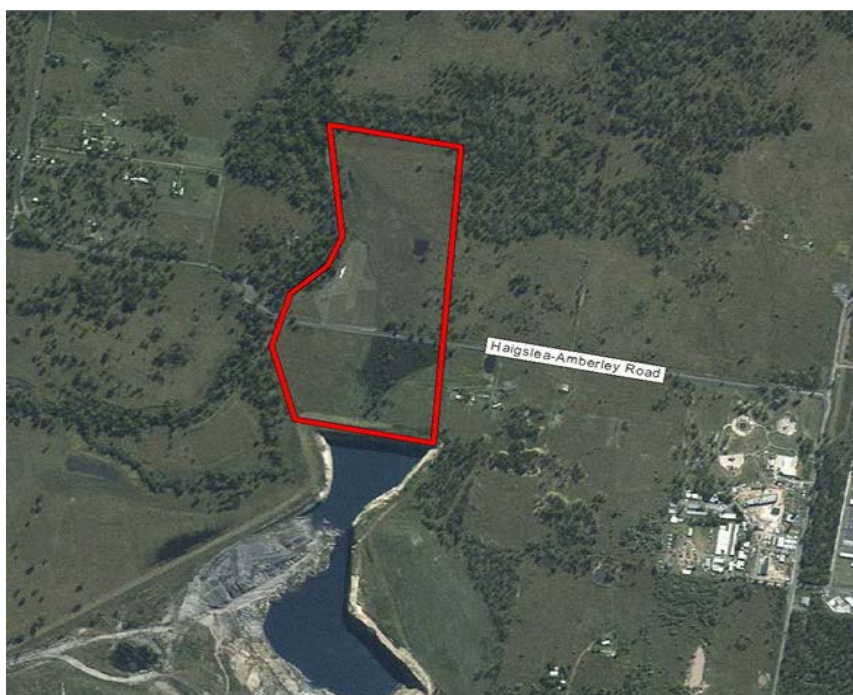
RPAS surveillance terminals are temporarily installed in the ABOC, AP2 and ATC tower however terminals are not staffed continuously. If ATC are aware of an unauthorised RPAS in conflict with manned aircraft, a 'Safety alert' may be given. RT for directed traffic information e.g. "SAFETY ALERT, UNAUTHORISED UAV/RPAS DETECTED (POSITION) (LEVEL) [CLEARED FOR TAKEOFF/TO LAND/APPROACH AT PILOT DISCRETION]".

8.18.10 RAAF Amberley Model aircraft Club (RAMAC)

RAMAC operates from the model aircraft field at Hansens Farm (West of Amberley). RAMAC area of operations is bounded by the following features:

- a) north of the dam wall (approx 200 m south of the Haigslea-Amberley Rd);
- b) east of the Bremer River; and
- c) south and west of the nearest visible tree line.

8.18.10.1 RAMAC depiction



9 Departures

9.1 Frequency Transfer to Approach

Unless otherwise advised by Tower, local military aircraft will automatically transfer from Tower frequency to Approach airborne.

9.2 Outbound Intercept

Aircraft conducting a visual departure from YAMB between the AMB 150R and the AMB 330R (clockwise) may depart within 10 NM radius AMB direct to the first waypoint or intercept track within 10 NM (vice 5 NM) unless otherwise instructed by ATC.

9.3 Fast Jet Visual Departure Procedure

IAW *SHNMP*, except when given heading instructions from ATC, (e.g. “turn left heading 270 visual”), fast jet aircraft will adhere to the following visual departure procedures. A high definition Fast jet noise abatement plate (9.7) is available from Amberley ATC.

9.3.1 RWY 33

For RWY 33, the following will apply:

- a) for departures via the overhead or to the west, aircraft are to maintain runway heading until 4 TAC prior to commencing a turn to the assigned waypoint; and
- b) for departures via BINUP, aircraft are to maintain runway heading until 6 TAC prior to commencing a right turn to BINUP.

9.3.2 RWY 15

After take-off, maintain runway heading until 0.7 TAC upwind, thence turn right onto a HDG of 187°M until 4 TAC prior to turning to the assigned waypoint.

9.4 Departure for YBBN

Aircraft departing YAMB for YBBN should plan via BIGIX to facilitate flow management into YBBN. Aircraft may be held at BIGIX or vectored to meet civil ATC flow requirements.

9.5 Mean Line of Advance

Aircraft requesting to track to a position Mean Line of Advance (MLA) are able to manoeuvre up to 5 NM either side of the nominal forward cleared track outside of 10 NM AMB.

9.6 Persons on Board – 82WG Operations

POB is assumed to be two and is not required to be advised to AMB ATC unless POB is not two.

9.7 Fast Jet Noise Abatement

MILITARY USE ONLY

FAST JET NOISE
AMBERLEY (YAMB)

ATIS 123.3 316.2	ACD 134.6	SMC 129.35	TWR 118.3 264.6	APP 126.2 335.8	CEN 234.55
<div><p>The diagram illustrates a vertical profile of a flight path. At the top, a horizontal line is labeled 'WITHIN 10 TAC'. The path curves downwards, with a point labeled 'NOT BEFORE 6TAC'. It then curves back up, with a point labeled 'NOT BEFORE 4TAC'. The path then curves downwards again, with a point labeled '0.7TAC'. At the bottom, a horizontal line is labeled 'WITHIN 10 TAC'. A small 'X' marks the 0.7TAC point.</p></div>					
FAST JET VISUAL DEPARTURE PROCEDURE					
RWY15			RWY33		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain RWY Heading• AT 0.7TAC TURN RIGHT heading 187°• NOT BEFORE 4TAC TURN RIGHT to assigned waypoint*			<p>Overhead or West</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain RWY Heading• NOT BEFORE 4TAC TURN LEFT to assigned waypoint* <p>BINUP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain RWY Heading• NOT BEFORE 6TAC track to BINUP		
PROCEDURE NOT APPLICABLE WHEN ISSUED A HEADING					
Notes: *SET COURSE OR TRACK DIRECT WAYPOINT WITHIN 10TAC					

AMBERLEY (YAMB)
FAST JET NOISE

10 Arrivals

10.1 Arrival

10.1.1 Notification of Change of Airfield Status

In addition to changes in meteorological conditions, ATC will advise SQN OPS and notify AMB based aircraft operating in the AFTA if any of the following conditions occur:

- a) a cable arrest occurs affecting the availability status of the RWY; and/or
- b) any other information considered to be critical to aircraft recovering to AMB.

10.1.2 Separation from the CIRA

When aircraft are cleared a visual approach via initial, aircraft must remain clear of the CIRA, by 1000 FT or 1 NM, when on 'own navigation' tracking to left/right/straight initial.

10.1.3 Recognition of Aircraft on Final

In VMC, aircraft captains are to ensure that aircraft on final display taxi and/or landing lights to assist circuit aircraft and ATC to identify approaching aircraft. C17 and C-27J operating on NVD, will only display navigation and anti-collision lights (not white light landing or taxi lights) while in the circuit or on approach.

10.1.4 India Arrival

Local aircraft may recover on a visual approach to Amberley tracking via an 'INDIA ARRIVAL'. An aircraft tracking via an India Arrival will proceed to a point on 10 NM final for the assigned RWY threshold at 15 000 FT, thence track via straight initial at high speed for a low pitch (not below 250 FT AGL), climbing onto a normal downwind leg.

10.1.5 Low Approach

An ATC clearance for a 'LOW APPROACH' authorises a local military aircraft to delay commencement of a go-around no lower than 50 FT above the landing runway threshold. Should other aircraft be landing ahead of the low approach aircraft, a reduced runway separation standard must be achieved before the pilot may descend below 200 FT AGL.

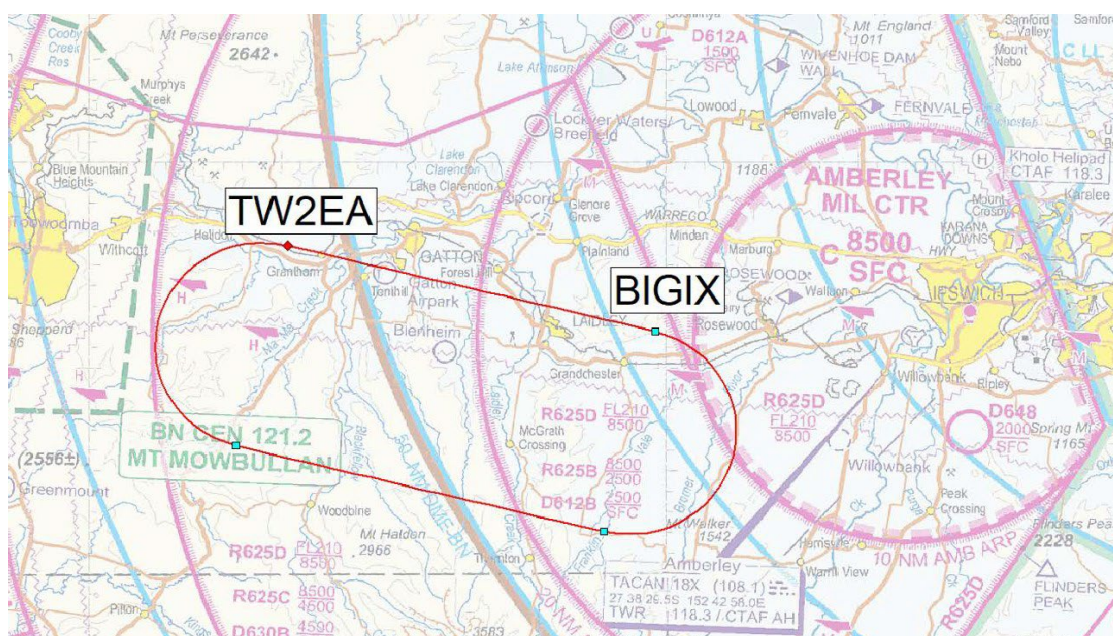
10.1.6 Straight-In Approach (Fast jet only)

This includes all approaches, visual or instrument, aligned with RWY 15/33. When 'Expect Visual Approach' (EVA) is published on the ATIS, local fast jet straight-in approaches are deemed to be VFR category on passing 3000 FT established on final within 10 TAC AMB. IFR will be resumed IAW 8.14.

10.1.7 Fast Jet Formation Holding Pattern

To facilitate fast jet holding, the standard hold will be a left pattern between BIGIX and TW2EA at levels designated by ATC.

10.1.8 Fast Jet Formation Hold



10.2 Initial and Rejoin Procedures

10.2.1 Initial Point Location

The Initial Point (IP) is 5 NM from the approach-end threshold, offset dead side in line with Engine Test Cell 2 for RWY 15/33.

10.2.2 Left/Right/Straight Initial Positions

The left/right/straight initial positions are approximately 30s flying time prior to the IP with wings level. Aircraft will report at left/right/straight initial and must be established:

- a) by day at 2000 FT AMSL;
- b) by night IAW with the route segment/LSALT/MSA; or
- c) as specified by ATC.

10.2.3 VFR Transition Upon Reporting Visual

Aircraft arriving via initial will operate VFR after reporting “visual”, once inside 10 TAC AMB and below 3000 FT.

10.2.4 Descent After Initial

Aircraft through initial may descend once satisfied with deconfliction from circuit traffic and by night are established inside the circling area.

10.2.5 Formation Arriving Via Initial

Formations arriving via initial must remain \leq 2000 FT lateral spread with the extent of the formation extending no further east than the western boundary of Ipswich Golf course, if CIRA traffic is operating to the east of RWY 15/33.

10.2.6 Normal Pitch Direction

Normal pitch is to the west, unless otherwise cleared by ATC.

10.2.7 Departing the circuit for Initial

Aircraft departing the circuit for initial are to track to initial, remaining inside the Control Zone at 2000 FT AMSL by day. At night, aircraft must climb to the 10 NM MSA. Aircraft tracking to initial by day or night remain VFR.

11 NOCOM Operations

An electronic NOCOM form is available from AMB ATC IOT facilitate NOCOM departures. Contact the AMB Approach Supervisor (ASPR) on x13349 or email amb452sqn.appspr@defence.gov.au.

To facilitate NOCOM departures at Amberley the following procedures apply:

- 1) The formation leader will fill out the NOCOM request form and email it to the ASPR;
- 2) The ASPR will complete the clearance/s on the form and email the form back to the originator; and
- 3) The formation lead will sign the form to acknowledge acceptance of the ATC clearance/s and email the form back to ATC.

Note: If the formation lead is unhappy with an amended clearance or wishes to ascertain the reason for a change, these procedures do not preclude them calling the ASPR and negotiating a compromise.

11.1 Light Signals for NOCOM Departures

The following light signals and their meanings are used during NOCOM departures:

- a) Steady green: used to indicate that all aircraft in the formation are 'Cleared for take-off' and depart as planned. The green light will be displayed for approximately two minutes before 'roll time' to allow time for line-up and pre take-off checks to be completed; and
- b) Steady red: used to indicate to the formation to hold at their present position and to expect no more than a two minute delay before departure.

11.2 Departure by Day

If the formation is ready for immediate departure, the formation lead is to hold at the holding point for the departure runway and await a light signal from the Tower. If the ORP is required, the lead will roll through the holding point into the ORP. A clearance is not required in this instance to enter the ORP. When 'Ready' from the ORP, the lead aircraft is to roll forward to the edge of the runway and await a light signal from the Tower.

11.3 Departure by Night

If the formation is ready for immediate departure, the formation lead will hold at the holding point for the departure runway and show landing light on, then await a light signal from the Tower. If the ORP is required, the same procedure used for day operations is used for night operations. When 'Ready' from the ORP, the lead aircraft will roll forward to the edge of the runway and show landing light on then await a light signal from the Tower.

11.4 Separation Standards on Departure

Unless NOCOM departures are spaced by a minimum interval of 15 min, ATC cannot separate successive IFR NOCOM departures unless aircraft are identified by radar. To ensure a smooth departure flow in the event of successive NOCOM departures, pilots of local military aircraft should consider nominating either VFR for departure or MARSA with other participants and annotate this on the NOCOM briefing sheet.

11.5 Unserviceability During NOCOM Departures

To indicate an intention to remain on the ground due to an unserviceability, the pilot of an aircraft can fold the wings up, raise the canopy or at night extend the probe to activate its light. After the rest of the formation has departed, the pilot is to break NOCOM to the Tower and advise intentions and await further instructions.

11.6 Frequency Changes During NOCOM

Frequency changes are to occur at the following points:

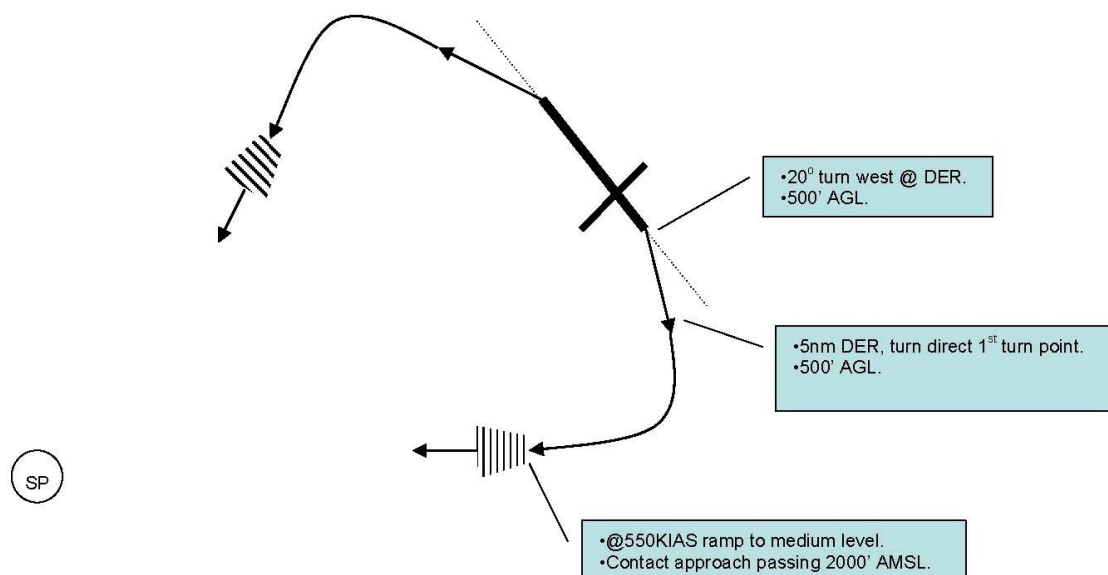
- a) AMB Ground to AMB Tower: occurs as Number 1 approaches the holding point;
- b) AMB Tower to AMB Approach: occurs as Number 1 passes 2500 FT AMSL;
- c) AMB Approach to AMB Centre: approaching ANKED; and/or
- d) Switch to operating/Area Frequency: on entry to Area of Operations/Flying Training area.

11.7 Consideration

NOCOM procedures are not available to aircraft transiting civil controlled airspace.

11.8 NOCOM Departure

11.8.1 India NOCOM Departure (Amberley)



11.8.2 SSTS RWY 15

Apply the following procedure:

- 1) Taxi to invert 1 at briefed time. VHF on AMB GND, UHF on Form Common;
- 2) Formation lead indicate ready to taxi by switching ON anti-collision lights;
- 3) On green flashing signal from the Tower, taxi to holding point A4. Switch to TWR approaching hold point A4;
- 4) Formation must be ready by briefed take-off time. Tower will signal cleared for take-off with steady green light 30s prior to briefed take-off time;
- 5) Follow India Departure ground track as detailed in 11.8.1;
- 6) Once cleaned up, switch APR; and
- 7) Passing 2000 FT AGL, contact APR. Resume flight full comm with ATC.

11.8.3 SSTS RWY 33

Apply the following procedure:

- 1) Begin taxi to invert 3 at briefed time. VHF on AMB GND, UHF on Form Common;
- 2) Formation lead indicate ready to taxi by switching ON anti-collision lights;
- 3) On green flashing signal from the Tower, taxi to holding point A-04. Hold @ A-04 until another flashing green signal is visible from the Tower, then proceed to holding point A1. Switch to Tower approaching holding point A1;
- 4) Formations will be ready for take-off by briefed take-off time. Tower will signal cleared for take-off with steady green light 30s prior to the briefed take-off time;
- 5) Follow India Departure ground track as detailed in 11.8.1;
- 6) Once cleaned up, switch to Approach; and
- 7) Passing 2000 FT AGL, contact Approach. Resume flight full comm with ATC.

Note 1: Aircraft and ATC will break NOCOM for any safety issues.

Note 2: Rolexes passed on the ground prior to stepping. Brief crew and coordinate with ATC on new timings.

Note 3: #2 Turn through 30° to cut inside and avoid following the same ground track as lead.

Note 4: Min WX for India, cloud no more than SCT below 2000 FT AGL. For penetration of cloud, #2 adopt 30° stream snake climb procedures. Caution higher rate of climb.

Note 5: Form to be submitted NLT two hours prior to take-off.

Note 6: For departures to the west of RWY 15/33 only.

Note 7: Full comm. India departure follows 11.8.1 ground track.

12 C-17 Operations

12.1 C-17 Flying Operations

Tactical approach charts developed and maintained within 36SQN are shown below. Radiotelephony procedures are detailed in 7.14 – Radio Telephony Procedures (RTF). These approaches vary greatly across the airspace. Generally these approaches will begin from position ELEN1. The most common include:

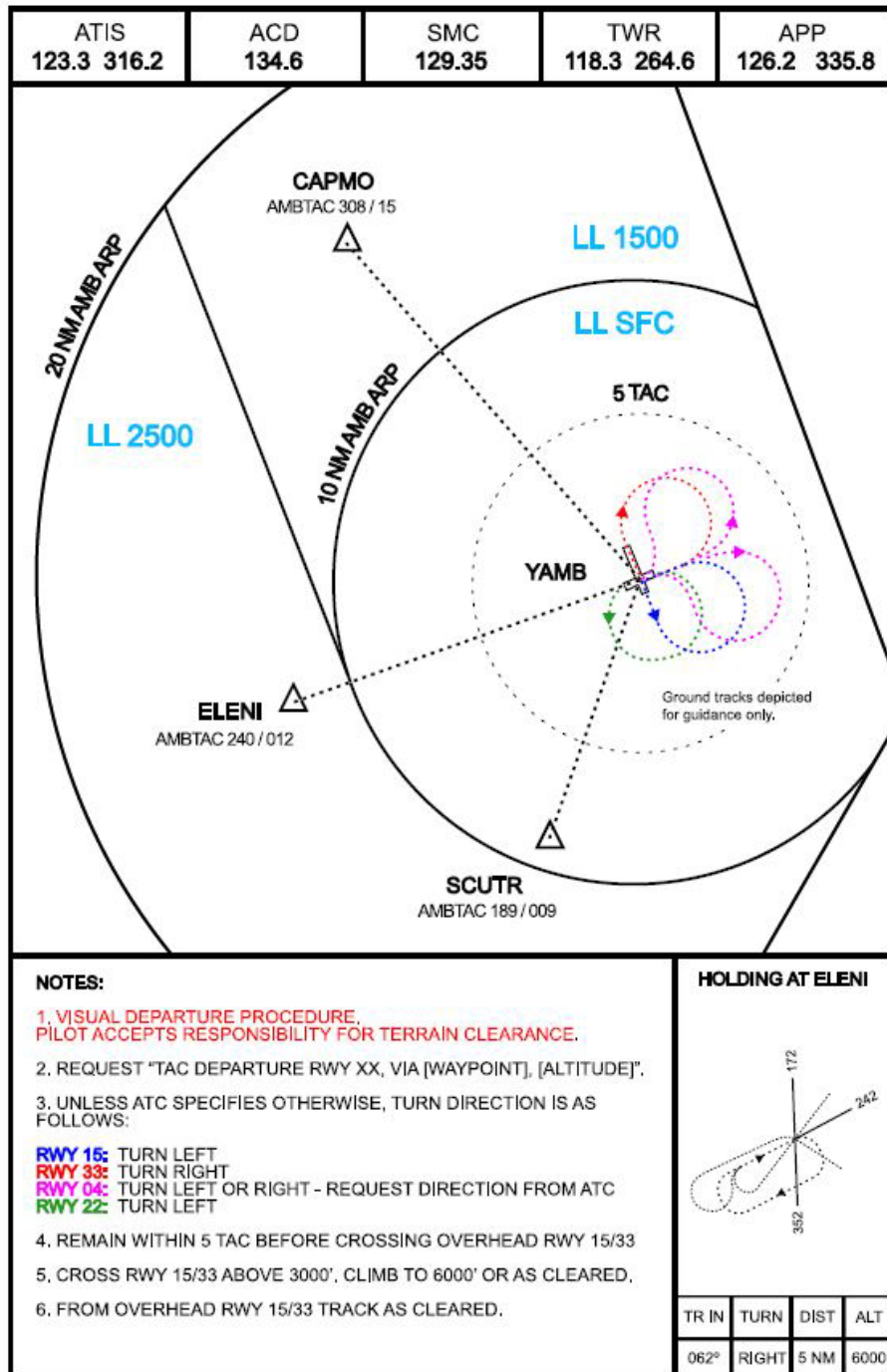
- a) high and steep approaches to join via base to the active runway;
- b) low approach-in or via a teardrop entry from above the landing threshold; and/or
- c) random entry point to overhead the airfield and then position for landing via base.

12.2 C-17 Tactical Flying Operations

C17s conducting tactical operations IAW the charts for multiple departures and approaches will operate VFR from the time they have reported "Visual", are in receipt of a clearance and are at or below 3000 FT. IFR operations may be resumed upon pilot request, and will be IAW local procedures.

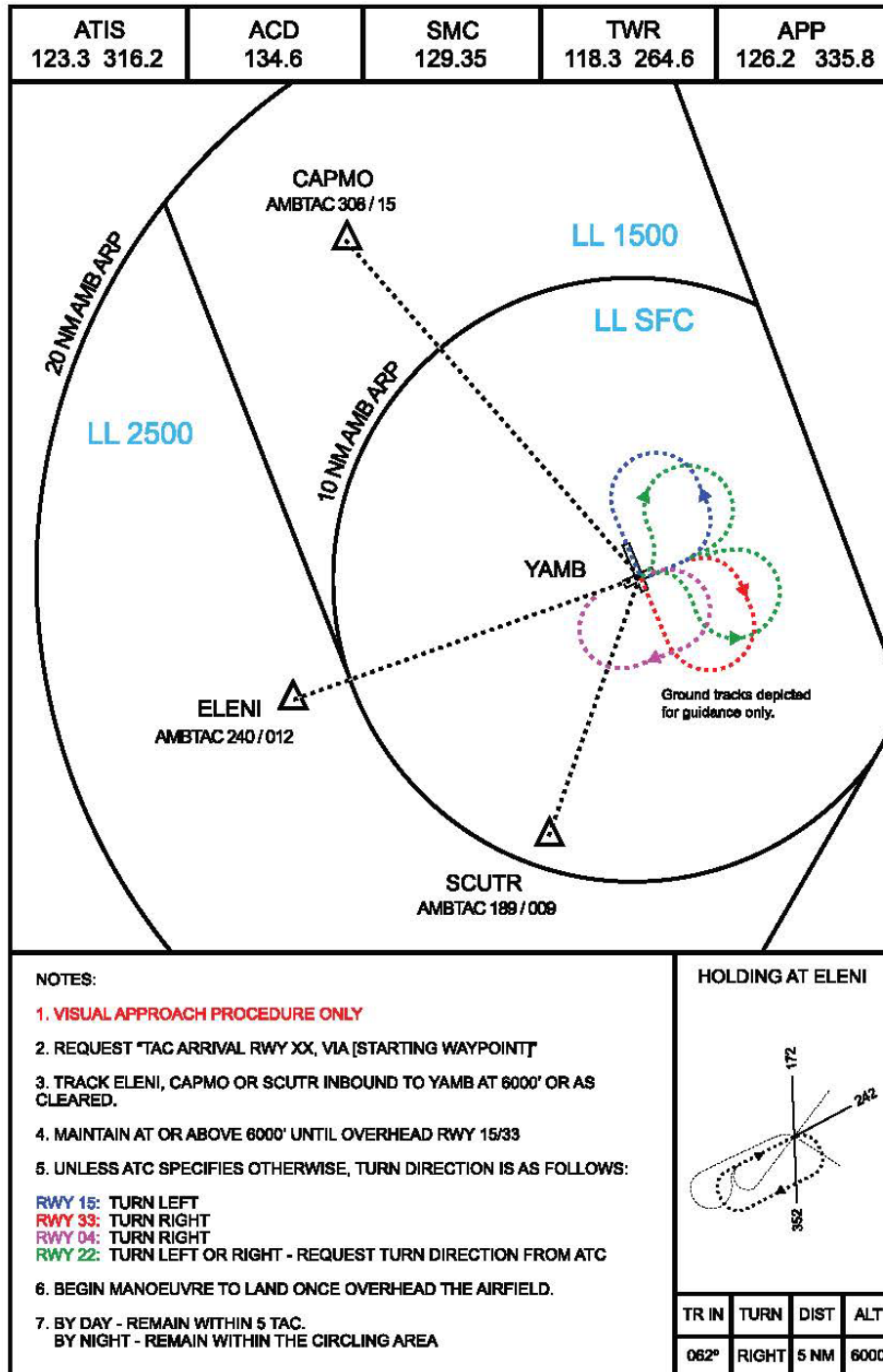
12.3 Tactical Departure – All Runways

TAC DEPARTURE - ALL RUNWAYS



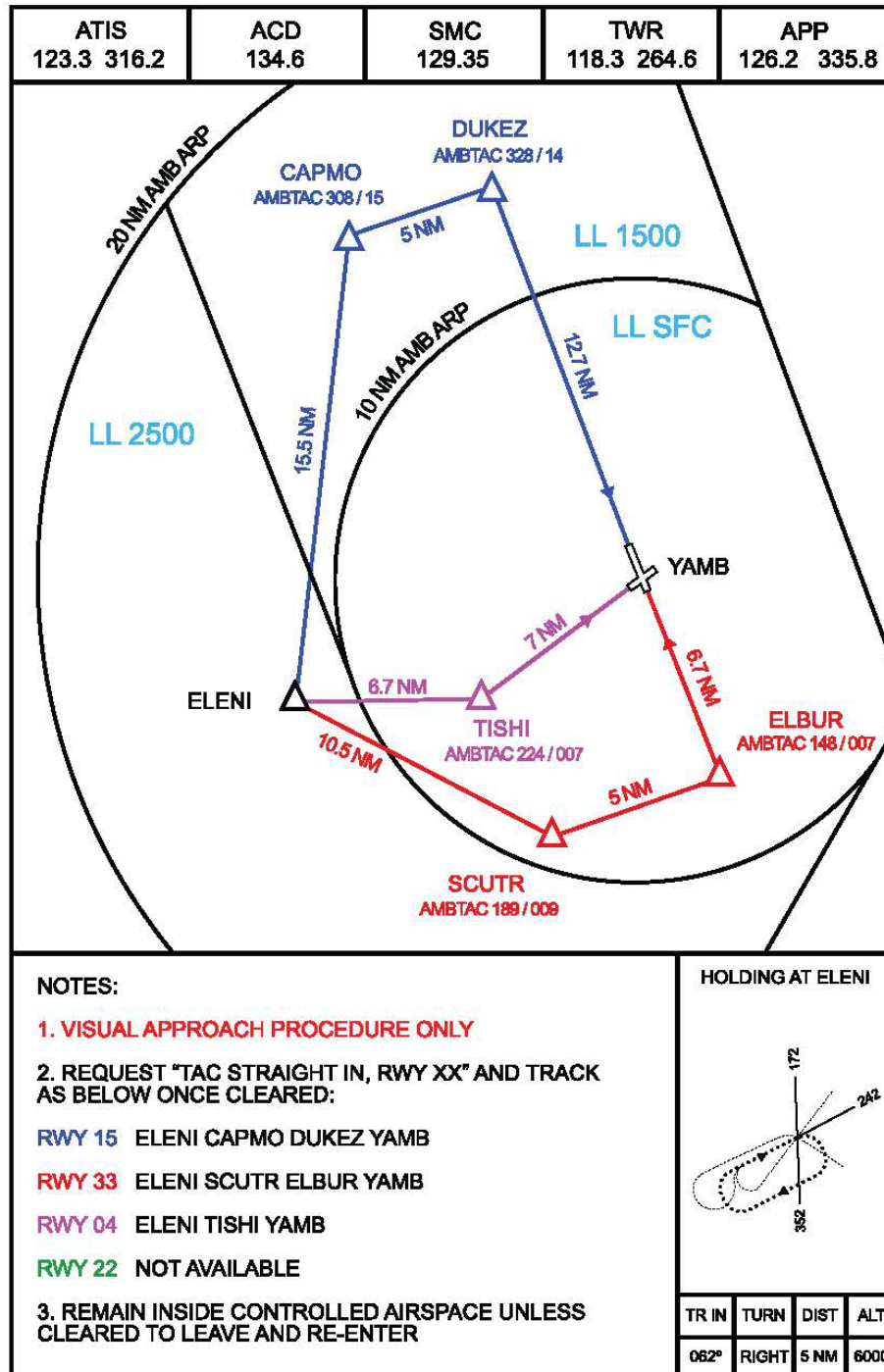
12.4 Tactical Arrival – All Runways

TAC ARRIVAL - ALL RUNWAYS



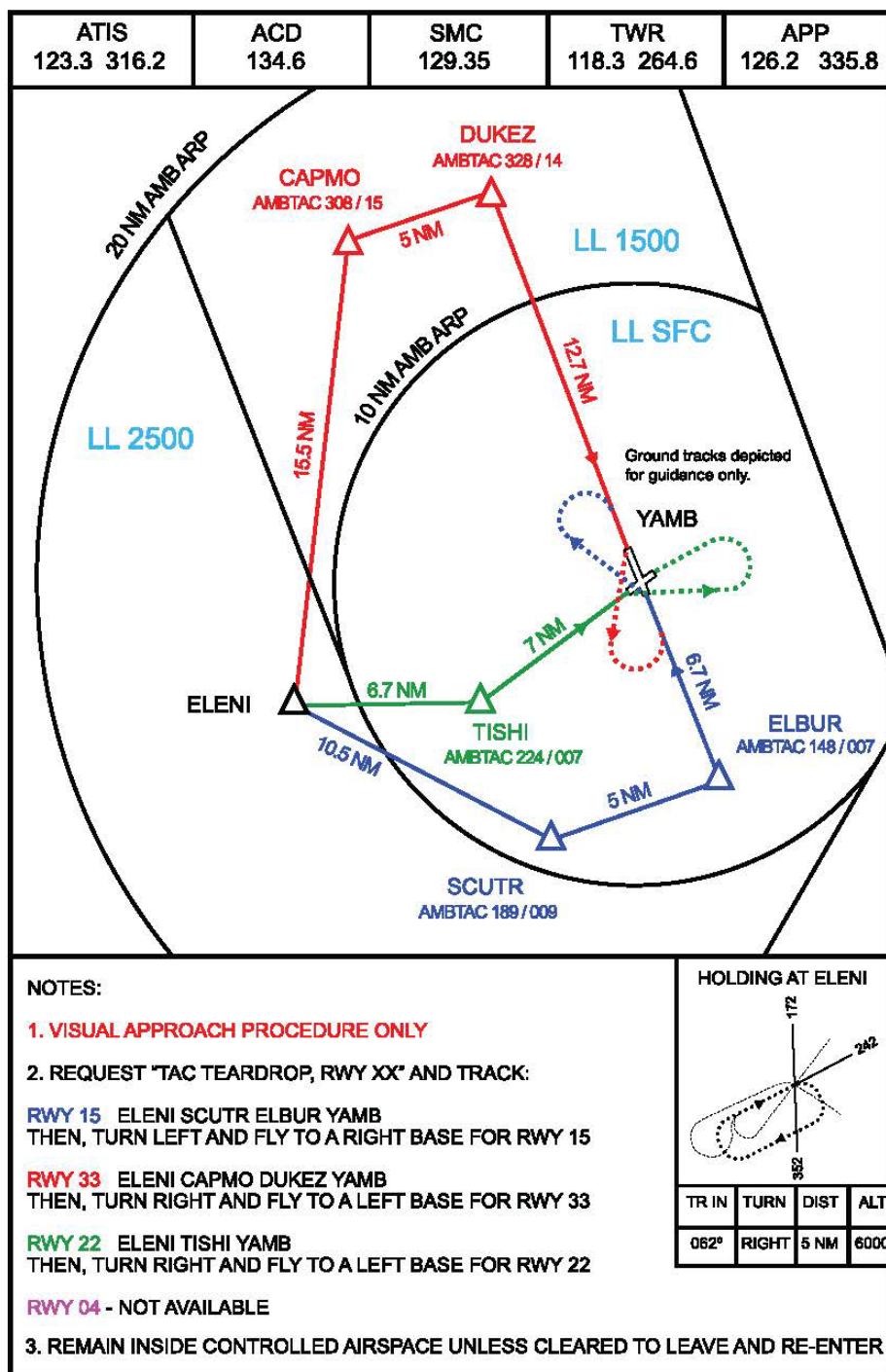
12.5 Tactical Straight In – All Runways

TAC STRAIGHT IN - ALL RUNWAYS



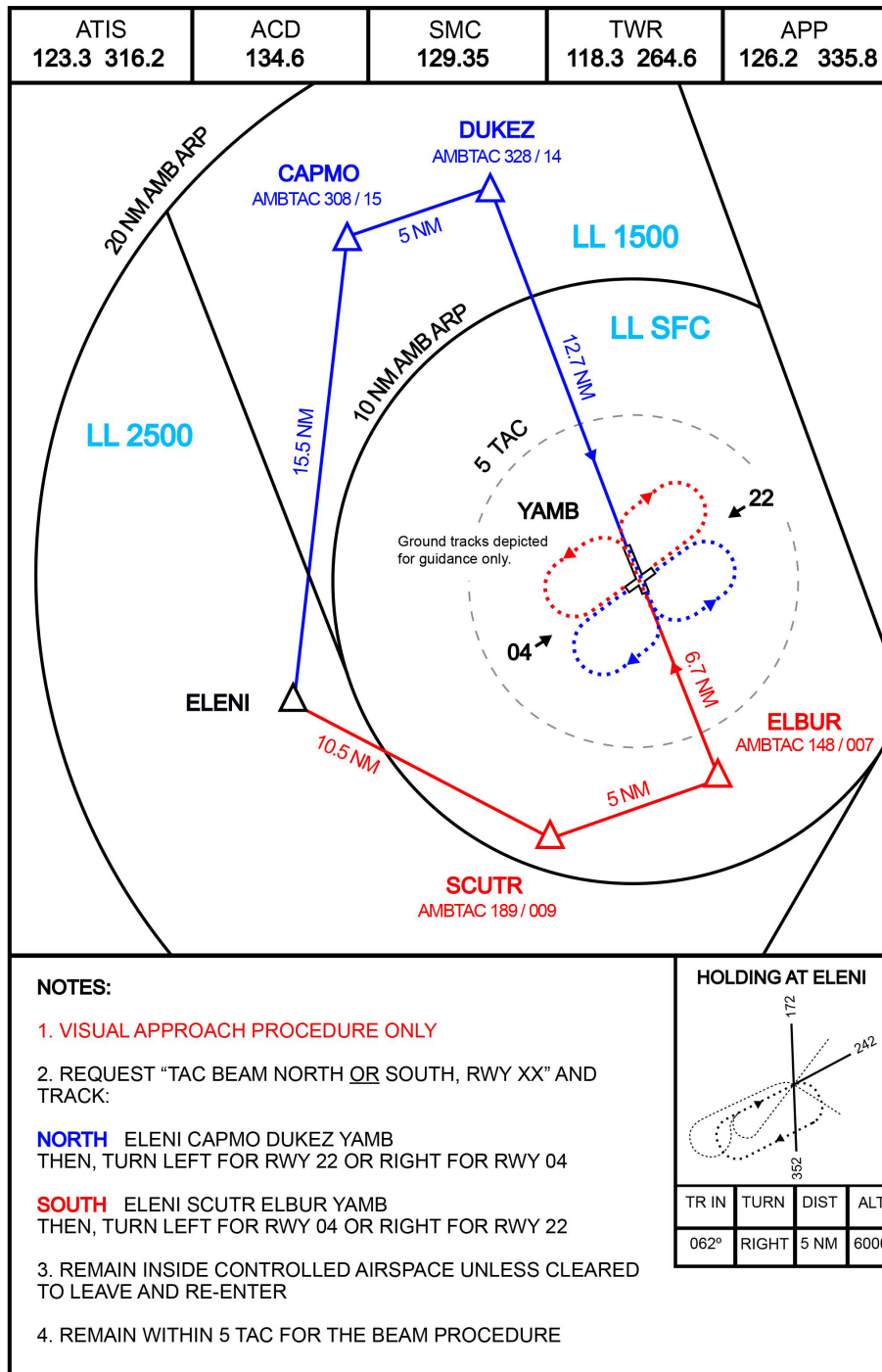
12.6 Tactical Teardrop – All Runways

TAC TEARDROP - ALL RUNWAYS

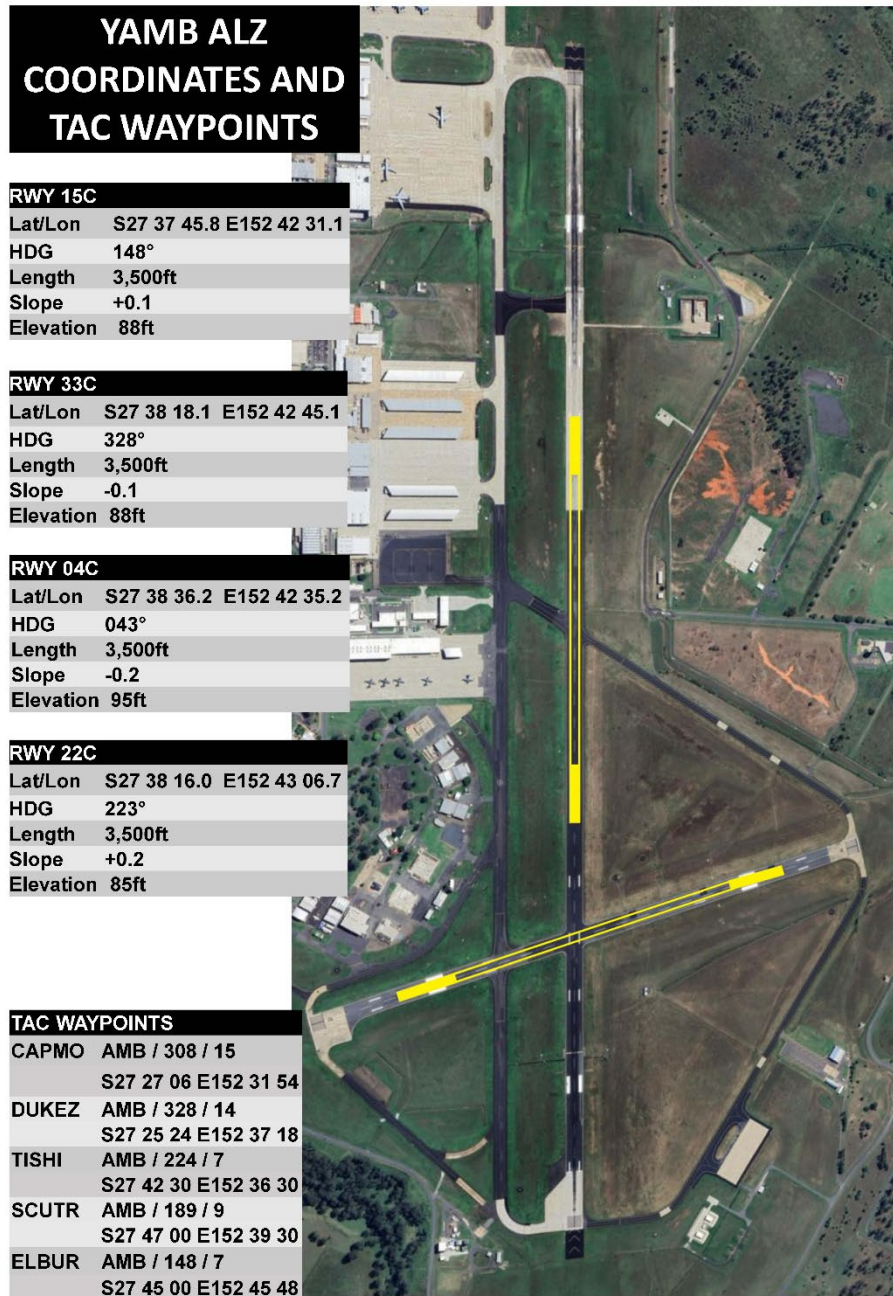


12.7 Tactical Beam – All Runways

TAC BEAM NORTH / SOUTH - CROSS STRIP



12.8 Tactical Assault Landing Zone



12.9 C-17 Night Vision Equipment (NVD) Operations

Use of NVD within the Amberley Control Zone is an essential part of C17 Raise, Train and Sustainment (RTS) activities. Crews flying these sorties conduct similar tactical approaches as those flown during daylight hours with the NVD elements of a sortie being carried out. 36SQN Operations will issue a request to AMB ABOC for base wide restrictions on the use of non-NVD compatible lighting (if required) and exclusive airfield/runway use to enhance training outcomes. As the infra-red (IR) lights are placed on the painted Assault Landing Zone (ALZ), at a minimum exclusive runway use is mandatory. Operations may continue to the other runway.

12.10 Portable IR Light Procedures

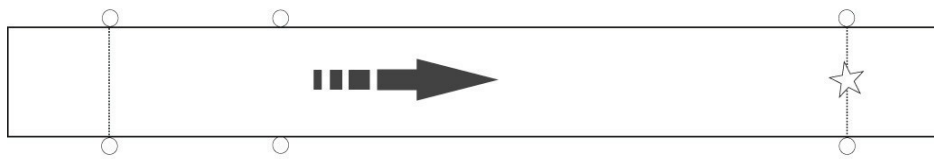
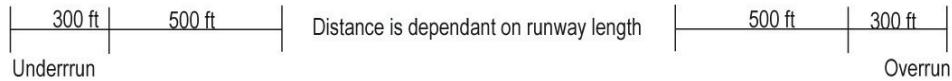
Amberley aerodrome is not fitted with IR lighting for NVD activities. When conducting NVD operations, 36SQN personnel will position approved IR lighting on the painted ALZ as per the configuration detailed in 12.12. This Airfield Marker Pattern – Three (AMP-3) may be referred to as the ‘box and one’. The IR lights are positioned under the authority of ATC and are removed as soon as practical post training objectives complete. At all times, 36SQN personnel will provide a 15 min recall capability to facilitate emergency operations.

12.11 NOTAM Activation

Whenever portable IR lighting operations are scheduled, a NOTAM will be promulgated by AMB ABOC in consultation with ATC to advise of airfield/runway exclusive use and recall timings.

12.12 C-17 Landing Zone (LZ) Lighting Pattern

Airfield Marker Pattern 3 (Night)



○ Field Marker light - may be overt or covert.

☆ Flashing Strobe Light. This may be replaced by one field marker light (overt or covert)

Note: Overrun distances are not included in stated runway length, or usable runway length.

Note: Lights are to be placed on the edge of the runway.

13 36 Squadron Operations

13.1 36SQN Formation Operations

36SQN conducts IFR formation flying within the confines of R625. The operations will consist of two components: the form run which replicates an air drop pattern and the form area which allows for a series of formation turns.

13.2 Formation Run

Aircraft will track AMB-ELBUR-SCUTR-ELENI-CAPMO-DUKEZ-AMB regardless of the duty runway at Amberley. This is defined as the 'FORM RUN' as detailed in 13.7. An onwards clearance will not be required as the aircraft will continue to track the 'FORM RUN' unless advised by Approach or alternate tracking is requested by the aircraft e.g. direct straight initial.

13.3 Airways Clearance

Upon clearance delivery request with Amberley Planner, the formation will be cleared "FORM RUN, not above 4000 (or other agreed level) VISUAL, Visual Departure, (SQUAWK)". During IMC, the formation will request with Delivery "FORM RUN, [LEVEL], MILITARY TERRAIN CLEARANCE". The 'FORM RUN' clearance automatically clears the formation to leave and re-enter controlled airspace. Approach and Planner will coordinate with BN CEN (DOS) and provide traffic as required.

13.4 Airborne

Once the formation is airborne, they will contact Approach tracking FORM RUN and if holding is required due traffic management, Approach will utilise ELENI or provide alternate tracking/holding. Formations can be cleared the FORM RUN from elsewhere in the airspace and this should commence from ELENI. As the formation will overfly the runway at 300 FT AGL, prior to the aircraft continuing their form run from ELENI, coordination with Tower shall be affected. Due to flight system programming limitations, no tracking alterations should be made to the formation once they have commenced their run and passed ELENI. If alterations are required, the formation will need to recommence the run at ELENI. Formations can be expected to commence their run at ELENI and finish at ELENI; they will remain on Approach frequency unless otherwise advised. Upon completion of their run, the formation will advise their intentions and track as directed by Approach.

When aircraft require airspace to conduct formation manoeuvres prior to the FORM RUN, they are to advise Delivery. If Big AMB, Delivery will clear the aircraft "FORM AREA via CLEOS, (LEVEL)". If Little AMB, conduct normal IFR FLTPLN coordination with BN CEN to OCTA via CLEOS. The levels should be between A060 and A080.

14 Urban CAS Operations

14.1 General

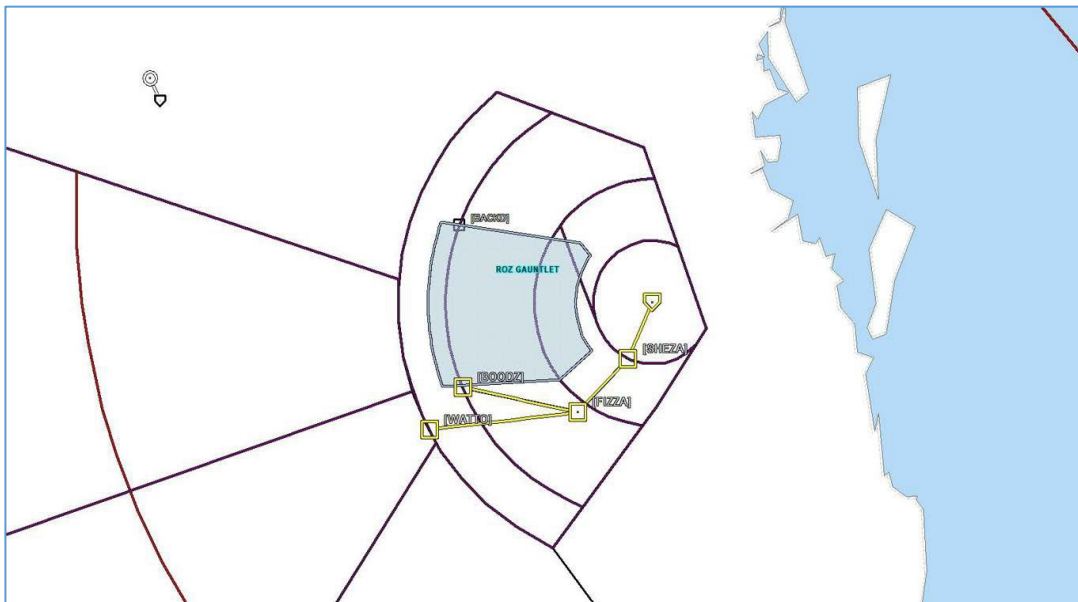
82WG conduct Urban CAS training within the lateral confines of R625 to meet their training objectives.

14.2 ROZ Gauntlet

The CAS operations will utilise ROZ GAUNTLET as depicted below. This ROZ is for exercise use only. A NOTAM will not be issued as an airspace control measure. The lateral dimensions of this area are as follows:

- a) S 27° 46' 15" E 152° 31' 07" then along minor arc 13 NM AMB ARP to S 27° 30' 55" E 152° 30' 53";
- b) S 27° 28' 53" E 152° 28' 55";
- c) S 27° 25' 29" E 152° 02' 27", then along minor arc 38 NM AMB ARP to S 27° 52' 03" E 152° 02' 42";
- d) S 27° 51' 00" E 152° 25' 00"; and
- e) S 27° 46' 15" E 152° 31' 07".

14.2.1 ROZ Gauntlet



14.3 Military Operations Within the CAS Airspace

For traffic management procedures, the following points will be utilised:

- a) SHEZA – AMB195010 (S 27° 47' 35" E 152° 38' 02");
- b) FIZZA – AMB205022 (S 27° 56' 13" E 152° 28' 31");
- c) BOODZ – AMB236035 (S 27° 52' 08" E 152° 06' 38"); and/or
- d) BACKD – AMB279035 (S 27° 25' 54" E 152° 05' 49").

14.3.1 ROZ Gauntlet Entry Gate

BOODZ is the entry gate into ROZ Gauntlet and shall be used for the majority of CAS aircraft to enter the ROZ. SHEZA and FIZZA will be used as tracking points to keep departing aircraft separated from ROZ Gauntlet. BACKD is an alternate entry gate from the north.

14.3.2 SSR Code

Upon clearance request, Amberley Delivery shall issue a squawk code for all individual elements within the formation. All aircraft shall squawk their assigned codes whilst established within the ROZ. This will allow Amberley Approach to retain the aircraft identification and base separation on the aircraft's position when applicable.

14.3.3 Departing Amberley

All departures from YAMB during CAS operations can expect initial climb to A060. Approach will advise CAS aircraft of other traffic cleared within the ROZ and instruct the aircraft to switch to their operating frequency. CAS aircraft are not required to monitor Amberley Approach once a frequency change has been authorised. AMB Approach will contact 82WG CAS aircraft utilising the console emergency radios. CAS aircraft shall advise their operating frequency to Delivery at clearance request.

14.3.4 Recovery

Upon recovery, 82WG aircraft shall remain within ROZ Gauntlet, descend to their lowest cleared level tracking to Lowood (RWY 15) or EMPUM (RWY 33) and contact Amberley Approach advising approach intentions. Amberley Approach will recover CAS aircraft via the most direct route dependant on other traffic. An instruction to remain within the ROZ will be issued if separation cannot be immediately assured.

14.3.5 Participation in CAS Requirement

All participants in CAS operations shall operate MARSAs with all other participants enabling clearance for a visual approach to be issued as soon as available.

14.4 Clearance For R639 Whilst CAS Airspace Is Active

During CAS operations, 82WG aircraft transiting to and from R639 should receive the following clearances in order to remain clear of the active ROZ:

- a) on departure: "Cleared SHEZA – FIZZA – WATTO A060, (departure type), squawk (code)";
- b) on recovery RWY 33: "Cleared WATTO – FIZZA – LI/MIKER FL190"; and
- c) on recovery RWY 15: "Cleared WATTO – FIZZA – SHEZA – AMB FL190."

14.4.1 Alternate Clearances

Alternate clearances may be issued provided separation is assured with active ROZ airspace.

14.4.2 Transit Coded Clearance between ROZ Gauntlet and R639

Users will be issued "CLEARED GAUNTLET TRANSIT". This clearance allows CAS aircraft to transit between ROZ Gauntlet and R639 between the AMB240 and AMB263 radials at FL160-FL190 inclusive.

14.5 Deconfliction Procedures Between CAS Participants and Military Aircraft

Whilst ROZ Gauntlet is active, the following will be in effect for deconfliction purposes:

- a) Air test flights will not be available within R625 while ROZ Gauntlet is active;
- b) PRO-A flights should not expect unrestricted climb while ROZ Gauntlet is active. Aircrew shall plan sorties on the expectation of interim levels being applied until established in R639;
- c) Corridor operations will not be available while ROZ Gauntlet is active. Fast Jet R637/R650/R662 departures shall be de-conflicted with ROZ Gauntlet by time, return to YAMB from R637/R650/R662 will be low level while ROZ Gauntlet is active; and
- d) Tactical Approaches/Departures will not be available while ROZ Gauntlet is active.

Note: 'Restricted Operations Zone Active' will be added to the YAMB ATIS to advise airspace users when ROZ Gauntlet is active.

15 Emergencies

15.1 Aircraft Recall

When it appears that weather conditions may become marginal or when hazardous weather or aerodrome conditions exist, ATC must notify the relevant flying squadron operations and seek advice on the possibility of a recall of SQN aircraft.

15.2 Diversion Aerodromes

Diversion of local military aircraft may be required due to adverse/hazardous weather conditions or runway obstruction. Suitable diversion aerodromes and main runway lengths are:

- a) Brisbane – RWY 01R/19L 3560 m, RWY 01L/19R 3300 m;
- b) Gold Coast – 2492 m;
- c) Wellcamp – 2870 m;
- d) Sunshine Coast – 2450 m; and/or
- e) Oakey – 1649 m.

15.3 Emergency Landing on Taxiway Alpha

In the event that neither runway at Amberley is usable, and insufficient fuel exists to reach a suitable diversion airfield, aircraft captains may elect to conduct an emergency landing on TWY Alpha. A landing on TWY Alpha should be considered an emergency procedure and used as a last resort. If time permits, the Tower Supervisor will arrange for the Fire Controller to block access to TWY Alpha as required. When landing in the direction of RWY 15, aircrew should be mindful of the noticeable hump in TWY Alpha north of F3.

15.4 Emergency Runway Lighting

Refer to the *Amberley Aerodrome Manual* for emergency runway lighting information.

15.5 Hot Brake Procedures

When advised that an aircraft may have hot brakes, ATC must dispatch ARFFS to respond to the following locations:

- 1) THR RWY 22 (Primary); and/or
- 2) THR RWY 04 (Secondary).

15.6 Hung Ordnance Procedures

ATC will support aircraft recovering with hung ordnance as follows:

- a) Issue instructions so the aircraft may track clear of built up areas;
- b) Advise ARFFS and ABOC that the aircraft is inbound, including the ordnance type and ensure ARFFS respond. ABOC will advise relevant ground crews of the inbound aircraft; and
- c) Issue taxi instruction to the most suitable ASP.

15.7 Hydrazine Procedures

Aircraft that utilise hydrazine to power the aircraft emergency flight control system, such as an F-16, can pose serious personal safety risks due to hydrazine venting. To safely isolate the aircraft after landing, ATC must direct the pilot to a remote hot brakes area.

15.8 Pre-meditated Ejection

The pre-meditated ejection area is 195/14 TAC heading 215 degrees at 5100 FT.

15.9 Brake Chute Procedures

AMB has no resident aircraft fitted with brake chutes. Should a transiting aircraft deploy a brake chute, the following procedures are to apply. Where a visiting Squadron is deployed to YAMB, specific procedures for that Squadron may be utilised, if required.

15.9.1 Advising ATC

The requirement to deploy brake chutes should be advised to ATC on first contact with Approach. The aircraft will be instructed to release the brake chute on the western side of the RWY, leaving the eastern side available as a Hot Lane. Where crosswind conditions are such that chutes may drift into the Hot Lane, expect the pilot to delay the release for as long as is operationally possible (approximately beyond 4000 FT from the landing threshold).

15.9.2 Runway Restrictions

When a brake chute is on the runway, the following restrictions will apply:

- a) take offs are not permitted;
- b) touch and go landings are not permitted;
- c) aircraft landings are not permitted; and
- d) the same SQN aircraft may be cleared to land with chutes on the runway provided:
 - i) there is no brake chute within 3000 FT of the approach end threshold;
 - ii) the aircraft is advised of the obstruction; and
 - iii) all brake chutes are confined to the western side of the runway, leaving the Hot Lane available.

15.9.3 Brake chute retrieval

The Tower Supervisor is to ensure that brake chutes are removed from the runway as soon as practicable. Fire personnel will carry out brake chute retrieval IAW 15.9.4.

15.9.4 Vehicle Procedure

15.9.4.1 Positioning

ATC will initiate brake chute call-out directly to the Fire watch room. Fire Jeep will report on radio and proceed as directed by ATC. This will normally be to the standby position at TWY A3 (for RWY 15), but may be to other positions depending on the time available and position of the brake chute(s). Fire Jeep will report when in position.

15.9.4.2 Retrieval

For brake chute retrieval, ATC will instruct Fire Jeep to "ENTER RUNWAY (number) AND PICK UP CHUTES". The Fire Jeep vehicle will enter the runway strip and proceed to the chute(s), where the retrievers will then pick up the chutes and place them in the vehicle.

15.10 Radio Failure Procedures

In addition to the procedures contained in FLIP, for an aircraft experiencing radio failure landing at YAMB the follow procedure should be followed:

- 1) track direct BIGIX at LSALT/MSA;
- 2) at 25 TAC AMB descend to 5100 FT;
- 3) from BIGIX track via the ILS-Y or TACAN RWY 15 Approach; and
- 4) established on final, look to the Tower for light signals indicating status of landing clearance.

15.10.1 R639 – Western

Aircraft with a loss of radio communications are to squawk 7600 and:

- 1) track not below FL130 to WHITL;
- 2) from WHITL track direct BIGIX not below FL130 until 35 TAC AMB, then descend to 5100 FT;
- 3) from BIGIX track via the ILS-Y or TACAN RWY 15 Approach; and
- 4) established on final, look to the Tower for light signals indicating status of landing clearance.

15.10.2 R638 - Evans Head No Radio Recovery and Hung Bomb Route

Aircraft with a loss of radio communications are to squawk 7600 and:

- 1) remain within R638 for five minutes, if possible;
- 2) track JAYDE (S29 05.00 E153 15.00) direct AMB at FL140;
- 3) from AMB track direct BIGIX, descend to 5100 FT, track via the ILS-Y or TACAN RWY 15 Approach; and
- 4) established on final, look to the Tower for light signals indicating status of landing clearance.

15.10.3 R636 – Gayndah

Aircraft with a loss of radio communications are to squawk 7600 and:

- 1) remain within R636 for two minutes, if operationally viable;
- 2) track IDLEG - JEDDA - BIGIX at FL130;
- 3) from 35 TAC AMB, descend to 5100 FT, direct BIGIX for the ILS-Y or TACAN RWY 15 Approach; and
- 4) established on final, look to the Tower for light signals indicating status of landing clearance.

15.10.4 R637 (Northern), R650 (Central) and R662 (Southern)

If a radio failure occurs within the over water training areas, excluding R638, squawk 7600 and:

- 1) remain within the airspace for two minutes, then RTB via the appropriate coded inbound corridor clearance;
- 2) from ANKED/TUGUN descend to FL140 track direct AMB;
- 3) from AMB descend to 5100 FT, track direct IAF BIGIX for the ILS-Y or TACAN RWY 15 Approach; and
- 4) established on final, look to the Tower for light signals indicating status of landing clearance.

15.10.4.1 Radio failure within Amberley corridors

In the event of a radio failure, aircraft will squawk 7600 and remain within the corridor laterally and vertically until established within the relevant restricted area associated with the corridor or AMB airspace.

15.10.4.2 Other emergencies within the corridors

Aircraft experiencing an emergency in the corridors must operate as below depending on the severity of the situation:

- a) Advise AMB ATC and remain within the corridor laterally and vertically until established within the relevant restricted area associated with the corridor or AMB airspace then conform to local emergency procedures;
- b) If remaining in the corridor is not viable and time permits, advise AMB ATC of intentions. AMB ATC must advise the relevant BN ATC sectors;
- c) If an immediate excursion out of the corridor is required, direct contact with the relevant BN ATC sector should be established and advise intentions; or
- d) If time does not permit contact with sectors, aircraft should squawk 7700 and transmit intentions on guard frequency.

15.11 KC30/F18S Buddy Contingency

15.11.1 KC30 Landing With Hose/s Trailed or Boom Extended

During air-to-air refuelling operations, the KC-30A may encounter a problem with the hose or boom system that requires it to return to YAMB with the hose/s trailing or boom extended. In the event that this occurs, the aircraft captain will declare a PAN advising the nature of the emergency and recovery procedures. Consideration should be given to allow other traffic in the vicinity of the aerodrome to land prior to the KC-30A landing. On approach, aircrew should be cognisant of airfield structures such as the Instrument Landing System (ILS) Localizer (LOC) array that may be struck by trailing hoses or boom. After landing, taxiing should be avoided unless absolutely necessary for operational reasons.

15.11.2 Parking

The aircraft is to be parked on concrete to minimise surface damage from fuel leakage. To facilitate this requirement, after landing, the aircraft is to be parked on threshold RWY 15/33 until the 33SQN duty crew can attend the aircraft to either remove the refuelling pods or manually retract the hose/s and boom.

15.11.3 F/A-18F Buddy Tank Operations - Recovery

The F/A-18F may conduct operations utilising a centre-line buddy tank to refuel other fast jet type aircraft. In this configuration the aircraft may need to return to YAMB with the hose trailing. Due to the position of the tank system, it has a higher probability of striking the fuselage on landing. In the event that this occurs, the aircraft captain will declare a PAN and advise the nature of the emergency and recovery procedures. If the aircraft requires a cable engagement on landing, the hose may foul or damage the arrestor hook and aircraft during cable arrest.

15.11.4 Jettisoning Of The Trailing Hose From The Aircraft

To enable the safe recovery of the aircraft, the hose may need to be jettisoned from the aircraft. This will be a pre-planned action and will be conducted to minimise risk and/or damage to civilian or military personnel and infrastructure. To achieve this, the aircraft captain may elect to return to Amberley and jettison the hose on the airfield. This allows the aircraft to be in a configuration that increases the probability of the hose landing in a safe area.

15.11.4.1 Primary F/A-18F hose jettison boundary area

The primary F/A-18F hose jettison area is bound by:

- a) north of TWY Charlie;
- b) south of TWY Delta;
- c) west of threshold RWY 22; and
- d) east of the RWY strip of RWY 15/33.

15.11.4.2 Tanker hose primary jettison area



15.11.4.3 Captains responsibility

Aircraft captains are to ensure that they are visually established east of the TACAN building prior to initiating hose jettison. Hose jettison preferred configuration is level release at 500 FT AGL/250 KIAS. Initiation of hose jettison is to be made when crossing:

- a) TWY Delta for southbound run; or
- b) TWY Charlie for northbound run.

15.11.4.4 ABOC responsibility when advised of hose jettison

On advice that a hose jettison is to take place, the ABOC will advise SECPOL to close the perimeter road/track to all traffic. The perimeter road north of the back gate is to be blocked off north of the old SURAD installation. To the south it is to be blocked off in the vicinity of the Localiser. The back gate is to be closed and vacated and the access road to the back gate is to be blocked off in the vicinity of Ivor Marsden Ovals to ensure no vehicular access.

15.11.4.5 ATC and SECPOL responsibility

ATC and SECPOL are to ensure that there are no personnel operating at/near the Bomb Replenishment Area (BRA) or Compound 633 Explosive Ordnance Storage area prior to the aircraft commencing the jettison run.

15.11.5 Jettison Configuration

Hose jettison preferred configuration for Super Hornets is level release at 500 FT AGL/250 KIAS. Hose jettison preferred configuration for KC-30A MRTT and other like type aircraft, is level release at 1000 FT AGL/250 KIAS.

15.11.6 Post Jettison Recovery

After jettison, Squadron Strip Clearance is to attend the drop area, when able, to collect the remains of the hose and conduct a FOD inspection to ensure that all equipment has been recovered. Any damage to airfield lighting or pavements is to be advised to the ABOC for maintenance action. Any residual fuel that may have spilled from the hose is to be reported IAW normal operating procedures.

15.12 ATC Radar Failure Procedures

15.12.1 General

Due to ATC maintenance, upgrades and unreliable links to redundancy radars, there is a risk that AMB will experience total radar failure, resulting in reduced Air Traffic Services (ATS). The following procedures will be implemented during a prolonged total ATC radar outage to ensure that local flying squadrons can continue RTS activities, supported by ATS. Procedural ATS at AMB cannot support normal flying rate of effort (RoE). Delays and reduction of programmed sorties should be anticipated.

15.12.2 Initial Actions

Following an unanticipated loss of radar services, ATC will:

- a) ensure separation using procedural separation standards within the extant control zone (CTR) and Restricted areas;
- b) hold all pending departures;
- c) recover airborne aircraft from AFTAs;
- d) deactivate Amberley corridors as soon as practicable; and
- e) transfer aircraft to an alternate control agency as necessary.

AMB ATC will notify aircraft operating in AFTAs of ATC radar outage. For RTB to YAMB AFTA aircraft shall:

- a) contact BN CEN for clearance to YAMB;
- b) remain in AFTA until in receipt of clearance; and
- c) advise any minimum or emergency fuel states as soon as possible.

Note: Non-RTS aircraft that have already reported taxiing or have already departed YAMB may continue as per flight plan. Non-RTS aircraft that have not yet reported taxiing at YAMB will be subject to start approvals from BN ATC, however a clearance can be expected.

15.12.3 Ongoing Radar Outage

If the expected duration of the radar outage is greater than one hour, AMB ATC will raise NOTAM as appropriate to reflect associated requirements/expectations for airspace users. Unless the radar returns to service during initial actions, all AFTA will be deactivated for the remainder of the day following aircraft recovery to YAMB in order for troubleshooting and consultation with BN ATC to occur. Should the outage extend into the following day, aircraft may be able to proceed with RTS activities at a reduced RoE and be processed through BN airspace to the relevant AFTA (transit corridors will not be available). Aircraft will be subject to start approvals from BN ATC.

15.12.4 Risk Assessment

452SQN AMB FLT OPSCDR and local flying squadron executives are to negotiate programmed RoE and conduct a deliberate risk assessment. A further risk assessment shall be conducted prior to subsequent increases in the allowable RoE.

16 Civil Procedures

This section contains flying instructions that apply to civil aircraft only and may be published in ERSA.

16.1 General

Civil aircraft requesting air, landing and/or ground operations at YAMB require 48 hr prior notification to the ABOC. Flying training operations by the RAFC and AAFC/EFTS have a standing approval, provided continual liaison is maintained between these organisations and BOPSO. VFR aircraft requesting to enter or transit CTR or restricted areas are to contact ACD for clearance. VFR ACFT should submit FPL to reduce delays. If clearance is not immediately available remain in Class G airspace.

16.2 Elementary Flying Training School (EFTS)

The Queensland Branch of the Australian Air Force Cadets (AAFC) often holds flying camps at Amberley during school holidays. Permission to hold a flying camp is to be sought from ABXO at least one month prior to the camp.

16.2.1 Flying Programs

Flying programs, including aircraft callsigns, are to be forwarded to the ABOC at least 14 days prior to the camp. Any significant changes to the program or callsigns are to be reported as soon as possible. The CFI or other QFI is to call the Tower Supervisor (x13346) each day to advise the daily flying program.

16.2.2 CTAF Periods

If the captain of a military aircraft operating at Amberley deems the safety or efficiency of their operations are being jeopardised by EFTS aircraft, they may direct EFTS aircraft to alter their flight or land. During organised camps, EFTS aircraft have priority over military helicopters conducting practice instrument approach training.

16.2.3 Hours of Operation

EFTS must not conduct circuit training prior to 0630h Local time without prior approval from BOPSO. Operations outside of the circuit area prior to 0630h may be approved on a case by case basis.

16.3 RAAF Amberley Flying Club Operations (RAFC)

16.3.1 Authorisation

The RAFC is authorised to operate on weekends, public holidays and at other times by arrangement with the BOPSO.

16.3.2 Notification

Details of all planned RAFC operations are to be advised to the ABOC one week prior to the event, allowing discussion at the Base Weekly Flying Coordination meeting. Any changes to the program are to be notified to the BOPSO 48 hr prior to the event.

16.3.3 Hours of Operation

The Flying Club must not conduct circuit training prior to 0630h without prior approval from the BOPSO. Operations outside of the circuit area prior to 0630h may be approved by the BOPSO on a case by case basis.

16.3.4 Operational Requirements

The following operational requirements are to apply:

- a) RAFC operations will be conducted IAW these instructions, the Club Operations Manual, CARs, CAOs and AIP; and
- b) the OIC is to ensure that the Club Operations Manual conforms to ATC requirements.

16.4 EFTS and RAFC Operations

16.4.1 Aerodrome Terminal Information Service (ATIS)

IAW AIP, aircraft are required to obtain the ATIS prior to taxi. The ATIS is also available via telephone on (07) 5361 3581.

16.4.2 Use of Landing Lights

All EFTS/RAFC aircraft are to display landing lights whilst on final.

16.4.3 Common Traffic Advisory Frequency (CTAF) Operations

The requirements of CAR 166, CAR 161, CAR 162 and CAR 243 are to be complied with by EFTS/RAFC aircraft during CTAF operations at Amberley. The minimum radio calls to ensure that other aircraft and ground agencies are aware of their location and their intentions at all times are:

- a) prior to taxi;
- b) prior to entering the departure runway for departure (with intentions);
- c) clear of the runway;
- d) by 10 NM from the aerodrome;
- e) when entering the circuit;
- f) when conducting an instrument approach:
 - i) when approaching the Final Approach Fix inbound;
 - ii) when established on the final approach segment;
 - iii) on completion or termination of the approach; and
 - iv) on execution of a missed approach.
- g) when conducting a straight in visual approach;
 - i) at 3 NM final; and
 - ii) at 1 NM final, in the circuit.
- h) turning base, with intentions; and
- i) turning final.

16.4.4 Airspace

EFTS/RAFC training (excluding circuits or NAVEXs) will be conducted within the South Western Training Area (SWTA) as per 16.4.9. The SWTA is defined as the area bounded by the AMB 10 DME ARC to the east, the Cunningham Highway to the south, the AMB 20 DME ARC to the west, and the Rosewood-Grandchester-Gatton Road to the north. The SWTA is divided in half by the Rosewood-Mt Walker-Aratula Road, SWTA Alpha (north) and SWTA Bravo (south).

16.4.5 Levels

Once established in the SWTA, aircraft must remain OCTA unless otherwise cleared by ATC. Levels above 2500 FT AMSL may be requested by pilots and should only be requested when required due to sortie profile (e.g. stalls). Aircraft flying above 2500 FT AMSL may be contained to either SWTA Alpha or SWTA Bravo to facilitate traffic management and segregation.

16.4.6 Routes

The routes to and from the SWTA are runway dependant:

When RWY 15 is the nominated duty runway on the ATIS, aircraft will track as follows:

- a) Departure: YAMB – MTWK at 2500 FT AMSL; and
- b) Arrival: CALVERT – YAMB at 2500 FT AMSL or 1500 FT AMSL (for solo students).

When RWY 33 is the nominated duty runway on the ATIS, aircraft will track as follows:

- a) Departure: YAMB – CALVERT at 2500 FT AMSL; and
- b) Arrival: MTWK – YAMB at 2500 FT AMSL or 1500 FT AMSL (for solo students).

Note 1: ATC or the pilot may request alternate levels.

Note 2: For arrivals to and departures from RWY 04/22, the aircraft will track as directed by ATC.

16.4.7 Clearances

The outbound clearance to an aircraft departing for the SWTA will be “(Callsign) cleared SWTA [Alpha / Bravo] via (tracking point) 2500, squawk (code)”.

16.4.8 Aircraft Cross-Hire

The EFTS/RAFC may cross-hire aircraft from other organisations for use, however permission from the BOPSO for the cross-hired aircraft to take off/land at Amberley is to be requested 48 hr prior to the event. Visitors to the EFTS/RAFC may be approved to land non-AAFC aircraft at YAMB, however permission is to be requested 48 hr prior to the event. Civilian visitors are to be escorted at all times by AAFC/RAFC members, including an immediate visit to the pass office.

