COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST OF CHAPTER-6

SUBJECT: VISUAL AIDS FOR DENOTING OBSTACLES		RESPONSE BY OPERATOR				
QUESTIONS	REF TO ANO-14-I	YES		NO	N.A.	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance / non-applicability)
		S	NS			
1. Has the aerodrome operator formalized an arrangement with CAAB for the monitoring of visual aids provided for objects located and/or operating at and within a radius of 5km around the aerodrome?		☐	☐	☐		
2. Did the aerodrome operator ensure that these visual aids are duly provided and properly maintained so as to ensure the safe operation of aircraft at its aerodrome?		☐	☐	☐		
3. Has the aerodrome operator made necessary arrangements to ensure that these visuals aids are duly provided and are operational so as to ensure the safe operation of aircraft within a radius of 5km around the aerodrome?		☐	☐	☐		
MARKING AND LIGHTING OF OBSTACLES						
OBJECTS TO BE MARKS AND/OR LIGHTED						
4. Are vehicles and other mobile objects, excluding aircraft, on the movement area of an aerodrome, which are considered obstacles, marked and, if the vehicles and aerodrome are used at night or in conditions of low visibility, lighted, with the exception that aircraft servicing equipment and vehicles used only on aprons may be exempt?	**6.1.1.1**	☐	☐	☐		
5. Are elevated aeronautical ground lights within the movement area marked so as to be conspicuous by day?	**6.1.1.2**	☐	☐	☐		
A. Are obstacle lights installed on elevated ground lights or signs in the movement area?		☐	☐	☐		
6. Are all obstacles within the distance specified in Table 3-1, column 11 or 12 of the ANO-14-I, from the centre line of a taxiway, and apron taxiway or aircraft stand taxi lane marked and, if the taxiway, apron taxiway or aircraft stand taxi lane is used at night, lighted?	**6.1.1.3**	☐	☐	☐		
7. Are fixed obstacles that extend above a take-off climb surface within 3000m of the inner edge of the take-off climb surface marked and, if the runway is used at night, lighted, except that: a) such marking and lighting may be omitted when the obstacle is shielded by another fixed obstacle; b) the marking may be omitted when the obstacle is lighted by medium-intensity obstacle lights, Type A, by day and its height above the level of the surrounding ground does not exceed 150m; c) the marking may be omitted when the obstacle is lighted by high-intensity obstacle lights by day; and d) the lighting may be omitted where the obstacle is a lighthouse and an aeronautical study indicates the	**6.1.1.4**	☐	☐	☐		

COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST OF CHAPTER-6

SUBJECT: VISUAL AIDS FOR DENOTING OBSTACLES		RESPONSE BY OPERATOR				
QUESTIONS	REF TO ANO-14-I	YES		NO	N.A.	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance / non-applicability)
		S	NS			
lighthouse light to be sufficient?						
8. Is a fixed object, other than an obstacle, adjacent to a take-off climb surface marked and, if the runway is used at night, lighted if such marking and lighting is considered necessary to ensure its avoidance, except that the marking may be omitted when: a) the object is lighted by medium-intensity obstacle lights, Type A, by day and its height above the level of the surrounding ground does not exceed 150m; or b) the object is lighted by high-intensity obstacle lights by day?	**6.1.1.5**	☐	☐	☐		
9. Is a fixed obstacle that extends above an approach within 3 000m of inner edge or above a transitional surface marked and, if the runway is used at night, lighted, except that: a) such marking and lighting may be omitted when the obstacle is shielded by another fixed obstacle; b) the marking may be omitted when the obstacle is lighted by medium-intensity obstacle lights, Type A, by day and its height above the level of the surrounding ground does not exceed 150m; c) the lighting may be omitted where the obstacle is a lighthouse and an aeronautical study indicates the lighthouse light to be sufficient?	**6.1.1.6**	☐	☐	☐		
10. Is a fixed obstacle above a horizontal surface marked and, if the aerodrome is used at night, lighted except that: a) such marking and lighting may be omitted when: 1. the obstacle is shielded by another fixed obstacle; or 2. for a circuit extensively obstructed by immovable objects or terrain, procedures have been established to ensure safe vertical clearance below prescribed flight paths; or 3. an aeronautical study shows the obstacle not to be of operational significance; b) the marking may be omitted when the obstacle is lighted by medium-intensity obstacle lights, Type A, by day and its height above the level of the surrounding ground does not exceed 150m; c) the marking may be omitted when the obstacle is lighted by high-intensity obstacle lights by day; and d) the lighting may be omitted where the obstacle is a lighthouse and an aeronautical study indicates the	**6.1.1.7**	☐	☐	☐		

COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST OF CHAPTER-6

SUBJECT: VISUAL AIDS FOR DENOTING OBSTACLES		RESPONSE BY OPERATOR				
QUESTIONS	REF TO ANO-14-I	YES		NO	N.A.	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance / non-applicability)
		S	NS			
lighthouse light to be sufficient?						
11. Are fixed objects that extend above an obstacle protection surface marked?	6.1.1.8	☐	☐	☐		
If the runway is used at night, are the objects lighted?		☐	☐	☐		
12. *Are other objects inside the obstacle limitation surfaces marked and/or lighted if an aeronautical study indicates that the object could constitute a hazard to aircraft (this includes objects adjacent to visual routes e.g. waterway or highway)?*	6.1.1.9	☐	☐	☐		
13. Are overhead wires, cables, etc., crossing a river, valley or highway marked and their supporting towers marked and lighted if an aeronautical study indicates that the wires or cables could constitute a hazard to aircraft?	6.1.1.10	☐	☐	☐		
OBJECTS OUTSIDE THE LATERAL BOUNDARIES OF THE OBSTACLE LIMITATION SURFACES						
14. Are obstacles in accordance with paragraph 4.3.2 marked and lighted, except that the marking may be omitted when the obstacle is lighted by high-intensity obstacle lights by day?	6.1.2.1	☐	☐	☐		
15. Are other objects outside the obstacle limitation surfaces marked and/or lighted if an aeronautical study indicates that the object could constitute a hazard to aircraft (this includes objects adjacent to visual routes e.g. waterway or highway)?	6.1.2.2	☐	☐	☐		
16. Are overhead wires, cables, etc., crossing a river, valley or highway marked and their supporting towers marked and lighted if an aeronautical study indicates that the wires or cables could constitute a hazard to aircraft,	6.1.2.3	☐	☐	☐		
MARKING AND/OR LIGHTING OF OBJECTS						
GENERAL						
17. Are low-, medium- or high- intensity obstacle lights, or a combination of such lights used to indicate the presence of objects which must be lighted as specified in 6.1 pf ANO-14-I?	6.2.1.1	☐	☐	☐		
18. Are low-intensity obstacle lights, Types A B, C, D and E, medium-intensity obstacle lights, Types A, B and C, high-intensity obstacle lights Type A and B, in accordance with the specifications in Table 6-1 and Appendix 1 of ANO-14-I?	6.2.1.2	☐	☐	☐		
19. Are the number and arrangement of low-, medium- or high-intensity obstacle lights at each level to be marked such that the object is indicated from every angle in azimuth?	6.2.1.3	☐	☐	☐		

COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST OF CHAPTER-6

SUBJECT: VISUAL AIDS FOR DENOTING OBSTACLES		RESPONSE BY OPERATOR				
QUESTIONS	REF TO ANO-14-I	YES		NO	N.A.	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance / non-applicability)
		S	NS			
Where a light is shielded in any direction by another part of the object, or by an adjacent object, are additional lights provided on that object in such a way as to retain the general definition of the object to be lighted?		☐	☐	☐		
If the shielded light does not contribute to the definition of the object to be lighted, is it omitted?		☐	☐	☐		
MOBILE OBJECTS						
20. Are all mobile objects to be marked coloured or have flags displayed?	**6.2.2.1**	☐	☐	☐		
MARKING BY COLOUR						
21. When mobile objects are marked by colour, is a single conspicuous colour, preferably red or yellowish green used for emergency vehicles and yellow used for service vehicles?	**6.2.2.2**	☐	☐	☐		
MARKING BY FLAGS						
22. Are flags used to mark mobile objects displayed around, on top of, or around the highest edge of, the object?	**6.2.2.3**	☐	☐	☐		
Do the flags increase the hazard presented by the object they mark?		☐	☐	☐		
23. Are flags used to mark mobile objects less than 0.9m on each side and consist of a chequered pattern, each square having sides of not less than 0.3m?	**6.2.2.4**	☐	☐	☐		
A. Do the colours of the pattern contrast each with the other and with the background against which they will be seen?		☐	☐	☐		
B. Are orange and white or alternatively, red and white used, except where such colours merge with the background?		☐	☐	☐		
24. Are low-intensity obstacle lights, Type C, displayed on vehicles and other mobile objects excluding aircraft? Note – See *ANO* 14, Vol.I, Annex 2 for lights to be displayed by aircraft.	**6.2.2.5**	☐	☐	☐		
25. Are low-intensity obstacle lights, Type C, displayed on vehicles associated with emergency or security be flashing-blue and those displayed on other vehicles shall be flashing-yellow?	**6.2.2.6**					
26. Are low-intensity obstacle lights, Type D, displayed on follow-me vehicles?	**6.2.2.7**	☐	☐	☐		
27. Are low-intensity obstacle lights on objects with limited mobility such as aerobridges in fixed-red?	**6.2.2.8**	☐	☐	☐		
A. Are the intensity of the lights sufficient to ensure conspicuity considering the intensity of the adjacent lights and the general levels of illumination against		☐	☐	☐		

COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST OF CHAPTER-6

SUBJECT: VISUAL AIDS FOR DENOTING OBSTACLES		RESPONSE BY OPERATOR				
QUESTIONS	REF TO ANO-14-I	YES		NO	N.A.	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance / non-applicability)
		S	NS			
which they would normally be viewed?						
FIXED OBJECTS						
28. Are all fixed objects to be marked, whenever practicable, coloured, but if this is not practicable, have markers or flags displayed on or above them, except that objects that are sufficiently conspicuous by their shape, size or colour need not be otherwise marked?	**6.2.3.1**	☐	☐	☐		
USE OF COLOURS						
29. Are objects coloured to show a chequered pattern if it has essentially unbroken surfaces and its projection on any vertical plane equals or exceeds 4.5m in both dimensions?	**6.2.3.2**	☐	☐	☐		
A. Does the pattern consist of rectangles of not less than 1.5m and not more than 3m on a side, the corners being of the darker colour?		☐	☐	☐		
B. Do the colours of the pattern contrast each with the other and with the background against which they will be seen?		☐	☐	☐		
C. Are orange and white or alternatively red and white used, except where such colours merge with the background? (See ANO 14 Vol. I, Figure 6-1)		☐	☐	☐		
30. Is an object coloured to show alternating contrasting bands if: a) it has essentially unbroken surfaces and has one dimension, horizontal or vertical, greater than 1.5m, and the other dimension, horizontal or vertical, less than 4.5m; or b) it is of skeletal type with either a vertical or a horizontal dimension greater than 1.5m?	**6.2.3.3**	☐	☐	☐		
A. Are the bands perpendicular to the longest dimension and have a width approximately 1/7 of the longest dimension or 30m, whichever is less?		☐	☐	☐		
B. Do the colours of the bands contrast with the background against which they will be seen?		☐	☐	☐		
C. Are orange and white used, except where such colours are not conspicuous when viewed against the background and the bands on the extremities of the object of the darker colour? (See ANO 14 Vol. I, Figures 6-1 and 6-2) *Note - Table 6-4 of the ANO-14-I shows a formula for determining band widths and for having an odd number of bands, thus permitting both the top and*		☐	☐	☐		

COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST OF CHAPTER-6

SUBJECT: VISUAL AIDS FOR DENOTING OBSTACLES		RESPONSE BY OPERATOR				
QUESTIONS	REF TO ANO-14-I	YES		NO	N.A.	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance / non-applicability)
		S	NS			
bottom bands to be of the darker colour.						
31. Are objects coloured in a single conspicuous colour of orange or red if its projection on any vertical plane has both dimensions less than 1.5m used, except where such colours merge with the background? *Note – Against some backgrounds it may be found necessary to use a different colour from orange or red to obtain sufficient contrast.*	**6.2.3.4**	☐	☐	☐		
MARKING BY FLAGS						
32. Are flags used to mark fixed objects displayed around, on top of, or around the highest edge of, the object?	**6.2.3.5**	☐	☐	☐		
A. Are the flags displayed at least every 15 m when they are used to mark mobile extensive objects or groups of closely spaced object?		☐	☐	☐		
B. Do the flags increase the hazard presented by the object they mark?		☐	☐	☐		
33. Are flags used to mark fixed objects less than 0.6 m on each side?	**6.2.3.6**	☐	☐	☐		
34. **Recommendation** – Are flags used to mark fixed objects orange in colour or a combination of two triangular sections, one orange and the other white, or one red and the other white, except where such colours merge with the background, other conspicuous colours should then be used?	**6.2.3.7**	☐	☐	☐		
USE OF MARKERS						
35. Are markers displayed on or adjacent to objects located in conspicuous positions so as to retain the general definition of the object and recognizable in clear weather from a distance of at least 1000 m for an object to be viewed from the air and 300 m for an object to be viewed from the ground in all directions in which an aircraft is likely to approach the object?	**6.2.3.8**	☐	☐	☐		
A. Is the shape of markers distinctive to the extent necessary to ensure that they are not mistaken for markers employed to convey other information, and such that the hazard presented by the object they marked is not increased?		☐	☐	☐		
36. Are the markers of one colour?	**6.2.3.9**	☐	☐	☐		
A. When installed, are white and red, or white and orange markers displayed alternately?		☐	☐	☐		
B. Is the colour selected in contrast with the		☐	☐	☐		

COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST OF CHAPTER-6

SUBJECT: VISUAL AIDS FOR DENOTING OBSTACLES		RESPONSE BY OPERATOR				
QUESTIONS	REF TO ANO-14-I	YES		NO	N.A.	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance / non-applicability)
		S	NS			
background against which it will be seen?						
37. In case of an object to be lighted, is one or more low-, medium-, or high-intensity obstacle lights located as close as practicable to the top of the object? *Note – Recommendations on how a combination of low-, medium-, and/or high-intensity lights on obstacles should be displayed are given in ANO 14 Vol.I, Appendix 6.*	**6.2.3.10**	☐	☐	☐		
38. In the case of chimney or other structure of like function, are the top lights placed sufficiently below the top so as to minimize contamination by smoke etc? (See ANO 14 Vol. I, Figures 6-2).	**6.2.3.11**	☐	☐	☐		
39. In the case of a tower or antenna structure indicated by high-intensity obstacle lights by day with an appurtenance, such as a rod or antenna, greater than 12 m where it is not practicable to locate a high-intensity obstacle light on the top of the appurtenance, is such a light located on the highest practicable point and, if practicable, a medium-intensity light, Type A, mounted on the top?	**6.2.3.12**	☐	☐	☐		
40. a) In the case of an extensive object or of a group of closely spaced objects to be lighted that are penetrating a horizontal obstacle limitation surface (OLS) or located outside an OLS, are the top lights arranged so as to at least indicate the points or edges of the object highest in relation to the obstacle limitation surface, or above the ground, and so as to indicate the general definition and the extent of the objects?	**6.2.3.13**	☐	☐	☐		
b) In the case of an extensive object or of a group of closely spaced objects to be lighted that are penetrating a sloping OLS, are the top lights arranged as to at least indicate the points or edges of the object highest in relation to the obstacle limitation surface, and so as to indicate the general definition and the extent of the objects?; and If two or more edges are of the same height, is the edge nearest the landing area marked?		☐	☐	☐		
41. *When the obstacle limitation surface concerned is sloping and the highest point above the OLS is not the highest point of the object, are additional obstacle lights placed on the highest point of the object?*	**6.2.3.14**	☐	☐	☐		
42. a) Where lights are applied to display the general definition of an extensive object or a group of closely spaced objects, and low-intensity lights are used, are they spaced at longitudinal intervals not exceeding 45m?	**6.2.3.15**	☐	☐	☐		

COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST OF CHAPTER-6

SUBJECT: VISUAL AIDS FOR DENOTING OBSTACLES		RESPONSE BY OPERATOR				
QUESTIONS	REF TO ANO-14-I	YES		NO	N.A.	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance / non-applicability)
		S	NS			
b) Where lights are applied to display the general definition of an extensive object or a group of closely spaced objects, and medium-intensity lights are used, are they spaced at longitudinal intervals not exceeding 900m?		☐	☐	☐		
43. Are high-intensity obstacle lights, Type A, and medium-intensity obstacle lights, Types A and B, located on an object flash simultaneously?	**6.2.3.16**	☐	☐	☐		
44. Are the installation setting angles for high-intensity obstacle lights, Type A in accordance with Table 6-5 of ANO-14-I? *Note.— High-intensity obstacle lights are intended for day use as well as night use. Care is needed to ensure that these lights do not create disconcerting dazzle. Guidance on the design, location and operation of high-intensity obstacle lights is given in the* Aerodrome Design Manual *(Doc 9157), Part 4.*	**6.2.3.17**	☐	☐	☐		
45. Where, in the opinion of the CAA, the use of high-intensity obstacle lights, Type A or B, or medium-intensity obstacle lights, Type A, at night may dazzle pilots in the vicinity of an aerodrome (within approximately 10000 m radius) or cause significant environmental concerns, is a dual lighting system provided?	**6.2.3.18**	☐	☐	☐		
a. Is this system composed of high-intensity obstacle lights, Type A, as appropriate, for daytime and twilight use and medium-intensity obstacle lights, Type B or C, for night-use?		☐	☐	☐		
LIGHTING OF OBJECTS WITH A HEIGHT LESS THAN 45 M ABOVE GROUND LEVEL						
46. Are low-intensity obstacle lights, Type A or B, used where the object is a less extensive one and its height above the surrounding ground is less than 45m?	**6.2.3.19**	☐	☐	☐		
47. Are medium- or high-intensity obstacle lights used where the use of low-intensity obstacle lights, Type A or B, is inadequate or when an early special warning is required?	**6.2.3.20**	☐	☐	☐		
48. Are low-intensity obstacle lights, Type B, used either alone or in combination with medium-intensity obstacle lights, Type B, in accordance with paragraph 6.2.3.22 of the ANO-14-I?	**6.2.3.21**	☐	☐	☐		
49. Are medium-intensity obstacle lights, Type A, B, or C,	**6.2.3.22**	☐	☐	☐		

COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST OF CHAPTER-6

SUBJECT: VISUAL AIDS FOR DENOTING OBSTACLES		RESPONSE BY OPERATOR				
QUESTIONS	REF TO ANO-14-I	YES		NO	N.A.	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance / non-applicability)
		S	NS			
used where the object is an extensive one? *Note – A group of trees or buildings is regarded as an extensive object.*						
a. Are medium-intensity obstacle lights, Type A and C, used alone?		☐	☐	☐		
b. Are medium-intensity obstacle lights, Type B, used either alone or in combination with low-intensity obstacle lights, Type B?		☐	☐	☐		
LIGHTING OF OBJECTS WITH A HEIGHT 45M TO A HEIGHT LESS THAN 150M						
50. Are medium-intensity obstacle lights, Type A, B, or C, used?	**6.2.3.23**	☐	☐	☐		
a. Are medium-intensity obstacle lights, Type A and C, used alone?		☐	☐	☐		
b. Are medium-intensity obstacle lights, Type B, used either alone or in combination with low-intensity obstacle lights, Type B?		☐	☐	☐		
51. Where an object is indicated by medium-intensity obstacle lights, Type A, and the top of the object is more than 105 m above the level of the surrounding ground or the elevation of tops of nearby buildings (when the object to be marked is surrounded by buildings), are additional lights provided at intermediate levels?	**6.2.3.24**	☐	☐	☐		
a. Are these additional intermediate lights spaced as equally as practicable, between the top lights and ground level or the level of tops of nearby buildings, as appropriate, with the spacing not exceeding 105m?		☐	☐	☐		
52. Where an object is indicated by medium-intensity obstacle lights, Type C, and the top of the object is more than 45 m above the level of the surrounding ground or the elevation of tops of nearby buildings (when the object to be marked is surrounded by buildings), are additional lights provided at intermediate levels?	**6.2.3.25**	☐	☐	☐		
a. Are these additional intermediate lights spaced as equally as practicable, between the top lights and ground level of tops of nearby buildings, as appropriate, with the spacing not exceeding 52 m?		☐	☐	☐		
LIGHTING OF OBJECTS WITH A HEIGHT 150M OR MORE ABOVE GROUND LEVEL						
53. Are high-intensity obstacle lights, Type A, used to indicate the presence of an object if its height above the level of the surrounding ground exceeds 150 m and an aeronautical study indicates such lights to be essential for	**6.2.3.28**	☐	☐	☐		

COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST OF CHAPTER-6

SUBJECT: VISUAL AIDS FOR DENOTING OBSTACLES		RESPONSE BY OPERATOR				
QUESTIONS	REF TO ANO-14-I	YES		NO	N.A.	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance / non-applicability)
		S	NS			
the recognition of the object by day?						
54. Where high-intensity obstacle lights, Type A, are used, are they spaced at uniform intervals not exceeding 105 m between the ground level and the top light(s) specified in paragraph 6.2.3.10 of the ANO-14-I except that where an object to be marked is surrounded by buildings, the elevation of the tops of the buildings may be used as the equivalent of the ground level when determining the number of light levels?	**6.2.3.29**	☐	☐	☐		
55. Where an object is indicated by medium-intensity obstacle lights, Type A, are additional lights provided at intermediate levels?	**6.2.3.31**	☐	☐	☐		
a. Are these additional intermediate lights spaced as equally as practicable, between the top lights and ground level or the level of tops of nearby buildings, as appropriate, with the spacing not exceeding 105m?		☐	☐	☐		
56. Where an object is indicated by medium-intensity obstacle lights, Type B, are additional lights provided at intermediate levels?	**6.2.3.32**	☐	☐	☐		
a. Are these additional intermediate lights alternately low-intensity obstacle lights, Type B, and medium-intensity, Type B, and spaced as equally as practicable between top lights and ground level or the level of tops of buildings, as appropriate, with the spacing not exceeding 52 m?		☐	☐	☐		
57. Where an object is indicated by medium-intensity obstacle lights, Type C, are additional lights provided at intermediate levels?	**6.2.3.33**	☐	☐	☐		
a. Are these additional intermediate lights spaced as equally as practicable, between the top lights and ground level of tops of nearby buildings, as appropriate, with the spacing not exceeding 52 m?		☐	☐	☐		
WIND TURBINES						
58. Does a wind turbine marked and/or lighted if it is determined to be an obstacle? Note 1.— Additional lighting or markings may be provided where such lighting or markings are deemed necessary. Note 2.— See 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 of ANO-14-I	**6.2.4.1**	☐	☐	☐		

COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST OF CHAPTER-6

SUBJECT: VISUAL AIDS FOR DENOTING OBSTACLES		RESPONSE BY OPERATOR				
QUESTIONS	**REF TO ANO-14-I**	**YES**		**NO**	**N.A.**	**REMARKS** (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance / non-applicability)
		S	**NS**			
Markings						
59. *Are the rotor blades, nacelle and upper 2/3 of the supporting mast of wind turbines painted white, unless otherwise indicated by an aeronautical study?*	6.2.4.2	☐	☐	☐		
60. *When lighting is deemed necessary, in the case of a wind farm, i.e. a group of two or more wind turbines, does the wind farm regarded as an extensive object?*		☐	☐	☐		
Are the lights installed: a) to identify the perimeter of the wind farm; b) respecting the maximum spacing, in accordance with 6.2.3.15, between the lights along the perimeter, unless a dedicated assessment shows that a greater spacing can be used; c) so that, where flashing lights are used, they flash simultaneously throughout the wind farm; d) so that, within a wind farm, any wind turbines of significantly higher elevation are also identified wherever they are located; and e) at locations prescribed in a), b) and d), respecting the following criteria: i) for wind turbines of less than 150 m in overall height (hub height plus vertical blade height), medium-intensity lighting on the nacelle should be provided; ii) for wind turbines from 150 m to 315 m in overall height, in addition to the medium-intensity light installed on the nacelle, a second light serving as an alternate shall be provided in case of failure of the operating light. The lights shall be installed to assure that the output of either light is not blocked by the other; and iii) in addition, for wind turbines from 150 m to 315 m in overall height, an intermediate level at half the nacelle height of at least three low-intensity Type E lights, as specified in 6.2.1.3, should be provided. If an aeronautical study shows that low-intensity Type E lights are not suitable, low-intensity Type A or B lights may be used.	6.2.4.3	☐	☐	☐		
61. *Do the obstacle lights installed on the nacelle in such a manner as to provide an unobstructed view for aircraft approaching from any direction?*	6.2.4.4	☐	☐	☐		
62. *Where lighting is deemed necessary for a single wind turbine or short line of wind*	6.2.4.5	☐	☐	☐		

COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST OF CHAPTER-6

SUBJECT: VISUAL AIDS FOR DENOTING OBSTACLES		RESPONSE BY OPERATOR				
QUESTIONS	**REF TO ANO-14-I**	**YES**		**NO**	**N.A.**	**REMARKS** (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance / non-applicability)
		S	**NS**			
turbines, does the installation in accordance with 6.2.4.3 e) or as determined by an aeronautical study.?						
OVERHEAD WIRES, CABLES, ETC., AND SUPPORTING TOWERS						
63. *Do the wires, cables, etc., to be marked-equipped with markers; the supporting towers are colored?*	6.2.5.1	☐	☐	☐		
MARKING BY COLOURS						
64. *Do the supporting towers of overhead wires, cables, etc., that require marking- marked in accordance with 6.2.3.1 to 6.2.3.4?*	6.2.5.2	☐	☐	☐		
a. If the marking of the supporting towers are omitted, are they lighted by high-intensity obstacle lights by day?		☐	☐	☐		
MARKING BY MARKERS						
65. Are Markers located in conspicuous positions so as to retain the general definition of the object when displayed on or adjacent to objects ?	6.2.5.3	☐	☐	☐		
66. Are markers recognizable in clear weather from a distance of at least 1 000 m for an object to be viewed from the air and 300 m for an object to be viewed from the ground in all directions in which an aircraft is likely to approach the object?		☐	☐	☐		
67. Do the shape of markers distinctive to the extent necessary to ensure that they are not mistaken for markers employed to convey other information, and the hazard presented by the object they mark is not increased?		☐	☐	☐		
68. Are markers displayed on an overhead wire, cable, etc., spherical and have a diameter of not less than 60 cm?	**6.2.5.4**	☐	☐	☐		
69. Is the spacing between two consecutive markers or between a marker and a supporting tower appropriate to the diameter of the marker, and in no case exceed: a) 30 m where the marker diameter is 60 cm progressively increasing with the diameter of the marker to b) 35 m where the marker diameter is 80 cm and further progressively increasing to a maximum of c) 40 m where the marker diameter is of at least 130 cm?	**6.2.5.5**	☐	☐	☐		
A. Where multiple wires, cables, etc. are involved, are markers located lower than the level of the highest wire at the point marked?		☐	☐	☐		

COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST OF CHAPTER-6

SUBJECT: VISUAL AIDS FOR DENOTING OBSTACLES		RESPONSE BY OPERATOR				
QUESTIONS	**REF TO ANO-14-I**	**YES**		**NO**	**N.A.**	**REMARKS** (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance / non-applicability)
		S	**NS**			
70. Does the *marker one colour?*	6.2.5.6	☐	☐	☐		
a. When installed, white and red, or white and orange markers, are they displayed alternately?		☐	☐	☐		
b. Are the colour selected to contrast with the background against which it will be seen?		☐	☐	☐		
71. *When it has been determined that an overhead wire, cable, etc., needs to be marked but it is not practicable to install markers on the wire, cable, etc., are high-intensity obstacle lights, Type B provided on their supporting towers?*	6.2.5.7	☐	☐	☐		
LIGHTING						
72. Are high-intensity obstacle lights, Type B, used to indicate the presence of a tower supporting overhead wires, cables, etc, where: a) an aeronautical study indicates such lights to be essential for the recognition of the presence of wires, cables, etc; or b) it has not been found practicable to install markers on the wires, cables, etc?	**6.2.5.8**	☐	☐	☐		
73. Where high-intensity obstacle lights, Type B, are used, are they located at three levels: - at the top of the tower; - at the lowest level of the catenary of the wires or cables; and - at approximately midway between these two levels? *Note – In some cases, this may require locating the lights off the tower.*	**6.2.5.9**	☐	☐	☐		
74. Do high-intensity obstacle lights, Type B, indicating the presence of a tower supporting overhead wires, cables, etc. flash sequentially; first the middle light, second the top light and last, the bottom light?	6.2.5.10	☐	☐	☐		
A. Do the intervals between flashes of the lights approximate the following ratios: Flash interval between — Ratio of cycle middle and top light — 1/13 top and bottom light — 2/13 bottom and middle light — 10/13		☐	☐	☐		
75. *Where, the use of high-intensity obstacle lights, Type B, at night may dazzle pilots in the vicinity of an aerodrome (within approximately 10 000 m radius) or cause significant environmental*	6.2.5.11	☐	☐	☐		

COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST OF CHAPTER-6

SUBJECT: VISUAL AIDS FOR DENOTING OBSTACLES		RESPONSE BY OPERATOR				
QUESTIONS	REF TO ANO-14-I	YES		NO	N.A.	REMARKS (Include reference to documentation or reason for non-compliance / non-applicability)
		S	NS			
concerns, are a dual obstacle lighting system provided?						
a. Does this system composed of high-intensity obstacle lights, Type B, for daytime and twilight use and medium-intensity obstacle lights, Type B, for night- time use?		☐	☐	☐		
b. Where medium-intensity lights are used are they installed at the same level as the high-intensity obstacle light Type B?		☐	☐	☐		

Comments of Inspector (s):

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Conclusions:

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Signature of Aerodrome Safety Inspector (AGA), Member

Signature of Aerodrome Safety Inspector (AGA), Member

Signature of Aerodrome Safety Inspector (AGA), Member

Signature of Aerodrome Safety Inspector (AGA), Team Leader