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AIR LAW 1 (AUS)

CHAPTER 13 – AIRSERVICE OPERATIONS

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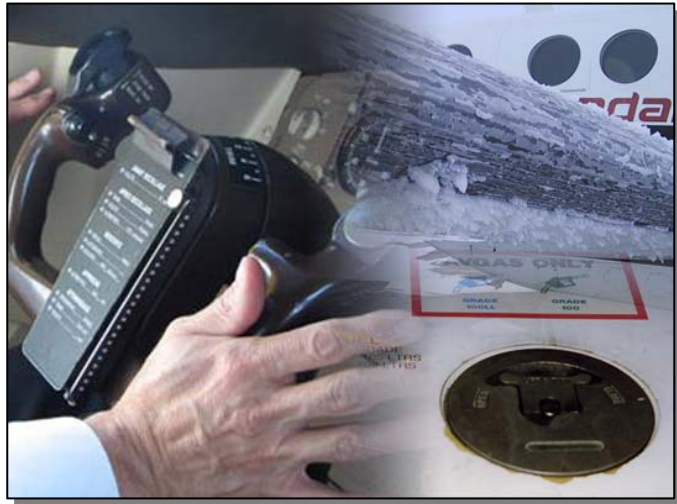
AIR SERVICE OPERATIONS

13.1 Safety Precautions before Flight

13.1.1 Before Taxiing Out

The following safety checks must be carried out by the pilot in command:

- a. Test the flight controls on the ground to the full limit of their travel and ensure they are functioning in the correct sense.
- b. Ensure that all locking and safety devices are removed and check all hatches, doors and tank caps are secured.
- c. Ensure all external surfaces of the aircraft are free from frost and ice.



13.1.2 Before Take-Off

- a. Test all flight instruments and gyroscopic instruments to ensure they are functioning correctly.
- b. Ensure all gyroscopic instruments are set correctly and uncaged.
- c. Carry out any other checks that are required by the flight manual.
- d. Carry out any special checks as specified by the CASA in regard to the engine, airframe or special equipment carried in the aircraft.



13.2 Fuel System Inspection

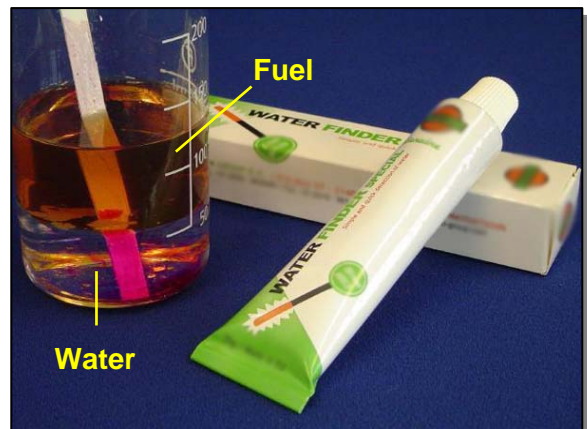
- a. When a pilot is required to inspect the fuel system for the presence of water
- b. The pilot in command is to ensure that the aircraft fuel system is inspected and checked for the presence of water
- c. Before the commencement of each days flying
- d. Immediately after the aircraft has been refuelled.



13.2.1 Water Contamination Check

There is more than one way to check fuel for the presence of water. However, the method used must be an approved one. Sensory perceptions of colour and smell are not considered positive methods, and can only be used in conjunction with an approved method:

- a. An approved method widely used in general aviation to check for the presence of water in the fuel tanks is:
 - i. Place a small quantity of fuel into a transparent container before taking a sample from the aircraft.
 - ii. Into the same container, drain a small quantity of fuel from each tank. The presence of water will be revealed by a visible surface of demarcation between the two fluids
- b. Other approved methods to check for the presence of water are:
 - i. Chemical means
 - ii. Using water detecting paper
 - iii. Using water detecting paste.



If a small quantity of water is detected in the fuel tanks, then the draining process must continue until there is no further trace of water. If there is excessive water in the tanks and the pilot is unable to drain all the water, the aircraft must not be flown, and the same is to be reported to the appropriate authority.

