

# CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY, BANGLADESH

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## AIR NAVIGATION ORDERS

### **PART-66** Aircraft Maintenance Licence

## FOREWORD

1. The Rule 39 of the Civil Aviation Rules 1984 describes the requirement for the issue of Licence for Aircraft Maintenance Engineer.
2. ANO Part-66, requirements for issuance of Aircraft Maintenance Licence has been developed to address issuance of licence of personnel involved in the maintenance of aircraft, and components intended for fitment thereto. ANO Part-66 has been divided in four chapters:  
  
Chapter 1: Regulations & Acceptable Means of Compliance (Section A)  
Chapter 2: Procedures for CAAB & Acceptable Means of Compliance (Section B)  
Chapter 3: Appendices  
Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs
3. The Civil Aviation Authority of Bangladesh have agreed to adopt Part-66 in to their national codes with National Variants and that they should not unilaterally initiate amendment of their national codes without having made a proposal for amendment of SARI Part-66 in accordance with the agreed procedure.
4. ANO Part-66 has been issued with National Variants presented in Italic letters.
5. Definitions and abbreviations of terms used in ANO Part-66 that are specific to this Part are given in Part-66.A.2 and respective paragraphs of the Part..
6. Section B of this Part deals with Standard Operating Procedures of Civil Aviation Authority, Bangladesh.
7. Future development of the requirements of Part-66 will be in accordance with the Notice of Proposed Amendment (NPA) procedures agreed among Member States of SARI ((usually) after industry consultation). This procedure will allow for the amendment of Part-66 to include provision for changes to be made with amendments to ICAO SARPS.
8. Amendments to the text in Part-66 are issued as amendment pages containing revised paragraphs, following NPA adoption.
9. New, amended and corrected text will be enclosed within heavy brackets until a subsequent 'Amendment' is issued.

The editing practices used in this document are as follows:

- (a) 'Shall' is used to indicate a mandatory requirement and may appear in this Part.
- (b) 'Should' is used to indicate a recommendation and normally appears in AMCs and GM.
- (c) 'May' is used to indicate discretion by the Authority, the industry or the applicant, as appropriate.

## **ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence**

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- (d) 'Will' indicates a mandatory requirement and is used to advise industry of action incumbent on the Authority.
- (e) Aircraft Maintenance License means 'Aircraft Maintenance Engineer License'.
- (f) CAA-B NV indicates national variants of Civil Aviation Authority, Bangladesh.

10. The use of the male gender implies the female gender and vice versa.

11. This ANO is issued under the provisions of Rule 4 of the Civil Aviation Rules 1984 and ANO Part-66 Issue 3 will be effective from the date of approval.

**Air Vice Marshal M Mafidur Rahman**  
**BBP, BSP, BUP, ndu, afwc, psc**  
**Chairman**  
**Civil Aviation Authority, Bangladesh**



**II. LIST OF EFFECTIVE PAGES**

<b>Section</b>	<b>Page</b>	<b>Amendment No.</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Foreword</b>	FWD-1	Issue-3	March 2024
	FWD-2	Issue-3	March 2024
<b>List of Amendments</b>	LOA-1	Issue-3	March 2024
<b>List of Effective Pages</b>	LEP-1	Issue-3	March 2024
	LEP-2	Issue-3	March 2024
	LEP-3	Issue-3	March 2024
	LEP-4	Issue-3	March 2024
<b>Table of Contents</b>	TOC-1	Issue-3	March 2024
	TOC-2	Issue-3	March 2024
<b>CHAPTER 1 : REGULATION &amp; ACCEPTABLE MEANS OF COMPLIANCE</b>			
<b>Section A – Technical Requirements</b>	1-1	Issue-3	March 2024
	1-2	Issue-3	March 2024
	1-3	Issue-3	March 2024
	1-4	Issue-3	March 2024
	1-5	Issue-3	March 2024
	1-6	Issue-3	March 2024
	1-7	Issue-3	March 2024
	1-8	Issue-3	March 2024
	1-9	Issue-3	March 2024
	1-10	Issue-3	March 2024
	1-11	Issue-3	March 2024
	1-12	Issue-3	March 2024
	1-13	Issue-3	March 2024
	1-14	Issue-3	March 2024
	1-15	Issue-3	March 2024
	1-16	Issue-3	March 2024
	1-17	Issue-3	March 2024
	1-18	Issue-3	March 2024
	1-19	Issue-3	March 2024
	1-20	Issue-3	March 2024
	1-21	Issue-3	March 2024
<b>CHAPTER 2: PROCEDURE FOR CAAB &amp; ACCEPTABLE MEANS OF COMPLIANCE (AMC)</b>			
<b>Section B – Procedure for CAAB &amp; AMC</b>	2-1	Issue-3	March 2024
	2-2	Issue-3	March 2024
	2-3	Issue-3	March 2024
	2-4	Issue-3	March 2024
	2-5	Issue-3	March 2024
	2-6	Issue-3	March 2024
	2-7	Issue-3	March 2024
	2-8	Issue-3	March 2024
	2-9	Issue-3	March 2024
	2-10	Issue-3	March 2024
	2-11	Issue-3	March 2024
	2-12	Issue-3	March 2024
	2-13	Issue-3	March 2024
	2-14	Issue-3	March 2024
	2-15	Issue-3	March 2024
	2-16	Issue-3	March 2024
	2-17	Issue-3	March 2024
	2-18	Issue-3	March 2024

Section	Page	Amendment No.	Date
<b>Chapter 3: Appendices</b>			
<b>Appendices</b>	3-1	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-2	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-3	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-4	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-5	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-6	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-7	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-8	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-9	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-10	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-11	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-12	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-13	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-14	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-15	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-16	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-17	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-18	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-19	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-20	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-21	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-22	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-23	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-24	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-25	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-26	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-27	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-28	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-29	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-30	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-31	Issue-3	March 2024
3-32	Issue-3	March 2024	
3-33	Issue-3	March 2024	
3-34	Issue-3	March 2024	
3-35	Issue-3	March 2024	
3-36	Issue-3	March 2024	
3-37	Issue-3	March 2024	
3-38	Issue-3	March 2024	
3-39	Issue-3	March 2024	
3-40	Issue-3	March 2024	
3-41	Issue-3	March 2024	
3-42	Issue-3	March 2024	
3-43	Issue-3	March 2024	
3-44	Issue-3	March 2024	
3-45	Issue-3	March 2024	
3-46	Issue-3	March 2024	
3-47	Issue-3	March 2024	
3-48	Issue-3	March 2024	
3-49	Issue-3	March 2024	
3-50	Issue-3	March 2024	
3-51	Issue-3	March 2024	

<b>Section</b>	<b>Page</b>	<b>Amendment No.</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Appendices</b>	3-52	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-53	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-54	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-55	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-56	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-57	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-58	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-59	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-60	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-61	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-62	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-63	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-64	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-65	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-66	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-67	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-68	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-69	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-70	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-71	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-72	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-73	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-74	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-75	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-76	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-77	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-78	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-79	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-80	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-81	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-82	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-83	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-84	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-85	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-86	Issue-3	March 2024
	3-87	Issue-3	March 2024
	<b>CHAPTER 4: APPENDICES TO AMCS</b>		
<b>APPENDICES TO AMCS</b>	4-1	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-2	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-3	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-4	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-5	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-6	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-7	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-8	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-9	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-10	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-11	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-12	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-13	Issue-3	March 2024

**ANO Part 66- Aircraft Maintenance Licence**  
II. List of Effective Pages

<b>Section</b>	<b>Page</b>	<b>Amendment No.</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>APPENDICES TO AMCS</b>	4-14	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-15	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-16	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-17	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-18	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-19	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-20	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-21	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-22	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-23	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-24	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-25	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-26	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-27	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-28	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-29	Issue-3	March 2024
	4-30	Issue-3	March 2024
4-31	Issue-3	March 2024	
4-32	Issue-3	March 2024	



### III. TABLE OF CONTENTS

#### CHAPTER 1 REGULATIONS & ACCEPTABLE MEANS OF COMPLIANCE

##### SECTION A TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

##### SUBPART A—AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE LICENCE AEROPLANES AND HELICOPTERS

66.A.1	Scope
66.A.2	Definitions
66.A.3	Licence categories
66.A.5	Aircraft groups
66.A.10	Application
66.A.15	Eligibility
66.A.20	Privileges
66.A.25	Basic knowledge requirements
66.A.30	Basic Experience requirements
66.A.40	Continued validity of the aircraft maintenance licence
66.A.45	Endorsement with aircraft ratings
66.A.50	Limitations
66.A.55	Evidence of qualification
66.A.70	Conversion provisions

#### CHAPTER 2 PROCEDURES FOR CAAB & ACCEPTABLE MEANS OF COMPLIANCE

##### SUBPART A — GENERAL

66.B.01	Scope
66.B.10	CAAB
66.B.15	Acceptable Means of Compliance
66.B.20	Record-keeping
66.B.25	Reserved
66.B.30	Exemptions

##### SUBPART B — ISSUE OF AN AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE LICENCE

66.B.100	Procedure for the issue of an aircraft maintenance licence by the CAAB
66.B.105	Reserved
66.B.110	Procedure for the change of an aircraft maintenance licence to include an additional basic category or subcategory
66.B.115	Procedure for the change of an aircraft maintenance licence to include an aircraft type or group
66.B.120	Procedure for the renewal of an aircraft maintenance licence validity
66.B.125	Procedure for the conversion of licences including group ratings
66.B.130	Procedure for the direct approval of aircraft type training

**SUBPART C — EXAMINATIONS**

66.B.200 Examination by CAAB

**SUBPART D — CONVERSION OF NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS**

66.B.300 General  
66.B.305 Conversion report for national qualifications  
66.B.310 Reserved

**SUBPART E — EXAMINATION CREDITS**

66.B.400 General  
66.B.405 Credit Report  
66.B.410 Examination Credit Validity

**SUBPART F — CONTINUING OVERSIGHT**

66.B.500 Revocation, suspension or limitation of the aircraft maintenance licence

**CHAPTER 3 APPENDICES**

Appendix I Basic Knowledge Requirements  
Appendix II Basic Examination Standard  
Appendix III Aircraft Type training and Examination Standard, On-the- Job Training  
Appendix IV Experience requirements for extending a Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence  
Appendix V Application Form - CAAB Form 19  
Appendix VI Aircraft Maintenance Licence CAAB Form 26

**CHAPTER 4 APPENDICES TO AMC**

Appendix I Aircraft Type Ratings for Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence  
Appendix II Aircraft Type Practical Experience and On-the-Job Training – List of Tasks  
Appendix III Evolution of the competence: Assessment and Assessors

**CHAPTER 1: REGULATIONS &  
ACCEPTABLE MEANS OF COMPLIANCE  
(SECTION A)**

## **SUBPART A**

### **AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE LICENCE AEROPLANES AND HELICOPTERS**

#### **66.A.1 Scope**

- (a) This section defines the aircraft maintenance licence and establishes the requirements for application, and continuation of its validity.

#### **66.A.2 Definitions**

Within the scope of the basic Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) "aircraft" means any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air other than reactions of the air against the earth's surface;
- (b) "certifying staff" means personnel responsible for the release of an aircraft or a component after maintenance;
- (c) "component" means any engine, propeller, part or appliance;
- (d) "continuing airworthiness" means all of the processes ensuring that, at any time in its operating life, the aircraft complies with the airworthiness requirements in force and is in a condition for safe operation;
- (g) "large aircraft" means an aircraft, classified as an aeroplane with a maximum take-off mass of more than 5700 kg, or a multi-engined helicopter;
- (h) "maintenance" means any one or combination of overhaul, repair, inspection, replacement, modification or defect rectification of an aircraft or component, with the exception of pre-flight inspection;
- (i) "organisation" means a natural person, a legal person or part of a legal person. Such an organisation may be established at more than one location within the territory of Bangladesh.
- (j) "pre-flight inspection" means the inspection carried out before flight to ensure that the aircraft is fit for the intended flight.

#### **66.A.3 Licence categories**

- (a) Aircraft maintenance licences includes:
- Category A
  - Category B1
  - Category B2
  - Category B3
  - Category C
- (b) Categories A and B1 are subdivided into subcategories relative to combinations of aeroplanes, helicopters, turbine and piston engines. The subcategories are:
- A1 and B1.1 Aeroplanes Turbine
  - A2 and B1.2 Aeroplane Piston
  - A3 and B1.3 Helicopters Turbine
  - A4 and B1.4 Helicopters Piston
- (c) Categories B3 is applicable to piston-engine non-pressurized aeroplanes of 2000 Kg MTOM and below.

### **GM 66.A.3 Licence categories**

Individual aircraft maintenance licence holders need to be restricted to a single category, provided that each qualification requirement is satisfied, any combination of categories may be granted.

### **66.A.5 Aircraft groups**

For the purpose of ratings on aircraft maintenance licences, aircraft shall be classified in the following groups:

1. Group 1: complex motor-powered aircraft as well as multiple engine helicopters, aeroplanes with maximum certified operating altitude exceeding FL290, aircraft equipped with fly-by-wire systems and other aircraft requiring an aircraft type rating when defined so by CAAB.
2. Group 2: aircraft other than those in Group 1 belonging to the following subgroups:
  - Sub-group 2a: single turbo-propeller engine aeroplanes
  - Sub-group 2b: single turbine engine helicopters
  - Sub-group 2c: single piston engine helicopters
3. Group 3: piston engine aeroplanes other than those in Group 1.

### **66.A.10 Application**

- (a) An application for an aircraft maintenance licence or change to such licence shall be made on a CAAB Form 19 in a manner established by CAAB and submitted thereto.
- (b) Reserved
- (c) In addition to the documents required in points 66.A.10 (a), as appropriate, the applicant for additional basic categories or subcategories to an aircraft maintenance licence shall submit his/her current original aircraft maintenance licence to CAAB together with the CAAB Form 19.
- (d) Reserved
- (e) Reserved
- (f) Each application shall be supported by documentation to demonstrate compliance with the applicable theoretical knowledge, practical training and experience requirements at the time of application.

### **AMC 66.A.10 Application**

1. Maintenance experience should be written up in a manner that the reader has a reasonable understanding of where, when and what maintenance constitutes the experience. A task by task account is not necessary but at the same time a bland statement “X years maintenance experience completed” is not acceptable. A log book of maintenance experience is desirable and CAAB may require such log books to be kept. It is acceptable to cross refer in the CAAB Form 19 to other documents containing information on maintenance.
2. Applicants claiming the maximum reduction in Part 66.A.30(a) total experience based upon having successfully completed CAAB approved basic training, should include the ANO Part 147 certificate of recognition for approved basic training.

3. Applicants claiming reduction in Part 66.A.30(a) total experience based upon having successfully completed technical training in an organisation or institute recognised by CAAB as a competent organisation or institute, should include the relevant certificate of successful completion of training.

#### **66.A.15 Eligibility**

An applicant for an aircraft maintenance licence shall be at least 18 years of age.

*The applicant shall have passed at least Higher Secondary (Science) Examination or its equivalent or has obtained a Diploma in relevant branch of Aircraft Maintenance Technology or Mechanical, Electrical, Power or Electronics Engineering*

CAA-B NV 66.A.15

#### **66.A.20 Privileges**

(a) The following privileges shall apply:

1. A category A aircraft maintenance licence permits the holder to issue certificates of release to service following minor scheduled line maintenance and simple defect rectification within the limits of tasks specifically endorsed on the certification authorization referred to in point 145.A.35 of Part-145. The certification privileges shall be restricted to work that the licence holder has personally performed in the maintenance organisation that issued the certification authorisation.
2. A category B1 aircraft maintenance licence shall permit the holder to issue certificates of release to service and to act as B1 support staff following:
  - Maintenance performed on aircraft structure, powerplant and mechanical and electrical systems.
  - work on avionic systems requiring only simple tests to prove their serviceability and not requiring troubleshooting.

Category B1 includes the corresponding A subcategory.

3. A category B2 aircraft maintenance licence shall permit the holder:
  - (i) to issue certificates of release to service and to act as B2 support staff for following:
    - Maintenance performed on avionic and electrical systems, and
    - Electrical and avionics tasks within powerplant and mechanical systems, requiring only simple tests to prove their serviceability; and
  - (ii) to issue certificates of release to service following minor scheduled line maintenance and simple defect rectification within the limits of tasks specifically endorsed on the certification authorisation referred to in point 145.A.35 of Part-145. This certification privilege shall be restricted to work that the licence holder has personally performed in the maintenance organisation, which issued the certification authorisation and limited to the ratings already endorsed in the B2 licence.

The category B2 licence does not include any A subcategory.

4. A category B3 aircraft maintenance licence shall permit the holder to issue certificates of release to service and to act as B3 support staff for:
    - Maintenance performed on aeroplane structure, powerplant and mechanical and electrical systems.
    - Work on avionic systems requiring only simple tests to prove their serviceability and not requiring troubleshooting.
  5. A category C aircraft maintenance licence shall permit the holder to issue certificates of release to service following base maintenance on aircraft. The privileges apply to the aircraft in its entirety in a Part-145 organisation.
- (b) The holder of an aircraft maintenance licence may not exercise certification privileges unless:
1. in compliance with the applicable requirements of Part-M and/or Part-145.
  2. in the preceding two-year period he/she has, either had six months of maintenance experience in accordance with the privileges granted by the aircraft maintenance licence or, met the provision for the issue of the appropriate privileges.
  3. he/she has the adequate competence to certify maintenance on the corresponding aircraft; and
  4. he/she is able to read, write and communicate to an understandable level in the language(s) in which the technical documentation and procedures necessary to support the issue of the certificate of release to service are written.

**GM 66.A.20(a) Privileges**

1. Following definitions apply:

**Electrical system** means the aircraft electrical power supply source, plus the distribution system to the different components contained in the aircraft and relevant connectors. Lighting systems are also included in this definition. When working on cables and connectors which are part of these electrical systems, the following typical practices are included in the privileges:

- Continuity, insulation and bonding techniques and testing;
- Crimping and testing of crimped joints;
- Connector pin removal and insertion;
- Wiring protection techniques.

**Avionics system** means an aircraft system that transfers, processes, displays or stores analogue or digital data using data lines, data buses, coaxial cables, wireless or other data transmission medium, and includes the system's components and connectors. Examples of avionics systems include the following:

- Autoflight;
- Communication, Radar and Navigation;
- Instruments (see NOTE below);
- In-Flight Entertainment Systems;
- Integrated Modular Avionics (IMA);
- On-Board Maintenance Systems;
- Information Systems;
- Fly-by-Wire Systems (related to ATA27 "Flight Controls");
- Fibre Optic Control Systems.

**NOTE:**

Instruments are formally included in the privileges of the B2 licence holders. However, maintenance on electromechanical and pitot-static components may also be released by a B1 license holder.

**Simple test** means a test described in approved maintenance data and meeting all the following criteria:

- The serviceability of the system can be verified using aircraft controls, switches, Built-in Test Equipment (BITE), Central Maintenance Computer (CMC) or external test equipment not involving special training.
- The outcome of the test is a unique go–no go indication or parameter, which can be a single value or a value within an interval tolerance. No interpretation of the test result or interdependence of different values is allowed.
- The test does not involve more than 10 actions as described in the approved maintenance data (not including those required to configure the aircraft prior to the test, i.e. jacking, flaps down, etc., or to return the aircraft to its initial configuration). Pushing a control, switch or button, and reading the corresponding outcome may be considered as a single step even if the maintenance data shows them separated.

**Trouble shooting** means the procedures and actions necessary to identify the root cause of a defect or malfunction using approved maintenance data. It may include the use of BITE or external test equipment.

**Line maintenance** means any maintenance that is carried out before flight to ensure that the aircraft is fit for the intended flight. It may include:

- trouble shooting;
- defect rectification;
- component replacement with the use of external test equipment, if required. Component replacement may include components such as engines and propellers;
- scheduled maintenance and/or checks including visual inspections that will detect obvious unsatisfactory conditions/discrepancies but do not require extensive in-depth inspection. It may also include internal structure, systems and powerplant items which are visible through quick opening access panels/doors;
- minor repairs and modifications which do not require extensive disassembly and can be accomplished by simple means;
- for temporary or occasional cases (Airworthiness Directives, hereinafter AD; service bulletins, hereinafter SB) the quality manager may accept base maintenance tasks to be performed by a line maintenance organisation provided all requirements are fulfilled. The CAAB will prescribe the conditions under which these tasks may be performed.

**Base Maintenance** means any task falling outside the criteria are given above for Line Maintenance.

**NOTE:** Aircraft maintained in accordance with “progressive” type programmes need to be individually assessed in relation to this paragraph. In principle, the decision to allow some “progressive” checks to be carried out is determined by the assessment that all tasks within the particular check can be carried out safely to the required standards at the designated line maintenance station.



2. The category B3 licence does not include any A subcategory. Nevertheless, this does not prevent the B3 licence holder from releasing maintenance tasks typical of the A1.2 subcategory for piston-engine non-pressurized aeroplanes of 2000 Kg MTOM and below, within the limitations contained in the B3 licence.
3. The category C licence permits certification of scheduled base maintenance by the issue of a single certificate of release to service for the complete aircraft after the completion of all such maintenance. The basis for this certification is that the maintenance has been carried out by competent mechanics and category B1, B2 and B3 support staffs, as appropriate, have signed for the maintenance tasks under their respective specialisation. The principal function of the category C certifying staff is to ensure that all required maintenance has been called up and signed off by the category B1, B2 and B3 support staff, as appropriate, before issue of the certificate of release to service. Only category C personnel who also hold category B1, B2 or B3 qualifications may perform both roles in base maintenance.

**AMC 66.A.20(b)(2) Privileges.**

The 6 months maintenance experience in 2 years should be understood as consisting of two elements, duration and nature of the experience. The minimum to meet the requirements for these elements may vary depending on the size and complexity of the aircraft and type of operation and maintenance.

**1. Duration:**

Within an approved maintenance organization:

- 6 months continuous employment within the same organisation; or
- 6 months split up into different blocks, employed within the same or in different organisations.

The 6 months period can be replaced by 100 days of maintenance experience in accordance with the privileges, whether they have been performed within an approved organisation or as independent certifying staff according to ANO Part or the corresponding regulation issued by CAAB or as a combination hereof.

When certifying staff maintains and releases aircraft in accordance with Part M.801(b)2, in certain circumstances this number of days may even be reduced by 50% when agreed in advance by CAAB. These circumstances consider the cases where the holder of a Part-66 licence happens to be the owner of an aircraft and carries out maintenance on his own aircraft, or where a licence holder maintains an aircraft operated for low utilization, that does not allow the licence holder to accumulate the required experience. This reduction should not be combined with the 20% reduction permitted when carrying out technical support, or maintenance planning, continuing airworthiness management or engineering activities. To avoid a too long period without experience, the working days should be spread over the intended 6 months period.

**2. Nature of the experience:**

Depending on the category of the aircraft maintenance licence, the following activities are considered relevant for maintenance experience:

- Servicing;
- Inspection;
- Operational and functional testing;

- Trouble-shooting;
- Repairing;
- Modifying;
- Changing component;
- Supervising these activities;
- Releasing aircraft to service.

For category A certifying staff, the experience should include exercising the privileges, by means of performing tasks related to the authorization on at least one aircraft type for each licence subcategory. This means tasks as mentioned in AMC 145.30(g), including servicing, component changes and simple defect rectifications.

For category B1 and B2, for every aircraft included in the authorization the experience should be on that particular aircraft or on a similar aircraft within the same licence subcategory. Two aircraft can be considered as similar when they have similar technology, construction and comparable systems, which means equally equipped with the following (as applicable to the licence category):

- (a) Propulsion systems (piston or turboprop or turboprop or turbo-shaft or jet-engine or push propellers); and
- (b) Flight control systems (only mechanical controls or hydro-mechanically powered controls or electro-mechanically powered controls); and
- (c) Avionic systems (analog systems or digital systems); and
- (d) Structure (manufactured of metal or composite or wood).

For licences endorsed with (sub) group ratings:

- In the case of B1 licence endorsed with group ratings (either manufacturer group or full group) as defined in Part-66.A.45(g) the holder may show experience on at least one aircraft type per group and per aircraft structure (metal, composite, wood).
- In the case of a B2 licence endorsed with group ratings (either manufacturer group or full group) as defined in Part-66.A.45(g) the holder may show experience on at least one aircraft type per group.
- In the case of a B3 licence endorsed with the rating “piston-engine non-pressurized aeroplanes of 2000kg MTOM and below” as defined in 66.A.45, the holder should show experience on at least one aircraft type per aircraft structure (metal, composite, wooden).

For category C, the experience should cover at least one of the aircraft types endorsed on the authorization.

For a combination of categories, the experience should include some activities of the nature shown in paragraph 2 in each category.

A maximum of 20% of the experience duration required may be replaced by the following relevant activities on an aircraft type of similar technology, construction and with comparable systems:

- Aircraft maintenance related training as an instructor/assessor or as a student;
- Maintenance technical support/engineering;
- Maintenance management/planning.

The experience should be documented in an individual log book or in any other recording system (which may be an automated one) containing the following data:

- (a) Date;
- (b) Aircraft type;
- (c) Aircraft identification i.e. registration;
- (d) ATA chapter (optional);
- (e) Operation performed i.e. 100 FH check, MLG wheel change, engine oil check and complement, SB embodiment, troubleshooting, structural repair, STC embodiment;
- (f) Type of maintenance i.e. base, line;
- (g) Type of activity i.e. perform, supervise, release;
- (h) Category used A, B1, B2, B3 or C.
- (i) Duration in days or partial-days.

### **GM 66.A.20(b)2 Privileges**

The sentence “met the provision for the issue of the appropriate privileges” included in 66.A.20(b)2 means that during the previous 2 years the person has met all the requirements for the endorsement of the corresponding aircraft rating (for example, in the case of aircraft in Group 1, theoretical plus practical element plus, if applicable, on-the-job training). This supersedes the need for 6 months of experience for the first 2 years. However, the requirement of 6 months of experience in the preceding 2 years will need to be met after the second year.

### **AMC 66.A.20(b)3 Privileges**

The wording “has the adequate competence to certify maintenance on the corresponding aircraft” means that the licence holder and, if applicable, the organisation where he/she is contracted/employed, should ensure that he/she has acquired the appropriate knowledge, skills, attitude and experience to release the aircraft being maintained. This is essential because some systems and technology present in the particular aircraft being maintained may not have been covered by the training/examination/experience required to obtain the licence and ratings.

This is typically the case, among others, in the following situations:

- Type ratings which have been endorsed on a licence in accordance with Appendix I to AMC to Part-66 “List of Type Ratings” after attending type training which did not cover all the models/variants included in such rating. For example, a licence endorsed with the rating Airbus A318/A319/A320/A321 (CFM56) after attending type training covering only the Airbus 320 (CFM56).
- Type ratings which have been endorsed on a licence in accordance with Appendix I to AMC to Part-66 “List of Type Ratings” after a new variant has been added to the rating in Appendix I, without performing difference training. For example, a licence endorsed with the rating Boeing 737-600/700/800/900 for a person who already had the rating Boeing 737-600/700/800, without performing any difference training for the 737-900.
- Work being carried out on a model/variant for which the technical design and maintenance techniques have significantly evolved from the original model used in the type training.

- Specific technology and options selected by each customer which may not have been covered by the type training.
- Changes in the basic knowledge requirements of Appendix I to Part-66 not requiring re-examination of existing licence holders (grandfathered privileges).
- The endorsement of group/subgroup ratings based on experience on a representative number of tasks/aircraft or based on type training/examination on a representative number of aircraft.
- Persons meeting the requirements of 6 months of experience every 2 years only on certain similar aircraft types as allowed by AMC 66.A.20(b)2.
- Persons holding a Part-66 licence with limitations, obtained through conversion of national qualifications (66.A.70), where such limitations are going to be lifted after performing the corresponding basic knowledge examinations. In this case, the type ratings endorsed in the licence may have been obtained in the national system without covering all the aircraft systems (because of the previous limitations) and there will be a need to assess and, if applicable, to train this person on the missing systems.

Additional information is provided in AMC 145.A.35(a).

#### **GM 66.A.20(b) 4 Privileges**

1. Holders of a Part-66 aircraft maintenance licence may not exercise certification privileges unless they have a general knowledge of the language used within the maintenance environment including knowledge of common aeronautical terms in the language. The level of knowledge should be such that the licence holder is able to:

- read and understand the instructions and technical manuals in use within the organisation;
- make written technical entries and any maintenance documentation entries, which can be understood by those with whom they are normally required to communicate;
- read and understand the maintenance organisation procedures;
- communicate at such a level as to prevent any misunderstanding when exercising certification privileges.

2. In all cases, the level of understanding should be compatible with the level of certification privileges exercised.

#### **66.A.25 Basic knowledge requirements**

- (a) An applicant for an aircraft maintenance licence or the addition of a category or subcategory to such an aircraft maintenance licence shall demonstrate, by examination, a level of knowledge in the appropriate subject modules in accordance with Appendix I to this Part.

The examinations shall be conducted either by a training organisation appropriately approved in accordance with under Part 147 or by CAAB.

- (b) The training courses and examinations shall be passed within ten years prior to the application for an aircraft maintenance licence or the addition of a category or subcategory to such aircraft maintenance licence. Should this not be the case, examination credits may however be obtained in accordance with point (c).

- (c) The applicant may apply to CAAB for full or partial examination credit to the basic knowledge requirements for:
1. Basic knowledge examinations that do not meet the requirement described in point (b) above; and
  2. Any other technical qualification considered by CAAB to be equivalent to the knowledge standard of Part-66.
- Credits shall be granted in accordance with Subpart E of Section B of this Part.
- (d) Credits expire ten years after they were granted to the applicant by CAAB. The applicant may apply for new credits after expiration.

**AMC 66.A.25 Basic knowledge requirements**

1. For an applicant being a person qualified by holding an academic degree in an aeronautical, mechanical or electronic discipline from a recognised university or other higher educational institute the need for any examination will depend upon the course taken in relation to Appendix I to Part-66.
2. Knowledge gained and examinations passed during previous experiences, for example, in military aviation and civilian apprenticeships will be credited where CAAB is satisfied that such knowledge and examinations are equivalent to that required by Appendix I to Part-66.

**GM 66.A.25(a) Basic knowledge requirements**

The levels of knowledge for each licence (sub)category are directly related to the complexity of the certifications related to the corresponding licence (sub)category, which means that category A should demonstrate a limited but adequate level of knowledge, whereas category B1, B2 and B3 should demonstrate a complete level of knowledge in the appropriate subject modules.

**66. A. 30 Basic Experience requirements**

- (a) An applicant for an aircraft maintenance licence shall have acquired:
1. for category A and subcategories B1.2 and B1.4 and category B3:
    - (i) three years of practical maintenance experience on operating aircraft, if the applicant has no previous relevant technical training; or
    - (ii) two years of practical maintenance experience on operating aircraft and completion of training considered relevant by CAAB as a skilled worker, in a technical trade; or
    - (iii) one year of practical maintenance experience on operating aircraft and completion of a basic training course in accordance with Part-147.
  2. for category B2 and subcategories B1.1 and B1.3:
    - (i) five years of practical maintenance experience on operating aircraft if the applicant has no previous relevant technical training; or
    - (ii) three years of practical maintenance experience on operating aircraft and completion of training considered relevant by CAAB as a skilled worker, in a technical trade; or
    - (iii) two years of practical maintenance experience on operating aircraft and completion of a basic training course in accordance with Part-147.

3. for category C with respect to large aircraft:
    - (i) three years of experience exercising category B 1.1, B1.3 or B2 privileges on large aircraft or as support staff according to point 145.A.35, or, a combination of both; or
    - (ii) five years of experience exercising category B 1.2 or B 1.4 privileges on large aircraft or as support staff according to point 145.A.35, or a combination of both; or
  4. for category C with respect to other than large aircraft: three years of experience exercising category B1 or B2 privileges on other than large aircraft or as support staff according to point 145.A.35, or a combination of both; or
  5. for category C obtained through the academic route: an applicant holding an academic degree in a technical discipline, from a university or other higher educational institution recognised by CAAB, three years of experience working in a civil aircraft maintenance environment on a representative selection of tasks directly associated with aircraft maintenance including six months of observation of base maintenance tasks.
- (b) An applicant for an extension to an aircraft maintenance licence shall have a minimum civil aircraft maintenance experience requirement appropriate to the additional category or subcategory of licence applied for as defined in Appendix IV to this Part.
  - (c) For category A, B 1 and B2 the experience must be practical which means being involved with a representative cross section of maintenance tasks on aircraft.
  - (d) At least one year of the required experience shall be recent maintenance experience on aircraft of the category/subcategory for which the initial aircraft maintenance licence is sought. For subsequent category/subcategory additions to an existing aircraft maintenance licence, the additional recent maintenance experience required may be less than one year, but shall be at least three months. The required experience shall be dependent upon the difference between the licence category/subcategory held and applied for. Such additional experience shall be typical of the new licence category/subcategory sought.
  - (e) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), aircraft maintenance experience gained outside a civil aircraft maintenance environment shall be accepted when such maintenance is equivalent to that required by this Annex (Part-66) as established by CAAB. Additional experience of civil aircraft maintenance shall, however, be required to ensure adequate understanding of the civil aircraft maintenance environment.
  - (f) Experience shall have been acquired within the ten years preceding the application for an aircraft maintenance licence or the addition of a category or subcategory to such a licence.

**AMC 66.A.30(a) Basic Experience requirements**

1. For a category C applicant holding an academic degree the representative selection of tasks should include the observation of hangar maintenance, maintenance planning, quality assurance, record-keeping, approved spare parts control and engineering development.
2. While an applicant to a Part-66 category C licence may be qualified by having 3 years experience as category B1 or B2 certifying staff only in line maintenance, it is however recommended that any applicant to a category C holding a B1 or B2 licence demonstrate at least 12 months experience as a B1 or B2 base maintenance support staff.

3. A skilled worker is a person who has successfully completed a training acceptable to CAAB, involving the manufacture, repair, overhaul or inspection of mechanical, electrical or electronic equipment. The training would include the use of tools and measuring devices.

4. Maintenance experience on operating aircraft:

Means the experience of being involved in maintenance tasks on aircraft which are being operated by airlines, air taxi organisations, owners, etc.;

- Should cover a wide range of tasks in length, complexity and variety;
- Aims at gaining sufficient experience in the real environment of maintenance as opposed to only the training school environment;
- May be gained within different types of maintenance organisations (Part-145, M.A. Subpart F, FAR-145, etc.) or under the supervision of independent certifying staff;
- May be combined with Part-147 approved training so that periods of training can be intermixed with periods of experience, similar to an apprenticeship.

#### **AMC 66.A.30(d) Basic Experience requirements**

To be considered as recent experience, at least 50% of the required 12 month experience should be gained within the 12 month period prior to the date of application for the Part-66 aircraft maintenance licence. The remainder of the experience should have been gained within the 7 year period prior to application. It must be noted that the rest of the basic experience required by 66.A.30 must be obtained within the 10 years prior to the application as required by 66.A.30(f).

#### **AMC 66.A.30(e) Basic Experience requirements**

1. For category A the additional experience of civil aircraft maintenance should be a minimum of 6 months. For category B1, B2 or B3 the additional experience of civil aircraft maintenance should be a minimum of 12 months.
2. Aircraft maintenance experience gained outside a civil aircraft maintenance environment can include aircraft maintenance experience gained in armed forces, coast guards, police etc. or in aircraft manufacturing.

#### **66.A.40 Continued validity of the aircraft maintenance licence**

- (a) The aircraft maintenance licence becomes invalid five year after its last issue or change unless the holder submits his/her aircraft maintenance licence to CAAB, in order to verify that the information contained in the licence is the same as that contained in CAAB records, pursuant to point 66.B.120.
- (b) The holder of an aircraft maintenance licence shall complete the relevant parts of the CAAB Form 19 (See Appendix V) and submit it with the holder's copy of the licence to CAAB, unless the holder works in a maintenance organisation approved in accordance with Part-145 that has a procedure in its exposition whereby such organisation may submit the necessary documentation on behalf of the aircraft maintenance licence holder.
- (c) Any certification privilege based upon an aircraft maintenance licence becomes invalid as soon as the aircraft maintenance licence is invalid.

- (d) The aircraft maintenance licence is only valid (i) when issued and/or changed by CAAB and (ii) when the holder has signed the document.

**GM 66.A.40 Continued validity of the aircraft maintenance licence**

Validity of the Part-66 aircraft maintenance licence is not affected by recency of maintenance experience whereas the validity of the 66.A.20 privileges is affected by maintenance experience as specified in 66.A.20(a)

**66.A.45 Endorsement with aircraft ratings**

- (a) In order to be entitled to exercise certification privileges on a specific aircraft type, the holder of an aircraft maintenance licence needs to have his/her licence endorsed with the relevant aircraft ratings.

- For category B1, B2 or C the relevant aircraft ratings are the following:

1. For group 1 aircraft, the appropriate aircraft type rating.
2. For group 2 aircraft, the appropriate aircraft type rating, manufacturer sub-group rating or full sub-group rating.
3. For group 3 aircraft, the appropriate aircraft type rating or full group rating.

- For category B3, the relevant rating is “piston-engine non-pressurized aeroplanes of 2000 Kg MTOM and below”.

- For category A, no rating is required, subject to compliance with the requirements of point 145.A.35 of Part-145.

- (b) The endorsement of aircraft type ratings requires the satisfactory completion of the relevant category B1, B2 or C aircraft type training.

- (c) In addition to the requirement of point (b), the endorsement of the first aircraft type rating within a given category/sub-category requires satisfactory completion of the corresponding On-the-Job Training, as described in Appendix III to Part-66.

- (d) By derogation from points (b) and (c), for group 2 and 3 aircraft, aircraft type ratings may also be granted after:

- Satisfactory completion of the relevant category B1, B2 or C aircraft type examination described in Appendix III to this Part-66, and

- In the case of B1 and B2 category, demonstration of practical experience on the aircraft type. In that case, the practical experience shall include a representative cross section of maintenance activities relevant to the licence category.

In the case of a category C rating for a person qualified by holding an academic degree as specified in point 66.A.30(a)(5), the first relevant aircraft type examination shall be at the category B1 or B2 level.

- (e) For group 2 aircraft:

1. The endorsement of manufacturer sub-group ratings for category B1 and C licence holders requires complying with the aircraft type rating requirements of at least two aircraft types from the same manufacturer which combined are representative of the applicable manufacturer sub-group;



2. The endorsement of full sub-group ratings for category B1 and C licence holders requires complying with the aircraft type rating requirements of at least three aircraft types from different manufacturers which combined are representative of the applicable sub-group;
3. The endorsement of manufacturer sub-groups and full sub-group ratings for category B2 licence holders requires demonstration of practical experience which shall include a representative cross section of maintenance activities relevant to the licence category and to the applicable aircraft sub-group.

(f) For group 3 aircraft:

1. The endorsement of the full group 3 rating for category B1, B2 and C licence holders requires demonstration of practical experience, which shall include a representative cross section of maintenance activities relevant to the licence category and to the group 3.
2. For category B1, unless the applicant provides evidence of appropriate experience, the group 3 rating shall be subject to the following limitations, which shall be endorsed on the licence:
  - Pressurized aeroplanes
  - Metal structure aeroplanes
  - Composite structure aeroplanes
  - Wooden structure aeroplanes
  - Aeroplanes with metal tubing structure covered with fabric.

(g) For the B3 licence:

1. The endorsement of the rating “piston-engine non-pressurized aeroplanes of 2000 Kg MTOM and below” requires demonstration of practical experience, which shall include a representative cross-section of maintenance activities relevant to the licence category.
2. Unless the applicant provides evidence of appropriate experience, the rating referred to in point 1 shall be subject to the following limitations, which shall be endorsed on the licence:
  - Wooden structure aeroplanes
  - Aeroplanes with metal tubing structure covered with fabric
  - Metal structure aeroplanes
  - Composite structure aeroplanes.

#### **GM 66.A.45(b) Endorsement with aircraft ratings**

An aircraft type rating includes all the aircraft models/variants listed in column 2 of Appendix I to AMC to Part-66.

When a person already holds a type rating on the licence and such type rating is amended in the Appendix I to AMC to Part-66 in order to include additional models/variants, there is no need for additional type training for the purpose of amending the type rating in the licence. The rating should be amended to include the new variants, upon request by the applicant, without additional requirements. However, it is the responsibility of the licence holder and, if applicable, the maintenance organisation where he/she is employed to comply with 66.A.20(b)3, 145.A.35(a) and M.A.607(a), as applicable, before he/she exercises certification privileges.

Similarly, type training courses covering certain, but not all the models/variants included in a type rating, are valid for the purpose of endorsing the full type rating.

**AMC 66.A.45(e) Endorsement with aircraft ratings**

1. For the granting of manufacturer subgroup ratings for Group 2 aircraft, for B1 and C licence holders, the sentence “at least two aircraft types from the same manufacturer which combined are representative of the applicable manufacturer subgroup” means that the selected aircraft types should cover the technologies relevant to the manufacturer subgroup in the following areas:
  - Flight control systems (mechanical controls / hydromechanically powered controls / electromechanically powered controls); and
  - Avionic systems (analogue systems / digital systems); and
  - Structure (manufactured of metal / composite / wood).

In cases where there are very different aircraft types within the same manufacturer subgroup, it may be necessary to cover more than two aircraft types to ensure adequate representation.

For this purpose it may be possible to use aircraft types from the same manufacturer classified in Group 1 as long as the selected aircraft belong to the same licence subcategory for which the rating will be endorsed.

2. For the granting of full subgroup ratings for Group 2 aircraft, for B1 and C licence holders, the sentence “at least three aircraft types from different manufacturers which combined are representative of the applicable subgroup” means that the selected aircraft types should cover all the technologies relevant to the manufacturer subgroup in the following areas:
  - Flight control systems (mechanical controls/hydromechanically powered controls/ electromechanically powered controls); and
  - Avionic systems (analogue systems / digital systems); and
  - Structure (manufactured of metal / composite / wood).

In cases where there are very different aircraft types within the same subgroup, it may be necessary to cover more than three aircraft types to ensure adequate representation.

For this purpose it may be possible to use aircraft types from different manufacturers classified in Group 1 as long as the selected aircraft belong to the same licence subcategory for which the rating will be endorsed.

3. For manufacturer subgroup ratings, the term “manufacturer” means the TC holder defined in the certification data sheet, which is reflected in the list of type ratings in Appendix I to AMC to Part-66.

In the case of an aircraft rating where the type rating refers to a TC holder made of a combination of two manufacturers which produce a similar aircraft (i.e. AGUSTA / BELL HELICOPTER TEXTRON or any case of aircraft similarly built by another manufacturer) this combination should be considered as one manufacturer.

As a consequence:

- When a licence holder gets a manufacturer type or a manufacturer subgroup rating made of a combination of manufacturers, it covers the combination of such manufacturers.

- When a licence holder who intends to endorse a full subgroup rating selects three aircraft from different manufacturers, this means from different combinations of manufacturers as applicable.

**AMC 66.A.45(d), (e)3, (f)1 and (g)1 Endorsement with aircraft ratings**

1. The “practical experience” should cover a representative cross section including at least 50% of tasks contained in Appendix II to AMC relevant to the licence category and to the applicable aircraft type ratings or aircraft (sub)group ratings being endorsed. This experience should cover tasks from each paragraph of the Appendix II list. Other tasks than those in the Appendix II may be considered as a replacement when they are relevant. In the case of (sub)group ratings, this experience may be shown by covering one or several aircraft types of the applicable (sub)group and may include experience on aircraft classified in group 1, 2 and/or 3 as long as the experience is relevant. The practical experience should be obtained under the supervision of authorised certifying staff.
2. In the case of endorsement of individual type ratings for Group 2 and Group 3 aircraft, for the second aircraft type of each manufacturer (sub)group the practical experience should be reduced to 30% of the tasks contained in Appendix II to AMC relevant to the licence category and to the applicable aircraft type. For subsequent aircraft types of each manufacturer (sub) group this should be reduced to 20%.
3. Practical experience should be demonstrated by the submission of records or a log book showing the Appendix II tasks performed by the applicant. Typical data to be recorded are similar to those described in AMC 66.A.20(b)2.

**GM 66.A.45 Endorsement with aircraft ratings**

The following table shows a summary of the aircraft rating requirements contained in 66.A.45, 66.A.50 and Appendix III to Part-66.

The table contains the following:

- The different aircraft groups.
- For each licence (sub)category, which ratings are possible (at the choice of the applicant):
  - Individual type ratings.
  - Full and/or Manufacturer (sub)group ratings
- For each rating option, which are the qualification options.
- For the B1.2 licence (Group 3 aircraft) and for the B3 licence (piston-engine non-pressurized aeroplanes of 2000 Kg MTOM and below), which are the possible limitations to be included in the licence if not sufficient experience can be demonstrated in those areas.

Note: OJT means “On-the-Job Training” (Appendix III to Part-66, Section 6) and is only required for the first aircraft rating in the licence (sub)category.

<b><u>Aircraft rating requirements</u></b>			
<b>Aircraft Groups</b>	<b>B1/B3 licence</b>	<b>B2 licence</b>	<b>C licence</b>
<p><b><u>Group 1</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complex motorpowered aircraft.</li> <li>• Multiple engine helicopters.</li> <li>• Aeroplanes certified above FL290.</li> <li>• Aircraft equipped with fly-by-wire.</li> <li>• Other aircraft defined by CAAB</li> </ul>	<p><b>(For B1)</b></p> <p><b>Individual TYPE RATING</b></p> <p>Type training: - Theory + examination - Practical + assessment</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PLUS</b></p> <p>OJT (for first aircraft in licence subcategory)</p>	<p><b>Individual TYPE RATING</b></p> <p>Type training: - Theory + examination - Practical + assessment</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PLUS</b></p> <p>OJT (for first aircraft in licence subcategory)</p>	<p><b>Individual TYPE RATING</b></p> <p>Type training: - Theory + examination</p>
<p><b><u>Group 2</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Subgroups:</u></b></p> <p><b>2a: single turboprop aeroplanes (*)</b></p> <p><b>2b: single turbine-engine helicopters (*)</b></p> <p><b>2c: single piston-engine helicopters (*)</b> (*) Except those classified in Group 1.</p>	<p><b>(For B1.1, B1.3, B1.4)</b></p> <p><b>Individual TYPE RATING</b> (type training + OJT) or (type examination + practical experience)</p> <p><b>Full SUBGROUP RATING</b> (type training + OJT) or (type examination + practical experience) on at least 3 aircraft representative of that subgroup</p> <p><b>Manufacturer SUBGROUP RATING</b> (type training + OJT) or (type examination + practical experience) on at least 2 aircraft representative of that manufacturer subgroup</p>	<p><b>Individual TYPE RATING</b> (type training + OJT) or (type examination + practical experience)</p> <p><b>Full SUBGROUP RATING</b> based on demonstration of practical experience</p> <p><b>Manufacturer SUBGROUP RATING</b> based on demonstration of practical experience</p>	<p><b>Individual TYPE RATING</b> type training or type examination</p> <p><b>Full SUBGROUP RATING</b> type training or type examination on at least 3 aircraft representative of that subgroup</p> <p><b>Manufacturer SUBGROUP RATING</b> type training or type examination on at least 2 aircraft representative of that manufacturer subgroup</p>
<p><b><u>Group 3</u></b></p> <p><b>Piston engine aeroplanes</b> (except those classified in Group 1)</p>	<p><b>(For B1.2)</b></p> <p><b>Individual TYPE RATING</b> (type training + OJT) or (type examination + practical experience)</p> <p><b>Full GROUP 3 RATING</b> based on demonstration of practical experience</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressurized aeroplanes</li> <li>• Metal aeroplanes</li> <li>• Composite aeroplanes</li> <li>• Wooden aeroplanes</li> <li>• Metal tubing &amp; fabric aeroplanes</li> </ul>	<p><b>Individual TYPE RATING</b> (type training + OJT) or (type examination + practical experience)</p> <p><b>Full GROUP 3 RATING</b> based on demonstration of appropriate experience</p>	<p><b>Individual TYPE RATING</b> type training or type examination</p> <p><b>Full GROUP 3 RATING</b> based on demonstration of practical experience</p>
<p><b>Piston engine non-pressurized Aeroplanes of 2000 kg MTOM and below</b></p>	<p><b>(For B3)</b></p> <p><b>FULL RATING "Piston engine non-pressurized aeroplanes of 2000 kg MTOM &amp; below"</b> based on demonstration of practical experience</p> <p><b>Limitations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Metal aeroplanes</li> <li>• Composite aeroplanes</li> <li>• Wooden aeroplanes</li> <li>• Metal tubing &amp; fabric aeroplanes</li> </ul>	<p><b>Not applicable</b></p>	<p><b>Not applicable</b></p>

### **66.A.50 Limitations**

- (a) Limitations introduced on an aircraft maintenance licence are exclusions from the certification privileges and affect the aircraft in its entirety.
- (b) For limitations referred to in point 66.A.45, limitations shall be removed upon:
  - 1. demonstration of appropriate experience, or
  - 2. after a satisfactory practical assessment performed by CAAB.
- (c) For limitations referred to in point 66.A.70, limitations shall be removed upon satisfactory completion of examination on those modules/subjects defined in the applicable conversion report referred to in point 66.B.300.

### **AMC 66.A.50(b) Limitations**

- 1. The appropriate experience required to remove the limitations referred in 66.A.45(f) and (g) should consist of the performance of a variety of tasks appropriate to the limitations under the supervision of authorised certifying staff. This should include the tasks required by a scheduled annual inspection. Alternatively, this experience may also be gained, if agreed by CAAB, by theoretical and practical training provided by the manufacturer, as long as an assessment is further carried out and recorded by this manufacturer.
- 2. It may be acceptable to have this experience on just one aircraft type, provided this type is representative of the (sub)group in relation to the limitation being removed.
- 3. The application for the limitation removal should be supported by a record of experience signed by the authorised certifying staff or by an assessment signed by the manufacturer after completion of the applicable theoretical and practical training.

### **66.A.55 Evidence of qualification**

Personnel exercising certification privileges as well as support staff shall produce their licence, as evidence of qualification, if requested by an authorised person, within 24 hours.

### **66.A.70 Conversion provisions**

- (a) The holder of a valid certifying staff qualification issued by CAAB, prior to the date of entry into force of this Part shall be issued an aircraft maintenance licence by CAAB without further examination subject to the conditions specified in Section B Subpart D.
- (b) A person undergoing a certifying staff qualification process valid in Bangladesh, prior to the date of entry into force of this Part may continue to be qualified. The holder of a certifying staff qualification gained following such qualification process shall be issued an aircraft maintenance licence by CAAB without further examination subject to the conditions specified in Section B Subpart D.
- (c) Where necessary, the aircraft maintenance licence shall contain technical limitations in accordance with point 66.A.50 to reflect the differences between (i) the scope of the certifying staff qualification valid in Bangladesh before the entry into force of this Regulation and (ii) the basic knowledge requirements and the basic examination standards laid down in Appendix I and II to this Part-66.

- (d) By derogation to paragraph (c) for aircraft not involved in commercial air transport other than large aircraft, the aircraft maintenance licence shall contain limitations in accordance with point 66.A.50 to ensure that the certifying staff privileges valid in Bangladesh before the entry into force of this Regulation and the privileges of the converted Part-66 aircraft maintenance licence remain the same.

**GM 66.A.70 Conversion provisions**

1. As described in point 66.A.70, the conversion provisions apply to the holder of a certifying staff qualification valid in Bangladesh prior to the date of entry into force of Part-66. The sentence “the holder of a certifying staff qualification valid in Bangladesh” means any person who had a qualification valid in that State allowing that person the performance of activities identical to the privileges of “certifying staff”. This means that the signature of that person was sufficient to declare that the maintenance had been properly performed and the aircraft was ready for service and fit for flight in respect to such maintenance.

This should not be mistaken with the responsibilities linked to the airworthiness review, which was performed at different periods (typically varying from 6 months to 3 years). This is an activity which is performed at very specific points of time and not after every maintenance activity. Since an airworthiness review is not performed after every maintenance event before the aircraft takes flight, an airworthiness review cannot be considered as a maintenance release. This means that the conversion provisions described in 66.A.70 are not applicable to persons performing airworthiness review functions unless their signature was required after every maintenance event before the aircraft can take flight.

2. The conversion applies to “certifying staff qualifications” such as, for example:
- Holding a national licence (or completed the process to obtain such a national licence);
  - Having completed a qualification process defined by CAAB to become certifying staff;
  - Having completed the qualification requirements for certifying staff within a maintenance organisation, as defined in their procedures.

This does not mean that in order to be entitled to a conversion process, the applicant has to be exercising certification privileges. A person may hold a “certifying staff qualification” while not having certification privileges (or while exercising very limited certification privileges below his/her qualification) for different reasons such as, for example, the following:

- The person is working as “support staff” in the base maintenance environment;
- The person has been authorised only for a very limited range of tasks (lower than what he/she would be entitled if his/her qualification is considered) since the person is working in a line station where the scope of tasks is very limited;
- The person holds a licence with a wider scope than the scope of the organisation where he/she is employed;
- The person is working outside the aviation industry or is temporarily on leave due to different reasons (medical, personal, etc.).

These persons are entitled to have the conversion performed in accordance with the full scope of their qualification and the full privileges that they would be entitled to hold on the basis of such qualification.

3. Reserved  
4. Reserved

5. A certifying staff qualification can be subject to more than one conversion process and can also be converted to more than one licence (with any applicable limitations). This could be the case, for example, of a person who already had the certifying staff qualification converted to a B1.2 licence with limitations linked to some missing elements of the Part-66 Appendix I and II standard (following 66.A.70(c)). This person would be entitled to apply and have his/her certifying staff qualification converted to a B1.2 or a B3 licence on the basis of 66.A.70(d), which would mean no need to compare with the Part-66 Appendix I and II standard, introducing only those limitations required in order to maintain the existing privileges.

**GM66.A.70 (c) Conversion provisions**

For example, a limitation could be where a person holds a pre-existing certifying staff qualification which covered, to the standard of Part-66 Appendix I and II, all the modules/subjects corresponding to the B1 licence except for electrical power systems. This person would be issued a Part-66 aircraft maintenance licence in the B1 category with a limitation (exclusion) on electrical power systems. Other limitations may be necessary after comparison between the ANO(AW) Part-D syllabus and the ANO Part 66 syllabus.

For removal of limitations, refer to 66.A.50(c).

**GM 66.A.70(d) Conversion provisions**

In the case of aircraft not involved in commercial air transport other than large aircraft, an example of limitations could be where a person holds a pre Part-66 qualification which covered privileges to release work performed on aircraft structures, powerplant, mechanical and electrical systems but excluded privileges on aircraft equipped with turbine engine, aircraft above 2000 Kg MTOM, pressurized aircraft and aircraft equipped with retractable landing gear. This person would be issued a Part-66 aircraft maintenance licence in the B1.2 or B3 (sub)category with the following limitations (exclusions):

- Aircraft involved in commercial air transport (this limitation always exists);
- Aircraft above 2000 Kg MTOM;
- Pressurized aircraft;
- Aircraft equipped with retractable landing gear.

Another example of limitations could be where a pilot-owner holds a pre Part-66 qualification which covered privileges to release work performed on aircraft structures, powerplant, mechanical and electrical systems but limited to his/her own aircraft and limited to a particular aircraft type (for example, a Cessna 172). This pilot-owner would receive a Part-66 aircraft maintenance licence in the B1.2 or B3 (sub) category with the following limitations (exclusions):

- Aircraft involved in commercial air transport (this limitation always exists);
- Aircraft other than a Cessna 172;
- Aircraft not owned by the licence holder.

The essential aspect is that the limitations are established in order to maintain the privileges of the pre Part-66 qualification, without comparing the previous qualification with the standard of Part- 66 Appendix I and II.

For removal of limitations, refer to 66.A.50(c).

**CHAPTER 2: PROCEDURES FOR CAAB & ACCEPTABLE  
MEANS OF COMPLIANCE (SECTION B)**



**SECTION B**  
**PROCEDURE For CAAB**

SUBPART A

GENERAL

**66.B.05 Scope**

This section establishes the procedures including the administrative requirements to be followed by CAAB in charge of the implementation and the enforcement of Section A of this Part.

**66.B.10 Civil Aviation Authority, Bangladesh**

(a) General

CAAB shall establish an adequate organisational structure for issuance, continuation, change, conversion, suspension or revocation of aircraft maintenance licences and ensure compliance with Part-66.

(b) Resources

CAAB shall be appropriately staffed to ensure the implementation of the requirements of this Part.

(c) Procedures

CAAB shall establish documented procedures detailing how compliance with this Part is accomplished. These procedures shall be reviewed and amended to ensure continued compliance.

**66.B.15 Acceptable Means of Compliance**

When the applicant for issuance, continuation, conversion, suspension or revocation of an aircraft maintenance licence uses the AMC of this Part CAAB shall consider the requirements of the rule as met.

**66.B.20 Record-keeping**

(a) CAAB shall establish a system of record-keeping that allows adequate traceability of the process to issue, revalidate, change, suspend or revoke each aircraft maintenance licence.

The records shall include for each licence:

1. the application for an aircraft maintenance licence or change to that licence, including all supporting documentation;
2. a copy of the aircraft maintenance licence including any changes;
3. copies of all relevant correspondence;
4. details of any exemption and enforcement actions;
5. Reserved;
6. The records of examinations conducted by CAAB;
7. The applicable conversion reports used for conversion;
8. The applicable credit reports used for crediting;

- (b) Records referred to in points 1 to 5 of point (b) shall be kept at least five years after the end of the licence validity.
- (c) Records referred to in points 6,7 and 8 of point (b) shall be kept for an unlimited period.

**AMC 66.B.20 Record-keeping**

1. The record-keeping system should ensure that all records are accessible whenever needed within a reasonable time. These records should be organized in a consistent way throughout CAAB (chronological, alphabetical order, etc.).
2. All records containing sensitive data regarding applicants or organisations should be stored in a secure manner with controlled access to ensure confidentiality of this kind of data.
3. All computer hardware used to ensure data backup should be stored in a different location from that containing the working data in an environment that ensures they remain in good condition. When hardware or software changes take place special care should be taken that all necessary data continues to be accessible at least through the full period specified in 66.B.20.

**66.B.25 Reserved**

**66.B.30 Exemptions**

All exemptions granted in accordance with the applicable National Regulation shall be recorded and retained by CAAB.

## **SUBPART B**

### **ISSUE OF AN AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE LICENCE**

This Subpart provides the procedures to be followed by CAAB to issue change or continue an aircraft maintenance licence.

#### **66.B.100 Procedure for the issue of an aircraft maintenance licence by CAAB**

- (a) On receipt of CAAB Form 19 and any supporting documentation, CAAB shall verify CAAB Form 19 for completeness and ensure that the experience claimed meets the requirement of this Part.
- (b) CAAB shall verify an applicant's examination status and/or confirm the validity of any credits to ensure that all required modules of Appendix I have been met as required by this Part.
- (c) When having verified the identity and date of birth of the applicant and being satisfied that the applicant meets the standards of knowledge and experience required by this Part, CAAB shall issue the relevant aircraft maintenance licence to the applicant. The same information shall be kept on CAAB file.

#### **AMC 66.B.100 Procedure for the issue of an aircraft maintenance licence by CAAB**

1. Applicants claiming the maximum reduction in 66.A.30(a) total experience based upon successful completion of a 147.A.200 approved basic training course should include the Part-147 certificate of recognition for approved basic training.
2. Applicants claiming reduction in 66.A.30(a) total experience based upon successful completion of training considered relevant by CAAB as a skilled worker in a technical trade, should include the relevant certificate of successful completion of training.
3. Applicants claiming credit against the 66.A.30 (a) total experience requirement by virtue of 66.A.30(a) non-civil aircraft maintenance experience may only be granted such credit where the CAAB has recognised such non-civil aircraft maintenance experience. CAAB in recognising non-civil aircraft maintenance experience should have specified who within the non-civil environment may make a statement that the applicant has met relevant maintenance experience. The applicant should include a detailed statement of such maintenance experience signed by the non-civil maintenance authority in accordance with the conditions specified by CAAB.
4. CAAB should check that the experience record satisfies above paragraphs in terms of content and the countersigning signature.

NOTE: See AMC 66.B.100 to 115

#### **66.B.105 Reserved**

**66.B.110 Procedure for the change of an aircraft maintenance licence to include an additional basic category or subcategory**

- (a) At the completion of the procedures specified in point 66.B.100, CAAB shall endorse the additional basic category or subcategory on the aircraft maintenance licence by stamp and signature or reissue the licence.
- (b) CAAB record system shall be changed accordingly.

**AMC 66.B.110 Procedure for the change of an aircraft maintenance licence to include an additional basic category or subcategory**

In the case of computer generated licences, the licence should be reissued.

NOTE: AMC 66.B.100 to 115

**66.B.115 Procedure for the change of an aircraft maintenance licence to include an aircraft type or group**

- (a) On receipt of a satisfactory CAAB Form 19 and any supporting documentation demonstrating compliance with the requirements of the applicable rating together with the accompanying aircraft maintenance licence, CAAB shall either:
  - 1. Endorse the applicant's aircraft maintenance licence with the applicable aircraft rating; or
  - 2. Reissue the said licence to include the applicable aircraft rating; or
  - 3. Remove the applicable limitations in accordance with point 66.A.50.

CAAB record system shall be changed accordingly.

- (b) In the case where the complete type training is not conducted by maintenance training organisation appropriately approved in accordance with Part-147, CAAB shall be satisfied that all type-training requirements are complied with before the type rating is issued.
- (c) In the case where the On-the-Job Training is not required, the aircraft type rating shall be endorsed based on a Certificate of Recognition issued by a maintenance training organisation approved in accordance with Part-147.
- (d) In the case where the aircraft type training is not covered by a single course, CAAB shall be satisfied prior to the type rating endorsement that the content and length of the courses fully satisfy the scope of the licence category and that the interface areas have been appropriately addressed.
- (e) In the case of differences training, CAAB shall be satisfied that
  - (i) the applicant's previous qualification, supplemented by
  - (ii) either a course approved in accordance with Part-147 or a course directly approved by CAAB, are acceptable for type rating endorsement.
- (f) Compliance with the practical elements shall be demonstrated
  - (i) by the provision of detailed practical training records or a logbook provided by a

maintenance organisation appropriately approved in accordance with Part-145 or, where available.

- (ii) by a training certificate covering the practical training element issued by a maintenance training organisation appropriately approved in accordance with Part-147.
- (g) Aircraft type endorsement shall use the aircraft type ratings specified by CAAB.

**AMC 66.B.115 Procedure for the change of an aircraft maintenance licence to include an aircraft rating or to remove limitations**

- (a) Where the type training has not been conducted by a Part-147 organisation, there should be supporting documents confirming to CAAB that:
  - The type training has been approved by CAAB in accordance with 66.B.130,
  - The applicant has completed the elements of the approved type training; and
  - The trainee has been successfully examined/assessed.
- (b) Aircraft type training may be subdivided in airframe and/or powerplant and/or avionics/electrical systems type training courses.
  1. Airframe type training course means a type training course including all relevant aircraft structure and electrical and mechanical systems excluding the powerplant.
  2. Powerplant type training course means a type training course on the bare engine, including the build-up to a quick engine change unit.
  3. The interface of the engine/airframe systems should be addressed by either airframe or powerplant type training course. In some cases, such as for general aviation, it may be more appropriate to cover the interface during the airframe course due to the large variety of aircraft that can have the same engine type installed.
  4. Avionics/electrical systems type training course means type training on avionics and electrical systems covered by but not necessarily limited to ATA Chapters 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 31, 33, 34, 42, 44, 45, 46, 73 and 77 or equivalent.
- (c) For the acceptance of the OJT programme described in Section 6 of Appendix III to Part-66, CAAB should develop adequate procedures which may be similar to the procedure described in AMC 66.B.130 for the “direct approval of aircraft type training”.

**AMC 66.B.100 to 115**

Aircraft type endorsement should use the standard codes contained in Appendix I to the AMCs.

**66.B.120 Procedure for the renewal of an aircraft maintenance licence validity**

- (a) CAAB shall compare the holder’s aircraft maintenance licence with CAAB records and verify any pending revocation, suspension or change action pursuant to point 66.B.500. If the documents are identical and no action is pending pursuant to point 66. B.500, the holder’s copy shall be renewed for the duration of five years and the file endorsed accordingly.

- (b) If the CAAB records are different from the aircraft maintenance licence held by the licence holder:
1. CAAB shall investigate the reasons for such differences and may choose not to renew the aircraft maintenance licence;
  2. CAAB shall inform the licence holder and any known maintenance organisation approved in accordance with Part-M Subpart F or Part-145 that may be directly affected of such fact.
  3. CAAB, if necessary, take action in accordance with point 66.B.500 to revoke, suspend or change the licence in question.

**AMC 66.B.120 Procedure for the renewal of an aircraft maintenance licence validity**

CAAB should not carry out any investigation to ensure that the licence holder is in current maintenance practice as this is not a condition for the renewal of a licence. Ensuring the continued validity of the certification privileges is a matter for the approved Part-145 / Subpart-F maintenance organization or the certifying staff in accordance with M.A.801(b)2.

For the purpose of ensuring the continued validity of the certification privileges CAAB may, when periodically reviewing the organizations in accordance with 145.B.30 or M.B.604, or during on-the-spot checks, request the licence holder to provide documentary evidence of compliance with 66.A.20(b) when exercising certification privileges.

**66.B.125 Procedure for the conversion of licences including group ratings**

- (a) Individual aircraft type ratings already endorsed on the aircraft maintenance licence shall remain on the licence and shall not be converted to new ratings unless the licence holder fully meets the requirements for endorsement defined in point 66.A.45 of this Annex (Part-66) for the corresponding group/sub-group ratings.
- (b) The conversion shall be performed in accordance with the following conversion table:
1. For category B1 or C:
    - **Helicopter piston engine, full group:** converted to “full sub-group 2c” plus the aircraft type ratings for those single piston engine helicopters which are in group 1;
    - **Helicopter piston engine, manufacturer group:** converted to the corresponding “manufacturer sub-group 2c” plus the aircraft type ratings for those single piston engine helicopters of that manufacturer which are in group 1;
    - **Helicopter turbine engine, full group:** converted to “full sub-group 2b” plus the aircraft type ratings for those single turbine engine helicopters which are in group 1;
    - **Helicopter turbine engine, manufacturer group:** converted to the corresponding “manufacturer sub-group 2b” plus the aircraft type ratings for those single turbine engine helicopters of that manufacturer which are in group 1;
    - **Aeroplane single piston engine** — metal structure, either full group or manufacturer group: converted to “full group 3”. For the B1 licence the following limitations shall be included: composite structure aeroplanes, wooden structure aeroplanes and metal tubing and fabric aeroplanes;

- **Aeroplane multiple piston engines** — metal structure, either full group or manufacturer group: converted to “full group 3”. For the B1 licence the following limitations shall be included: composite structure aeroplanes, wooden structure aeroplanes and metal tubing and fabric aeroplanes;
- **Aeroplane multiple piston engines** — metal structure, either full group or manufacturer group: converted to “full group 3”. For the B1 licence the following limitations shall be included: composite structure aeroplanes, wooden structure aeroplanes and metal tubing and fabric aeroplanes;
- **Aeroplane single piston engine** — wooden structure, either full group or manufacturer group: converted to “full group 3”. For the B1 licence the following limitations shall be included: metal structure aeroplanes, composite structure aeroplanes and metal tubing and fabric aeroplanes;
- **Aeroplane multiple piston engine** — wooden structure, either full group or manufacturer group: converted to “full group 3”. For the B1 licence the following limitations shall be included: metal structure aeroplanes, composite structure aeroplanes and metal tubing and fabric aeroplanes;
- **Aeroplane single piston engine** — composite structure, either full group or manufacturer group: converted to “full group 3”. For the B1 licence the following limitations shall be included: metal structure aeroplanes, wooden structure aeroplanes and metal tubing and fabric aeroplanes;
- **aeroplane multiple piston engine** — composite structure, either full group or manufacturer group: converted to “full group 3”. For the B1 licence the following limitations shall be included: metal structure aeroplanes, wooden structure aeroplanes and metal tubing and fabric aeroplanes;
- **Aeroplane turbine** — single engine, full group: converted to “full sub-group 2a” plus the aircraft type ratings for those single turboprop aeroplanes which did not require an aircraft type rating in the previous system and are in group 1;
- **Aeroplane turbine** — single engine, manufacturer group: converted to the corresponding “manufacturer sub-group 2a” plus the aircraft type ratings for those single turboprop aeroplanes of that manufacturer which did not require an aircraft type rating in the previous system and are in group 1;
- **Aeroplane turbine** — multiple engine, full group: converted to the aircraft type ratings for those multiple turboprop aeroplanes which did not require an aircraft type rating in the previous system.

2. For category B2:

- **Aeroplane:** converted to “full sub-group 2a” and “full group 3”, plus the aircraft type ratings for those aeroplanes which did not require an aircraft type rating in the previous system and are in group 1;
- **Helicopter :** converted to “full sub-groups 2b and 2c”, plus the aircraft type ratings for those helicopters which did not require an aircraft type rating in the previous system and are in group 1.

3. For category C:

- **Aeroplane:** converted to “full sub-group 2a” and “full group 3”, plus the aircraft type ratings for those aeroplanes which did not require an aircraft type rating in the previous system and are in group 1;
- **Helicopter:** converted to “full sub-groups 2b and 2c”, plus the aircraft type ratings for those helicopters which did not require an aircraft type rating in the previous system and are in group 1.

(c) If the licence was subject to limitations following the conversion process referred to in point 66.A.70, these limitations shall remain on the licence, unless they are removed under the conditions defined in the relevant conversion report referred to in point 66.B.300.

#### **66.B.130 Procedure for the direct approval of aircraft type training**

CAAB may approve aircraft type training not conducted by a maintenance training organisation approved in accordance with Part-147, pursuant to point 1 of Appendix III to this Part. In such case CAAB shall have a procedure to ensure the aircraft type training complies with Appendix III of this Part.

#### **AMC 66.B.130 Procedure for the direct approval of aircraft type training**

1. The procedure for the direct approval of type training courses by CAAB should require that the following aspects are described by the organisation providing the training:
  - The content and the duration of the theoretical and/or practical elements, as applicable, in accordance with Appendix III to Part-66, including the Training Need Analysis (TNA);
  - The teaching methods and instructional equipment;
  - The material and documentation provided to the student;
  - The qualification of instructors, examiners and/or assessors, as applicable;
  - The examination and/or assessment procedure, as applicable. Further guidance about the assessment and the designated assessors is given in Appendix III to AMC to Part- 66.
  - The documentation and records to be provided to the student to justify the satisfactory completion of the training course and related examination/assessment. This should include not only a certificate of completion but enough documentation and records to justify that the content and duration approved has been met and that the examination/assessment has been successfully passed.
2. The above criteria apply to a full course as well as to a partial course such as the practical element of a type training course and its assessment.
3. The procedure should also indicate how CAAB is going to audit the proper performance of the approved course.
4. The direct approval of aircraft type training should be done on a case by case basis and should not be granted for long term periods, since it is not a privilege of the organisation providing the training.



SUBPART C  
EXAMINATIONS

This Subpart provides the procedure for examinations conducted by CAAB.

**66.B.200 Examination by CAAB**

- (a) All examination questions shall be kept in a secure manner prior to an examination, to ensure that candidates will not know which particular questions will form the basis of the examination. CAAB shall nominate those persons who control the questions to be used for each examination.
- (b) CAAB shall nominate:
  - 1. Persons who control the questions to be used for each examination.
  - 2. Examiners who shall be present during all examinations to ensure the integrity of the examination.
- (c) Basic examinations shall follow the standard specified in Appendix I and II to this Part.
- (d) Type examinations must follow the standard specified in Appendix III to this Part.
- (e) New essay questions shall be raised at least every six months and used questions withdrawn or rested from use. A record of the questions used shall be retained in the records for reference.
- (f) All examination papers shall be handed out at the start of the examination to the candidate and handed back to the examiner at the end of the allotted examination time period. No examination paper may be removed from the examination room during the allotted examination time period.
- (g) Apart from specific documentation needed for type examinations, only the examination paper may be available to the candidate during the examination.
- (h) Examination candidates shall be separated from each other so that they cannot read each other's examination papers. They may not speak to any person other than the examiner.
- (i) Candidates who are proven to be cheating shall be banned from taking any further examination within 12 months of the date of the examination in which they were found cheating or in accordance with the applicable National Regulation.

**GM 66.B.200 Examination by CAAB**

- 1. Questions may be prepared in the national language but the use of aviation English is recommended wherever possible.
- 2. The primary purpose of essay questions is to determine that the candidates can express themselves in a clear and concise manner and can prepare a concise technical report for the maintenance record, which is why only a few essay questions are required.
- 3. Oral type questions may not be used as the primary means of examination because of the difficulty in establishing consistency of standards between examiners or day to day.

Nothing however prevents CAAB from meeting potential certifying staff for the purpose of ensuring they understand their obligations and responsibilities in the application of maintenance parts.

4. For pass mark purposes, the essay questions should be considered as separate from the multiple choice questions.

5. Multiple choice question (MCQ) generation:

The following principles should be observed when developing multiple choice question:

- (a) The examination should measure clearly formulated goals. Therefore the field and depth of knowledge to be measured by each question must be fully identified.
- (b) All the questions should be of the multiple choice type with three alternatives answers.
- (c) Questions that require specialized knowledge of specific aircraft types, should not be asked in a basic licence examination.
- (d) The use of abbreviations and acronyms should be generally avoided. However where needed, only internationally recognized abbreviations and acronyms should be used. In case of doubt use the full form, e.g. angle of attack =12 degrees instead of  $\alpha=12^\circ$ ...
- (e) Questions and answers should be formulated as simply as possible: the examination is not a test of language. Complex sentences, unusual grammar and double negatives should be avoided.
- (f) A question should comprise one complete positive proposition. No more than 3 different statements should appear among the suggested responses otherwise the candidate may be able to deduce the correct answer by eliminating the unlikely combinations of statements.
- (g) Questions should have only one true answer.
- (h) The correct answer should be absolutely correct and complete or, without doubt, the most preferable. Responses that are so essentially similar that the choice is a matter of opinion rather than a matter of fact should be avoided. The main interest in MCQs is that they can be quickly performed: this is not achieved if doubt exists about the correct answer.
- (i) The incorrect alternatives must seem equally plausible to anyone ignorant of the subject. All of the alternatives should be clearly related to the question and of similar vocabulary, grammatical construction and length. In numerical questions, the incorrect answers should correspond to procedural errors such as corrections applied in the wrong sense of incorrect unit conversions: they must not be mere random numbers.
- (j) Calculators are not allowed during examination. Therefore all calculations should be feasible without a calculator. Where a question involves calculations not feasible without a calculator, such as  $\sqrt{10}$ , then the question should specify the approximate value of  $\sqrt{10}$ .
- (k) Questions must be referred to Part-66 Appendix I examination syllabus.

6. Essay question generation:

- (a) The purpose of the essay is to allow CAAB to determine if candidates can express themselves in a clear and concise manner in the form of a written response, in a technical report format using the technical language of the aviation industry. The essay examination also allows to access, in part, the technical knowledge retained by the individual and with a practical application relevant to a maintenance scenario.

- (b) Questions should be written so as to be broad enough to be answered by candidates for all licence category or sub-categories (Cat A, B1 & B2) and comply with the following general guidelines.
- the question topic selected should be generic, applicable to mechanical as well as avionic licence categories and have a common technical difficulty level as indicated in Part-66, Appendix 1.
  - cover technology applicable to most areas of aircraft maintenance.
  - reflects common working practices.
  - it is not type or manufacturer specific and avoids subjects which are rarely found in practice.
  - When drafting a question there is a need to ensure consideration is given to the limited practical experience that most candidates will have.
- (c) In order that the questions and the marking procedures are as consistent as possible, each question and model answer, with the required key areas required (see below) should be reviewed independently by at least 2 technical staff.
- (d) When raising questions the following should be considered:
- each essay question will have a time allowance of 20 minutes.
  - a complete A4 side is provided for each question and answer, if required the answer can be extended onto reverse side of the page.
  - the question should be such that the answer expected will be at the level shown for that subject in the module syllabus.
  - the question should not be ambiguous but should seek a broad reply rather than be limited in scope for answer.
  - the question should lend itself to be written in a technical report style, in a logical sequence (beginning, middle and end), containing the applicable and relevant technical words needed in the answer.
  - do not ask for drawings/sketches to support the essay.
  - the question must be relevant to the category and level of difficulty listed in the syllabus, e.g. a description of a typical general aviation system may not be acceptable for a typical commercial aeroplane.
  - subject to obvious constraints in relation to the topic being addressed the question should have a strong bias towards the practical maintenance of a system/component and the answer should show an understanding of normal and deteriorated conditions of an aircraft and its systems.
  - Variations on alternative possible answers which have not been thought of may have to be taken into account to aid the examiner when marking. If considered relevant, the model answer should be amended to include these new points.
- (e) Because of the difficulty in marking an essay answer using key points only, there is a need for the way in which the report was written to be assessed and taken into consideration.

- (f) The total points for each question will add-up to 100 and will need to reflect both the combination of the technical (key point) element and the report style element.
- (g) Each key point will be graded upon its importance and have point weighting allocated to it. The total weight will represent 60% of the mark.
- (h) Key points are the 'important elements' that may be knowledge or experience-based and will include other maintenance orientated factors such as relevant safety precautions or legislative practices if applicable. Excessive reference to the need for MM referral or safety checks may be considered wasteful.
- (i) The question answer will be analysed for the clarity and manner in which the essay report is presented and have a weighting allocated to it which will represent 40% of the mark.
- (j) The answer should show the candidate's ability to express himself in technical language. This includes readability of the language, basic grammar and use of terminology.
- (k) The report starts in the beginning and has a logical process to reach a conclusion.
- (l) Supporting diagrams should not be encouraged but if used should supplement the answer and not replace the need for a broad text answer.
- (m) The report should not be indexed, itemized or listed.
- (n) Within reason the candidate should not be penalized for incorrect spelling.
- (o) A zero mark should only be given in exceptional circumstances. Even if the student misunderstands the question and gives an answer to a different question, a sympathetic mark even if only for the report style should be given, this could up to the maximum percentage allowed.
- (p) The two allocated marks should be added together and written into the answer paper.
- (q) If a question answer resulting in a borderline failure is principally due to "written report errors", the paper should be discussed and the mark agreed if possible with another examiner.

SUBPART D

**CONVERSION OF CERTIFYING STAFF QUALIFICATIONS**

This Subpart provides the procedures for the conversion of certifying staff national qualifications referred to in point 66.A.70 to aircraft maintenance licences.

**66.B.300 General**

- (a) CAAB may only perform the conversion specified in 66.A.70 in accordance with a conversion report prepared pursuant to paragraph 66.B.305, as applicable.
- (b) The conversion report shall be developed by CAAB.

**GM 66.B.300 General**

As described in point 66.B.300, certifying staff qualifications eligible for conversion are those valid “prior to the entry into force of the applicable requirements of this Part

**66.B.305 Conversion report for national qualifications**

- (a) The conversion report for national certifying staff qualifications shall describe the scope of each type of qualification, including the national licence, if any, the associated privileges and include a copy of the relevant national regulations defining these.
- (b) The conversion report shall show for each type of qualification referred to in point (a):
  - 1. To which aircraft maintenance licence it will be converted, and
  - 2. Which limitations shall be added in accordance with points 66.A.70(c) or (d), as applicable, and
  - 3. The conditions to remove the limitations, specifying the module/subjects on which examination is needed to remove the limitations and obtain a full aircraft maintenance licence, or to include an additional (sub-) category. This shall include the modules defined in Appendix III to this Part-66 not covered by the national qualifications.

**AMC 66.B.305(a) Conversion report for national qualifications**

- 1. Conversion reports prepared on the basis of point 66.A.70(c) should include a comparison between the scope of the national qualification (i.e, the national qualification requirements) and the scope of the Part-66 licence qualification (i.e, the Part-66 qualification requirements), which should be performed on the basis of a detailed analysis of the national and Part-66 basic qualification standards. The report should identify where a difference between the two standards exists and where such a difference would lead to a limitation on the Part-66 licence.
- 2. Conversion reports prepared on the basis of point 66.A.70(d), which are limited to aircraft not involved in commercial air transport other than large aircraft, should include the privileges associated to the national qualification. The report should identify which limitations are needed on the Part-66 licence in order to maintain these privileges.

**GM 66.B.305(b)3 Conversion report for national qualifications**

As conversions performed on the basis of 66.A.70(d) are aimed to maintain the privileges of the pre-existing national qualification, the limitations introduced on the Part-66 licence are not linked to possible differences between the scope of the national qualification and the scope of the Part-66 licence qualification. This conversion does not include such comparison.

This means that, in order to remove such limitations, full compliance with the conditions of Part-66 needs to be demonstrated.

**AMC 66.B.310 Conversion report for approved maintenance organisations authorisations**

Reserved

**66.B.310** Reserved

## **SUBPART E**

### **EXAMINATION CREDITS**

This Subpart provides the procedures for granting examination credits referred to in point 66.A.25(b).

#### **66.B.400 General**

- (a) CAAB may only grant examination credit on the basis of an examination credit report prepared in accordance with 66.B.405.
- (b) The credit report shall be either
  - (i) developed by CAAB, or
  - (ii) approved by CAAB to ensure compliance with this Part.
- (c) Credit reports together with any change of these shall be dated and kept on record by CAAB in accordance with point 66.B.20.

#### **66.B.405 Credit Report**

- (a) The credit report shall include a comparison between:
  - (i) the modules, sub-modules, subjects and knowledge levels contained in Appendix I to this Part-66, as applicable; and
  - (ii) the syllabus of the technical qualification concerned relevant to the particular category being sought.

This comparison shall state if compliance is demonstrated and contain the justifications for each statement.

- (b) Credit for examinations, other than basic knowledge examinations carried out in maintenance training organisations approved in accordance with Part-147 can only be granted by CAAB.
- (c) No credit can be granted unless there is a statement of compliance against each module and sub-module, stating where, in the technical qualification, the equivalent standard can be found.
- (d) CAAB shall check, on a regular basis, whether
  - (i) the qualification standard, or
  - (ii) Appendix I to this Annex (Part-66)have changed and assess if changes to the credit report are consequently required.  
Such changes shall be documented, dated and recorded.

#### **66.B.410 Examination credit validity**

- (a) CAAB shall notify to the applicant in writing any credits granted together with the reference to the credit report used.
- (b) Credits shall expire ten years after they are granted.

- (c) Upon expiration of the credits, the applicant may apply for new credits. CAAB shall continue the validity of the credits for an additional period of 10 years without further consideration if basic knowledge requirements defined in Appendix I to this Part have not been changed.

**GM 66.B.410 Examination credit validity**

In the case of credits expired in accordance with 66.A.25(d) and 66.B.410(b), the new application for credits will lead to a reassessment in accordance with 66.B.405 and 66.B.410 only in those cases where the requirements contained in Appendix I to Part-66 have changed. This may lead to a requirement for further examinations on particular modules/sub-modules/subjects.



SUBPART F

**CONTINUING OVERSIGHT**

This Subpart describes the procedures for the continuing oversight of the aircraft maintenance licence and in particular for the revocation, suspension or limitation of the aircraft maintenance licence.

**66.B.500 Revocation, suspension or limitation of the aircraft maintenance licence**

Civil Aviation Authority, Bangladesh shall suspend, limit or revoke the aircraft maintenance licence where it has identified a safety issue or if it has clear evidence that the person has carried out or been involved in one or more of the following activities:

1. obtaining the aircraft maintenance licence and/or the certification privileges by falsification of submitted documentary evidence;
2. failing to carry out requested maintenance combined with failure to report such fact to the organisation or person who requested the maintenance;
3. failing to carry out required maintenance resulting from own inspection combined with failure to report such fact to the organisation or person for whom the maintenance was intended to be carried out;
4. negligent maintenance;
5. falsification of the maintenance record;
6. issuing a certificate of release to service knowing that the maintenance specified on the certificate of release to service has not been carried out or without verifying that such maintenance has been carried out;
7. carrying out maintenance or issuing a certificate of release to service when adversely affected by alcohol or drugs.
8. Issuing certificate of release to service while not in compliance with this Part-M, Part-145  
or Part-66.

## **CHAPTER 3: APPENDICES**

## Appendix I

### Basic knowledge requirements

#### 1. KNOWLEDGE LEVELS — CATEGORY A, B1, B2 B3 AND C AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE LICENCE

Basic knowledge for categories A, B1, B2 and B3 are indicated by the allocation of knowledge levels indicators (1, 2 or 3) against each applicable subject. Category C applicants must meet either the category B1 or the category B2 basic knowledge levels.

The knowledge level indicators are defined as follows:

**LEVEL 1:** A familiarisation with the principal elements of the subject.

Objectives:

- a) The applicant should be familiar with the basic elements of the subject.
- b) The applicant should be able to give a simple description of the whole subject, using common words and examples.
- c) The applicant should be able to use typical terms.

**LEVEL 2:** A general knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject.

An ability to apply that knowledge.

Objectives:

- a) The applicant should be able to understand the theoretical fundamentals of the subject.
- b) The applicant should be able to give a general description of the subject using, as appropriate, typical examples.
- c) The applicant should be able to use mathematical formulae in conjunction with physical laws describing the subject.
- d) The applicant should be able to read and understand sketches, drawings and schematics describing the subject.
- e) The applicant should be able to apply his knowledge in a practical manner using detailed procedures.

**LEVEL 3:** A detailed knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject.

A capacity to combine and apply the separate elements of knowledge in a logical and comprehensive manner.

Objectives:

- a) The applicant should know the theory of the subject and interrelationships with other subjects.
- b) The applicant should be able to give a detailed description of the subject using theoretical fundamentals and specific examples.
- c) The applicant should understand and be able to use mathematical formulae related to the subject.

- d) The applicant should be able to read, understand and prepare sketches, simple drawings and schematics describing the subject.
- e) The applicant should be able to apply his knowledge in a practical manner using manufacturer's instructions.

**2. MODULARISATION**

Qualification on basic subjects for each Part-66 aircraft maintenance licence category or subcategory should be in accordance with the following matrix. Applicable subjects are indicated by an 'X':

Subject modules	A or B1 aeroplane with:		A or B1 heli opter with:		B2	B3
	Turbine engine(s)	Piston engine(s)	Turbine engine(s)	Piston engine(s)	Avionics	Piston-engine non-pressurised aeroplanes 2000 kg MTOM and below
1	X	X	X	X	X	X
2	X	X	X	X	X	X
3	X	X	X	X	X	X
4	X	X	X	X	X	X
5	X	X	X	X	X	X
6	X	X	X	X	X	X
7A	X	X	X	X	X	
7B						X
8	X	X	X	X	X	
9A	X	X	X	X	X	
9B						X
10	X	X	X	X	X	X
11A	X					
11B		X				
11C						X
12			X	X		
13					X	
14					X	
15	X		X			
16		X		X		X
17A	X	X				
17B						X

### MODULE 1. MATHEMATICS

	Level			
	A	B1	B2	B3
<p><b>1.1 Arithmetic</b></p> <p>Arithmetical terms and signs, methods of multiplication and division, fractions and decimals, factors and multiples, weights, measures and conversion factors, ratio and proportion, averages and percentages, areas and volumes, squares, cubes, square and cube roots.</p>	1	2	2	2
<p><b>1.2 Algebra</b></p> <p>(a) Evaluating simple algebraic expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, use of brackets, simple algebraic fractions;</p>	1	2	2	2
<p>(b) Linear equations and their solutions; Indices and powers, negative and fractional indices; Binary and other applicable numbering systems; Simultaneous equations and second degree equations with one unknown; logarithms;</p>	—	1	1	1
<p><b>1.3 Geometry</b></p> <p>(a) Simple geometrical constructions;</p>	—	1	1	1
<p>(b) Graphical representation; nature and uses of graphs, graphs of equations/functions;</p>	2	2	2	2
<p>(c) Simple trigonometry; trigonometrical relationships, use of tables and rectangular and polar coordinates.</p>	—	2	2	2

### MODULE 2. PHYSICS

	Level			
	A	B1	B2	B3
<p><b>2.1 Matter</b></p> <p>Nature of matter: the chemical elements, structure of atoms, molecules; Chemical compounds. States: solid, liquid and gaseous; Changes between states.</p>	1	1	1	1
<p><b>2.2 Mechanics</b></p> <p>2.2.1 <i>Statics</i> Forces, moments and couples, representation as vectors; Centre of gravity. Elements of theory of stress, strain and elasticity: tension, compression, shear and torsion; Nature and properties of solid, fluid and gas; Pressure and buoyancy in liquids (barometers).</p>	1	2	1	1

	Level			
	A	B1	B2	B3
<p><b>2.2.2 Kinetics</b>                      Linear movement: uniform motion in a straight line, motion under constant acceleration (motion under gravity);                      Rotational movement: uniform circular motion (centrifugal/centripetal forces);                      Periodic motion: pendular movement;                      Simple theory of vibration, harmonics and resonance;                      Velocity ratio, mechanical advantage and efficiency.</p>	1	2	1	1
<p><b>2.2.3 Dynamics</b>                      (a) Mass                      Force, inertia, work, power, energy (potential, kinetic and total energy), heat, efficiency;</p>	1	2	1	1
<p>(b) Momentum, conservation of momentum;                      Impulse;                      Gyroscopic principles;                      Friction: nature and effects, coefficient of friction (rolling resistance).</p>	1	2	2	1
<p><b>2.2.4 Fluid dynamics</b>                      (a) Specific gravity and density;</p>	2	2	2	2
<p>(b) Viscosity, fluid resistance, effects of streamlining; effects of compressibility on fluids;                      Static, dynamic and total pressure: Bernoulli's Theorem, venturi.</p>	1	2	1	1
<p><b>2.3 Thermodynamics</b>                      (a)                      Temperature: thermometers and temperature scales: Celsius, Fahrenheit and Kelvin; Heat definition.</p>	2	2	2	2
<p>(b)                      Heat capacity, specific heat;                      Heat transfer: convection, radiation and conduction;                      Volumetric expansion;                      First and second law of thermodynamics;                      Gases: ideal gases laws; specific heat at constant volume and constant pressure, work done by expanding gas;                      Isothermal, adiabatic expansion and compression, engine cycles, constant volume and constant pressure, refrigerators and heat pumps;                      Latent heats of fusion and evaporation, thermal energy, heat of combustion.</p>	—	2	2	1
<p><b>2.4 Optics (Light)</b>                      Nature of light; speed of light;                      Laws of reflection and refraction: reflection at plane surfaces, reflection by spherical mirrors, refraction, lenses;                      Fibre optics.</p>	—	2	2	-
<p><b>2.5 Wave Motion and Sound</b>                      Wave motion: mechanical waves, sinusoidal wave motion, interference phenomena, standing waves;                      Sound: speed of sound, production of sound, intensity, pitch and quality, Doppler effect.</p>	—	2	2	-

**MODULE 3. ELECTRICAL FUNDAMENTALS**

	Level			
	A	B1	B2	B3
<p><b>3.1 Electron Theory</b> Structure and distribution of electrical charges within: atoms, molecules, ions, compounds; Molecular structure of conductors, semiconductors and insulators.</p>	1	1	1	1
<p><b>3.2 Static Electricity and Conduction</b> Static electricity and distribution of electrostatic charges; Electrostatic laws of attraction and repulsion; Units of charge, Coulomb's Law; Conduction of electricity in solids, liquids, gases and a vacuum.</p>	1	2	2	1
<p><b>3.3 Electrical Terminology</b> The following terms, their units and factors affecting them: potential difference, electromotive force, voltage, current, resistance, conductance, charge, conventional current flow, electron flow.</p>	1	2	2	1
<p><b>3.4 Generation of Electricity</b> Production of electricity by the following methods: light, heat, friction, pressure, chemical action, magnetism and motion.</p>	1	1	1	1
<p><b>3.5 DC Sources of Electricity</b> Construction and basic chemical action of: primary cells, secondary cells, lead acid cells, nickel cadmium cells, other alkaline cells; Cells connected in series and parallel; Internal resistance and its effect on a battery; Construction, materials and operation of thermocouples; Operation of photo-cells.</p>	1	2	2	2
<p><b>3.6 DC Circuits</b> Ohms Law, Kirchoff's Voltage and Current Laws; Calculations using the above laws to find resistance, voltage and current; Significance of the internal resistance of a supply.</p>	—	2	2	1
<p><b>3.7 Resistance/Resistor</b> (a) Resistance and affecting factors; Specific resistance; Resistor colour code, values and tolerances, preferred values, wattage ratings; Resistors in series and parallel; Calculation of total resistance using series, parallel and series parallel combinations; Operation and use of potentiometers and rheostats; Operation of Wheatstone Bridge.</p>	—	2	2	1
<p>(b) Positive and negative temperature coefficient conductance; Fixed resistors, stability, tolerance and limitations, methods of construction; Variable resistors, thermistors, voltage dependent resistors; Construction of potentiometers and rheostats; Construction of Wheatstone Bridge;</p>	—	1	1	-

	Level			
	A	B1	B2	B3
<p><b>3.8 Power</b> Power, work and energy (kinetic and potential); Dissipation of power by a resistor; Power formula; Calculations involving power, work and energy.</p>	—	2	2	1
<p><b>3.9 Capacitance/Capacitor</b> Operation and function of a capacitor; Factors affecting capacitance area of plates, distance between plates, number of plates, dielectric and dielectric constant, working voltage, voltage rating; Capacitor types, construction and function; Capacitor colour coding; Calculations of capacitance and voltage in series and parallel circuits; Exponential charge and discharge of a capacitor, time constants; Testing of capacitors.</p>	—	2	2	1
<p><b>3.10 Magnetism</b> (a) Theory of magnetism; Properties of a magnet; Action of a magnet suspended in the Earth's magnetic field; Magnetisation and demagnetisation; Magnetic shielding; Various types of magnetic material; Electromagnets construction and principles of operation; Hand clasp rules to determine: magnetic field around current carrying conductor.</p>	—	2	2	1
<p>(b) Magnetomotive force, field strength, magnetic flux density, permeability, hysteresis loop, retentivity, coercive force reluctance, saturation point, eddy currents; Precautions for care and storage of magnets.</p>	—	2	2	1
<p><b>3.11 Inductance/Inductor</b> Faraday's Law; Action of inducing a voltage in a conductor moving in a magnetic field; Induction principles; Effects of the following on the magnitude of an induced voltage: magnetic field strength, rate of change of flux, number of conductor turns; Mutual induction; The effect the rate of change of primary current and mutual inductance has on induced voltage; Factors affecting mutual inductance: number of turns in coil, physical size of coil, permeability of coil, position of coils with respect to each other; Lenz's Law and polarity determining rules; Back emf, self-induction; Saturation point; Principle uses of inductors;</p>	—	2	2	1



	Level			
	A	B1	B2	B3
<p><b>3.12 DC Motor/Generator Theory</b> Basic motor and generator theory; Construction and purpose of components in DC generator; Operation of, and factors affecting output and direction of current flow in DC generators; Operation of, and factors affecting output power, torque, speed and direction of rotation of DC motors; Series wound, shunt wound and compound motors; Starter Generator construction.</p>	—	2	2	1
<p><b>3.13 AC Theory</b> Sinusoidal waveform: phase, period, frequency, cycle; Instantaneous, average, root mean square, peak, peak to peak current values and calculations of these values, in relation to voltage, current and power Triangular/Square waves; Single/3 phase principles.</p>	1	2	2	1
<p><b>3.14 Resistive (R), Capacitive (C) and Inductive (L) Circuits</b> Phase relationship of voltage and current in L, C and R circuits, parallel, series and series parallel; Power dissipation in L, C and R circuits; Impedance, phase angle, power factor and current calculations; True power, apparent power and reactive power calculations.</p>	—	2	2	1
<p><b>3.15 Transformers</b> Transformer construction principles and operation; Transformer losses and methods for overcoming them; Transformer action under load and no-load conditions; Power transfer, efficiency, polarity markings; Calculation of line and phase voltages and currents; Calculation of power in a three phase system; Primary and Secondary current, voltage, turns ratio, power, efficiency; Auto transformers.</p>	—	2	2	1
<p><b>3.16 Filters</b> Operation, application and uses of the following filters: low pass, high pass, band pass, band stop.</p>	—	1	1	-
<p><b>3.17 AC Generators</b> Rotation of loop in a magnetic field and waveform produced; Operation and construction of revolving armature and revolving field type AC generators; Single phase, two phase and three phase alternators; Three phase star and delta connections advantages and uses; Permanent Magnet Generators.</p>	—	2	2	1

	Level			
	A	B1	B2	B3
<p><b>3.18 AC Motors</b> Construction, principles of operation and characteristics of: AC synchronous and induction motors both single and polyphase; Methods of speed control and direction of rotation; Methods of producing a rotating field: capacitor, inductor, shaded or split pole.</p>	—	2	2	1

**MODULE 4. ELECTRONIC FUNDAMENTALS**

	Level			
	A	B1	B2	B3
<p><b>4.1 Semiconductors</b> <b>4.1.1 Diodes</b> (a) Diode symbols; Diode characteristics and properties; Diodes in series and parallel; Main characteristics and use of silicon controlled rectifiers (thyristors), light emitting diode, photo conductive diode, varistor, rectifier diodes; Functional testing of diodes.</p>	—	2	2	1
<p>(b) Materials, electron configuration, electrical properties; P and N type materials: effects of impurities on conduction, majority and minority characters; PN junction in a semiconductor, development of a potential across a PN junction in unbiased, forward biased and reverse biased conditions; Diode parameters: peak inverse voltage, maximum forward current, temperature, frequency, leakage current, power dissipation; Operation and function of diodes in the following circuits: clippers, clampers, full and half wave rectifiers, bridge rectifiers, voltage doublers and triplers; Detailed operation and characteristics of the following devices: silicon controlled rectifier (thyristor), light emitting diode, Schottky diode, photo conductive diode, varactor diode, varistor, rectifier diodes, Zener diode.</p>	—	—	2	-
<p><b>4.1.2 Transistors</b> (a) Transistor symbols; Component description and orientation; Transistor characteristics and properties.</p>	—	1	2	1
<p>(b) Construction and operation of PNP and NPN transistors; Base, collector and emitter configurations; Testing of transistors. Basic appreciation of other transistor types and their uses. Application of transistors: classes of amplifier (A, B, C); Simple circuits including: bias, decoupling, feedback and stabilisation; Multistage circuit principles: cascades, push-pull, oscillators, multivibrators, flip-flop circuits.</p>	—	—	2	-

	Level			
	A	B1	B2	B3
<p><b>4.1.3 Integrated Circuits</b> (a) Description and operation of logic circuits and linear circuits/operational amplifiers. (b) Description and operation of logic circuits and linear circuits; Introduction to operation and function of an operational amplifier used as: integrator, differentiator, voltage follower, comparator; Operation and amplifier stages connecting methods: resistive capacitive, inductive (transformer), inductive resistive(IR), direct; Advantages and disadvantages of positive and negative feedback.</p>	—	1	—	1
<p><b>4.2 Printed Circuit Boards</b> Description and use of printed circuit boards.</p>	—	1	2	-
<p><b>4.3 Servomechanisms</b> (a) Understanding of the following terms: Open and closed loop systems, feedback, follow up, analogue transducers; Principles of operation and use of the following synchro system components/features: resolvers, differential, control and torque, transformers, inductance and capacitance transmitters. (b) Understanding of the following terms: Open and closed loop, follow up, servomechanism, analogue, transducer, null, damping, feedback, deadband; Construction operation and use of the following synchro system components: resolvers, differential, control and torque, E and I transformers, inductance transmitters, capacitance transmitters, synchronous transmitters; Servomechanism defects, reversal of synchro leads, hunting.</p>	—	1	—	-
	—	—	2	-

**MODULE 5. DIGITAL TECHNIQUES/ ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENT SYSTEMS**

	Level				
	A	B1.1 B1.3	B1.2 B1.4	B2	B3
<p><b>5.1 Electronic Instrument Systems</b> Typical systems arrangements and cockpit layout of electronic instrument systems.</p>	1	2	2	3	1
<p><b>5.2 Numbering Systems</b> Numbering systems: binary, octal and hexadecimal; Demonstration of conversions between the decimal and binary, octal and hexadecimal systems and vice versa.</p>	—	1	—	2	-
<p><b>5.3 Data Conversion</b> Analogue Data, Digital Data; Operation and application of analogue to digital, and digital to analogue converters, inputs and outputs, limitations of various types.</p>	—	1	—	2	-

	Level				
	A	B1.1 B1.3	B1.2 B1.4	B2	B3
<p><b>5.4 Data Buses</b> Operation of data buses in aircraft systems, including knowledge of ARINC and other specifications. Aircraft Network/Ethernet.</p>	—	2	—	2	-
<p><b>5.5 Logic Circuits</b> (a) Identification of common logic gate symbols, tables and equivalent circuits; Applications used for aircraft systems, schematic diagrams.</p>	—	2	—	2	-
<p>(b) Interpretation of logic diagrams.</p>	—	—	—	2	-
<p><b>5.6 Basic Computer Structure</b> (a) Computer terminology (including bit, byte, software, hardware, CPU, IC, and various memory devices such as RAM, ROM, PROM); Computer technology (as applied in aircraft systems).</p>	1	2	—	—	-
<p>(b) Computer related terminology; Operation, layout and interface of the major components in a microcomputer including their associated bus systems; Information contained in single and multi-address instruction words; Memory associated terms; Operation of typical memory devices; Operation, advantages and disadvantages of the various data storage systems.</p>	—	—	—	2	-
<p><b>5.7 Microprocessors</b> Functions performed and overall operation of a microprocessor; Basic operation of each of the following microprocessor elements: control and processing unit, clock, register, arithmetic logic unit.</p>	—	—	—	2	-
<p><b>5.8 Integrated Circuits</b> Operation and use of encoders and decoders; Function of encoder types; Uses of medium, large and very large scale integration.</p>	—	—	—	2	-
<p><b>5.9 Multiplexing</b> Operation, application and identification in logic diagrams of multiplexers and de-multiplexers.</p>	—	—	—	2	-
<p><b>5.10 Fibre Optics</b> Advantages and disadvantages of fibre optic data transmission over electrical wire propagation; Fibre optic data bus; Fibre optic related terms; Terminations; Couplers, control terminals, remote terminals; Application of fibre optics in aircraft systems.</p>	—	1	1	2	-

	Level				
	A	B1.1 B1.3	B1.2 B1.4	B2	B3
<p><b>5.11 Electronic Displays</b></p> <p>Principles of operation of common types of displays used in modern aircraft, including Cathode Ray Tubes, Light Emitting Diodes and Liquid Crystal Display.</p>	—	2	1	2	1
<p><b>5.12 Electrostatic Sensitive Devices</b></p> <p>Special handling of components sensitive to electrostatic discharges; Awareness of risks and possible damage, component and personnel anti-static protection devices.</p>	1	2	2	2	1
<p><b>5.13 Software Management Control</b></p> <p>Awareness of restrictions, airworthiness requirements and possible catastrophic effects of unapproved changes to software programmes.</p>	—	2	1	2	1
<p><b>5.14 Electromagnetic Environment</b></p> <p>Influence of the following phenomena on maintenance practices for electronic system: EMC-Electromagnetic Compatibility EMI-Electromagnetic Interference HIRF-High Intensity Radiated Field Lightning/lightning protection</p>	—	2	2	2	1
<p><b>5.15 Typical Electronic/Digital Aircraft Systems</b></p> <p>General arrangement of typical electronic/digital aircraft systems and associated BITE(Built In Test Equipment) testing such as:</p> <p>a) For B1 and B2 only: ACARS-ARINC Communication and Addressing and Reporting System EICAS-Engine Indication and Crew Alerting System FBW-Fly by Wire FMS-Flight Management System IRS-Inertial Reference System</p> <p>b) For B1, B2 and B3 only ECAM-Electronic Centralised Aircraft Monitoring EFIS-Electronic Flight Instrument System GPS-Global Positioning System TCAS-Traffic Alert Collision Avoidance System  Integrated Modular Avionics Cabin Systems Information Systems</p>	—	2	2	2	1

**MODULE 6. MATERIALS AND HARDWARE**

	Level			
	A	B1	B2	B3
<b>6.1 Aircraft Materials — Ferrous</b>				
(a) Characteristics, properties and identification of common alloy steels used in aircraft; Heat treatment and application of alloy steels;	1	2	1	2
(b) Testing of ferrous materials for hardness, tensile strength, fatigue strength and impact resistance.	—	1	1	1
<b>6.2 Aircraft Materials — Non-Ferrous</b>				
(a) Characteristics, properties and identification of common non-ferrous materials used in aircraft; Heat treatment and application of non-ferrous materials;	1	2	1	2
(b) Testing of non-ferrous material for hardness, tensile strength, fatigue strength and impact resistance.	—	1	1	1
<b>6.3 Aircraft Materials — Composite and Non-Metallic</b>				
6.3.1 Composite and non-metallic other than wood and fabric				
(a) Characteristics, properties and identification of common composite and non-metallic materials, other than wood, used in aircraft; Sealant and bonding agents.	1	2	2	2
(b) The detection of defects/deterioration in composite and non-metallic material. Repair of composite and non-metallic material.	1	2	—	2
6.3.2 Wooden structures				
Construction methods of wooden airframe structures; Characteristics, properties and types of wood and glue used in aeroplanes; Preservation and maintenance of wooden structure; Types of defects in wood material and wooden structures; The detection of defects in wooden structure; Repair of wooden structure.	1	2	—	2
6.3.3 Fabric covering				
Characteristics, properties and types of fabrics used in aeroplanes; Inspections methods for fabric; Types of defects in fabric; Repair of fabric covering.	1	2	—	2

	Level			
	A	B1	B2	B3
<b>6.4 Corrosion</b>				
(a) Chemical fundamentals; Formation by, galvanic action process, microbiological, stress;	1	1	1	1
(b) Types of corrosion and their identification; Causes of corrosion; Material types, susceptibility to corrosion.	2	3	2	2
<b>6.5 Fasteners</b>				
6.5.1 Screw threads Screw nomenclature; Thread forms, dimensions and tolerances for standard threads used in aircraft; Measuring screw threads;	2	2	2	2
6.5.2 Bolts, studs and screws Bolt types: specification, identification and marking of aircraft bolts, international standards; Nuts: self-locking, anchor, standard types; Machine screws: aircraft specifications; Studs: types and uses, insertion and removal; Self-tapping screws, dowels.	2	2	2	2
6.5.3 Locking devices Tab and spring washers, locking plates, split pins, pal-nuts, wire locking, quick release fasteners, keys, circlips, cotter pins.	2	2	2	2
6.5.4 Aircraft rivets Types of solid and blind rivets: specifications and identification, heat treatment.	1	2	1	2
<b>6.6 Pipes and Unions</b>				
(a) Identification of, and types of rigid and flexible pipes and their connectors used in aircraft;	2	2	2	2
(b) Standard unions for aircraft hydraulic, fuel, oil, pneumatic and air system pipes.	2	2	1	2
<b>6.7 Springs</b> Types of springs, materials, characteristics and applications.	—	2	1	1
<b>6.8 Bearings</b> Purpose of bearings, loads, material, construction; Types of bearings and their application.	1	2	2	1

	Level			
	A	B1	B2	B3
<p><b>6.9 Transmissions</b> Gear types and their application; Gear ratios, reduction and multiplication gear systems, driven and driving gears, idler gears, mesh patterns; Belts and pulleys, chains and sprockets.</p>	1	2	2	1
<p><b>6.10 Control Cables</b> Types of cables; End fittings, turnbuckles and compensation devices; Pulleys and cable system components; Bowden cables; Aircraft flexible control systems.</p>	1	2	1	2
<p><b>6.11 Electrical Cables and Connectors</b> Cable types, construction and characteristics; High tension and co-axial cables; Crimping; Connector types, pins, plugs, sockets, insulators, current and voltage rating, coupling, identification codes.</p>	1	2	2	2

### MODULE 7A. MAINTENANCE PRACTICES

	Level		
	A	B1	B2
<p><b>7.1 Safety Precautions-Aircraft and Workshop</b> Aspects of safe working practices including precautions to take when working with electricity, gases especially oxygen, oils and chemicals.  Also, instruction in the remedial action to be taken in the event of a fire or another accident with one or more of these hazards including knowledge on extinguishing agents.</p>	3	3	3
<p><b>7.2 Workshop Practices</b> Care of tools, control of tools, use of workshop materials;  Dimensions, allowances and tolerances, standards of workmanship;  Calibration of tools and equipment, calibration standards.</p>	3	3	3
<p><b>7.3 Tools</b> Common hand tool types;  Common power tool types;  Operation and use of precision measuring tools;  Lubrication equipment and methods.  Operation, function and use of electrical general test equipment;</p>	3	3	3
<p><b>7.4 Avionic General Test Equipment</b> Operation, function and use of avionic general test equipment.</p>	—	2	3



	Level		
	A	B1	B2
<p><b>7.5 Engineering Drawings, Diagrams and Standards</b> Drawing types and diagrams, their symbols, dimensions, tolerances and projections; Identifying title block information; Microfilm, microfiche and computerised presentations; Specification 100 of the Air Transport Association (ATA) of America; Aeronautical and other applicable standards including ISO, AN, MS, NAS and MIL; Wiring diagrams and schematic diagrams.</p>	1	2	2
<p><b>7.6 Fits and Clearances</b> Drill sizes for bolt holes, classes of fits; Common system of fits and clearances; Schedule of fits and clearances for aircraft and engines; Limits for bow, twist and wear; Standard methods for checking shafts, bearings and other parts.</p>	1	2	1
<p><b>7.7 Electrical Wiring Interconnection System (EWIS)</b> Continuity, insulation and bonding techniques and testing; Use of crimp tools: hand and hydraulic operated; Testing of crimp joints; Connector pin removal and insertion; Co-axial cables: testing and installation precautions; Identification of wire types, their inspection criteria and damage tolerance. Wiring protection techniques: Cable looming and loom support, cable clamps, protective sleeving techniques including heat shrink wrapping, shielding. EWIS installations, inspection, repair, maintenance and cleanliness standards</p>	1	3	3
<p><b>7.8 Riveting</b> Riveted joints, rivet spacing and pitch; Tools used for riveting and dimpling; Inspection of riveted joints.</p>	1	2	—
<p><b>7.9 Pipes and Hoses</b> Bending and belling/flaring aircraft pipes; Inspection and testing of aircraft pipes and hoses; Installation and clamping of pipes.</p>	1	2	—
<p><b>7.10 Springs</b> Inspection and testing of springs.</p>	1	2	—

	Level		
	A	B1	B2
<p><b>7.11 Bearings</b> Testing, cleaning and inspection of bearings; Lubrication requirements of bearings; Defects in bearings and their causes.</p>	1	2	—
<p><b>7.12 Transmissions</b> Inspection of gears, backlash; Inspection of belts and pulleys, chains and sprockets; Inspection of screw jacks, lever devices, push-pull rod systems.</p>	1	2	—
<p><b>7.13 Control Cables</b> Swaging of end fittings; Inspection and testing of control cables; Bowden cables; aircraft flexible control systems.</p>	1	2	—
<p><b>7.14 Material handling</b> 7.14.1 Sheet Metal Marking out and calculation of bend allowance; Sheet metal working, including bending and forming; Inspection of sheet metal work.</p>	—	2	—
<p>7.14.2 Composite and non-metallic Bonding practices; Environmental conditions Inspection methods</p>	—	2	—
<p><b>7.15 Welding, Brazing, Soldering and Bonding</b> (a) Soldering methods; inspection of soldered joints.</p>	—	2	2
<p>(b) Welding and brazing methods; Inspection of welded and brazed joints; Bonding methods and inspection of bonded joints.</p>	—	2	—
<p><b>7.16 Aircraft Weight and Balance</b> (a) Centre of Gravity/Balance limits calculation: use of relevant documents; (b) Preparation of aircraft for weighing; Aircraft weighing;</p>	—	2	2
<p><b>7.17 Aircraft Handling and Storage</b> Aircraft taxiing/towing and associated safety precautions; Aircraft jacking, chocking, securing and associated safety precautions; Aircraft storage methods; Refueling/defueling procedures; De-icing/anti-icing procedures; Electrical, hydraulic and pneumatic ground supplies. Effects of environmental conditions on aircraft handling and operation.</p>	2	2	2

	Level		
	A	B1	B2
<b>7.18 Disassembly, Inspection, Repair and Assembly Techniques</b>			
(a) Types of defects and visual inspection techniques. Corrosion removal, assessment and re-protection.	2	3	3
(b) General repair methods, Structural Repair Manual; Ageing, fatigue and corrosion control programmes;	—	2	—
(c) Non destructive inspection techniques including, penetrant, radiographic, eddy current, ultrasonic and borescope methods.	—	2	1
(d) Disassembly and re-assembly techniques.	2	2	2
(e) Trouble shooting techniques	—	2	2
<b>7.19 Abnormal Events</b>			
(a) Inspections following lightning strikes and HIRF penetration.	2	2	2
(b) Inspections following abnormal events such as heavy landings and flight through turbulence.	2	2	—
<b>7.20 Maintenance Procedures</b>	1	2	2
Maintenance planning;			
Modification procedures;			
Stores procedures;			
Certification/release procedures;			
Interface with aircraft operation;			
Maintenance Inspection/Quality Control/Quality Assurance;			
Additional maintenance procedures.			
Control of life limited components			

**MODULE 7B. MAINTENANCE PRACTICES**

	Level
	B3
<p><b>7.1 Safety Precautions-Aircraft and Workshop</b> Aspects of safe working practices including precautions to take when working with electricity, gases especially oxygen, oils and chemicals.  Also, instruction in the remedial action to be taken in the event of a fire or another accident with one or more of these hazards including knowledge on extinguishing agents.</p>	3
<p><b>7.2 Workshop Practices</b> Care of tools, control of tools, use of workshop materials; Dimensions, allowances and tolerances, standards of workmanship; Calibration of tools and equipment, calibration standards.</p>	3
<p><b>7.3 Tools</b> Common hand tool types; Common power tool types; Operation and use of precision measuring tools; Lubrication equipment and methods.  Operation, function and use of electrical general test equipment;</p>	3
<p><b>7.4 Avionic General Test Equipment</b> Operation, function and use of avionic general test equipment.</p>	1
<p><b>7.5 Engineering Drawings, Diagrams and Standards</b> Drawing types and diagrams, their symbols, dimensions, tolerances and projections; Identifying title block information; Microfilm, microfiche and computerised presentations; Specification 100 of the Air Transport Association (ATA) of America; Aeronautical and other applicable standards including ISO, AN, MS, NAS and MIL; Wiring diagrams and schematic diagrams.</p>	2
<p><b>7.6 Fits and Clearances</b> Drill sizes for bolt holes, classes of fits; Common system of fits and clearances; Schedule of fits and clearances for aircraft and engines; Limits for bow, twist and wear; Standard methods for checking shafts, bearings and other parts.</p>	2
<p><b>7.7 Electrical Wiring Interconnection System (EWIS)</b> Continuity, insulation and bonding techniques and testing; Use of crimp tools: hand and hydraulic operated; Testing of crimp joints; Connector pin removal and insertion; Co-axial cables: testing and installation precautions; Identification of wire types, their inspection criteria and damage tolerance. Wiring protection techniques: Cable looming and loom support, cable clamps, protective sleeving techniques including heat shrink wrapping, shielding.</p>	2

	Level
<b>7.8 Riveting</b> Riveted joints, rivet spacing and pitch; Tools used for riveting and dimpling; Inspection of riveted joints.	B3 2
<b>7.9 Pipes and Hoses</b> Bending and belling/flaring aircraft pipes; Inspection and testing of aircraft pipes and hoses; Installation and clamping of pipes.	2
<b>7.10 Springs</b> Inspection and testing of springs.	2
<b>7.11 Bearings</b> Testing, cleaning and inspection of bearings; Lubrication requirements of bearings; Defects in bearings and their causes.	2
<b>7.12 Transmissions</b> Inspection of gears, backlash; Inspection of belts and pulleys, chains and sprockets; Inspection of screw jacks, lever devices, push-pull rod systems.	2
<b>7.13 Control Cables</b> Swaging of end fittings; Inspection and testing of control cables; Bowden cables; aircraft flexible control systems.	2
<b>7.14 Material handling</b>	
7.14.1 Sheet Metal Marking out and calculation of bend allowance; Sheet metal working, including bending and forming; Inspection of sheet metal work.	2
7.14.2 Composite and non-metallic Bonding practices; Environmental conditions Inspection methods	2
<b>7.15 Welding, Brazing, Soldering and Bonding</b>	
(a) Soldering methods; inspection of soldered joints.	2
(b) Welding and brazing methods; Inspection of welded and brazed joints; Bonding methods and inspection of bonded joints.	2
<b>7.16 Aircraft Weight and Balance</b>	
(a) Centre of Gravity/Balance limits calculation: use of relevant documents;	2
(b) Preparation of aircraft for weighing; Aircraft weighing;	2

	Level
	B3
<p><b>7.17 Aircraft Handling and Storage</b>  Aircraft taxiing/towing and associated safety precautions;  Aircraft jacking, chocking, securing and associated safety precautions;  Aircraft storage methods;  Refueling/defueling procedures;  De-icing/anti-icing procedures;  Electrical, hydraulic and pneumatic ground supplies.  Effects of environmental conditions on aircraft handling and operation.</p>	2
<p><b>7.18 Disassembly, Inspection, Repair and Assembly Techniques</b></p> <p>(a)  Types of defects and visual inspection techniques.  Corrosion removal, assessment and re-protection.</p> <p>(b) General repair methods, Structural Repair Manual;  Ageing, fatigue and corrosion control programmes;</p> <p>(c) Non destructive inspection techniques including, penetrant, radiographic, eddy current, ultrasonic and borescope methods.</p> <p>(d) Disassembly and re-assembly techniques.</p> <p>(e) Trouble shooting techniques</p>	3
<p><b>7.19 Abnormal Events</b></p> <p>(a) Inspections following lightning strikes and HIRF penetration.</p> <p>(b) Inspections following abnormal events such as heavy landings and flight through turbulence.</p>	2
<p><b>7.20 Maintenance Procedures</b>  Maintenance planning;  Modification procedures;  Stores procedures;  Certification/release procedures;  Interface with aircraft operation;  Maintenance Inspection/Quality Control/Quality Assurance;  Additional maintenance procedures.  Control of life limited components</p>	2

**MODULE 8. BASIC AERODYNAMICS**

	Level			
	A	B1	B2	B3
<p><b>8.1 Physics of the Atmosphere</b> International Standard Atmosphere (ISA), application to aerodynamics.</p>	1	2	2	1
<p><b>8.2 Aerodynamics</b> Airflow around a body; Boundary layer, laminar and turbulent flow, free stream flow, relative airflow, upwash and downwash, vortices, stagnation; The terms: camber, chord, mean aerodynamic chord, profile (parasite) drag, induced drag, centre of pressure, angle of attack, wash in and wash out, fineness ratio, wing shape and aspect ratio; Thrust, Weight, Aerodynamic Resultant; Generation of Lift and Drag: Angle of Attack, Lift coefficient, Drag coefficient, polar curve, stall; Aerofoil contamination including ice, snow, frost.</p>	1	2	2	1
<p><b>8.3 Theory of Flight</b> Relationship between lift, weight, thrust and drag; Glide ratio; Steady state flights, performance; Theory of the turn; Influence of load factor: stall, flight envelope and structural limitations; Lift augmentation.</p>	1	2	2	1
<p><b>8.4 Flight Stability and Dynamics</b> Longitudinal, lateral and directional stability (active and passive).</p>	1	2	2	1

**MODULE 9A. HUMAN FACTORS**

	Level		
	A	B1	B2
<b>9.1 General</b> The need to take human factors into account; Incidents attributable to human factors/human error; _Murphy's' law.	1	2	2
<b>9.2 Human Performance and Limitations</b> Vision; Hearing; Information processing; Attention and perception; Memory; Claustrophobia and physical access.	1	2	2
<b>9.3 Social Psychology</b> Responsibility: individual and group; Motivation and de-motivation; Peer pressure; _Culture' issues; Team working; Management, supervision and leadership.	1	1	1
<b>9.4 Factors Affecting Performance</b> Fitness/health; Stress: domestic and work related; Time pressure and deadlines; Workload: overload and underload; Sleep and fatigue, shiftwork; Alcohol, medication, drug abuse.	2	2	2
<b>9.5 Physical Environment</b> Noise and fumes; Illumination; Climate and temperature; Motion and vibration; Working environment.	1	1	1
<b>9.6 Tasks</b> Physical work; Repetitive tasks; Visual inspection; Complex systems.	1	1	1
<b>9.7 Communication</b> Within and between teams; Work logging and recording; Keeping up to date, currency; Dissemination of information.	2	2	2



	Level		
	A	B1	B2
<b>9.8 Human Error</b> Error models and theories; Types of error in maintenance tasks; Implications of errors (i.e accidents) Avoiding and managing errors.	1	2	2
<b>9.9 Hazards in the Workplace</b> Recognising and avoiding hazards; Dealing with emergencies.	1	2	2

**MODULE 9B. HUMAN FACTORS**

	Level
	B3
<b>9.1 General</b> The need to take human factors into account; Incidents attributable to human factors/human error; _Murphy's' law.	2
<b>9.2 Human Performance and Limitations</b> Vision; Hearing; Information processing; Attention and perception; Memory; Claustrophobia and physical access.	2
<b>9.3 Social Psychology</b> Responsibility: individual and group; Motivation and de-motivation; Peer pressure; _Culture' issues; Team working; Management, supervision and leadership.	1
<b>9.4 Factors Affecting Performance</b> Fitness/health; Stress: domestic and work related; Time pressure and deadlines; Workload: overload and underload; Sleep and fatigue, shiftwork; Alcohol, medication, drug abuse.	2
<b>9.5 Physical Environment</b> Noise and fumes; Illumination; Climate and temperature; Motion and vibration; Working environment.	1

	Level	
	B3	
<b>9.6 Tasks</b> Physical work; Repetitive tasks; Visual inspection; Complex systems.	1	
<b>9.7 Communication</b> Within and between teams; Work logging and recording; Keeping up to date, currency; Dissemination of information.	2	
<b>9.8 Human Error</b> Error models and theories; Types of error in maintenance tasks; Implications of errors (i.e accidents) Avoiding and managing errors.	2	
<b>9.9 Hazards in the Workplace</b> Recognising and avoiding hazards; Dealing with emergencies.	2	

### MODULE 10. AVIATION LEGISLATION

	Level			
	A	B1	B2	B3
<b>10.1 Regulatory Framework</b> Role of International Civil Aviation Organisation; Articles, Annexes & SARPS Role of CAAB and general understanding of civil aviation regulations; Civil Aviation Rules 1984; Air Navigation Orders (Airworthiness Requirements); Relationship between PART-145, PART-66, PART-147 and PART- M;	1	1	1	1
<b>10.2 Certifying Staff— Maintenance</b> Detailed understanding of PART-66.	2	2	2	2
<b>10.3 Approved Maintenance Organisations</b> Detailed understanding of PART-145 and Part-M Subpart F.	2	2	2	2
<b>10.4 Air Operations</b> Air Operators Certificates; Operators Responsibilities; in particular regarding continuing airworthiness and maintenance; Aircraft Maintenance Programme; MEL/CDL Documents to be Carried on board; Aircraft Placarding (Markings);	1	1	1	1

	Level			
	A	B1	B2	B3
<p><b>10.5 Certification of Aircraft, parts and appliances</b></p> <p>(a) General</p> <p>Certification rules; Type Certification; Supplemental Type Certification; Design standards, Certificate of Type Approval.</p>	—	1	1	1
<p>(b) Documents</p> <p>Certificate of Airworthiness; Certificate of Registration; Noise Certificate; Weight Schedule; Flight Manual; Radio Station Licence and Approval.</p>	—	2	2	2
<p><b>10.6 Continuing Airworthiness</b></p> <p>Detail understanding of design certification provisions to continuing airworthiness.</p> <p>Detailed understanding of PART-M.</p>	2	2	2	2
<p><b>10.7 Other Applicable Requirements for</b></p> <p>(a) Maintenance Programmes, Maintenance checks and inspections; Master Minimum Equipment Lists, Minimum Equipment List, Dispatch Deviation Lists; Mandatory Aircraft Equipment Airworthiness Directives; Service Bulletins, manufacturers service information; Modifications and repairs; Maintenance documentation: maintenance manuals, structural repair manual, illustrated parts catalogue, etc.;</p> <p>Only for A to B2 licences: Master Minimum Equipment Lists, Minimum Equipment List, Dispatch Deviation Lists;</p>	1	2	2	2
<p>(b) Continuing airworthiness; Minimum equipment requirements - Test flights;</p> <p>Only for B1 and B2 licences: ETOPS, maintenance and dispatch requirements; All Weather Operations, Category 2/3 operations.</p>	—	1	1	1

**MODULE 11A. TURBINE AEROPLANE AERODYNAMICS, STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS**

	Level		
	A1	B1.1	B2
<p><b>11.1 Theory of Flight</b></p> <p>11.1.1 <i>Aeroplane Aerodynamics and Flight Controls</i></p> <p>Operation and effect of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— roll control: ailerons and spoilers;</li> <li>— pitch control: elevators, stabilators, variable incidence stabilisers and canards;</li> <li>— yaw control, rudder limiters; Control using elevons, ruddervators;</li> </ul> <p>High lift devices, slots, slats, flaps, flaperons;</p> <p>Drag inducing devices, spoilers, lift dumpers, speed brakes;</p> <p>Effects of wing fences, saw tooth leading edges;</p> <p>Boundary layer control using, vortex generators, stall wedges or leading edge devices;</p> <p>Operation and effect of trim tabs, balance and antibalance (leading) tabs, servo tabs, spring tabs, mass balance, control surface bias, aerodynamic balance panels;</p>	1	2	—
<p>11.1.2 <i>High Speed Flight</i></p> <p>Speed of sound, subsonic flight, transonic flight, supersonic flight;</p> <p>Mach number, critical Mach number, compressibility buffet, shock wave, aerodynamic heating, area rule;</p> <p>Factors affecting airflow in engine intakes of high speed aircraft;</p> <p>Effects of sweepback on critical Mach number.</p>	1	2	—
<p><b>11.2 Airframe Structures — General Concepts</b></p> <p>(a) Airworthiness requirements for structural strength;</p> <p>Structural classification, primary, secondary and tertiary;</p> <p>Fail safe, safe life, damage tolerance concepts;</p> <p>Zonal and station identification systems;</p> <p>Stress, strain, bending, compression, shear, torsion, tension, hoop stress, fatigue;</p> <p>Drains and ventilation provisions;</p> <p>System installation provisions;</p> <p>Lightning strike protection provision;</p> <p>Aircraft bonding</p>	2	2	—
<p>(b) Construction methods of: stressed skin fuselage, formers, stringers, longerons, bulkheads, frames, doublers, struts, ties, beams, floor structures, reinforcement, methods of skinning, anti-corrosive protection, wing, empennage and engine attachments;</p> <p>Structure assembly techniques: riveting, bolting, bonding;</p> <p>Methods of surface protection, such as chromating, anodising, painting;</p> <p>Surface cleaning.</p> <p>Airframe symmetry: methods of alignment and symmetry checks.</p>	1	2	—

	Level		
	A1	B1.1	B2
<b>11.3 Airframe Structures — Aeroplanes</b>			
11.3.1 <i>Fuselage (ATA 52/53/56)</i> Construction and pressurisation sealing; Wing, stabiliser, pylon and undercarriage attachments; Seat installation and cargo loading system; Doors and emergency exits: construction, mechanisms, operation and safety devices; Windows and windscreen construction and mechanisms.	1	2	—
11.3.2 <i>Wings (ATA 57)</i> Construction; Fuel storage; Landing gear, pylon, control surface and high lift/drag attachments.	1	2	—
11.3.3 <i>Stabilisers (ATA 55)</i> Construction; Control surface attachment.	1	2	—
11.3.4 <i>Flight Control Surfaces (ATA 55/57)</i> Construction and attachment; Balancing — mass and aerodynamic.	1	2	—
11.3.5 <i>Nacelles/Pylons (ATA 54)</i> Construction; Firewalls; Engine mounts.	1	2	—
<b>11.4 Air Conditioning and Cabin Pressurisation (ATA21)</b>			
11.4.1 <i>Air supply</i> Sources of air supply including engine bleed, APU and ground cart;	1	2	—
11.4.2 <i>Air Conditioning</i> Air conditioning systems; Air cycle and vapour cycle machines; Distribution systems; Flow, temperature and humidity control system.	1	3	—
11.4.3 <i>Pressurisation</i> Pressurisation systems; Control and indication including control and safety valves; Cabin pressure controllers.	1	3	—
11.4.4 <i>Safety and warning devices</i> Protection and warning devices.	1	3	—

	Level		
	A1	B1.1	B2
<b>11.5 Instruments/Avionic Systems</b>			
11.5.1 <i>Instrument Systems (ATA 31)</i> Pitot static: altimeter, air speed indicator, vertical speed indicator; Gyroscopic: artificial horizon, attitude director, direction indicator, horizontal situation indicator, turn and slip indicator, turn coordinator; Compasses: direct reading, remote reading; Angle of attack indication, stall warning systems; Glass cockpit; Other aircraft system indication.	1	2	—
11.5.2 <i>Avionic Systems</i> Fundamentals of system lay-outs and operation of; Auto Flight (ATA 22); Communications (ATA 23); Navigation Systems (ATA 34).	1	1	—
<b>11.6 Electrical Power (ATA 24)</b> Batteries Installation and Operation; DC power generation; AC power generation; Emergency power generation; Voltage regulation; Power distribution; Inverters, transformers, rectifiers; Circuit protection. External/Ground power;	1	3	—
<b>11.7 Equipment and Furnishings (ATA 25)</b>			
(a) Emergency equipment requirements; Seats, harnesses and belts.	2	2	—
(b) Cabin lay-out; Equipment lay-out; Cabin Furnishing Installation; Cabin entertainment equipment; Galley installation; Cargo handling and retention equipment; Airstairs.	1	1	—
<b>11.8 Fire Protection (ATA 26)</b>			
(a) Fire and smoke detection and warning systems; Fire extinguishing systems; System tests.	1	3	—
(b) Portable fire extinguisher	1	1	—

	Level		
	A1	B1.1	B2
<p><b>11.9 Flight Controls (ATA 27)</b>                      Primary controls: aileron, elevator, rudder, spoiler;                      Trim control;                      Active load control;                      High lift devices;                      Lift dump, speed brakes;                      System operation: manual, hydraulic, pneumatic, electrical, fly-by-wire;                      Artificial feel, Yaw damper, Mach trim, rudder limiter, gust locks systems;                      Balancing and rigging;                      Stall protection/warning system.</p>	1	3	—
<p><b>11.10 Fuel Systems (ATA 28)</b>                      System lay-out;                      Fuel tanks;                      Supply systems;                      Dumping, venting and draining;                      Cross-feed and transfer;                      Indications and warnings;                      Refuelling and defuelling;                      Longitudinal balance fuel systems.</p>	1	3	—
<p><b>11.11 Hydraulic Power (ATA 29)</b>                      System lay-out;                      Hydraulic fluids;                      Hydraulic reservoirs and accumulators;                      Pressure generation: electric, mechanical, pneumatic;                      Emergency pressure generation;                      Filters;                      Pressure Control;                      Power distribution;                      Indication and warning systems;                      Interface with other systems.</p>	1	3	—
<p><b>11.12 Ice and Rain Protection (ATA 30)</b>                      Ice formation, classification and detection;                      Anti-icing systems: electrical, hot air and chemical;                      De-icing systems: electrical, hot air, pneumatic and chemical;                      Rain repellent;                      Probe and drain heating.                      Wiper systems</p>	1	3	—

	Level		
	A1	B1.1	B2
<p><b>11.13 Landing Gear (ATA 32)</b> Construction, shock absorbing; Extension and retraction systems: normal and emergency; Indications and warning; Wheels, brakes, antiskid and autobraking; Tyres; Steering. Air-ground sensing.</p>	2	3	—
<p><b>11.14 Lights (ATA 33)</b> External: navigation, anti-collision, landing, taxiing, ice; Internal: cabin, cockpit, cargo; Emergency.</p>	2	3	—
<p><b>11.15 Oxygen (ATA 35)</b> System lay-out: cockpit, cabin; Sources, storage, charging and distribution; Supply regulation; Indications and warnings;</p>	1	3	—
<p><b>11.16 Pneumatic/Vacuum (ATA 36)</b> Pneumatic/vacuum ATA 36 System layout Sources: engine/APU, compressors, reservoirs, ground supply. Pressure and vacuum pumps. Pressure control. Distribution. Indications and warnings. Interfaces with other systems</p>	1	3	—
<p><b>11.17 Water/Waste (ATA 38)</b> Water system lay-out, supply, distribution, servicing and draining; Toilet system lay-out, flushing and servicing; Corrosion aspects.</p>	2	3	—
<p><b>11.18 On Board Maintenance Systems (ATA 45)</b> Central maintenance computers; Data loading system; Electronic library system; Printing; Structure monitoring (damage tolerance monitoring).</p>	1	2	—



	Level		
	A1	B1.1	B2
<p><b>11.19 Integrated Modular Avionics (ATA 42)</b> Functions that may be typically integrated in the Integrated Modular Avionic (IMA) modules are, among others: Bleed Management, Air Pressure Control, Air Ventilation and Control, Avionics and Cockpit Ventilation Control, Temperature Control, Air Traffic Communication, Avionics Communication Router, Electrical Load Management, Circuit Breaker Monitoring, Electrical System BITE, Fuel Management, Braking Control, Steering Control, Landing Gear Extension and Retraction, Tyre Pressure Indication, Oleo Pressure Indication, Brake Temperature Monitoring, etc. Core System; Network Components.</p>	1	2	—
<p><b>11.20 Cabin Systems (ATA-44)</b> The units and components which furnish a means of entertaining the passengers and providing communication within the aircraft (Cabin Intercommunication Data System) and between the aircraft cabin and ground stations (Cabin Network Service). Includes voice, data, music and video transmissions. The Cabin Intercommunication Data System provides an interface between cockpit/cabin crew and cabin systems. These systems support data exchange of the different related LRU's and they are typically operated via Flight Attendant Panels. The Cabin Network Service typically consists on a server, typically interfacing with, among others, the following systems: —Data/Radio Communication, In-Flight Entertainment System. The Cabin Network Service may host functions such as: — Access to pre-departure/departure reports, — E-mail/Intranet/Internet/Internet access, — Passenger database; Cabin Core System; In-flight Entertainment System; External Communication System; Cabin Mass Memory System; Cabin Monitoring System; Miscellaneous Cabin System.</p>	1	2	—
<p><b>11.21 Information Systems (ATA46)</b> The units and components which furnish a means of storing, updating and retrieving digital information traditionally provided on paper, microfilm or microfiche. Includes units that are dedicated to the information storage and retrieval function such as the electronic library mass storage and controller. Does not include units or components installed for other uses and shared with other systems, such as flight deck printer or general use display. Typical examples include Air Traffic and Information Management Systems and Network Server Systems Aircraft General Information System; Flight Deck Information System; Maintenance Information System; Passenger Cabin Information System; Miscellaneous Information System.</p>	1	2	—

**MODULE 11B. PISTON AEROPLANE AERODYNAMICS, STRUCTURES  
AND SYSTEMS**

Note 1: This module does not apply to category B3. Relevant subject matters for category B3 are defined in module 11C.

Note 2: The scope of this Module shall reflect the technology of aeroplanes pertinent to the A2 and B1.2 subcategory.

	Level	
	A2	B1.2
<b>11.1 Theory of Flight</b>		
11.1.1 Aeroplane Aerodynamics and Flight Controls	1	2
Operation and effect of:		
— roll control: ailerons and spoilers;		
— pitch control: elevators, stabilators, variable incidence stabilisers and canards;		
— yaw control, rudder limiters;		
Control using elevons, ruddervators;		
High lift devices, slots, slats, flaps, flaperons;		
Drag inducing devices, spoilers, lift dumpers, speed brakes;		
Effects of wing fences, saw tooth leading edges;		
Boundary layer control using, vortex generators, stall wedges or leading edge devices;		
Operation and effect of trim tabs, balance and anti-balance (leading) tabs, servo tabs, spring tabs, mass balance, control surface bias, aerodynamic balance panels;		
11.1.2 High Speed Flight — N/A	—	—
<b>11.2 Airframe Structures — General Concepts</b>		
(a)	2	2
Airworthiness requirements for structural strength;		
Structural classification, primary, secondary and tertiary;		
Fail safe, safe life, damage tolerance concepts;		
Zonal and station identification systems;		
Stress, strain, bending, compression, shear, torsion, tension, hoop stress, fatigue;		
Drains and ventilation provisions;		
System installation provisions;		
Lightning strike protection provision.		
Aircraft bonding		
(b)	1	2
Construction methods of: stressed skin fuselage, formers, stringers, longerons, bulkheads, frames, doublers, struts, ties, beams, floor structures, reinforcement, methods of skinning, anti-corrosive protection, wing, empennage and engine attachments;		
Structure assembly techniques: riveting, bolting, bonding;		
Methods of surface protection, such as chromating, anodising, painting;		
Surface cleaning;		
Airframe symmetry: methods of alignment and symmetry checks.		

	Level	
	A2	B1.2
<b>11.3 Airframe Structures — Aeroplanes</b>		
11.3.1 Fuselage (ATA 52/53/56) Construction; Wing, tail-plane pylon and undercarriage attachments; Seat installation; Doors and emergency exits: construction and operation; Window and windscreen attachment. Pressurisation sealing	1	2
11.3.2 Wings (ATA 57) Construction; Fuel storage; Landing gear, pylon, control surface and high lift/drag attachments.	1	2
11.3.3 Stabilisers (ATA 55) Construction; Control surface attachment.	1	2
11.3.4 Flight Control Surfaces (ATA 55/57) Construction and attachment; Balancing — mass and aerodynamic.	1	2
<b>11.3.5 Nacelles/Pylons (ATA 54)</b> (a) Nacelles/Pylons: — Construction; — Firewalls; — Engine mounts.	1	2
<b>11.4 Air Conditioning and Cabin Pressurisation (ATA21)</b> Pressurisation and air conditioning systems; Cabin pressure controllers, protection and warning devices.	1	3
<b>11.5 Instruments/Avionic Systems</b>		
11.5.1 Instrument Systems (ATA 31) Pitot static: altimeter, air speed indicator, vertical speed indicator; Gyroscopic: artificial horizon, attitude director, direction indicator, horizontal situation indicator, turn and slip indicator, turn coordinator; Compasses: direct reading, remote reading; Angle of attack indication, stall warning systems. Glass cockpit; Other aircraft system indication.	1	2
11.5.2 Avionic Systems Fundamentals of system lay-outs and operation of: — Auto Flight (ATA 22); — Communications (ATA 23); — Navigation Systems (ATA 34).	1	1

	Level	
	A2	B1.2
<p><b>11.6 Electrical Power (ATA 24)</b> Batteries Installation and Operation; DC power generation; Voltage regulation; Power distribution; Circuit protection; Inverters, transformers.</p>	1	3
<p><b>11.7 Equipment and Furnishings (ATA 25)</b></p> <p>(a) Emergency equipment requirements; Seats, harnesses and belts.</p>	2	2
<p>(b) Cabin lay-out; Equipment lay-out; Cabin Furnishing Installation (level 2); Cabin entertainment equipment; Galley installation; Cargo handling and retention equipment; Airstairs.</p>	1	1
<p><b>11.8 Fire Protection (ATA 26)</b></p> <p>(a) Fire extinguishing systems; Fire and smoke detection and warning systems; System tests.</p>	1	3
<p>(b) Portable fire extinguisher.</p>	1	2
<p><b>11.9 Flight Controls (ATA 27)</b> Primary controls: aileron, elevator, rudder; Trim tabs; High lift devices; System operation: manual; Gust locks; Balancing and rigging; Stall warning system.</p>	1	3
<p><b>11.10 Fuel Systems (ATA 28)</b> System lay-out; Fuel tanks; Supply systems; Cross-feed and transfer; Indications and warnings; Refuelling and defuelling.</p>	1	3

	Level	
	A2	B1.2
<p><b>11.11 Hydraulic Power (ATA 29)</b> System lay-out; Hydraulic fluids; Hydraulic reservoirs and accumulators; Pressure generation: electric, mechanical; Filters; Pressure Control; Power distribution; Indication and warning systems.</p>	1	3
<p><b>11.12 Ice and Rain Protection (ATA 30)</b> Ice formation, classification and detection; De-icing systems: electrical, hot air, pneumatic and chemical; Probe and drain heating; Wiper systems.</p>	1	3
<p><b>11.13 Landing Gear (ATA 32)</b> Construction, shock absorbing; Extension and retraction systems: normal and emergency; Indications and warning; Wheels, brakes, antiskid and autobraking; Tyres; Steering. Air-ground sensing.</p>	2	3
<p><b>11.14 Lights (ATA 33)</b> External: navigation, anti collision, landing, taxiing, ice; Internal: cabin, cockpit, cargo; Emergency.</p>	2	3
<p><b>11.15 Oxygen (ATA 35)</b> System lay-out: cockpit, cabin; Sources, storage, charging and distribution; Supply regulation; Indications and warnings;</p>	1	3
<p><b>11.16 Pneumatic/Vacuum (ATA 36)</b> System lay-out; Sources: engine/APU, compressors, reservoirs, ground supply; Pressure control; Distribution; Indications and warnings; Interfaces with other systems.</p>	1	3
<p><b>11.17 Water/Waste (ATA 38)</b> Water system lay-out, supply, distribution, servicing and draining; Toilet system lay-out, flushing and servicing; Corrosion aspects.</p>	2	3

**MODULE 11C. PISTON AEROPLANE AERODYNAMICS, STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS**

Note: The scope of this module shall reflect the technology of aeroplanes pertinent to the B3 category. .

	Level
	B3
<p><b>11.1 Theory of Flight</b> Aeroplane Aerodynamics and Flight Controls Operation and effect of: — roll control: ailerons and spoilers; — pitch control: elevators, stabilators, variable incidence stabilisers and canards; — yaw control, rudder limiters; Control using elevons, ruddervators; High lift devices, slots, slats, flaps, flaperons; Drag inducing devices, spoilers, lift dumpers, speed brakes; Effects of wing fences, saw tooth leading edges; Boundary layer control using, vortex generators, stall wedges or leading edge devices; Operation and effect of trim tabs, balance and anti-balance (leading) tabs, servo tabs, spring tabs, mass balance, control surface bias, aerodynamic balance panels;</p>	1 --
<p><b>11.2 Airframe Structures — General Concepts</b> (a) Airworthiness requirements for structural strength; Structural classification, primary, secondary and tertiary; Fail safe, safe life, damage tolerance concepts; Zonal and station identification systems; Stress, strain, bending, compression, shear, torsion, tension, hoop stress, fatigue; Drains and ventilation provisions; System installation provisions; Lightning strike protection provision. Aircraft bonding</p>	2
<p>(b) Construction methods of: stressed skin fuselage, formers, stringers, longerons, bulkheads, frames, doublers, struts, ties, beams, floor structures, reinforcement, methods of skinning, anti-corrosive protection, wing, empennage and engine attachments; Structure assembly techniques: riveting, bolting, bonding; Methods of surface protection, such as chromating, anodising, painting; Surface cleaning; Airframe symmetry: methods of alignment and symmetry checks.</p>	2
<p><b>11.3 Airframe Structures — Aeroplanes</b> 11.3.1 Fuselage (ATA 52/53/56) Construction; Wing, tail-plane pylon and undercarriage attachments; Seat installation; Doors and emergency exits: construction and operation; Window and windscreen attachment.</p>	1
<p>11.3.2 Wings (ATA 57) Construction; Fuel storage; Landing gear, pylon, control surface and high lift/drag attachments.</p>	1

	Level
	B3
<p>11.3.3 Stabilisers (ATA 55) Construction; Control surface attachment.</p>	1
<p>11.3.4 Flight Control Surfaces (ATA 55/57) Construction and attachment; Balancing — mass and aerodynamic.</p>	1
<p><b>11.3.5 Nacelles/Pylons (ATA 54)</b> (a) Nacelles/Pylons: — Construction; — Firewalls; — Engine mounts.</p>	1
<p><b>11.4 Air Conditioning and Cabin Pressurisation (ATA21)</b> Heating and ventilation systems</p>	1
<p><b>11.5 Instruments/Avionic Systems</b> 11.5.1 Instrument Systems (ATA 31) Pitot static: altimeter, air speed indicator, vertical speed indicator; Gyroscopic: artificial horizon, attitude director, direction indicator, horizontal situation indicator, turn and slip indicator, turn coordinator; Compasses: direct reading, remote reading; Angle of attack indication, stall warning systems. Glass cockpit; Other aircraft system indication.</p>	1
<p>11.5.2 Avionic Systems Fundamentals of system lay-outs and operation of: — Auto Flight (ATA 22); — Communications (ATA 23); — Navigation Systems (ATA 34).</p>	1
<p><b>11.6 Electrical Power (ATA 24)</b> Batteries Installation and Operation; DC power generation; Voltage regulation; Power distribution; Circuit protection; Inverters, transformers.</p>	2
<p><b>11.7 Equipment and Furnishings (ATA 25)</b> Emergency equipment requirements; Seats, harnesses and belts.</p>	2
<p><b>11.8 Fire Protection (ATA 26)</b> Portable fire extinguisher.</p>	2
<p><b>11.9 Flight Controls (ATA 27)</b> Primary controls: aileron, elevator, rudder; Trim tabs; High lift devices; System operation: manual; Gust locks; Balancing and rigging; Stall warning system.</p>	3

	Level
	B3
<p><b>11.10 Fuel Systems (ATA 28)</b> System lay-out; Fuel tanks; Supply systems; Cross-feed and transfer; Indications and warnings; Refuelling and defuelling.</p>	2
<p><b>11.11 Hydraulic Power (ATA 29)</b> System lay-out; Hydraulic fluids; Hydraulic reservoirs and accumulators; Pressure generation: electric, mechanical; Filters; Pressure Control; Power distribution; Indication and warning systems.</p>	2
<p><b>11.12 Ice and Rain Protection (ATA 30)</b> Ice formation, classification and detection; De-icing systems: electrical, hot air, pneumatic and chemical; Probe and drain heating; Wiper systems.</p>	1
<p><b>11.13 Landing Gear (ATA 32)</b> Construction, shock absorbing; Extension and retraction systems: normal and emergency; Indications and warning; Wheels, brakes, antiskid and autobraking; Tyres; Steering.</p>	2
<p><b>11.14 Lights (ATA 33)</b> External: navigation, anti collision, landing, taxiing, ice; Internal: cabin, cockpit, cargo; Emergency.</p>	2
<p><b>11.15 Oxygen (ATA 35)</b> System lay-out: cockpit, cabin; Sources, storage, charging and distribution; Supply regulation; Indications and warnings;</p>	2
<p><b>11.16 Pneumatic/Vacuum (ATA 36)</b> System lay-out; Sources: engine/APU, compressors, reservoirs, ground supply; Pressure control; Distribution; Indications and warnings; Interfaces with other systems.</p>	2



**MODULE 12. HELICOPTER AERODYNAMICS, STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS**

	Level		
	A3 A4	B1.3 B1.4	B2
<p><b>12.1 Theory of Flight — Rotary Wing Aerodynamics</b> Terminology; Effects of gyroscopic precession; Torque reaction and directional control; Dissymmetry of lift, Blade tip stall; Translating tendency and its correction; Coriolis effect and compensation; Vortex ring state, power settling, overpitching; Auto-rotation; Ground effect.</p>	1	2	—
<p><b>12.2 Flight Control Systems</b> Cyclic control; Collective control; Swashplate; Yaw control: Anti-Torque Control, Tail rotor, bleed air; Main Rotor Head: Design and Operation features; Blade Dampers: Function and construction; Rotor Blades: Main and tail rotor blade construction and attachment; Trim control, fixed and adjustable stabilisers; System operation: manual, hydraulic, electrical and fly-by- wire; Artificial feel; Balancing and Rigging.</p>	2	3	—
<p><b>12.3 Blade Tracking and Vibration Analysis</b> Rotor alignment; Main and tail rotor tracking; Static and dynamic balancing; Vibration types, vibration reduction methods; Ground resonance.</p>	1	3	—
<p><b>12.4 Transmissions</b> Gear boxes, main and tail rotors; Clutches, free wheel units and rotor brake. Tail rotor drive shafts, flexible couplings, bearings, vibration dampers and bearing hangers</p>	1	3	—
<p><b>12.5 Airframe Structures</b> (a) Airworthiness requirements for structural strength; Structural classification, primary, secondary and tertiary; Fail safe, safe life, damage tolerance concepts; Zonal and station identification systems; Stress, strain, bending, compression, shear, torsion, tension, hoop stress, fatigue; Drains and ventilation provisions; System installation provisions; Lightning strike protection provision</p>	2	2	—

	Level		
	A3 A4	B1.3 B1.4	B2
(b) Construction methods of: stressed skin fuselage, formers, stringers, longerons, bulkheads, frames, doublers, struts, ties, beams, floor structures, reinforcement, methods of skinning and anti-corrosive protection. Pylon, stabiliser and undercarriage attachments; Seat installation; Doors: construction, mechanisms, operation and safety devices; Windows and windscreen construction; Fuel storage; Firewalls; Engine mounts; Structure assembly techniques: riveting, bolting, bonding; Methods of surface protection, such as chromating, anodising, painting; Surface cleaning. Airframe symmetry: methods of alignment and symmetry checks.	1	2	—
<b>12.6 Air Conditioning (ATA 21)</b>			
12.6.1 Air supply Sources of air supply including engine bleed and ground cart;	1	2	—
12.6.2 Air Conditioning Air conditioning systems; Distribution systems; Flow and temperature control systems; Protection and warning devices.	1	3	—
<b>12.7 Instruments/Avionic Systems</b>			
12.7.1 Instrument Systems (ATA 31) Pitot static: altimeter, air speed indicator, vertical speed indicator; Gyroscopic: artificial horizon, attitude director, direction indicator, horizontal situation indicator, turn and slip indicator, turn coordinator; Compasses: direct reading, remote reading; . Vibration indicating systems — HUMS; Glass cockpit; Other aircraft system indication	1	2	—
12.7.2 Avionic Systems Fundamentals of system layouts and operation of: Auto Flight (ATA 22); Communications (ATA 23); Navigation Systems (ATA 34).	1	1	—
<b>12.8 Electrical Power (ATA 24)</b> Batteries Installation and Operation; DC power generation, AC power generation; Emergency power generation; Voltage regulation, Circuit protection. Power distribution; Inverters, transformers, rectifiers; External/Ground power.	1	3	—

	Level		
	A3 A4	B1.3 B1.4	B2
<b>12.9 Equipment and Furnishings (ATA 25)</b> (a) Emergency equipment requirements; Seats, harnesses and belts; Lifting systems.	2	2	—
(b) Emergency flotation systems; Cabin lay-out, cargo retention; Equipment lay-out; Cabin Furnishing Installation.	1	1	—
<b>12.10 Fire Protection (ATA 26)</b> Fire and smoke detection and warning systems;  Fire extinguishing systems; System tests.	1	3	—
<b>12.11 Fuel Systems (ATA 28)</b> System lay-out; Fuel tanks; Supply systems; Dumping, venting and draining; Cross-feed and transfer; Indications and warnings; Refuelling and defuelling.	1	3	—
<b>12.12 Hydraulic Power (ATA 29)</b> System lay-out; Hydraulic fluids; Hydraulic reservoirs and accumulators; Pressure generation: electric, mechanical, pneumatic; Emergency pressure generation; Filters; Pressure Control; Power distribution; Indication and warning systems; Interface with other systems.	1	3	—
<b>12.13 Ice and Rain Protection (ATA 30)</b> Ice formation, classification and detection; Anti-icing and de-icing systems: electrical, hot air and chemical; Rain repellent and removal; Probe and drain heating. Wiper system	1	3	—
<b>12.14 Landing Gear (ATA 32)</b> Construction, shock absorbing; Extension and retraction systems: normal and emergency; Indications and warning; Wheels, tyres, brakes; Steering Skids, floats. Air ground sensing learning objective	2	3	—

	Level		
	A3 A4	B1.3 B1.4	B2
<p><b>12.15 Lights (ATA 33)</b> External: navigation, landing, taxiing, ice; Internal: cabin, cockpit, cargo; Emergency.</p>	2	3	—
<p><b>12.16 Pneumatic/Vacuum (ATA 36)</b> System lay-out; Sources: engine, compressors, reservoirs, ground supply.; Pressure control; Distribution; Indications and warnings; Interfaces with other systems.</p>	1	3	—
<p><b>12.17 Integrated Modular Avionics (ATA42)</b> Functions that may be typically integrated in the Integrated Modular Avionic (IMA) modules are, among others: Bleed Management, Air Pressure Control, Air Ventilation and Control, Avionics and Cockpit Ventilation Control, Temperature Control, Air Traffic Communication, Avionics Communication Router, Electrical Load Management, Circuit Breaker Monitoring, Electrical System BITE, Fuel Management, Braking Control, Steering Control, Landing Gear Extension and Retraction, Tyre Pressure Indication, Oleo Pressure Indication, Brake Temperature Monitoring, etc. Core System; Network Components.</p>	1	2	-
<p><b>12.18 On Board Maintenance Systems (ATA45)</b> Central maintenance computers; Data loading system; Electronic library system; Printing; Structure monitoring (damage tolerance monitoring).</p>	1	2	—
<p><b>12.19 Information Systems (ATA46)</b> The units and components which furnish a means of storing, updating and retrieving digital information traditionally provided on paper, microfilm or microfiche. Includes units that are dedicated to the information storage and retrieval function such as the electronic library mass storage and controller. Does not include units or components installed for other uses and shared with other systems, such as flight deck printer or general use display.  Typical examples include Air Traffic and Information Management Systems and Network Server Systems. Aircraft General Information System; Flight Deck Information System; Maintenance Information System; Passenger Cabin Information System; Miscellaneous Information System.</p>	1	2	—

**MODULE 13. AIRCRAFT AERODYNAMICS, STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS**

	Level
	B2
<b>13.1 Theory of Flight</b>	
(a) <i>Aeroplane Aerodynamics and Flight Controls</i> Operation and effect of: — roll control: ailerons and spoilers; — pitch control: elevators, stabilators, variable incidence stabilisers and canards; — yaw control, rudder limiters; Control using elevons, ruddervators; High lift devices: slots, slats, flaps; Drag inducing devices: spoilers, lift dumpers, speed brakes; Operation and effect of trim tabs, servo tabs, control surface bias.	1
(b) <i>High Speed Flight</i> Speed of sound, subsonic flight, transonic flight, supersonic flight, Mach number, critical Mach number.	1
(c) <i>Rotary Wing Aerodynamics</i> Terminology; Operation and effect of cyclic, collective and anti-torque controls.	1
<b>13.2 Structures — General Concepts</b>	
(a) Fundamentals of structural systems.	1
(b) Zonal and station identification systems; Electrical bonding; Lightning strike protection provision.	2
<b>13.3 Autoflight (ATA 22)</b> Fundamentals of automatic flight control including working principles and current terminology; Command signal processing; Modes of operation: roll, pitch and yaw channels; Yaw dampers; Stability Augmentation System in helicopters; Automatic trim control; Autopilot navigation aids interface; Autothrottle systems. Automatic Landing Systems: principles and categories, modes of operation, approach, glideslope, land, go-around, system monitors and failure conditions.	3
<b>13.4 Communication/Navigation (ATA 23/34)</b> Fundamentals of radio wave propagation, antennas, transmission lines, communication, receiver and transmitter; Working principles of following systems: — Very High Frequency (VHF) communication; — High Frequency (HF) communication; — Audio; — Emergency Locator Transmitters;	3

	Level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Cockpit Voice Recorder;</li> <li>— Very High Frequency omnidirectional range (VOR);</li> <li>— Automatic Direction Finding (ADF);</li> <li>— Instrument Landing System (ILS);</li> <li>— Microwave Landing System (MLS);</li> <li>— Flight Director systems; Distance Measuring Equipment (DME);</li> <li>— Very Low Frequency and hyperbolic navigation (VLF/ Omega);</li> <li>— Doppler navigation;</li> <li>— Area navigation, RNAV systems;</li> <li>— Flight Management Systems;</li> <li>— Global Positioning System (GPS), Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS);</li> <li>— Inertial Navigation System;</li> <li>— Air Traffic Control transponder, secondary surveillance radar;</li> <li>— Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System (TCAS);</li> <li>— Weather avoidance radar;</li> <li>— Radio altimeter;</li> <li>— ARINC communication and reporting;</li> <li>— Datalink learning objective</li> </ul>	B2
<p><b>13.5 Electrical Power (ATA 24)</b></p> <p>Batteries Installation and Operation;</p> <p>DC power generation;</p> <p>AC power generation;</p> <p>Emergency power generation;</p> <p>Voltage regulation;</p> <p>Power distribution;</p> <p>Inverters, transformers, rectifiers;</p> <p>Circuit protection;</p> <p>External/Ground power</p>	3
<p><b>13.6 Equipment and Furnishings (ATA 25)</b></p> <p>Electronic emergency equipment requirements;</p> <p>Cabin entertainment equipment.</p>	3
<p><b>13.7 Flight Controls (ATA 27)</b></p> <p>(a) Primary controls: aileron, elevator, rudder, spoiler;</p> <p>Trim control;</p> <p>Active load control;</p> <p>High lift devices;</p> <p>Lift dump, speed brakes;</p> <p>System operation: manual, hydraulic, pneumatic;</p> <p>Artificial feel, Yaw damper, Mach trim, rudder limiter, gust locks.</p> <p>Stall protection systems.</p>	2
<p>(b) System operation: electrical, fly by wire.</p>	3

	Level
<p><b>13.8 Instrument Systems (ATA 31)</b>            Classification;            Atmosphere;            Terminology;            Pressure measuring devices and systems;            Pitot static systems;            Altimeters;            Vertical speed indicators;            Airspeed indicators;            Machmeters;            Altitude reporting/alerting systems;            Air data computers;            Instrument pneumatic systems;            Direct reading pressure and temperature gauges;            Temperature indicating systems;            Fuel quantity indicating systems;            Gyroscopic principles;            Artificial horizons;            Slip indicators;            Directional gyros;            Ground Proximity Warning Systems;            Compass systems;            Flight Data Recording systems;            Electronic Flight Instrument Systems;            Instrument warning systems including master warning systems and centralised warning panels;            Stall warning systems and angle of attack indicating systems;            Vibration measurement and indication;            Glass cockpit.</p>	<p>B2</p> <p>3</p>
<p><b>13.9 Lights (ATA 33)</b>            External: navigation, landing, taxiing, ice;            Internal: cabin, cockpit, cargo;            Emergency.</p>	<p>3</p>
<p><b>13.10 On board Maintenance Systems (ATA 45)</b>            Central maintenance computers;            Data loading system;            Electronic library system;            Printing;            Structure monitoring (damage tolerance monitoring).</p>	<p>3</p>
<p><b>13.11 Air Conditioning and Cabin Pressurisation (ATA21)</b></p>	
<p>13.11.1. <i>Air supply</i>                Sources of air supply including engine bleed, APU and ground cart;</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>13.11.2. <i>Air Conditioning</i>                Air conditioning systems;</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>    Air cycle and vapour cycle machines;</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>    Distribution systems;</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>    Flow, temperature and humidity control system.</p>	<p>3</p>

	Level
	B2
13.11.3. <i>Pressurisation</i> Pressurisation systems; Control and indication including control and safety valves; Cabin pressure controllers.	3
13.11.4. <i>Safety and warning devices</i> Protection and warning devices.	3
<b>13.12 Fire Protection (ATA 26)</b> (a) Fire and smoke detection and warning systems; Fire extinguishing systems; System tests; (b) Portable fire extinguisher.	1   1
<b>13.13 Fuel Systems (ATA 28)</b> System lay-out; Fuel tanks; Supply systems; Dumping, venting and draining; Cross-feed and transfer; Indications and warnings; Refuelling and defuelling; Longitudinal balance fuel systems.	1 1 1 1 2 3 2 3
<b>13.14 Hydraulic Power (ATA 29)</b> System lay-out; Hydraulic reservoirs and accumulators; Pressure generation: electrical, mechanical, pneumatic; Emergency pressure generation; Filters; Pressure control; Power distribution; Indication and warning systems; Interface with other systems.	1 1 3 3 1 3 1 3 3
<b>13.15 Ice and Rain Protection (ATA 30)</b> Ice formation, classification and detection; Anti-icing systems: electrical, hot air and chemical; De-icing systems: electrical, hot air, pneumatic, chemical; Rain repellent; Probe and drain heating; Wiper Systems	2 2 3 1 3 1
<b>13.16 Landing Gear (ATA 32)</b> Construction, shock absorbing; Extension and retraction systems: normal and emergency; Indications and warnings; Wheels, brakes, antiskid and autobraking; Tyres; Steering; Air-ground sensing.	1 3 3 3 1 3 3



	Level
	B2
<b>13.17 Oxygen (ATA 35)</b>	
System lay-out: cockpit, cabin;	3
Sources, storage, charging and distribution;	3
Supply regulation;	3
Indications and warnings	3
<b>13.18 Pneumatic/Vacuum (ATA 36)</b>	
System lay-out;	2
Sources: engine/APU, compressors, reservoirs, ground supply;	2
Pressure control;	3
Distribution;	1
Indications and warnings;	3
Interfaces with other systems.	3
<b>13.19 Water/Waste (ATA 38)</b>	2
Water system lay-out, supply, distribution, servicing and draining;	
Toilet system lay-out, flushing and servicing.	
<b>13.20 Integrated Modular Avionics (ATA42)</b>	3
Functions that may be typically integrated in the Integrated Modular Avionic (IMA) modules are, among others:	
Bleed Management, Air Pressure Control, Air Ventilation and Control, Avionics and Cockpit Ventilation Control, Temperature Control, Air Traffic Communication, Avionics Communication Router, Electrical Load Management, Circuit Breaker Monitoring, Electrical System BITE, Fuel Management, Braking Control, Steering Control, Landing Gear Extension and Retraction, Tyre Pressure Indication, Oleo Pressure Indication, Brake Temperature Monitoring, etc.;	
Core System;	
Network Components	
<b>13.21 Cabin Systems (ATA44)</b>	3
The units and components which furnish a means of entertaining the passengers and providing communication within the aircraft (Cabin Intercommunication Data System) and between the aircraft cabin and ground stations (Cabin Network Service). Includes voice, data, music and video transmissions.	
The Cabin Intercommunication Data System provides an interface between cockpit/cabin crew and cabin systems. These systems support data exchange of the different related LRU's and they are typically operated via Flight Attendant Panels.	
The Cabin Network Service typically consists on a server, typically interfacing with, among others, the following systems:	
— Data/Radio Communication, In-Flight Entertainment System.	
The Cabin Network Service may host functions such as:	
— Access to pre-departure/departure reports,	
— E-mail/intranet/Internet access,	
— Passenger database; Cabin Core System;	
In-flight Entertainment System;	
External Communication System;	
Cabin Mass Memory System;	
Cabin Monitoring System;	
Miscellaneous Cabin System.	

	Level	
	B2	
<p><b>13.22 Information Systems (ATA46)</b>                      The units and components which furnish a means of storing, updating and retrieving digital information traditionally provided on paper, microfilm or microfiche. Includes units that are dedicated to the information storage and retrieval function such as the electronic library mass storage and controller. Does not include units or components installed for other uses and shared with other systems, such as flight deck printer or general use display.                      Typical examples include Air Traffic and Information Management Systems and Network Server Systems.                      Aircraft General Information System;                      Flight Deck Information System; Maintenance Information System; Passenger Cabin Information System; Miscellaneous Information System.</p>		3

### MODULE 14 - PROPULSION

	Level		
	A	B1	B2
<p><b>14.1 Turbine Engines</b>                      (a)                      Constructional arrangement and operation of turbojet, turbofan, turboshaft and turbopropeller engines;</p>	—	—	1
<p>(b) Electronic Engine control and fuel metering systems (FADEC).</p>	—	—	2
<p><b>14.2 Engine Indicating Systems</b>                      Exhaust gas temperature/Interstage turbine temperature systems;                      Engine speed;                      Engine Thrust Indication: Engine Pressure Ratio, engine turbine discharge pressure or jet pipe pressure systems;                      Oil pressure and temperature;                      Fuel pressure, temperature and flow;                      Manifold pressure;                      Engine torque;                      Propeller speed.</p>	—	—	2
<p><b>14.3 Starting and Ignition Systems</b>                      Operation of engine start systems and components;                      Ignition systems and components;                      Maintenance safety requirements.</p>	—	—	2

**MODULE 15 - GAS TURBINE ENGINE**

	Level		
	A	B1	B2
<p><b>15.1 Fundamentals</b> Potential energy, kinetic energy, Newton's laws of motion, Brayton cycle; The relationship between force, work, power, energy, velocity, acceleration; Constructional arrangement and operation of turbojet, turbofan, turboshaft, turboprop.</p>	1	2	—
<p><b>15.2 Engine Performance</b> Gross thrust, net thrust, choked nozzle thrust, thrust distribution, resultant thrust, thrust horsepower, equivalent shaft horsepower, specific fuel consumption; Engine efficiencies; By-pass ratio and engine pressure ratio; Pressure, temperature and velocity of the gas flow; Engine ratings, static thrust, influence of speed, altitude and hot climate, flat rating, limitations.</p>	—	2	—
<p><b>15.3 Inlet</b> Compressor inlet ducts Effects of various inlet configurations; Ice protection.</p>	2	2	—
<p><b>15.4 Compressors</b> Axial and centrifugal types; Constructional features and operating principles and applications; Fan balancing; Operation: Causes and effects of compressor stall and surge; Methods of air flow control: bleed valves, variable inlet guide vanes, variable stator vanes, rotating stator blades; Compressor ratio.</p>	1	2	—
<p><b>15.5 Combustion Section</b> Constructional features and principles of operation.</p>	1	2	—
<p><b>15.6 Turbine Section</b> Operation and characteristics of different turbine blade types; Blade to disk attachment; Nozzle guide vanes; Causes and effects of turbine blade stress and creep.</p>	2	2	—
<p><b>15.7 Exhaust</b> Constructional features and principles of operation; Convergent, divergent and variable area nozzles; Engine noise reduction; Thrust reversers.</p>	1	2	—
<p><b>15.8 Bearings and Seals</b> Constructional features and principles of operation.</p>	—	2	—
<p><b>15.9 Lubricants and Fuels</b> Properties and specifications; Fuel additives; Safety precautions.</p>	1	2	—

	Level		
	A	B1	B2
<p><b>15.10 Lubrication Systems</b> System operation/lay-out and components.</p>	1	2	—
<p><b>15.11 Fuel Systems</b> Operation of engine control and fuel metering systems including electronic engine control (FADEC); Systems lay-out and components.</p>	1	2	—
<p><b>15.12 Air Systems</b> Operation of engine air distribution and anti-ice control systems, including internal cooling, sealing and external air services.</p>	1	2	—
<p><b>15.13 Starting and Ignition Systems</b> Operation of engine start systems and components; Ignition systems and components; Maintenance safety requirements.</p>	1	2	—
<p><b>15.14 Engine Indication Systems</b> Exhaust Gas Temperature/Interstage Turbine Temperature; Engine Thrust Indication: Engine Pressure Ratio, engine turbine discharge pressure or jet pipe pressure systems; Oil pressure and temperature; Fuel pressure and flow; Engine speed; Vibration measurement and indication; Torque; Power.</p>	1	2	—
<p><b>15.15 Power Augmentation Systems</b> Operation and applications; Water injection, water methanol; Afterburner systems.</p>	—	1	—
<p><b>15.16 Turbo-prop Engines</b> Gas coupled/free turbine and gear coupled turbines; Reduction gears; Integrated engine and propeller controls; Overspeed safety devices.</p>	1	2	—
<p><b>15.17 Turbo-shaft engines</b> Arrangements, drive systems, reduction gearing, couplings, control systems.</p>	1	2	—
<p><b>15.18 Auxiliary Power Units (APUs)</b> Purpose, operation, protective systems.</p>	1	2	—
<p><b>15.19 Powerplant Installation</b> Configuration of firewalls, cowlings, acoustic panels, engine mounts, anti-vibration mounts, hoses, pipes, feeders, connectors, wiring looms, control cables and rods, lifting points and drains</p>	1	2	—
<p><b>15.20 Fire Protection Systems</b> Operation of detection and extinguishing systems.</p>	1	2	—

	Level		
	A	B1	B2
<p><b>15.21 Engine Monitoring and Ground Operation</b> Procedures for starting and ground run-up; Interpretation of engine power output and parameters; Trend (including oil analysis, vibration and boroscope) monitoring; Inspection of engine and components to criteria, tolerances and data specified by engine manufacturer; Compressor washing/cleaning; Foreign Object Damage.</p>	1	3	—
<p><b>15.22 Engine Storage and Preservation</b> Preservation and depreservation for the engine and accessories / systems.</p>	—	2	—

### MODULE 16 - PISTON ENGINE

	Level		
	A	B1	B3
<p><b>16.1 Fundamentals</b> Mechanical, thermal and volumetric efficiencies; Operating principles — 2 stroke, 4 stroke, Otto and Diesel; Piston displacement and compression ratio; Engine configuration and firing order.</p>	1	2	2
<p><b>16.2 Engine Performance</b> Power calculation and measurement; Factors affecting engine power; Mixtures/leaning, pre-ignition.</p>	1	2	2
<p><b>16.3 Engine Construction</b> Crank case, crank shaft, cam shafts, sumps; Accessory gearbox; Cylinder and piston assemblies; Connecting rods, inlet and exhaust manifolds; Valve mechanisms; Propeller reduction gearboxes.</p>	1	2	2
<p><b>16.4 Engine Fuel Systems</b> 16.4.1 Carburetors Types, construction and principles of operation; Icing and heating.</p>	1	2	2
<p>16.4.2 Fuel injection systems Types, construction and principles of operation.</p>	1	2	2
<p>16.4.3 Electronic engine control Operation of engine control and fuel metering systems including electronic engine control (FADEC); Systems lay-out and components.</p>	1	2	2

	Level		
	A	B1	B3
<p><b>16.5 Starting and Ignition Systems</b> Starting systems, pre-heat systems; Magneto types, construction and principles of operation; Ignition harnesses, spark plugs; Low and high tension systems.</p>	1	2	2
<p><b>16.6 Induction, Exhaust and Cooling Systems</b> Construction and operation of: induction systems including alternate air systems; Exhaust systems, engine cooling systems — air and liquid.</p>	1	2	2
<p><b>16.7 Supercharging/Turbocharging</b> Principles and purpose of supercharging and its effects on engine parameters; Construction and operation of supercharging/turbocharging systems; System terminology; Control systems; System protection</p>	1	2	2
<p><b>16.8 Lubricants and Fuels</b> Properties and specifications; Fuel additives; Safety precautions.</p>	1	2	2
<p><b>16.9 Lubrication Systems</b> System operation/lay-out and components.</p>	1	2	2
<p><b>16.10 Engine Indication Systems</b> Engine speed; Cylinder head temperature; Coolant temperature; Oil pressure and temperature; Exhaust Gas Temperature; Fuel pressure and flow; Manifold pressure.</p>	1	2	2
<p><b>16.11 Powerplant Installation</b> Configuration of firewalls, cowlings, acoustic panels, engine mounts, anti-vibration mounts, hoses, pipes, feeders, connectors, wiring looms, control cables and rods, lifting points and drains.</p>	1	2	2
<p><b>16.12 Engine Monitoring and Ground Operation</b> Procedures for starting and ground run-up; Interpretation of engine power output and parameters; Inspection of engine and components: criteria, tolerances, and data specified by engine manufacturer.</p>	1	3	2
<p><b>16.13 Engine Storage and Preservation</b> Preservation and depreservation for the engine and accessories / systems.</p>	—	2	1

**MODULE 17A - PROPELLER**

	Level	
	A	B1
<p><b>17.1 Fundamentals</b> Blade element theory; High/low blade angle, reverse angle, angle of attack, rotational speed; Propeller slip; Aerodynamic, centrifugal, and thrust forces; Torque; Relative airflow on blade angle of attack; Vibration and resonance.</p>	1	2
<p><b>17.2 Propeller Construction</b> Construction methods and materials used in wooden, composite and metal propellers; Blade station, blade face, blade shank, blade back and hub assembly; Fixed pitch, controllable pitch, constant speeding propeller; Propeller/spinner installation.</p>	1	2
<p><b>17.3 Propeller Pitch Control</b> Speed control and pitch change methods, mechanical and electrical/electronic; Feathering and reverse pitch; Overspeed protection.</p>	1	2
<p><b>17.4 Propeller Synchronising</b> Synchronising and synchrophasing equipment.</p>	—	2
<p><b>17.5 Propeller Ice Protection</b> Fluid and electrical de-icing equipment.</p>	1	2
<p><b>17.6 Propeller Maintenance</b> Static and dynamic balancing; Blade tracking; Assessment of blade damage, erosion, corrosion, impact damage, delamination; Propeller treatment/repair schemes; Propeller engine running.</p>	1	3
<p><b>17.7 Propeller Storage and Preservation</b> Propeller preservation and depreservation</p>	1	2

**MODULE 17B - PROPELLER**

	Level
	B3
<p><b>17.1 Fundamentals</b> Blade element theory; High/low blade angle, reverse angle, angle of attack, rotational speed; Propeller slip; Aerodynamic, centrifugal, and thrust forces; Torque; Relative airflow on blade angle of attack; Vibration and resonance.</p>	2
<p><b>17.2 Propeller Construction</b> Construction methods and materials used in wooden, composite and metal propellers; Blade station, blade face, blade shank, blade back and hub assembly; Fixed pitch, controllable pitch, constant speed propeller; Propeller/spinner installation.</p>	2
<p><b>17.3 Propeller Pitch Control</b> Speed control and pitch change methods, mechanical and electrical/electronic; Feathering and reverse pitch; Overspeed protection.</p>	2
<p><b>17.4 Propeller Synchronising</b> Synchronising and synchrophasing equipment.</p>	2
<p><b>17.5 Propeller Ice Protection</b> Fluid and electrical de-icing equipment.</p>	2
<p><b>17.6 Propeller Maintenance</b> Static and dynamic balancing; Blade tracking; Assessment of blade damage, erosion, corrosion, impact damage, delamination; Propeller treatment/repair schemes; Propeller engine running.</p>	2
<p><b>17.7 Propeller Storage and Preservation</b> Propeller preservation and depreservation</p>	2



Appendix II  
**Basic Examination Standard**

**1. Standardisation Basis For Examinations**

- 1.1. All basic examinations must be carried out using the multi-choice question format and essay questions as specified below. The incorrect alternatives shall seem equally plausible to anyone ignorant of the subject. All of the alternatives shall be clearly related to the question and of similar vocabulary, grammatical construction and length. In numerical questions, the incorrect answers shall correspond to procedural errors such as corrections applied in the wrong sense or incorrect unit conversions: they shall not be mere random numbers.
- 1.2. Each multi-choice question shall have three alternative answers of which only one shall be the correct answer and the candidate shall be allowed a time per module which is based upon a nominal average of 75 seconds per question.
- 1.3. Each essay question requires the preparation of a written answer and the candidate shall be allowed 20 minutes to answer each such question.
- 1.4. Suitable essay questions shall be drafted and evaluated using the knowledge syllabus in Appendix I Modules 7A, 7B, 9A, 9B and 10.
- 1.5. Each question will have a model answer drafted for it, which will also include any known alternative answers that may be relevant for other subdivisions.
- 1.6. The model answer will also be broken down into a list of the important points known as Key Points.
- 1.7. The pass mark for each module and sub-module multi-choice part of the examination is 75%.
- 1.8. The pass mark for each essay question is 75 % in that the candidates answer shall contain 75 % of the required key points addressed by the question and no significant error related to any required key point.
- 1.9. If either the multi-choice part only or the essay part only is failed, then it is only necessary to retake the multi-choice or essay part, as appropriate.
- 1.10. Penalty marking systems shall not be used to determine whether a candidate has passed.
- 1.11. A failed module may not be retaken for at least 90 days following the date of the failed module examination, except in the case of a maintenance training organisation approved in accordance with Part -147 which conducts a course of retraining tailored to the failed subjects in the particular module when the failed module may be retaken after 30 days.
- 1.12. The time periods required by point 66.A.25 apply to each individual module examination, with the exception of those module examinations which were passed as part of another category licence, where the licence has already been issued.
- 1.13. The maximum number of consecutive attempts for each module is three. Further sets of three attempts are allowed with a one-year waiting period between sets.

The applicant shall confirm in writing to the approved maintenance training organisation or the CAAB to which they apply for an examination, the number and dates of attempts during the last year and the organisation or the CAAB where these attempts took place. The maintenance training organisation or the CAAB is responsible for checking the number of attempts within the applicable time frames.

## **2. Question Numbers for the Part-66 Appendix I Modules**

### **2.1. Subject Module 1 - Mathematics:**

- Category A - 16 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 20 minutes.
- Category B1 - 32 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 40 minutes.
- Category B2 - 32 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 40 minutes.
- Category B3 - 28 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 35 minutes.

### **2.2. Subject Module 2 - Physics:**

- Category A - 32 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 40 minutes.
- Category B1 - 52 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 65 minutes.
- Category B2 - 52 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 65 minutes.
- Category B3 - 28 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 35 minutes.

### **2.3. Subject Module 3 - Electrical Fundamentals:**

- Category A - 20 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 25 minutes.
- Category B1 - 52 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 65 minutes.
- Category B2 - 52 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 65 minutes.
- Category B3 - 24 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 30 minutes.

### **2.4. Subject Module 4 - Electronic Fundamentals:**

- Category A - None.
- Category B1 - 20 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 25 minutes.
- Category B2 - 40 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 50 minutes.
- Category B3 - 8 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 10 minutes.

### **2.5. Subject Module 5 - Digital Techniques/Electronic Instrument Systems:**

- Category A - 16 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 20 minutes.
- Category B1.1 & B1.3-40 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 50 minutes.
- Category B1.2 & B1.4-20 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 25 minutes.
- Category B2 - 72 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 90 minutes.
- Category B3: 16 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 20 minutes.

### **2.6. Subject Module 6 - Materials and Hardware:**

- Category A - 52 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 65 minutes.
- Category B1 - 72 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 90 minutes.
- Category B2 - 60 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 75 minutes.
- Category B3 - 60 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 75 minutes.

### **2.7. Subject Module 7 - Maintenance Practices:**

- Category A - 72 multi-choice and 2 essay questions. Time allowed 90 minutes plus 40 minutes.
- Category B1 - 80 multi-choice and 2 essay questions. Time allowed 100 minutes plus 40 minutes.
- Category B2 - 60 multi-choice and 2 essay questions. Time allowed 75 minutes plus 40 minutes.
- Category B3 - 60 multi-choice and 2 essay questions. Time allowed 75 minutes plus 40 minutes.

### **2.8. Subject Module 8 - Basic Aerodynamics:**

- Category A - 20 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 25 minutes.
- Category B1 - 20 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 25 minutes.
- Category B2 - 20 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 25 minutes.
- Category B3 - 20 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 25 minutes.

### **2.9. Subject Module 9 - Human factors:**

- Category A - 20 multi-choice and 1 essay question. Time allowed 25 minutes plus 20 minutes.
- Category B1 - 20 multi-choice and 1 essay question. Time allowed 25 minutes plus 20 minutes.
- Category B2 - 20 multi-choice and 1 essay question. Time allowed 25 minutes plus 20 minutes.
- Category B3 - 16 multi-choice and 1 essay question. Time allowed 20 minutes plus 20 minutes.

**2.10. Subject Module 10 - Aviation Legislation:**

- Category A - 32 multi-choice and 1 essay question. Time allowed 40 minutes plus 20 minutes.
- Category B1 - 40 multi-choice and 1 essay question. Time allowed 50 minutes plus 20 minutes.
- Category B2 - 40 multi-choice and 1 essay question. Time allowed 50 minutes plus 20 minutes.
- Category B3 - 32 multi-choice and 1 essay question. Time allowed 40 minutes plus 20 minutes.

**2.11. Subject Module 11a - Turbine Aeroplane Aerodynamics, Structures and Systems:**

- Category A - 108 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 135 minutes. Category B1 - 140 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 175 minutes. Category B2 - None.

**Subject Module 11b - Piston Aeroplane Aerodynamics, Structures and Systems:**

- Category A - 72 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 90 minutes.
- Category B1 - 100 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 125 minutes.
- Category B2 - None.
- Category B3 - 60 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 75 minutes.

**2.12. Subject Module 12 - Helicopter Aerodynamics, Structures and Systems:**

- Category A - 100 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 125 minutes.
- Category B1 - 128 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 160 minutes.
- Category B2 - None.

**2.13. Subject Module 13 - Aircraft Aerodynamics, Structures and Systems:**

- Category A - None.
- Category B1 - None.
- Category B2 - 180 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 225 minutes.

**2.14. Subject Module 14 - Propulsion:**

- Category A - None.
- Category B1 - None.
- Category B2 - 24 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 30 minutes.

**2.15. Subject Module 15 - Gas Turbine Engine:**

- Category A - 60 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 75 minutes.
- Category B1 - 92 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 115 minutes.
- Category B2 - None.

**2.16. Subject Module 16 - Piston Engine:**

- Category A - 52 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 65 minutes.
- Category B1 - 72 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 90 minutes.
- Category B2 - None.
- Category B3 - 68 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 85 minutes

**2.17. Subject Module 17 - Propeller:**

- Category A - 20 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 25 minutes.
- Category B1 - 32 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 40 minutes.
- Category B2 - None.
- Category B3 - 28 multi-choice and 0 essay questions. Time allowed 35 minutes.

Appendix III

**Aircraft Type training and Examination Standard- On the Job Training**

**1. General**

Aircraft type training shall consist of theoretical training and examination, and, except for the category C ratings, practical training and assessment.

(a) Theoretical training and examination shall comply with the following requirements:

- (i) Shall be conducted by a maintenance training organisation appropriately approved in accordance with Part-147 or, when conducted by other organisations, as directly approved by the CAAB.
- (ii) Shall comply with the standard described in paragraph 3.1 and 4 of this Appendix III, except as permitted by the differences training described below.
- (iii) In the case of a category C person qualified by holding an academic degree as specified in point 66.A.30(a)(5), the first relevant aircraft type theoretical training shall be at the category B1 or B2 level.
- (iv) Shall have been started and completed within the three years preceding the application for a type rating endorsement.

(b) Practical training and assessment shall comply with the following requirements:

- (i) Shall be conducted by a maintenance training organisation appropriately approved in accordance with Part-147 or, when conducted by other organisations, as directly approved by the CAAB.
- (ii) Shall comply with the standard described in paragraph 3.2 and 4 of this Appendix III, except as permitted by the differences training described below.
- (iii) Shall include a representative cross section of maintenance activities relevant to the aircraft type.
- (iv) Shall include demonstrations using equipment, components, simulators, other training devices or aircraft.
- (v) Shall have been started and completed within the three years preceding the application for a type rating endorsement.

(c) Differences training

- (i) Differences training is the training required in order to cover the differences between two different aircraft type ratings of the same manufacturer as determined by the CAAB.
- (ii) Differences training has to be defined on a case to case basis taking into account the requirements contained in this Appendix III in respect of both theoretical and practical elements of type rating training.
- (iii) A type rating shall only be endorsed on a licence after differences training when the applicant also complies with one of the following conditions:

- having already endorsed on the licence the aircraft type rating from which the differences are being identified, or
- having completed the type training requirements for the aircraft from which the differences are being identified.

### **1. Aircraft Type training levels**

The three levels listed below define the objectives, the depth of training and the level of knowledge that the training is intended to achieve.

- **Level 1:** A brief overview of the airframe, systems and powerplants as outlined in the Systems description Section of the Aircraft Maintenance Manual /Instructions for Continued Airworthiness.

Course objectives: Upon completion of the course, the student will be able to:

- (a) Provide a simple description of the whole subject, using common words and examples, using typical terms and identify safety precautions related to the airframe, its systems and powerplant
  - (b) Identify aircraft manuals, maintenance practices important to the airframe, its systems and powerplant
  - (c) Define the general layout of the aircraft's major systems
  - (d) Define the general layout and characteristics of the powerplant
  - (e) Identify special tooling and test equipment used with the aircraft
- **Level 2:** Basic system overview of controls, indicators, principal components including their location and purpose, servicing and minor troubleshooting, general knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject..

Course objectives: In addition to the information contained in the Level 1 training, at the completion of Level 2 training, the student will be able to:

- (a) Understand the theoretical fundamentals; apply knowledge in a practical manner using detailed procedures;
- (b) Recall the safety precautions to be observed when working on or near the aircraft, power plant and systems.
- (c) Describe systems and aircraft handling particularly access, power availability and sources.
- (d) Identify the locations of the principal components.
- (e) Explain the normal functioning of each major system, including terminology and nomenclature.
- (f) Perform the procedures for ramp and transit servicing associated with the aircraft for the following systems: Fuel, Power Plants, Hydraulics, Landing Gear, Water/Waste, Oxygen.
- (g) Demonstrate proficiency in use of crew reports and on-board reporting systems (minor troubleshooting) and determine aircraft airworthiness per the MEL/CDL.

- (h) Demonstrate the use, interpretation and application of appropriate documentation including instructions for continued airworthiness, maintenance manual, illustrated parts catalogue, etc.

- **Level 3:** Detailed description, operation, component location, removal/installation and bite and troubleshooting procedures to maintenance manual level.

Course objectives: In addition to the information contained in Level 1 and Level 2 training, at the completion of Level 3 training, the student will be able to:

- (a) Demonstrate a theoretical knowledge of aircraft systems and structures and interrelationships with other systems, provide a detailed description of the subject using theoretical fundamentals and specific examples and to interpret results from various sources and measurements and apply corrective action where appropriate;
- (b) Perform system, engine, component and functional checks as specified in the maintenance manual.
- (c) Demonstrate the use, interpret and apply appropriate documentation including structural repair manual, troubleshooting manual, etc.;
- (d) Correlate information for the purpose of making decisions in respect of fault diagnosis and rectification to maintenance manual level.
- (e) Describe procedures for replacement of components unique to aircraft type.

### 3. Aircraft Type training standard

Although aircraft type training includes both theoretical and practical elements, courses can be approved for the theoretical element, the practical element or for a combination of both.

#### 3.1. Theoretical element

(a) Objective:

On completion of a theoretical training course the student shall be able to demonstrate, to the levels identified in the Appendix III syllabus, the detailed theoretical knowledge of the aircraft's applicable systems, structure, operations, maintenance, repair, and troubleshooting according to approved maintenance data. The student shall be able to demonstrate the use of manuals and approved procedures, including the knowledge of relevant inspections and limitations.

(b) Level of training:

Training levels are those levels defined in point 2 above.

After the first type course for category C certifying staff all subsequent courses need only be to level 1.

During a level 3 theoretical training, level 1 and 2 training material may be used to teach the full scope of the chapter if required. However, during the training the majority of the course material and training time shall be at the higher level.

(c) Duration:

The theoretical training minimum tuition hours are contained in the following table:

Category	Hours
Aeroplanes with a maximum take-off mass above 30000kg:	
B1.1	150
B1.2	120
B2	100
C	30
Aeroplanes with a maximum take-off mass equal or less than 30000kg and above 5700kg:	
B1.1	120
B1.2	100
B2	100
C	25

Category	Hours	
Aeroplanes with a maximum take-off mass of 5700kg and below:		
B1.1	80	For non-pressurised piston engine aeroplanes below 2000kg MTOM the minimum duration can be reduced by 50%.
B1.2	60	
B2	60	
C	15	
Helicopters		
B1.3	120	For helicopters in group 2 (as defined in point 66.A.5)(1) the minimum duration can be reduced by 30%.
B1.4	100	
B2	100	
C	25	

For the purpose of the table above, a tuition hour means 60 minutes of teaching and excludes any breaks, examination, revision, preparation and aircraft visit.

These hours apply only to theoretical courses for complete aircraft/engine combinations according to the type rating as defined by the CAAB.

(d) Justification of course duration:

Training courses carried out in a maintenance training organisation approved in accordance with Annex IV (Part-147) and courses directly approved by the CAAB shall justify their hour duration and the coverage of the full syllabus by a training needs analysis based on:

- The design of the aircraft type, its maintenance needs and the types of operation,
- Detailed analysis of applicable chapters – see contents table in point 3.1(e) below,
- Detailed competency analysis showing that the objectives as stated in point 3.1(a) above are fully met.

Where the training needs analysis shows that more hours are needed, course lengths shall be longer than the minimum specified in the table.

Similarly, tuition hours of differences courses or other training course combinations (such as combined B1/B2 courses), and in cases of theoretical type training courses below the figures given in point 3.1(c) above, these shall be justified to the CAAB by the training needs analysis as described above.

In addition, the course must describe and justify the following:

- The minimum attendance required to the trainee, in order to meet the objectives of the course.
- The maximum number of hours of training per day, taking into account pedagogical and human factors principles.

If the minimum attendance required is not met, the certificate of recognition shall not be issued. Additional training may be provided by the training organisation in order to meet the minimum attendance time.

(e) Content:

As a minimum the elements in the Syllabus below that are specific to the aircraft type must be covered. Additional elements introduced due to technological changes shall also be included.

The training syllabus shall be focused on mechanical and electrical aspects for B1 personnel, and electrical and avionic aspects for B2.



Chapters	Levels	Aeroplane s turbine		Aeroplane s piston		Helicopter s turbine		Helicopter s piston		Avionics
		B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	
Licence Category		B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	B2
<b>Introduction Module:</b>										
05 Time limits/maintenance checks		1	1	1	1	1	1			
06 Dimensions/Areas (MTOM, etc)		1	1	1	1	1	1			
07 Lifting and Shoring		1	1	1	1	1	1			
08 Levelling and weighing		1	1	1	1	1	1			
09 Towing and taxiing		1	1	1	1	1	1			
10 Parking/mooring, Storing & Return to Service		1	1	1	1	1	1			
11 Placards and Markings		1	1	1	1	1	1			
12 Servicing		1	1	1	1	1	1			
20 Standard practices – only type particular		1	1	1	1	1	1			
<b>Helicopters</b>										
18 Vibration and Noise Analysis (Blade tracking)		-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	-
60 Standard Practices Rotor		-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	-
62 Rotors		-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	1
62A Rotors – Monitoring and indicating		-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	3
63 Rotor Drives		-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	1
63A Rotor Drives - Monitoring and indicating		-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	3
64 Tail Rotor		-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	1
64A Tail Rotor - Monitoring and indicating		-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	3
65 Tail Rotor Drive		-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	1
65A Tail Rotor Drive - Monitoring and indicating		-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	3
66 Folding Blades/Pylon		-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	-
67 Rotors Flight Control		-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	-
53 Airframe Structure (Helicopter)		-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	-
25 Emergency Flotation Equipment		-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1	-
<b>Airframe structure</b>										
51 Standard practices and structures (damage classification, assessment and repair)		3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1
53 Fuselage		3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1
54 Nacelles/Pylons		3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1
55 Stabilizers		3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1
56 Windows		3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1
57 Wings		3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1
27A Flight Control Surface (All)		3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1
52 Doors		3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1
Zonal & Station Identification Systems		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Chapters	Levels	Aeroplane s turbine		Aeroplane s piston		Helicopter s turbine		Helicopter s piston		Avionics
		B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	
Licence Category		B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	B2
<b>Airframe Systems</b>										
21 Air Conditioning		3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
21A Air Supply		3	1	3	1	1	3	3	1	2
21B Pressurization		3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
21C Safety & Warning Devices		3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
22 Auto flight		2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3
23 Communications		2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3
24 Electrical Power		3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
25 Equipment and Furnishings		3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	1
25A Electronic Equipment including emergency equipment		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
26 Fire Protection		3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
27A Sys. Operations: Electrical/Fly-by-Wire		3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
28 Fuel Systems		3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2
28A Fuel Systems — Monitoring and indicating		3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
29 Hydraulic Power		3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2
29A Hydraulic Power — Monitoring and indicating		3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
30 Ice and Rain Protection		3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
31 Indicating/Recording Systems		3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2
31A Instrument Systems		3	1	3	1	3	1	1	3	3
32 Landing Gear		3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2
32A Landing Gear — Monitoring and indicating		3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
33 Lights		3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
34 Navigation		2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3
35 Oxygen		3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	2
36 Pneumatic		3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2
36A Pneumatic — Monitoring and indicating		3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
37 Vacuum		3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	2
38 Water/Waste		3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	2
41 Water Ballast		3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	2
42 Integrated modular avionics		2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3
44 Cabin Systems		2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3
45 On-Board Maintenance System (or covered in 31)		3	1	3	1	3	1	-	-	3
46 Information Systems		2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3
50 Cargo and Accessory Compartments		3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	1
<b>Turbine Engine</b>										
70 Standard Practices — Engines —only type particular		3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
70A Constructional arrangement and operation (Installation Inlet, Compressors, Combustion Section, Turbine Section, Bearings and Seals, Lubrication Systems)		3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
70B Engine Performance		3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
71 Power Plant		3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
72 Engine Turbine/Turbo Prop/Ducted Fan/ Unducted fan		3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
73 Engine Fuel and Control		3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
73A FADEC Systems		3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	3

Chapters	Levels	Aeroplane s turbine		Aeroplane s piston		Helicopter s turbine		Helicopter s piston		Avionics
		B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	
Licence Category		B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	B1	C	B2
74	Ignition	3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	3
75	Air	3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
76	Engine Controls	3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
77	Engine Indicating Systems	3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	3
78	Exhaust	3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
79	Oil	3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
80	Starting	3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
82	Water Injection	3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
83	Accessory Gearboxes	3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
84	Propulsion Augmentation	3	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	1
49	Auxiliary Power Units (APUs)	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<b>Piston Engines:</b>										
70	Standard Practices — Engines —only type Particular	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	1
70A	Constructional arrangement and operation (Installation Inlet, Compressors, Combustion Section, Turbine Section, Bearings and Seals, Lubrication Systems)	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	1
70B	Engine Performance	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	1
71	Power Plant	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	1
73	Engine Fuel and Control	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	1
73A	FADEC Systems	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	3
74	Ignition	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	3
76	Engine Controls	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	1
77	Engine Indicating Systems	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	3
78	Exhaust	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	1
79	Oil	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	1
80	Starting	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	1
81	Turbines	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	1
82	Water Injection	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	1
83	Accessory Gearboxes	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	1
84	Propulsion Augmentation	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1	1
<b>Propellers:</b>										
60A	Standard Practices — Propeller	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1
61	Propellers/Propulsion	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1
61A	Propeller Construction	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
61B	Propeller Pitch Control	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
61C	Propeller Synchronizing	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1
61D	Propeller Electronic control	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
61E	Propeller Ice Protection	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
61F	Propeller Maintenance	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1

- (f) Multimedia Based Training (MBT) methods may be used to satisfy the theoretical training element either in the classroom or in a virtual controlled environment subject to the acceptance of the CAAB approving the training course.

### 3.2. Practical element

(a) Objective:

The objective of practical training is to gain the required competence in performing safe maintenance, inspections and routine work according to the maintenance manual and other relevant instructions and tasks as appropriate for the type of aircraft, for example troubleshooting, repairs, adjustments, replacements, rigging and functional checks. It includes the awareness of the use of all technical literature and documentation for the aircraft, the use of specialist/special tooling and test equipment for performing removal and replacement of components and modules unique to type, including any on-wing maintenance activity.

(b) Content:

At least 50% of the crossed items in the table below, which are relevant to the particular aircraft type, shall be completed as part of the practical training.

Tasks crossed represent subjects that are important for practical training purposes to ensure that the operation, function, installation and safety significance of key maintenance tasks is adequately addressed; particularly where these cannot be fully explained by theoretical training alone. Although the list details the minimum practical training subjects, other items may be added where applicable to the particular aircraft type.

Tasks to be completed shall be representative of the aircraft and systems both in complexity and in the technical input required to complete that task. While relatively simple tasks may be included, other more complex tasks shall also be incorporated and undertaken as appropriate to the aircraft type.

Glossary of the table: LOC: Location; FOT: Functional / Operational Test; SGH: Service and Ground Handling; R/I: Removal / Installation; MEL: Minimum Equipment List; TS: Trouble Shooting.

Chapter	B1/B2	B1					B2				
	LOC	FOT	SGH	R/I	MEL	TS	FOT	SGH	R/I	MEL	TS
<b>Introduction Module</b>											
05 Time limits/maintenance checks	X/X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
06 Dimensions/Areas	X/X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
07 Lifting and Shoring	X/X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08 Leveling and weighing	X/X	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
09 Towing & Taxiing	X/X	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
10 Parking/mooring, Strong and Return to Service	X/X	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
11 Placards and Markings	X/X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Servicing	X/X	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
20 Standard practices — only type particular	X/X	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
<b>Helicopters</b>											
18 Vibration and Noise Analysis (Blade tracking)	X/--	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
60 Standard Practices Rotor – only Type Specific	X/X	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
62 Rotors	X/--	—	X	X	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
62A Rotors — Monitoring and indicating	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	X	—	X
63 Rotor Drives	X/--	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
63A Rotor Drives — Monitoring and indicating	X/X	X	—	X	X	X	—	—	X	—	X
64 Tail Rotor	X/--	—	X	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
64A Tail rotor — Monitoring and indicating	X/X	X	—	X	X	X	—	—	X	—	X
65 Tail Rotor Drive	X/--	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
65A Tail Rotor Drive — Monitoring and indicating	X/X	X	—	X	X	X	—	—	X	—	X
66 Folding Blades/Pylons	X/--	X	X	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
67 Rotor Flight Control	X/--	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—
53 Airframe Structure (Helicopter)											
25 Emergency Floatation Equipment	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—
<b>Airframe structure</b>											
51 Standard practices and structures (damage classification, assessment and repair)											
53 Fuselage	X/--	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
54 Nacelles/Pylons	X/--	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 Stabilizers	X/--	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56 Windows	X/--	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
57 Wings	X/--	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27A Flight Control Surface (All)	X/--	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
52 Doors	X/X	X	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
<b>Airframe Systems</b>											
21 Air Conditioning	X/X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
21A Air Supply	X/X	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—

Chapter	B1/B2	B1					B2				
	LOC	FOT	SGH	R/I	MEL	TS	FOT	SGH	R/I	MEL	TS
21B Pressurization	X/X	X	—	—	X	X	X	—	—	X	X
21C Safety & Warning Devices	X/X	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
22 Auto flight	X/X	—	—	—	X	—	X	X	X	X	X
23 Communications	X/X	—	X	—	X	—	X	X	X	X	X
24 Electrical Power	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
25 Equipment and Furnishings	X/X	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	X	—	—
25A Electronic Equipment including emergency equipment	X/X	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	X	—	—
26 Fire Protection	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
27 Flight Controls	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	—	—	—
27A Sys. Operations: Electrical/Fly-by-Wire	X/X	X	X	X	X	—	X	—	X	—	X
28 Fuel Systems	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	—
28A Fuel Systems — Monitoring and indicating	X/X	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	X	—	X
29 Hydraulic Power	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—	X	—
29A Hydraulic Power — Monitoring and indicating	X/X	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X
30 Ice and Rain Protection	X/X	X	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	X	X
31 Indicating/Recording Systems	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
31A Instrument Systems	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
32 Landing Gear	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	—
32A Landing Gear — Monitoring and indicating	X/X	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X
33 Lights	X/X	X	X	—	X	—	X	X	X	X	—
34 Navigation	X/X	—	X	—	X	—	X	X	X	X	X
35 Oxygen	X/--	X	X	X	—	—	X	X	—	—	—
36 Pneumatic	X/--	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X
36A Pneumatic — Monitoring and indicating	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
37 Vacuum	X/--	X	—	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	—
38 Water/Waste	X/--	X	X	—	—	—	X	X	—	—	—
41 Water Ballast	X/--	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42 Integrated modular avionics	X/X	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X
44 Cabin Systems	X/X	—	—	—	—	—	X	X	X	X	X
45 On-Board Maintenance System (or covered in 31)	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
46 Information Systems	X/X	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	X	X	X
50 Cargo and Accessory Compartments	X/X	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Turbine/Piston Engine Module:</b>											
70 Standard Practices — Engines —only type particular	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—

Chapter	B1/B2	B1					B2				
	LOC	FOT	SGH	R/I	MEL	TS	FOT	SGH	R/I	MEL	TS
70A Constructional arrangement and operation (Installation Inlet, Compressors, Combustion Section, Turbine Section, Bearings and Seals, Lubrication Systems)	X/X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Turbine engines:</b>											
70B Engine Performance	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
71 Power Plant	X/--	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
72 Engine Turbine/Turbo Prop/Ducted Fan/Unducted fan	X/--	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73 Engine Fuel and Control	X/X	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73A FADEC Systems	X/X	X	—	X	X	X	X	—	X	X	X
74 Ignition	X/X	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—
75 Air	X/--	—	—	X	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
76 Engine Controls	X/--	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
77 Engine Indicating	X/X	X	—	—	X	X	X	—	—	X	X
78 Exhaust	X/--	X	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—
79 Oil	X/--	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80 Starting	X/--	X	—	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—
82 Water Injection	X/--	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83 Accessory Gearboxes	X/--	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84 Propulsion Augmentation	X/--	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Auxiliary Power Units (APUs):</b>											
49 Auxiliary Power Units (APUs)	X/--	X	X	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Piston Engines:</b>											
70 Standard Practices — Engines —only type Particular	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
70A Constructional arrangement and operation (Installation Inlet, Compressors, Combustion Section, Turbine Section, Bearings and Seals, Lubrication Systems)	X/X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70B Engine Performance	—	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
71 Power Plant	X/--	X	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—
73 Engine Fuel and Control	X/X	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73A FADEC Systems	X/X	X	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
74 Ignition	X/X	X	—	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—
76 Engine Controls	X/--	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
77 Engine Indicating	X/X	X	—	—	X	X	X	—	—	X	X
78 Exhaust	X/--	X	—	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—
79 Oil	X/--	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
80 Starting	X/--	X	—	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—

Chapter	B1/B2	B1					B2				
	LOC	FOT	SGH	R/I	MEL	TS	FOT	SGH	R/I	MEL	TS
81 Turbines	X/--	X	X	X	—	X	—	—	—	—	—
82 Water Injection	X/--	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
83 Accessory Gearboxes	X/--	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84 Propulsion Augmentation	X/--	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Propellers:</b>											
60A Standard Practices — Propeller	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61 Propellers/Propulsion	X/X	X	X	—	X	X	—	—	—	—	—
61A Propeller Construction	X/X	—	X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61B Propeller Pitch Control	X/--	X	—	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	—
61C Propeller Synchronizing	X/--	X	—	—	—	X	—	—	—	X	—
61D Propeller Electronic control	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
61E Propeller Ice Protection	X/-	X	—	X	X	X	—	—	—	—	—
61F Propeller Maintenance	X/X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

#### 4. Type training examination and assessment standard

##### 4.1 Theoretical element examination standard

After the theoretical portion of the aircraft type training has been completed, a written examination shall be performed, which shall comply with the following:

- (a) Format of the examination is of the multiple-choice type. Each multiple-choice question shall have 3 alternative answers of which only one shall be the correct answer. The total time is based on the total number of questions and the time for answering is based upon a nominal average of 90 seconds per question.
- (b) The incorrect alternatives shall seem equally plausible to anyone ignorant of the subject. All the alternatives shall be clearly related to the question and of similar vocabulary, grammatical construction and length.
- (c) In numerical questions, the incorrect answers shall correspond to procedural errors such as the use of incorrect sense (+ versus -) or incorrect measurement units. They shall not be mere random numbers.
- (d) The level of examination for each chapter (\*) shall be the one defined in point 2 —Aircraft type training levels. However, the use of a limited number of questions at a lower level is acceptable.
- (e) The examination shall be of the closed book type. No reference material is permitted. An exception will be made for the case of examining a B1 or B2 candidate's ability to interpret technical documents.
- (f) The number of questions shall be at least 1 question per hour of instruction. The number of questions for each chapter and level shall be proportionate to:
  - The effective training hours spent teaching at that chapter and level;
  - The learning objectives as given by the training needs analysis.



CAAB will assess the number and the level of the questions when approving the course.

- (g) The minimum examination pass mark is 75 %. When the type training examination is split in several examinations, each examination shall be passed with at least a 75% mark. In order to be possible to achieve exactly a 75% pass mark, the number of questions in the examination shall be a multiple of 4.
- (h) Penalty marking (negative points for failed questions) is not to be used.
- (i) End of module phase examinations cannot be used as part of the final examination unless they contain the correct number and level of questions required.
- (\* ) For the purpose of this point 4, a —chapter means each one of the rows preceded by a number in the table contained in point 3.1(e).

#### 4.2 Practical element examination standard

After the practical element of the aircraft type training has been completed, an assessment must be performed, which must comply with the following:

- (a) The assessment shall be performed by designated assessors appropriately qualified.
- (b) The assessment shall evaluate the knowledge and skills of the trainee.

### 5. Type examination standard

Type examination shall be conducted by training organisations appropriately approved under Part-147 or by the CAAB.

The examination shall be oral, written or practical assessment based, or a combination thereof and it shall comply with the following requirements:

- (a) Oral examination questions shall be open.
- (b) Written examination questions shall be essay type or multiple-choice questions.
- (c) Practical assessment shall determine a person's competence to perform a task.
- (d) Examination subjects shall be on a sample of chapters (\*\* ) drawn from paragraph 3 type training/examination syllabus, at the indicated level.
- (e) The incorrect alternatives shall seem equally plausible to anyone ignorant of the subject. All of the alternatives shall be clearly related to the question and of similar vocabulary, grammatical construction and length.
- (f) In numerical questions, the incorrect answers shall correspond to procedural errors such as corrections applied in the wrong sense or incorrect unit conversions: they shall not be mere random numbers.
- (g) The examination shall ensure that the following objectives are met:
  1. Properly discuss with confidence the aircraft and its systems.
  2. Ensure safe performance of maintenance, inspections and routine work according to the maintenance manual and other relevant instructions and tasks as appropriate for the type of aircraft, for example troubleshooting, repairs, adjustments, replacements, rigging and functional checks such as engine run, etc., if required.
  3. Correctly use all technical literature and documentation for the aircraft.

4. Correctly use specialist/special tooling and test equipment, perform removal and replacement of components and modules unique to type, including any on-wing maintenance activity

(h) The following conditions apply to the examination:

1. The maximum number of consecutive attempts is three. Further sets of three attempts are allowed with a one year waiting period between sets. A waiting period of 30 days is required after the first failed attempt within one set, and a waiting period of 60 days is required after the second failed attempt.

The applicant shall confirm in writing to the maintenance training organisation or the CAAB to which they apply for an examination, the number and dates of attempts during the last year and the maintenance training organisation or the CAAB where these attempts took place. The maintenance training organisation or the CAAB is responsible for checking the number of attempts within the applicable timeframes.

2. The type examination shall be passed and the required practical experience shall be completed within the three years preceding the application for the rating endorsement on the aircraft maintenance licence.
3. Type examination shall be performed with at least one examiner present. The examiner(s) shall not have been involved in the applicant's training.

(i) A written and signed report shall be made by the examiner(s) to explain why the candidate has passed or failed.

(\*\*) For the purpose of this point 5, a —chapter means each one of the rows preceded by a number in the tables contained in points 3.1(e) and 3.2(b).

## 6. On-the-Job Training

On-the-Job Training (OJT) shall be approved by CAAB.

It shall be conducted at and under the control of a maintenance organisation appropriately approved for the maintenance of the particular aircraft type and shall be assessed by designated assessors appropriately qualified.

It shall have been started and completed within the three years preceding the application for a type rating endorsement.

(a) Objective:

The objective of OJT is to gain the required competence and experience in performing safe maintenance.

(b) Content:

OJT shall cover a cross section of tasks acceptable to the CAAB. The OJT tasks to be completed shall be representative of the aircraft and systems both in complexity and in the technical input required to complete that task. While relatively simple tasks may be included, other more complex maintenance tasks shall also be incorporated and undertaken as appropriate to the aircraft type.

Each task shall be signed off by the student and countersigned by a designated supervisor. The tasks listed shall refer to an actual job card/work sheet, etc.

The final assessment of the completed OJT is mandatory and shall be performed by a designated assessor appropriately qualified.

The following data shall be addressed on the OJT worksheets/ logbook:

1. Name of Trainee;
2. Date of Birth;
3. Approved Maintenance Organisation;
4. Location;
5. Name of supervisor(s) and assessor, (including licence number if applicable);
6. Date of task completion;
7. Description of task and job card/work order/ tech log, etc;
8. Aircraft type and aircraft registration;
9. Aircraft rating applied for.

In order to facilitate the verification by the CAAB, demonstration of the OJT shall consist of (i) detailed worksheets/logbook and (ii) a compliance report demonstrating how the OJT meets the requirement of this Part.

**AMC to Section 1 of Appendix III to Part-66 “Aircraft Type Training and Examination Standard. On-the-Job Training”**

***Aircraft Type Training***

1. Aircraft type training may be sub-divided in airframe and/or powerplant and/or avionics/electrical systems type training courses.
  - Airframe type training course means a type training course including all relevant aircraft structure and electrical and mechanical systems excluding the powerplant.
  - Powerplant type training course means a type training course on the bare engine, including the build-up to a quick engine change unit.
  - The interface of the engine/airframe systems should be addressed by either airframe or powerplant type training course. In some cases, such as for general aviation, it may be more appropriate to cover the interface during the airframe course due to the large variety of aircraft that can have the same engine type installed.
  - Avionics/electrical systems type training course means type training on avionics and electrical systems covered by but not necessarily limited to ATA (Air Transport Association) Chapters 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 31, 33, 34, 42, 44, 45, 46, 73 and 77 or equivalent.
2. Practical training may be performed either following or integrated with the theoretical elements. However, it should not be performed before theoretical training.
3. The content of the theoretical and practical training should:
  - address the different parts of the aircraft which are representative of the structure, the systems/components installed and the cabin; and
  - include training on the use of technical manuals, maintenance procedures and the interface with the operation of the aircraft.

Therefore it should be based on the following elements:

- Type design including relevant type design variants, new technology and techniques;
- Feedback from in-service difficulties, occurrence reporting, etc;
- Significant applicable airworthiness directives and service bulletins;
- Known human factor issues associated with the particular aircraft type;
- Use of common and specific documentation, (when applicable, such as MMEL, AMM, MPD, TSM, SRM, WD, AFM, tool handbook), philosophy of the troubleshooting, etc.;
- Knowledge of the maintenance on-board reporting systems and ETOPS maintenance conditions where applicable;
- Use of special tooling and test equipment and specific maintenance practises including critical safety items and safety precautions;
- Significant and critical tasks/aspects from the MMEL, CDL, Fuel Tank Safety (FTS), airworthiness limitation items (ALI) including Critical Design Configuration Control Limitations (CDCCL), CMR and all ICA documentation such as MRB, MPD, SRM, AMM, etc., when applicable.
- Maintenance actions and procedures to be followed as a consequence of specific certification requirements, such as, but not limited to, RVSM (Reduced Vertical Separation Minimum) and NVIS (Night Vision Imaging Systems);
- Knowledge of relevant inspections and limitations as applicable to the effects of environmental factors or operational procedures such as cold and hot climates, wind, moisture, sand, de-icing / anti-icing, etc.

The type training does not necessarily need to include all possible customer options corresponding to the type rating described in the Appendix I to AMC to Part-66.

4. Limited avionic system training should be included in the category B1 type training as the B1 privileges include work on avionics systems requiring simple tests to prove their serviceability.
5. Electrical systems should be included in both categories of B1 and B2 type training.
6. The theoretical and practical training should be complementary and may be:
  - Integrated or split
  - Supported by the use of training aids, such as trainers, virtual aircraft, aircraft components, synthetic training devices (STD), computer based training devices (CBT), etc.

**AMC to Paragraph 3.1(d) of Appendix III to Part-66 “Aircraft Type Training and Examination Standard. On-the-Job Training”**

**Training Needs Analysis for the Theoretical Element of the Aircraft Type Training**

1. The minimum duration for the theoretical element of the type rating training course, as described in Appendix III to Part-66, has been determined based on:
  - Generic categories of aircraft and minimum standard equipment fit
  - The estimated average duration of standard courses imparted

2. The purpose of the Training Needs Analysis (TNA) is to adapt and justify the duration of the course for a specific aircraft type. This means that the TNA is the main driver for determining the duration of the course, regardless of whether it is above or below the minimum duration described in Appendix III to Part-66.

In the particular case of type training courses approved on the basis of the requirements valid before *Part 66 Issue 2* and having a duration for the theoretical element equal to or above the minimum duration contained in paragraph 3.1(c) of Appendix III to Part-66, it is acceptable that the TNA only covers the differences introduced by *Part 66 Issue 2* in paragraph 3.1(e) —Content and the criteria introduced in paragraph 3.1(d) —Justification of course duration related to the minimum attendance and the maximum number of training hours per day. This TNA may result in a change in the duration of the theoretical element.

3. The content and the duration deriving from this TNA may be supported by an analysis from the Type Certificate holder.
4. In order to approve a reduction of such minimum duration, the evaluation done by the CAAB should be performed on a case-by-case basis appropriate to the aircraft type. For example, while it would be exceptional for a theoretical course for a large transport category aircraft such as an A330 or B757 to be below the minimum duration shown, it would not necessarily be exceptional in the case of a General Aviation (GA) business aircraft such as a Learjet 45 or similar. Typically the TNA for a GA aircraft course would demonstrate that a course of a shorter duration satisfies the requirements.
5. When developing the TNA the following should be considered:
  - a) The TNA should include an analysis identifying all the areas and elements where there is a need for training as well as the associated learning objectives, considering the design philosophy of the aircraft type, the operational environment, the type of operations and the operational experience. This analysis should be written in a manner, which provides a reasonable understanding of which areas and elements constitute the course in order to meet the learning objectives.
  - b) As a minimum, the Training Need Analysis (TNA) should take into account all the applicable elements contained in paragraph 3.1 of Part-66 Appendix III and associated AMCs.
  - c) The TNA should set-up the course content considering the Appendix III objectives for each level of training and the prescribed topics in the theoretical element table contained in paragraph 3.1 of Part-66 Appendix III.
  - d) For each chapter described in the theoretical element table contained in paragraph 3.1 of Part-66 Appendix III, the corresponding training time should be recorded.
  - e) Typical documents to be used in order to identify the areas and elements where there is a need for training typically include, among others, the Aircraft Maintenance Manual, MRB report, CMRs, airworthiness limitations, Troubleshooting Manual, Structural Repair Manual, Illustrated Parts Catalogue, Airworthiness Directives and Service Bulletins.

f) During the analysis of these documents:

- Consideration should be given to the following typical activities:
  - o Activation/reactivation;
  - o Removal/Installation;
  - o Testing;
  - o Servicing;
  - o Inspection, check and repairs;
  - o Troubleshooting / diagnosis.
  
- For the purpose of identifying the specific elements constituting the training course, it is acceptable to use a filtering method based on criteria such as:
  - o Frequency of the task;
  - o Human factor issues associated to the task;
  - o Difficulty of the task;
  - o Criticality and safety impact of the task;
  - o In-service experience;
  - o Novel or unusual design features (not covered by Part-66 Appendix D);
  - o Similarities with other aircraft types;
  - o Special tests and tools/equipment.
  
- It is acceptable to follow an approach based on:
  - o Tasks or groups of tasks, or
  - o Systems or subsystems or components

g) The TNA should:

- Identify the learning objectives for each task, group of tasks, system, subsystem or component;
- Associate the identified tasks to be trained to the regulatory requirements (table in Paragraph 3.1 of Appendix III to Part-66);
- Organise the training into modules in a logical sequence (adequate combination of chapters as defined in Appendix III of Part-66);
- Determine the sequence of learning (within a lesson and for the whole syllabus);
- Identify the scope of information and level of detail with regard the minimum standard to which the topics of the TNA should be taught according to the set-up objectives.
- Address the following:
  - o Description of each system/component including the structure (where applicable);
  - o System/component operation taking into account:
    - a. Complexity of the system (e.g. the need of further break down into subsystems, etc.);
    - b. Design specifics, which may require more detailed presentation or may contribute to maintenance errors;

- c. Normal and emergency functioning;
  - d. Troubleshooting;
  - e. Interpretation of indications and malfunctions;
  - f. Use of maintenance publications;
  - g. Identification of special tools and equipment required for servicing and maintaining the aircraft;
  - h. Maintenance Practices;
  - i. Routine inspections, functional or operational tests, rigging/adjustment, etc.
- Describe the following:
    - o The instructional methods and equipment, teaching methods and blending of the teaching methods in order to ensure the effectiveness of the training;
    - o The maintenance training documentation/material to be delivered to the student;
    - o Facilitated discussions, questioning session, additional practiced-oriented training, etc.;
    - o The homework, if developed;
    - o The training provider's resources available to the learner.
- h) It is acceptable to differentiate between issues which have to be led by an instructor and issues which may be delivered through interactive simulation training devices and/or covered by web based elements. Overall time of the course will be allocated accordingly.
- i) The maximum number of training hours per day for the theoretical element of type training should not be more than 6 hours. A training hour means 60 minutes of tuition excluding any breaks, examination, revision, preparation and aircraft visit. In exceptional cases, the CAAB may allow deviation from this standard when it is properly justified that the proposed number of hours follows pedagogical and human factors principles. These principles are especially important in those cases where:
- Theoretical and practical training are performed at the same time;
  - Training and normal maintenance duty / apprenticeship are performed at the same time.
- j) The minimum participation time for the trainee in order to meet the objectives of the course should not be less than 90 % of the tuition hours of the theoretical training course. Additional training may be provided by the training organisation in order to meet the minimum participation time. If the minimum participation defined for the course is not met, a certificate of recognition should not be issued.
- k) The TNA is a living process and should be reviewed/updated based on operation feedback, maintenance occurrences, airworthiness directives, major service bulletins impacting maintenance activities or requiring new competencies for mechanics, alert service bulletins, feedback from trainees or customer satisfaction, evolution of the maintenance documentation such as MRBs, MPDs, MMs, etc. The frequency at which the TNA should be reviewed/updated is left to the discretion of the organisation conducting the course.

NOTE: The examination is not part of the TNA. However, it should be prepared in accordance with the learning objectives described in the TNA.

**AMC to Paragraphs 1(b), 3.2 and 4.2 of Appendix III to Part-66 “Aircraft Type Training and Examination Standard. On-the-Job Training”**

**Practical Element of the Aircraft Type Training**

1. The practical training may include instruction in a classroom or in simulators but part of the practical training should be conducted in a real maintenance or manufacturer environment.
2. The tasks should be selected because of their frequency, complexity, variety, safety, criticality, novelty, etc. The selected tasks should cover all the chapters described in the table contained in paragraph 3.2 of Appendix III to Part-66.
3. The duration of the practical training should ensure that the content of training required by paragraph 3.2 of Appendix III to Part-66 is completed.

Nevertheless, for aeroplanes with a MTOM equal or above 30000kg, the duration for the practical element of a type rating training course should not be less than two weeks unless a shorter duration meeting the objectives of the training and taking into account pedagogical aspects (maximum duration per day) is justified to the CAAB.

4. The organisation providing the practical element of the type training should provide trainees a schedule or plan indicating the list of tasks to be performed under instruction or supervision. A record of the tasks completed should be entered into a logbook which should be designed such that each task or group of tasks may be countersigned by the designated assessor. The logbook format and its use should be clearly defined.
5. In paragraph 4.2 of Appendix III to Part-66, the term —designated assessors appropriately qualified‖ means that the assessors should demonstrate training and experience on the assessment process being undertaken and be authorised to do so by the organisation.

Further guidance about the assessment and the designated assessors is provided in Appendix III to AMC to Part-66.

6. The practical element (for powerplant and avionic systems) of the Type Rating Training may be subcontracted by the approved Part-147 organisation under its quality system according to the provisions of 147.A.145(d)3 and the corresponding Guidance Material.

**AMC to Paragraph 1(c) of Appendix III to Part-66 “Aircraft Type Training and Examination Standard. On-the-Job Training”**

**Differences Training**

Approved difference training is not required for different variants within the same aircraft type rating (as specified in Appendix I to AMC to Part-66) for the purpose of type rating endorsement on the aircraft maintenance licence.

However, this does not necessarily mean that no training is required before a certifying staff authorisation can be issued by the maintenance organisation (refer to AMC 66.A.20(b)3).



**AMC to Section 5 of Appendix III to Part-66 “Aircraft Type Training and Examination Standard. On-the-Job Training”**

**Type Examination Standard**

This Section 5 —Type Examination Standardll does not apply to the examination performed as part of type training. This Section only applies to those cases where type examination is performed as a substitute for type training.

**AMC to Section 6 of Appendix III to Part-66 “Aircraft Type Training and Examination Standard. On-the-Job Training”**

**On-the-Job Training (OJT)**

1. —A maintenance organisation appropriately approved for the maintenance of the particular aircraft type<sup>1</sup> means a Part-145 or M.A. Subpart F approved maintenance organisation holding an A rating for such aircraft.
2. The OJT should include one to one supervision and should involve actual work task performance on aircraft/components, covering line and/or base maintenance tasks.
3. The use of simulators for OJT should not be allowed.
4. The OJT should cover at least 50% of the tasks contained in Appendix II to AMC to Part-66. Some tasks should be selected from each paragraph of the Appendix II list. Tasks should be selected among those applicable to the type of aircraft and licence (sub)category applied for. Other tasks than those in the Appendix II may be considered as a replacement when they are relevant. Typically, in addition to the variety and the complexity, the OJT tasks should be selected because of their frequency, safety, novelty, etc.
5. Up to 50% of the required OJT may be undertaken before the aircraft theoretical type training starts.
6. The organisation providing the on-the-job training should provide trainees a schedule or plan indicating the list of tasks to be performed under supervision. A record of the tasks completed should be entered into a logbook which should be designed such that each task or group of tasks is countersigned by the corresponding supervisor. The logbook format and its use should be clearly defined.
7. Regarding the day-to-day supervision of the OJT programme in the approved maintenance organisation and the role of the supervisor(s), the following should be considered:
  - It is sufficient that the completion of individual OJT tasks is confirmed by the direct supervisor(s), without being necessary the direct evaluation of the assessor.
  - During the day-to-day OJT performance, the supervision aims at overseeing the complete process, including task completion, use of manuals and procedures, observance of safety measures, warnings and recommendations and adequate behaviour in the maintenance environment.
  - The supervisor(s) should personally observe the work being performed to ensure the safe completeness and should be readily available for consultation, if needed during the OJT performance.

- The supervisor(s) should countersign the tasks and release the maintenance tasks as the trainee is still not qualified to do so.
  
- The supervisor(s) should therefore:
  - Have certifying staff or support staff privileges relevant to the OJT tasks;
  - Be competent for the selected tasks;
  - Be safety-orientated;
  - Be capable to coach (setting objectives, giving training, performing supervision, evaluating, handling trainee’s reactions and cultural issues, managing objectively and positively debriefing sessions, determining the need for extra training or reorientate the training, reporting, etc.);
  
  - Be designated by the approved maintenance organisation to carry out the supervision.

8. Regarding the assessor, the following should be considered:

- The function of the assessor, as described in Section 6 of Appendix III to Part-66, is to conduct the final assessment of the completed OJT. This assessment should include confirmation of the completion of the required diversity and quantity of OJT and should be based on the supervisor(s) reports and feedback.
  
- In Section 6 of Appendix III to Part-66, the term —designated assessor appropriately qualified‖ means that the assessor should demonstrate training and experience on the assessment process being undertaken and should be authorised to do so by the organisation. Further guidance about the assessment and the designated assessors is provided in Appendix III to AMC to Part-66.

9. The procedures for OJT should be included into the Exposition Manual of the approved maintenance organisation (chapter 3.15, as indicated in AMC 145.A.70(a)).

However, since these procedures in the Exposition Manual are approved by the CAAB of the maintenance organisation, and providing training is not one of the privileges of a maintenance organisation, they can only be used when the licensing authority is the same as the CAAB of the maintenance organisation. In other cases, it is up to the licensing authority to decide whether it accepts such procedures for the purpose of approving the OJT (refer to AMC 66.B.115).

**AMC to Appendix III to Part-66 “Aircraft Type Training and Examination Standard. On- the-Job Training” Aircraft Type Training and On-the-Job Training**

The theoretical and practical training providers, as well as the OJT provider, may contract the services of a language translator in the case where training is imparted to students not conversant in the language of the training material. Nevertheless, it remains essential that the students understand all the relevant maintenance documentation.

During the performance of examinations and assessments, the assistance of the translator should be limited to the translation of the questions, but should not provide clarifications or help in relation to those questions.

Appendix IV

**Experience requirements for extending a Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence**

The table below shows the experience requirements for adding a new category or subcategory to an existing Part-66 licence.

The experience must be practical maintenance experience on operating aircraft in the subcategory relevant to the application.

The experience requirement will be reduced by 50 % if the applicant has completed an approved Part-147 course relevant to the subcategory.

To: From:	A1	A2	A3	A4	B1.1	B1.2	B1.3	B1.4	B2	B3
A1		6 months	6 months	6 months	2 years	6 months	2 years	1 year	2 years	6 months
A2	6 months		6 months	6 months	2 years	6 months	2 years	1 year	2 years	6 months
A3	6 months	6 months		6 months	2 years	1 year	2 years	6 months	2 years	1 year
A4	6 months	6 months	6 months		2 years	1 year	2 years	6 months	2 years	1 year
B 1.1	None	6 months	6 months	6 months		6 months	6 months	6 months	1 year	6 months
B 1.2	6 months	None	6 months	6 months	2 years		2 years	6 months	2 years	None
B 1.3	6 months	6 months	None	6 months	6 months	6 months		6 months	1 year	6 months
B 1.4	6 months	6 months	6 months	None	2 years	6 months	2 years		2 years	6 months
B2	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	1 year	1 year	1 year	1 year		1 year
B3	6 months	None	6 months	6 months	2 years	6 months	2 years	1 year	2 years	-

**Appendix V**  
**Application Form**

<b>APPLICATION FOR INITIAL/AMENDMENT/RENEWAL OF PART-66 AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE ENGINEER LICENCE (AMEL)</b>	CAAB FORM 19
<b>APPLICANTS DETAIL</b>	
Name ..... Nationality: ..... Date & Place of Birth ..... National ID or PP Number: ..... Permanent Address: ..... City: ..... Postcode: ..... Country: ..... Present Address: ..... City: ..... Postcode: ..... Country: ..... Telephone Number ..... Mobile phone Number ..... E-mail .....	

<b>PART-66 AML Details (if applicable):</b>
Licence No: ..... Date of Issue: .....

<b>EMPLOYERS DETAILS (if applicable):</b>
Name: .....
Address: .....
Maintenance Organization Approval Reference: .....
Tel: ..... Date employment commenced: .....

<b>APPLICATION FOR: (Tick relevant boxes):</b>			
1. Initial issue of AML <input type="checkbox"/>	3a. Type Endorsements: <input type="checkbox"/>	3c. Removal of Limitation (Type): <input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Renewal of AML <input type="checkbox"/>	3b. Removal of Limitation (Basic): <input type="checkbox"/>	3d. Change of Applicants Details: <input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Amendment to AML: <input type="checkbox"/>			

<b>Rating</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B1</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B3</b>	<b>C</b>
Aeroplane Turbine	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Aeroplane Piston	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Helicopter Turbine	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Helicopter Piston	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Avionics			<input type="checkbox"/>		
Piston engine non-pressurised aeroplanes of MTOM of 2000 kg & below				<input type="checkbox"/>	
Large Aircraft					<input type="checkbox"/>
Aircraft other than large aircraft					<input type="checkbox"/>

**Type endorsements/Limitation removal - -- List full airframe/engine combination (if applicable):**

.....  
 .....  
 .....

**EXPERIENCE**

Part-147 Student:..... Year..... Months. | Other Experienced Applicants:..... Year..... Months.  
 Experience credits claimed (if applicable): ..... Year..... Months.....

**EXAMINATION MODULES COMPLETED**

Full Modules(Circle as appropriate): 1 , 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11A, 11B, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17;

Part Modules:.....  
 .....

**Copy of Certificates/documents to be attached**

Initial issue of AML		Renewal of AML		Amendment to AML(3a,3b,3c & 3d)	
National ID/Passport	<input type="checkbox"/>	National ID/Passport	<input type="checkbox"/>	National ID/Passport	<input type="checkbox"/>
Part-66 module(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Part-66 AML	<input type="checkbox"/>	Part-66 AML	<input type="checkbox"/>
AME logbook	<input type="checkbox"/>	Evidence of current experience	<input type="checkbox"/>	Part-66 module(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Conversion to Part-66 AML</b>				Type Training Certificates	<input type="checkbox"/>
National ID/Passport	<input type="checkbox"/>	Part-66 module(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Evidence of a/c type experience	<input type="checkbox"/>
Part-D AML	<input type="checkbox"/>	Evidence of current experience	<input type="checkbox"/>	Police report signed and dated (if applicable)	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Charges**

Fee of Taka:..... In words: .....  
 Bank details:.....  
 Receipt No: ..... Date: .....

**Declaration by the applicant:**

I wish to apply for initial/amendment/renewal of Part-66 AML as indicated and confirm that the information contained in this form was correct at the time of application.

I understand that any incorrect information could disqualify me from holding a Part-66 AML.

Signed: ..... Name: .....  
 Date: .....

**Recommendation (if applicable):** It is hereby certified that the applicant has met the relevant maintenance knowledge and experience requirements of Part-66 and it is recommended that CAAB may grant or endorse the Part-66 AML.

Signed: ..... Name: .....  
 Position: ..... Date: .....

Appendix VI

**Aircraft Maintenance Licence (CAAB Form 26)**

1. An example of the aircraft maintenance licence referred to in Part-66 can be found on the following pages.
2. The document must be printed in the standardised form shown but may be reduced in size to accommodate its computer generation if desired. When the size is reduced care should be exercised to ensure sufficient space is available in those places where official seals/stamps are required. Computer generated documents need not have all the boxes incorporated when any such box remains blank so long as the document can clearly be recognised as an aircraft maintenance licence issued in accordance with Part- 66.
3. The document may be bilingual provided one of the languages is English.
4. Reserved.
5. The document may have the pages in any order and need not have some or any divider lines as long as the information contained is positioned such that each page layout can clearly be identified with the format of the example of the aircraft maintenance licence contained herein.
6. The document will be prepared and issued by CAAB.
7. The preparation of any change to an existing aircraft maintenance licence will be carried out by CAAB.
8. The aircraft maintenance licence once issued is required to be kept by the person to whom it applies in good condition and who shall remain accountable for ensuring that no unauthorised entries are made.
9. Failure to comply with paragraph 8 may invalidate the document and could lead to the holder not being permitted to hold any certification authorisation pursuant to paragraph 145.A.35 of Part-145 and may result in prosecution under national law.
10. Reserved.
11. The annex to CAAB Form 26 is optional and may only be used to include national privileges not covered by Part-66, where such privileges were covered by the national regulation in force prior to the implementation of Part-66.
12. Reserved.
13. With regard to the aircraft type rating page CAAB may choose not to issue this page until the first aircraft type rating needs to be endorsed and will need to issue more than one aircraft type rating page when there are a number to be listed.
14. Notwithstanding 13, each page issued will be in this format and contain the specified information for that page.
15. If there are no limitations applicable, the LIMITATIONS page will be issued stating “No limitations”.
16. Where a pre-printed format is used, any category, subcategory or type rating box which does not contain a rating entry shall be marked to show that the rating is not held.
17. Example of Aircraft Maintenance Licence referred to in Part-66.



XI. ANO (AW) Part-66 AIRCRAFT TYPE RATINGS		
A/C Type or Group	Category	Stamp & Date
VI. LIC NO:		

XII. ANO (AW) Part-66 LIMITATIONS
Valid until:
VI. LIC NO:

Annex to CAAB FORM 26
XIII. PRIVILEGES outside the scope of ANO (AW) Part-66, in accordance with ANO (AW).
Official Stamp & Date
VI. LIC NO:

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## **CHAPTER 4: APPENDICES TO AMC**

## Appendix I

### Aircraft Type Ratings for Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence

#### Notes on when the licences should be modified:

- When a modification is introduced by this Issue of ANO Part-66 to an aircraft type rating or to an engine designation in the rating, which affects licences already issued, the ratings on the AML licences may be modified at next renewal or when the licence is re-issued, unless there is an urgent reason to modify the licence.

#### Notes on aircraft modified by STC:

- It is not the intention of this document to include all aircraft modified by STCs.
- When an aircraft has been modified by an STC for installation of another engine, the Part-66 type rating of this aircraft may change i.e. from Group 2 to Group 1. This is not reflected in this document. In case the applicant to a licence faces such a case, he/she may inform CAAB and a new type rating will be defined by CAAB.

#### In the following tables:

- The column “TC Holder” includes the TC Holder as defined in the TCDS (, FAA or other) or the Specific Airworthiness Specifications (SAS).
- Some “TC holders” designations have been corrected to add the information: “Aircraft with an SAS”, this means that the aircraft listed under this TC holder designation is considered an “Orphan Aircraft”.
- In Group 3, a third column has been added which is called “Type of structure” and which intends to assist in identifying the experience required for this type with a view on removing existing limitations on the licence.
- Wooden structure covered with fabric is considered to fall under wooden structure. For Aeroplanes with a combination of structures; e.g. metal tubing fuselage and wooden wings, both experience “metal tube covered with fabric” and “wooden structure” are required.

**ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence**  
Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs

**GROUP 1 AEROPLANES**

TC holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
328 Support Services	328-100 series		Dornier 328-100 (PWC PW119)
	328-300 series		Dornier 328-300 (PWC PW306)
AIR TRACTOR	AT-802 Series		Air Tractor AT-800 Series (PWC PT6)
AIRBUS (Aircraft with SAS)	SN 601	Corvette	Aerospatiale SN-601 (PWC JT15D)
AIRBUS	A300 B1		Airbus A300 basic model (GE CF6)
	A300 B2-1A		
	A300 B2-1C		
	A300 B2-202		
	A300 B2-203		
	A300 B2K-3C		
	A300 B4-102		
	A300 B4-103		
	A300 B4-203		
	A300 B4-2C		
	A300 C4-203		
	A300 F4-203		
	A300 B2-320		
	A300 B4-120		
	A300 B4-220		
	A300 B4-601		Airbus A300-600 (GE CF6)
	A300 B4-603		
	A300 B4-605 R		
	A300 C4-605 R Variant F		
	A300 F4-605 R		Airbus A300-600 (PW 4000)
	A300 B4-622		
	A300 B4-622 R		
	A300 F4-622 R		Airbus A300-600 (PW JT9D)
	A300 B4-620		
	A300 C4-620		
	A300 F4-608 ST	Beluga	Airbus A300-600ST (GE CF6)
	A310-203		Airbus A310 (GE CF6)
A310-203 C			
A310-221			
A310-304			
A310-308			
A310-324		Airbus A310 (PW 4000)	
A310-325			
A310-204		Airbus A310 (PW JT9D)	
A310-222			
A310-322			
A318-120 series		Airbus A318 (PW 6000)	
A318-110 series			
A319-110 series			
A320-111			
A320-210 series			
A321-110 series			
A321-210 series			
A319-130 series		Airbus A319/A320/A321 (IAE V2500)	
A320-230 series			
A321-130 series			
A321-230 series			
A330-200 series		Airbus A330 (GE CF6)	
A330-300 series			
A330-220 series		Airbus A330 (PW 4000)	
A330-320 series			

## ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence

### Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs

TC holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
AIRBUS	A330-240 series		Airbus A330 (RR RB 211 Trent 700)
	A330-340 series		
	A340-210 series		Airbus A340 (CFM56)
	A340-310 series		
	A340-540 series		Airbus A340 (RR RB 211 Trent 500)
	A340-640 series		
	A350-900 series		Airbus A350 (RR Trent XWB)
	A380-860 series		Airbus A380 (EA GP7200)
	A380-840 series	Airbus A380 (RR RB 211 Trent 900)	
Airbus Military Sociedad Limitada (AMSL)	A400M-180		Airbus A400M (EPI TP400)
AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIES	L-410 M/UVP	Turbolet	Let L-410 (Walter M601)
	L-410 UVP-E		
	L-410 UVP-E20		
	L-410 UVP-E20 CARGO		
	L-410 UVP-E9		
	L-410 UVP-E-LW		
	L-410 UVP-LW		
	L-420		Let L-420 (Walter M601)
ALENIA AERMACCHI	C-27J		Alenia C-27 (Allison/RR AE2100)
ANTONOV	AN-26		Antonov AN26 (Ivchenko AI-24)
	AN-26B		
ATR-GIE Avions de Transport Régional	ATR 42-200		ATR 42-200/300 series (PWC PW120)
	ATR 42-300		
	ATR 42-320		
	ATR 42-400		
	ATR 42-500	42-500 42-600 72-500 72-600	ATR 42-400/500/72-212A (PWC PW120)
	ATR 42-500		
	ATR 72-212 A		
	ATR 72-212 A		
	ATR 72-101		ATR 72-100/200 series (PWC PW120)
	ATR 72-102		
	ATR 72-201		
	ATR 72-202		
	ATR 72-211		
	ATR 72-212		
BAE SYSTEMS	BAe ATP		ATP (PWC PW120)
	AVRO 146-RJ100		BAe 146/ AVRO 146-RJ (Honeywell ALF500 Series)
	AVRO 146-RJ115		
	AVRO 146-RJ70		
	AVRO 146-RJ85		
	BAe 146 Series 100		
	BAe 146 Series 200		
	BAe 146 Series 300		
	HP.137 Jetstream Mk.1	Jetstream 1 Jetstream 2	HP.137 (Turbomeca Astazou)
	HP.137 Jetstream Mk.1		
	HS 748 Series 2A		HS748 (RRD Dart)
	HS 748 Series 2B		
	HS.748 Series 1		
	HS.748 Series 2		
	Jetstream 200		Jetstream 200 (Turbomeca Astazou)

## ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence

### Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs

TC holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
BAE SYSTEMS	Jetstream 3100	Jetstream 31	Jetstream 31/32 (Honeywell TPE331)
	Jetstream 3200	Jetstream 32/32EP	
	Jetstream 4100		Jetstream 41 (Honeywell TPE331)
BERIEV Aircraft Company	Be-200ES-E		Beriev 200 (Ivchenko D-436TP)
B-N GROUP Ltd. (Britten-Norman)	BN2T/-2/-2R/-4R/-4S	Turbine Islander	Britten-Norman BN2T Series (RR Corp 250)
BOEING COMPANY	B707-200		Boeing 707 (PW JT4)
	B707-200B		
	B707-300 Series		
	B707-400 Series		Boeing 707 (RR Conway)
	B707-100	Long Body	Boeing 707/720 (PW JT3D)
	B707-100B	Long Body	
	B707-100B	Long Body	
	B707-300B Series	Short Body	
	B707-300C Series	Short Body	
	B720		
	B720B		
	B727 Series		Boeing 727 (PW JT8D)
	B727-100 Series		
	B727-100C Series		
	B727-200 Series		
	B727C Series		
	B737-100		
	B737-200		
	B737-200C		
	B737-300		Boeing 737-300/400/500 (CFM56)
	B737-400		
	B737-500		
	B737-600		Boeing 737-600/700/800/900 (CFM56)
	B737-700		
	B737-800		
	B737-900		
	B737-900ER		
	B747-100		Boeing 747-100 (PW JT9D)
	B747-200B		Boeing 747-200/300 (GE CF6)
	B747-200C		
	B747-200F		
	B747-300		
	B747-200B		
	B747-200C		
	B747-200F		
	B747-300		
	B747-400		Boeing 747-400 (GE CF6)
	B747-400F/SF(BCF)		Boeing 747-400 (PW 4000)
	B747-400		
	B747-400F/SF(BCF)		Boeing 747-400 (RR RB211)
	B747-400		
	B747-400F/SF(BCF)		Boeing 747-8 (GE GENx)
B747-8F	Freighter Intercontinental		
B747-8I	Freighter Intercontinental		
B757-200		Boeing 757-200/300 (PW 2000)	
B757-200PF			
B757-300			
B757-200		Boeing 757-200/300 (RR RB211)	
B757-200PF			
B757-300			

## ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence

### Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs

TC holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement	
BOEING COMPANY	B767-200		Boeing 767-200/300 (PW 4000)	
	B767-300			
	B767-300BCF			
	B767-200		Boeing 767-200/300 (PW JT9D)	
	B767-300			
	B767-300BCF			
	B767-200		Boeing 767-200/300/400 (GE CF6)	
	B767-300			
	B767-300F			
	B767-300BCF			
	B767-400ER			
	B767-300		Boeing 767-300 (RR RB211)	
	B777-200		Boeing 777-200/300 (GE 90)	
	B777-200LR			
	B777-300ER			
	B777F			
			Freighter	
	B777-200		Boeing 777-200/300 (PW 4000)	
	B777-300			
	B777-200			
B777-300		Boeing 777-200/300 (RR RB211 Trent 800)		
B777-200				
B777-300				
B787-8		Dreamliner	Boeing 787-8 (GEnx)	
B787-8		Dreamliner	Boeing 787-8 (RR RB 211 Trent 1000)	
BOMBARDIER	BD-100-1A10	Challenger 300	Bombardier BD-100-1A10 (Honeywell AS907)	
	BD-700-1A10	Global Express Global 6000	Bombardier BD-700 Series (RRD BR710)	
	BD-700-1A11	Global 5000 Global 5000 GVFD		
	CL600-1A11	Challenger 600	Bombardier CL-600-1A11 (Honeywell ALF502)	
	CL-600-2A12 (601 Variant)	Challenger 601	Bombardier CL-600-2A12/-2B16 (variant CL 601/601-3A/3R) (GE CF34)	
	CL-600-2B16 (601-3A Variant)	Challenger 601-3A		
	CL-600-2B16 (601-3R Variant)	Challenger 601-3R		
	CL-600-2B16 (CL 604 Variant)	Challenger-604 (MSN < 5701)	Bombardier CL-600-2B16 (variant CL 604) (GE CF34)	
	CL-600-2B16 (CL 604 Variant)	Challenger-605 (MSN > 5701)		
	CL-600-2B19	Regional Jet Series 100	Bombardier CL-600-2B19 (GE CF34)	
	CL-600-2C10	Regional Jet Series 700/701/702	Bombardier CL-600-2C10/-2D15/-2D24/-2E25 (GE CF34)	
	CL-600-2D15	Regional Jet Series 705		
	CL-600-2D24	Regional Jet Series 900		
	CL-600-2E25	Regional Jet Series 1000		
	DHC-8-102	DHC-8 Series 100		Bombardier DHC-8-100/200/300 (PWC PW 120)
	DHC-8-103	DHC-8 Series 100		
	DHC-8-106	DHC-8 Series 100		
	DHC-8-201	DHC-8 Series 200		
	DHC-8-202	DHC-8 Series 200		
	DHC-8-301	DHC-8 Series 300		
DHC-8-311	DHC-8 Series 300			
DHC-8-314	DHC-8 Series 300			
DHC-8-315	DHC-8 Series 300			

## ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence

### Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs

TC holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
BOMBARDIER	DHC-8-401	DHC-8 Series 400	Bombardier DHC-8-400 (PWC PW150)
	DHC-8-402	DHC-8 Series 400	
	CL-215-1A10		Canadair CL-215 (PW R2800)
	CL-215-6B11 (CL-215T Variant)		Canadair CL-215 (PWC PW120)
	CL-215-6B11 (CL-415 Variant)		Canadair CL-415 (PWC PW123)
CESSNA AIRCRAFT Company	401/402		Cessna 401/402 (Continental)
	404		Cessna 404 (Continental)
	411		Cessna 411 (Continental)
	414		Cessna 414 (Continental)
	421		Cessna 421 (Continental)
	425	Corsair / Conquest	Cessna 425 (PWC PT6)
	441		Cessna 441 (Honeywell TPE331)
	500	Citation / Citation I	Cessna 500/501 (PWC JT15D)
	501	Citation I	
	510		Cessna 510 (PWC PW615)
	525	Citation Jet CJ1	Cessna 525/525A (Williams FJ 44)
	525A	Citation Jet CJ2	
	525B	Citation Jet CJ3	Cessna 525B (Williams FJ 44)
	525C	Citation Jet CJ4	Cessna 525C (Williams FJ 44)
	550	Citation II	Cessna 550/551/560 (PWC JT15D)
	560	Citation V	
	560	Citation Ultra	
	S550	Citation S/II	
	551	Citation II	
	550	Citation Bravo	Cessna 550/560 (PWC PW530/535)
	560	Citation Encore	
	560	Citation Encore+	
	560XLS	Citation XLS	Cessna 560XL/XLS (PWC PW545)
	560 XLS+	Citation XLS+	
	560 XL	Citation Excell	
	650	Citation III, VI	Cessna 650 (Honeywell TFE731)
	650	Citation VII	
	680	Sovereign	Cessna 680 (PWC PW306)
750	Citation X	Cessna 750 (RR Corp AE3007C)	
DASSAULT AVIATION	Falcon 10		Falcon 10 (Honeywell TFE731)
	Fan Jet Falcon	(Basic) Fan Jet Falcon	Falcon 20 (GE CF700)
	Fan Jet Falcon Series C		
	Fan Jet Falcon Series D		
	Fan Jet Falcon Series E		
	Fan Jet Falcon Series F		
	Fan Jet Falcon Series G		Falcon 200 (Honeywell ATF 3-6)
	Mystère Falcon 200		
	Mystère Falcon 20GF		
	Falcon 2000		Falcon 2000 (CFE 738)
	Falcon 2000EX		Falcon 2000EX (PWC PW308)
	Falcon 2000EX	F2000EX EASy	Falcon 2000EX EASy (PWC PW308)
	Falcon 2000EX	F2000DX	
	Falcon 2000EX	F2000LX	
	Falcon 2000EX	F2000LXS	
	Falcon 2000EX	F2000S	
	Mystère Falcon 20-C5		Falcon 20-5 (Honeywell TFE731)
	Mystère Falcon 20-D5		
	Mystère Falcon 20-E5		
	Mystère Falcon 20-F5		
Mystère Falcon 50		Falcon 50 (Honeywell TFE731)	
Mystère Falcon 50	F50EX	Falcon 50EX (Honeywell TFE731)	

## ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence

### Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs

TC holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement		
DASSAULT AVIATION	Falcon 7X		Falcon 7X (PWC PW307A)		
	Mystère Falcon 900		Falcon 900 (Honeywell TFE731)		
	Mystère Falcon 900	F900B			
	Mystère Falcon 900	F900C	Falcon 900C (Honeywell TFE731)		
	Falcon 900EX		Falcon 900EX (Honeywell TFE731)		
	Falcon 900EX	F900EX EASy	Falcon 900EX EASy (Honeywell TFE731)		
	Falcon 900EX	F900DX			
DORNIER Seastar	Seastar CD2		Dornier Star CD2 (PWC PT6)		
EADS CASA	C-212-CB	Aviocar	CASA C-212 (Honeywell TPE331)		
	C-212-CC	Aviocar			
	C-212-CD	Aviocar			
	C-212-CE	Aviocar			
	C-212-CF	Aviocar			
	C-212-DD	Aviocar			
	C-212-DF	Aviocar			
	C-212-EE	Aviocar			
	C-212-VA	Aviocar			
	C-212-DE	Aviocar	CASA C-212 (PWC PT6)		
	CN-295		CASA C-295 (PWC PW127)		
	CN-235		CASA CN-235 (GE CT7)		
	CN-235-100				
	CN-235-200				
CN-235-300					
ECLIPSE AEROSPACE Inc.	EA500		Eclipse EA500 (PWC PW610)		
EMBRAER	EMB-110P1	Bandeirante	Embraer EMB-110 (PWC PT6)		
	EMB-110P1	Bandeirante			
	EMB-121A	Xingu I	Embraer EMB-121 (PWC PT6)		
	EMB-121A1	Xingu II			
	EMB-120	Brasilia	Embraer EMB-120 (PWC PW110 Series)		
	EMB-120ER	Brasilia			
	EMB-120RT	Brasilia			
	EMB-135BJ	Legacy 600 Legacy 650	Embraer EMB-135/145 (RR Corp AE3007A)		
	EMB-135ER				
	EMB-135LR				
	EMB-145				
	EMB-145EP				
	EMB-145ER				
	EMB-145EU				
	EMB-145LR				
	EMB-145LU				
	EMB-145MK				
	EMB-145MP				
	EMB-500			Phenom 100	Embraer EMB-500 (PWC PW617)
	EMB-505			Phenom 300	Embraer EMB-505 (PWC PW535)
	ERJ 170-100 LR	ERJ-170	Embraer ERJ-170 Series (GE CF34)		
	ERJ 170-100 STD	ERJ-170			
	ERJ 170-200 LR	ERJ-175			
	ERJ 170-200 STD	ERJ-175			
	ERJ 190-100 ECJ	Lineage 1000			
	ERJ 190-100 IGW	ERJ-190 AR	Embraer ERJ-190 Series (GE CF34)		
	ERJ-190-100 LR	ERJ-190			
	ERJ 190-100 SR	ERJ-190			
	ERJ 190-100 STD	ERJ-190			
	ERJ 190-200 IGW	ERJ-195 AR			
	ERJ 190-200 LR	ERJ-195			
	ERJ 190-200 STD	ERJ-195			



## ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence

### Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs

TC holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement	
MARYLAND AIR INDUSTRIES (FOKKER-FAIRCHILD)	F-27A to -M		Fokker F27 / Fairchild F-27/FH-227 Series (RRD Dart)	
	FH-227			
	FH-227B			
	FH-227C			
	FH-227D			
	FH-227E			
FOKKER SERVICES	F27 Mark 100	Friendship	Fokker 50/60 Series (PWC PW 125/127)	
	F27 Mark 200	Friendship		
	F27 Mark 300	Friendship		
	F27 Mark 400	Friendship		
	F27 Mark 500	Friendship		
	F27 Mark 600	Friendship		
	F27 Mark 700	Friendship		
	F27 Mark 050	Fokker 50		
	F27 Mark 0502	Fokker 50		
	F27 Mark 0604	Fokker 60		
	F28 Mark 0070	Fokker 70		Fokker 70/100 Series (RRD Tay)
	F28 Mark 0100	Fokker 100		Fokker F28 Series (RRD Spey)
	F28 Mark 1000	Fellowship		
	F28 Mark 1000C	Fellowship		
	F28 Mark 2000	Fellowship		
	F28 Mark 3000	Fellowship		
	F28 Mark 3000C	Fellowship		
	F28 Mark 3000R	Fellowship		Fokker F28 Series (RRD Spey)
F28 Mark 3000RC	Fellowship			
F28 Mark 4000	Fellowship			
GOMOLZIG			Dornier Do 28 (Walter M601)	
GOVERNMENT AIRCRAFT FACTORIES (ASTA)	N22/N22A to N22S		Nomad N22/24 Series (RR Corp 250)	
	N24/N24A			
GROB Luft- und Raumfahrt			Grob G 520 Series (Honeywell TPE 331)	
GULFSTREAM AEROSPACE Corporation	G-1159	Gulfstream II	Gulfstream G-1159 Series (RRD Spey)	
	G-1159A	Gulfstream IIB		
	G-1159B	Gulfstream III		
	G-159	Gulfstream I	Gulfstream G-159 (RRD Dart)	
	GIV (G300)	Gulfstream G300	Gulfstream G-IV Series (RRD Tay)	
	GIV (G400)	Gulfstream G400		
	G-IV/GIV-SP	Gulfstream G-IV/ GIV-SP		
	GIV-X (G350)	Gulfstream G350	Gulfstream GIV-X Series (RRD Tay)	
	GIV-X (G450)	Gulfstream G450		
	GV	Gulfstream GV	Gulfstream GV basic model (RRD BR710)	
	GV-SP (G500)	Gulfstream G500	Gulfstream GV-SP Series (RRD BR710)	
	GV-SP (G550)	Gulfstream G550		
	GVI	G650	Gulfstream GVI (RRD BR725)	
	GULFSTREAM AEROSPACE LP (GALP) c/o Israel Aircraft Industries	1125 Westwind Astra		Gulfstream (IAI) 100/1125/Astra SPX (Honeywell TFE731)
Astra SPX				
G100		Gulfstream 100		
Gulfstream 200 / IAI Galaxy		Gulfstream 200	Gulfstream (IAI) 200/Galaxy (PWC PW306)	
Gulfstream G150		Galaxy G150	Gulfstream (IAI) G150 (Honeywell TFE731)	
Gulfstream G280		Gulfstream G280	Gulfstream (IAI) G280 (Honeywell AS907)	
BEECHCRAFT Corporation	65-90	King Air	Beech 90 Series (PWC PT6)	
	65-A90			
	65-A90-1			
	65-A90-2			

## ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence

### Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs

TC holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement	
BEEHCRAFT Corporation	65-A90-4			
	B90			
	C90			
	C90A			
	C90GT			
	C90GTi			
	E90			
	F90			
	H90			
	200/A200			Beech 200 Series (PWC PT6)
	200C/A200C			
	200CT/A200CT			
	200T			
	B200			
	B200C			
	B200CGT			
	B200CT			
	B200GT			
	B200T			
	390	Premier 1, 1A		
	99			Beech 99/100 Series (PWC PT6)
	100	King Air		
	99A			
	A100	King Air		
	A100A/C	King Air		
	A99	Airliner		
	A99A	Airliner		
	B99	Airliner		
	C99	Airliner		
	B100			Beech B100 Series (Honeywell TPE 331)
	1900	Airliner		Beech 1900 (PWC PT6)
	1900C	Airliner		
	1900D	Airliner		
	300	Super King Air		Beech 300 Series (PWC PT6)
	300LW	Super King Air		
	B300	Super King Air 350		
	B300C	Super King Air 350C		
	400	Beechjet		Beech 400 / Mitsubishi MU-300 (PWC JT15)
	400A	Beechjet (Hawker 400XP)		
400T	Beechjet			
MU-300	Diamond I/IA			
MU-300-10	Diamond II			
BH.125 series 400	"Beechcraft Hawker"		BAe 125 Series (RR Viper)	
BH.125 series 600	"Beechcraft Hawker"			
DH.125 series 1	"Hawker Siddeley"			
DH.125 series 3	"Hawker Siddeley"			
DH.125 series 400	"Hawker Siddeley"			
HS.125 series 1	"Hawker Siddeley"			
HS.125 series 3	"Hawker Siddeley"			
HS.125 series 400	"Hawker Siddeley"			
HS.125 series 600	"Hawker Siddeley"			
HS.125 series F3	"Hawker Siddeley"			
HS.125 series F400	"Hawker Siddeley"			
HS.125 series F600	"Hawker Siddeley"			

## ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence

### Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs

TC holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement	
BEECHCRAFT Corporation	BAe.125 series 800	"Beechcraft Hawker"	BAe 125 Series/700/800 (Honeywell TFE731)	
	BH.125 series 400	"Beechcraft Hawker"		
	BH.125 series 600	"Beechcraft Hawker"		
	DH.125 series 1	"Hawker Siddeley"		
	DH.125 series 3	"Hawker Siddeley"		
	DH.125 series 400	"Hawker Siddeley"		
	Hawker 800			
	HS.125 series 3	"Hawker Siddeley"		
	HS.125 series 600	"Hawker Siddeley"		
	HS.125 series 700	"Hawker Siddeley"		
	HS.125 series F3	"Hawker Siddeley"		
	HS.125 series F400	"Hawker Siddeley"		
	HS.125 series F600	"Hawker Siddeley"		
	BAe.125 series 1000A/B		BAe 125 Series 1000 (PWC PW305)	
	Hawker 1000			
	Hawker 750	Hawker 750	BAe 125 Series 750/800XP/850XP/900XP (Honeywell TFE731)	
	Hawker 800XP	Hawker 800XP		
Hawker 850XP	Hawker 850XP			
Hawker 900XP	Hawker 900XP			
4000	Hawker 4000	Hawker 4000 (PWC PW308)		
ISRAEL AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIES	IAI 1121	Jetcommander	IAI 1121/1123 (GE CJ610)F	
	IAI 1121A	Jetcommander		
	IAI 1121B	Jetcommander		
	IAI 1123	Commodore Jet		
	IAI 1124	Westwind	IAI 1124 (Honeywell TFE731)	
	IAI 1124A	Westwind		
JSC Sukhoi Civil Aircraft	RRJ-95B	Superjet 100	RRJ-95 (PowerJet SaM146)	
KELOWNA (Convair)	440		Convair 580 (RR Corp 501)	
LEARJET	LJ 23		Learjet 23 (GE CJ610)	
	24 /24A		Learjet 24/25 (GE CJ610)	
	24B / 24B-A			
	24C			
	24D / 24D-A			
	24E			
	24F / 24F-A			
	25			
	25A			
	25B			
	25C			
	25D			
	25F			
	31 / 31A			Learjet 31 (Honeywell TFE731)
	35 / 35A			Learjet 35/36 (Honeywell TFE731)
	36 / 36A			
55 / 55B / 55C		Learjet 55 (Honeywell TFE731)		
Learjet 60	LJ60/LJ60XR	Learjet 60 (PWC PW305)		
Learjet 40	LJ45/LJ40XR	Learjet Model 45 (Honeywell TFE731)		
Learjet 45	LJ45/ LJ45XR			
LOCKHEED MARTIN Corporation	1329-25	JetStar II	Lockheed 1329 (Honeywell TFE731)	
	1329-23D	JetStar	Lockheed 1329 PW (PW JT12)	
	Model 188C	Electra	Lockheed 188 (RR Corp 501)	
	Model L188A	Electra		
	382G	Hercules	Lockheed 382 (RR Corp 501)	
	L-1011-385-1	TriStar	Lockheed L-1011 (RR RB211)	
	L-1011-385-1-15	TriStar		
	L-1011-385-3	TriStar		

## ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence

### Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs

TC holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
M7 AEROSPACE	SA-26-T		Fairchild SA26-T (PWC PT6)
	SA26AT		Fairchild SA26 AT (Honeywell TPE331)
	SA226-AT		Fairchild SA226 Series (Honeywell TPE331)
	SA226-T		
	SA226-T(B)		
	SA226-TC		
	SA227-AC	Swearingen Metro	Fairchild SA227 Series (Honeywell TPE331)
	SA227-AT		
	SA227-BC	Swearingen Metro	
	SA227-CC		
	SA227-DC		
	SA227-TT		
SA227-PC	Swearingen Metro	Fairchild SA227 Series (PWC PT6)	
McDONNELL DOUGLAS Corporation BOEING COMPANY	DC-10-10		DC-10/MD-10 (GE CF6)
	DC-10-30		
	DC-10-30F		
	DC-8 Series 70		DC-8 (CFM56)
	DC-8 Series 70F		
	DC-8 Series 50		DC-8 (PW JT3D)
	DC-8 Series 60		
	DC-8 Series 60F		
	DC-8F		
	DC-8 Series 40		DC-8 (RR Conway)
	DC-9-10 Series		DC-9 (PW JT8D)
	DC-9-20 Series		
	DC-9-30 Series		
	DC-9-40 Series		
	DC-9-50 Series		
	717-200		MD 717-200 (RRD BR700-715)
	MD-11		MD-11 (GE CF6)
	MD-11F		
	MD-11		MD-11 (PW 4000)
	DC-9-81 (MD-81) Series		MD-80 Series (PW JT8D)
DC-9-82 (MD-82) Series			
DC-9-83 (MD-83) Series			
DC-9-87 (MD-87) Series			
MD-88			
MD-90 Series		MD-90 (IAE V2500)	
MITSUBISHI Heavy Industries	MU-2B-26A		Mitsubishi MU-2B (Honeywell TPE331)
	MU-2B-36A		
	MU-2B-40		
	MU-2B-60		
PIAGGIO Aero Industries	P.166 DP1		Piaggio P166 (PWC PT6)
	P180	Avanti	Piaggio P180 Avanti/Avanti II (PWC PT6)
	P180	Avanti II	
PILATUS AIRCRAFT	PC-12		Pilatus PC-12 (PWC PT6)
	PC-12/45		
	PC-12/47		
	PC-12/47E		
PIPER AIRCRAFT	PA31T to T3	Cheyenne	Piper PA-31T (PWC PT6)
	PA-42-1000	Cheyenne 400LS	Piper PA-42 (Honeywell TPE-331)
	PA-42	Cheyenne III	Piper PA-42 (PWC PT6)
	PA-42-720	Cheyenne IIIA	
	PA-42-720R		
	PA-46-500TP	Malibu Meridian	Piper PA-46-500TP (PWC PT6)
POLSKIE ZAKLADY LOTNICZE	PZL M28 00		PZL M 28 (PWC PT6)
	PZL M28 02		
	PZL M28 05		

## ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence

### Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs

TC holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
REIMS AVIATION	F 406	Caravan II	Reims-Cessna F 406 (PWC PT6)
Antonov Aeronautical Scientific and Technical Complex (Aircraft with SAS)	Antonov An-28		Antonov An-28 (TBJ)
RUAG Aerospace Services GmbH	DO 28 D-6		Dornier Do 28 Series (PWC PT6)
	Dornier 128-6		
	228-100 series		Dornier 228 (Honeywell TPE331)
	228-200 series		
SAAB AB, SAAB Aerosystem	340A(SF340A)	Saab –Fairchild 340A	Saab (SF) 340 (GE CT7)
	340B		
	2000		Saab 2000 (RR Corp AE2100)
SABRELINER Corporation	NA-265-65		Sabreliner NA-265 (Honeywell TFE731)
	NA-265-65		Sabreliner NA-265 (PW JT12)
SHORT BROTHERS	SC7 Series 3	Skyvan	Shorts SC7 (Honeywell TPE331)
	SD3-30	Variant 200	Shorts SD3 Series-30/SD3-60 (PWC PT6)
	SD3-60	Variant 200	
	SD3-60 SHERPA	Variant 200	
	SD3-SHERPA	Variant 200	
SOCATA	TBM 700 A	TBM 850	Socata TBM 700/850 (PWC PT6)
	TBM 700 B		
	TBM 700 C1		
	TBM 700 C2		
	TBM 700 N		
TUPOLEV PSC	TU 204-120CE		Tupolev TU 204 (RR RB211)
TWIN COMMANDER AIRCRAFT Corporation	681		Twin Commander 680/681/690/695 Series (Honeywell TPE331)
	690		
	695		
	680-T		
	680-V		
	680-W		
	690A		
	690B		
	690C		
	690D		
	695A		
	695B		
	VIKING AIR (Bombardier) (De Havilland)		
DHC-6-100/110			
DHC-6-200/210			
DHC-6-300/310/320			
DHC-6-400			
DHC-7-100			De Havilland DHC-7 (PWC PT6)
DHC-7-101			
DHC-7-102			
DHC-7-103			
DHC-7-110			
DHC-7-111			
VULCANAIR	AP68TP300	Spartacus	Vulcanair AP68TP Series (RR Corp 250)
	AP68TP600	Viator	
	SF600		Vulcanair SF600 (RR Corp 250)
	SF600A		

## ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence

Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs

### GROUP 1 HELICOPTERS

TC Holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
AGUSTA WESTLAND	A109E		Agusta A109 Series (PWC PW206/207)
	A109N		
	A109S		
	AW109SP		
	A109		Agusta A109 Series (RR Corp 250)
	A109A		
	A109AII		
	A109C		
	A109K2		Agusta A109 (Turbomeca Arriel 1)
	A109E		Agusta A109 Series (Turbomeca Arrius 2)
	A109LUH		
	AB139		Agusta AB139 / AW139 (PWC PT6)
	AW139		
	EH101-500 Series		Agusta/Westland EH-101 (GE CT7)
	EH101-510 Series		
	EH101-300		
AW169		AW169 (PWC 210)	
AW189		AW189 (GE CT7)	
AB 212			
BELL HELICOPTER TEXTRON, INC.	212		Bell 212 / Agusta AB212 (PWC PT6)
AGUSTA	AB 204 B Series		Agusta AB204, AB205 / Bell 204, 205 (Honeywell T53)
	AB 205 A1		
BELL HELICOPTER TEXTRON, INC.	204B		Bell 412 / Agusta AB412 (PWC PT6)
	205A-1		
	412		
	412EP		
	412CF		
AGUSTA	AB 412		
	AB 412 EP		
BELL HELICOPTER TEXTRON, INC.	214B		Bell 214 (Honeywell T5508)
	214B-1		
	214ST		Bell 214ST (GE CT7)
BELL HELICOPTER CANADA	222		Bell 222 (Honeywell LTS 101)
	222B		
	222U		
	230	230 Executive	Bell 230 (RR Corp 250)
	230	230 Utility	
	230	230 EMS	
	427		Bell 427 (PWC PW207D)
	429		Bell 429 (PWC PW207D)
	430		Bell 430 (RR Corp 250)
ERICKSON AIR- CRANE	EAC S-64F		Erickson S-64 (PW JFTD 12)
EUROCOPTER	SA 330 J		Eurocopter SA 330 (Turbomeca Turmo)
	AS 332 C		Eurocopter AS 332 (Turbomeca Makila 1A/1A1)
	AS 332 L		
	AS 332 C1		
	AS 332 L1		

## ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence

### Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs

TC Holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
EUROCOPTER	AS 332 L2		Eurocopter AS 332 L2 (Turbomeca Makila 1A2)
	AS 355 E		Eurocopter AS 355 (RR Corp 250)
	AS 355 F		
	AS 355 F1		
	AS 355 F2		
	AS 355 N		
	AS 355 NP		Eurocopter AS 355 (Turbomeca Arrius 1)
	SA 365 N		Eurocopter SA 365 N/N1, AS 365 N2 (Turbomeca Arriel 1)
	SA 365 N1	Dauphin	
	AS 365 N2	Dauphin	
	AS 365 N3	Dauphin	Eurocopter AS 365 N3 (Turbomeca Arriel 2C)
	EC 155 B		Eurocopter EC 155 (Turbomeca Arriel 2)
	EC 155 B1		
	EC 175 B		
	EC 225 LP		Eurocopter EC 225 (Turbomeca Makila 2A)
	SA 365 C	Dauphin	Eurocopter SA 365 C Series (Turbomeca Arriel 1)
	SA 365 C1		
	SA 365 C2		
SA 365 C3			
SA 366 G1	Dauphin	Eurocopter SA 366 G1 Series (Lycoming LTS101)	
Philippine Aerospace Development Corp	P-BO 105 C		BO 105 series (RR Corp 250)
	P-BO 105 S		
EUROCOPTER DEUTSCHLAND GMBH	BO 105 A		BO 105 series (RR Corp 250)
	BO 105 C		
	BO 105 D Series		
	BO 105 LS A-1/		
	BO 105 LS A-3		
	BO 105 S		
	EC 135 P1 Series		Eurocopter EC 135 (PWC PW206)
	EC 135 P2 Series		
	EC 635 P2+		
	EC 135 T1 Series		Eurocopter EC 135 (Turbomeca Arrius 2B)
	EC 135 T2 Series		
	EC 635 T1		
	EC 635 T2 Series		
	MBB-BK 117 A Series		Eurocopter MBB-BK 117 A/B (Honeywell LTS 101)
	MBB-BK 117 B Series		
	MBB-BK 117 C1		Eurocopter MBB-BK 117 C1 (Turbomeca Arriel 1)
MBB-BK 117 C2	EC145	Eurocopter MBB-BK 117 C2 (Turbomeca Arriel 1)	
MBB-BK 117 D2	EC145 T2	Eurocopter MBB-BK 117 D2 (Turbomeca Arriel 2)	
KAMAN AEROSPACE CORPORATION	K-1200		Kaman K-1200 (Honeywell T5317)

## ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence

### Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs

TC Holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
KAMOV	Ka-32A11BC		Kamov Ka 32 (Klimov)
MD HELICOPTERS, INC.	MD900		MD Helicopters MD900 (PWC PW206/207)
PZL-SWIDNIK	W-3A		PZL-Swidnik W-3A/W-3AS (Rzeszow PZL-10W)
	W-3AS		
AGUSTA	AS61N		Agusta AS61N/Sikorsky S-61N (GE CT58)
	AS61NI		
SIKORSKY AIRCRAFT	S-61N		
	S-61NM		
	S-58 BT to JT		Sikorsky S-58 (PWC PT6T)
	S-76A		Sikorsky S-76A (RR Corp 250)
	S-76A	S-76A+	Sikorsky S-76 (Turbomeca Arriel 1)
	S-76A	S-76A++	
	S-76B	S-76B	Sikorsky S-76B (PWC PT6)
	S-76C		Sikorsky S-76C (Turbomeca Arriel 1)
	S-76C	S-76C+	Sikorsky S-76C (Turbomeca Arriel 2)
	S-76C	S-76C++	
S-92A		Sikorsky S-92A (GE CT7-8)	



**ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence**

Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs

**SUB-GROUP 2a: SINGLE TURBO-PROPELLER ENGINE AEROPLANES  
(Other than those in Group 1)**

<b>TC Holder</b>	<b>Part-66 Type rating endorsement</b>
AERO VODOCHODY	Aero Ae-270 (PWC PT6)
AIR TRACTOR	Air Tractor AT-302 (Lycoming LTP-101) Air Tractor AT-400/500/600 Series (PWC PT6)
ALENIA AERMACCHI	Aermacchi SF260 (RR Corp 250)
ALLIED AG CAT Productions	Grumman G-164 (PWC PT6)
CESSNA AIRCRAFT Company	Cessna (Soloy) 206/207 (RR Corp 250) Cessna 208 Series (PWC PT6) Cessna 210 (RR Corp 250)
EADS PZL "WARSZAWA-OKECIE"	EADS PZL PZL-106 BT (Walter M601) EADS PZL PZL-106 BTU (PWC PT6)
EXTRA Flugzeugproduktions- und Vertriebs-GmbH	Extra EA-400-500 (RR Corp 250)
GROB Aircraft AG	Grob G 120TP (RR Corp 250)
MAULE AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY	Maule MX-7 (RR Corp 250)
PACIFIC AEROSPACE Corporation	PAC 750XL (PWC PT6)
PILATUS AIRCRAFT	Pilatus PC-6 Series (Turbomeca Astazou) Pilatus PC-6 (PWC PT6) Pilatus PC-6 Series (Honeywell TPE 331)
THRUSH AIRCRAFT	Ayres S2R Series (PWC PT6)
VIKING AIR (Bombardier) (De Havilland)	De Havilland DHC-2 (PWC PT6)
ZLIN AIRCRAFT	Zlin Z-37 T Series (Walter M601)

## ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence

Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs

### SUB-GROUP 2b: SINGLE TURBO-PROPELLER ENGINE HELICOPTERS (Other than those in Group 1)

TC Holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
AGUSTA	A119	Koala	Agusta A119/ Agusta AW119MkII (PWC PT6)
	AW119 MkII		
BELL HELICOPTER CANADA	407		Bell 407 (RR Corp 250)
AGUSTA	AB 206A		Agusta AB206 / Bell 206 (RR Corp 250)
	AB 206B		
BELL HELICOPTER TEXTRON CANADA LIMITED	206 series from A to L		
THE ENSTROM HELICOPTER CORPORATION	480 / 480B		Enstrom 480 (RR Corp 250)
EUROCOPTER	AS 350 B	Écureuil	Eurocopter AS 350 (Turbomeca Arriel 1)
	AS 350 B1		
	AS 350 B2		
	AS 350 BA		
	AS 350 BB		
	AS 350 B3		Eurocopter AS 350 (Turbomeca Arriel 2B)
	AS 350 D		Eurocopter AS 350 (Honeywell LTS 101)
	EC 120 B	Colibri	Eurocopter EC 120 (Turbomeca Arrius 2F)
	EC 130 B4		Eurocopter EC 130 (Turbomeca Arriel 2)
	EC 130 T2		
	SA 315 B	Lama	Eurocopter SA 315B (Turbomeca Artouste)
	SA 3180	Alouette-Astazou	Eurocopter SA 318 (Turbomeca Astazou)
	SA 318 B		
	SA 318 C		
	SA 319 B	Alouette III	Eurocopter SA 319 (Turbomeca Astazou XIV)
SA 341 G	Gazelle	Eurocopter SA 341 (Turbomeca Astazou)	
SA 342 J	Gazelle	Eurocopter SA 342 J (Turbomeca Astazou XIV)	
SE 3160	Alouette III	Eurocopter SA 316 B/SA 316 C (Turbomeca Artouste)	
SA 316 B			
SA 316 C			
MD HELICOPTERS INC. (MDHI)	369 H series		MD Helicopters 369 Series / SEI NH-500D (RR Corp 250)
	369 D, E and FF		
	NH-500D		
MD HELICOPTERS INC. (MDHI)	500N		MD Helicopters 500N/600N /AMD500N (RR Corp 250)
	600N		
Mecaer Aviation Group	AMD-500N		
PZL-SWIDNIK	SW-4		PZL SW-4 (RR Corp 250)
ROBINSON HELICOPTER COMPANY	R66		Robinson R66 (RR Corp 250)
SCHWEIZER AIRCRAFT CORPORATION	269D		Schweizer 269D (RR Corp 250)

## ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence

Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs

### SUB-GROUP 2c: SINGLE PISTON ENGINE HELICOPTERS (Other than those in Group 1)

TC Holder	Model	Commercial Designation	Part-66 Type rating endorsement
ANTARES INTERNATIONAL (Aircraft with SAS)	SH-4		Silvercraft SH-4 (Franklin)
BRANTLY INTERNATIONAL, INC.	B-2		Brantly B2 (Lycoming)
HELICOPTÈRES GUIMBAL	G2	Cabri	Cabri G2 (Lycoming)
THE ENSTROM HELICOPTER CORPORATION	F-28 series		Enstrom F-28/280 (Lycoming)
	280 series		
Mecaer Aviation Group	NH 300C	Model 300C	Schweizer / Breda Nardi 269/300 (Lycoming)
SCHWEIZER AIRCRAFT CORPORATION	269A	Model 300C	
	269B	Model 300C	
	269C	Model 300C	
	269C-1	Model 300C	
ROBINSON HELICOPTER COMPANY	R22		Robinson R22/R44 Series (Lycoming)
	R22 ALPHA		
	R22 BETA		
	R22 MARINER		
	R44		
	R44 II		
SIKORSKY AIRCRAFT	S-58 A to J		Sikorsky S-58 (Wright Cyclone)

## ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence

### Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs

#### GROUP 3: PISTON-ENGINE AEROPLANES (Other than those in Group 1)

TC holder	Part- 66 Type rating endorsement	Type of structure
AERO Sp.z.o.o	Aero AT-3 (Rotax)	Metal
AEROSTAR AIRCRAFT Corporation	Piper PA-60/61 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Piper PA-60/61 Pressurised (Lycoming)	Metal+ pressurised
AIR TRACTOR	Air Tractor AT-250/300 (PW R985)	Metal
	Air Tractor AT-301/401/501 (PW R1340)	Metal
	Air Tractor AT-401 (PZL-3S)	Metal
Air Transport Group Holdings, Inc	Lake C/LA Series (Lycoming)	Metal
AIRCRAFT Design and Certification	(WD) D4 Fascination (Rotax)	Composite
AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIES	Let L 200 (LOM)	Metal
	Let Z-37 Series (LOM)	Metal tubing Fabric
ALENIA AERMACCHI	Aermacchi F260 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	SIAI-Marchetti S.205 (Franklin)	Metal
	SIAI-Marchetti S.205/S.208 (Lycoming)	Metal
ALEXANDRIA Aircraft LLC	Bellanca 14-19 Series (Continental)	Wood + Metal tubing Fabric
	Bellanca 17-30/17-31 Series (Continental)	Wood + Metal tubing Fabric
ALLIED AG CAT Productions	Grumman G-164 (Continental)	Metal
	Grumman G-164 (Jacobs)	Metal
	Grumman G-164 (PW R Series)	Metal
ALPHA AVIATION	Robin HR 200/ R 2000 series (Lycoming)	Metal
AMERICAN CHAMPION	Champion 7 (Superior)	Wood + Metal tubing Fabric
	Champion 7 (Lycoming)	Wood + Metal tubing Fabric
	Champion 8 Series (Lycoming)	Wood + Metal tubing Fabric
AQUILA Aviation by Excellence AG	Aquila AT01 (Rotax)	Composite
B-N GROUP Ltd. (Britten-Norman)	Britten-Norman BN.2A Mark III (Lycoming)	Metal
	Britten-Norman BN2A Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Britten-Norman BN2B Series (Lycoming)	Metal
CEAPR	Robin ATL / ATLS (JPX 4T60)	Wood + Composite
	Robin ATL L (Limbach L2000)	Wood + Composite
	Robin DR 200 series (Potez)	Wood
	Robin DR 220 series (Continental)	Wood
	Robin DR 221 series (Lycoming)	Wood
	Robin DR 250 series (Lycoming)	Wood
	Robin DR 253 series (Lycoming)	Wood
	Robin DR 300 series (Lycoming)	Wood
	Robin DR 400 series (Lycoming)	Wood
	Robin DR 400 Series (Thielert)	Wood
	Robin DR 400 Series (Porsche)	Wood
	Robin HR 100 series (Continental)	Metal
	Robin HR 100 series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Robin R 1180 series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Robin R 3000 series (Lycoming)	Metal
CESSNA AIRCRAFT Company	Cessna 150 Series (Rotax)	Metal
	Cessna 175 Series (Continental)	Metal
	Cessna 175 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Cessna 177 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Cessna 180 Series (Continental)	Metal
	Cessna 185 Series (Continental)	Metal
	Cessna 188 (Continental)	Metal
	Cessna 206 Series (Continental)	Metal
	Cessna 206 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Cessna 207 Series (Continental)	Metal
	Cessna 210 Series (Continental)	Metal

## ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence

### Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs

TC holder	Part- 66 Type rating endorsement	Type of structure
CESSNA AIRCRAFT Company	Cessna P210 (Continental)	Metal + Pressurised
	Cessna 310/320 Series (Continental)	Metal
	Cessna 335 (Continental)	Metal + Pressurised
	Cessna 336 (Continental)	Metal
	Cessna 340 (Continental)	Metal + Pressurised
	Cessna T303 (Continental)	Metal
	Cessna/Reims-Cessna 150/F150 Series (Continental)	Metal
	Cessna/Reims-Cessna 152/F152 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Cessna/Reims-Cessna 172/F172 Series (Continental)	Metal
	Cessna/Reims-Cessna 172/F172 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Cessna/Reims-Cessna 182/F182 Series (Continental)	Metal
	Cessna/Reims-Cessna 182/F182 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Cessna/Reims-Cessna 182/F182 Series (SMA)	Metal
	Cessna/Reims-Cessna 337 Series (Continental) (not pressurised)	Metal
	Cessna/Reims-Cessna 337 Series (Continental) (pressurised)	Metal + Pressurised
	Cessna C300/C350/C400 (Continental)	Composite
CIRRUS Design Corporation	Cirrus SR20/SR22/SR22T Series (Continental)	Composite
	Cirrus SR22 Series (Thielert)	Composite
COMMANDER PREMIER AIRCRAFT CO.	Commander 112 (Lycoming)	Metal
	Commander 114 (Lycoming)	Metal
Czech Sport Aircraft a.s.	Czech Sport PS-28 (Rotax)	Metal
DE HAVILLAND Support (Aircraft with SAS)	Beagle B.121 series 1 (Continental)	Metal
	Beagle B.121 series 2/3 (Lycoming)	Metal
DIAMOND AIRCRAFT Industries	Diamond DA20 (Continental)	Composite
	Diamond DA20/DV20 (Rotax)	Composite
	Diamond DA40 (Austro Engine)	Composite
	Diamond DA40 (Lycoming)	Composite
	Diamond DA40 D (Thielert)	Composite
	Diamond DA42 Series (Austro Engine)	Composite
	Diamond DA42 Series (Thielert)	Composite
DYNAC AEROSPACE Corporation	Aerocommander 100 (Lycoming)	Metal
Dyn'aviation	CAP 10 (Lycoming)	Wood
	CAP 20/21 (Lycoming)	Wood
	CAP 230 Series (Lycoming)	Composite + Wood
EADS Deutschland Military Air Syst	Bölkow BO 208 (Continental)	Metal
	Bölkow BO 209 (Lycoming)	Metal
	Bölkow F.207 (Continental)	Wood + Composite
	Bölkow F.207 (Lycoming)	Wood + Composite
	SIAT 223 (Lycoming)	Metal
EADS PZL "WARSZAWA-OKECIE"	PZL-104 Wilga (Lycoming)	Metal
	PZL-104 Wilga Series (PZL)	Metal
	PZL-104A Wilga (Ivchenko)	Metal
	PZL-110 Koliber (Franklin)	Metal
	PZL-Koliber 150 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	PZL-Koliber 160 (Lycoming)	Metal
EADS PZL "WARSZAWA-OKECIE" (Aircraft with SAS)	PZL-106 Series (PZL)	Metal
EIS GmbH	RS 180 (Lycoming)	Wood

## ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence

### Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs

TC holder	Part- 66 Type rating endorsement	Type of structure
EVEKTOR	Evektor EV-97 (Rotax)	Metal
	SportStar RTC (Rotax)	Metal
EXTRA Flugzeugproduktions- und Vertriebs-GmbH	Extra EA-200/300 Series (Lycoming)	Composite
	Extra EA-400 (Continental)	Composite + Pressurised
FFA ALTENRHEIN	AS202 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
FFT GYROFLUG (Aircraft with SAS)	SC01 Series (Lycoming)	Composite
Flight Design GmbH	CTLS ELA (Rotax)	Composite
FLS AEROSPACE (Aircraft with SAS)	Club Sprint/Sprint 160 (Lycoming)	Metal
	OA7 Optica Series (Lycoming)	Metal
Fournier, René	RF 47 (Limbach)	Wood
	RF 6B (Continental)	Wood
	RF 6B (Lycoming)	Wood
FUJI Heavy Industries	Fuji FA-200 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
GA8 Airvan Pty Ltd	Gippsland GA8 (Lycoming)	Metal
GARDAN (Aircraft with SAS)	Gardan GY 80 (Lycoming)	Metal
GENERAL AVIA Costruzioni Aeronautiche (Aircraft with SAS)	General Avia F.22 (Lycoming)	Metal
	General Avia F20 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
GOMOLZIG	Ruschmeyer R90-230RG (Lycoming)	Composite
GROB Luft- und Raumfahrt	Grob G115/120 Series (Lycoming)	Composite
BEECHCRAFT Corporation	Beech 23 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Beech 24 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Beech 33 Series (Continental)	Metal
	Beech 35 Series (Continental)	Metal
	Beech 36 Series (Continental)	Metal
	Beech 50 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Beech 55 Series (Continental)	Metal
	Beech 56 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Beech 58 Series (Continental)	Metal
	Beech 58P (Continental)	Metal + Pressurised
	Beech 58TC (Continental)	Metal
	Beech 60 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Beech 65-80 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Beech 76 (Lycoming)	Metal
	Beech 77 (Lycoming)	Metal
Beech 95 Series (Lycoming)	Metal	
Beech A23 (Continental)	Metal	
Hoffmann GmbH & Co.KG	H 40 (Lycoming)	Composite
INIZIATIVE INDUSTRIALI ITALIANE	III Sky Arrow 650/710 (Rotax)	Composite
INSTYTUT LOTNICTWA	Instytut Lotnictwa I-23 Manager (Lycoming)	Composite
INTERCEPTOR AIRCRAFT Corporation	Aerocommander 200 (Continental)	Metal
ISSOIRE AVIATION	Issoire APM 20/30 (Rotax)	Composite
	Issoire APM 40 (Continental)	Composite
LAVIA ARGENTINA S.A. (LAVIASA)	Piper PA-25 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
LIBERTY AEROSPACE Incorporated	Liberty XL-2 (Continental)	Composite
MAULE AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY	Maule M4 (Continental)	Metal
	Maule M4 (Franklin)	Metal
	Maule M5 (Continental)	Metal
	Maule M5 (Franklin)	Metal
	Maule M5 (Lycoming)	Metal
	Maule M6 (Lycoming)	Metal
	Maule M7 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
Maule MX-7 (Lycoming)	Metal	

## ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence

### Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs

TC holder	Part- 66 Type rating endorsement	Type of structure
MOONEY AIRPLANE Company	Mooney M18L (Continental)	Metal + Wood
	Mooney M20 (Continental)	Metal
	Mooney M20/M20A (Lycoming)	Metal + Wood
	Mooney M20B to M20S/M22 (Lycoming)	Metal
NIPPER	Nipper T-66 (Stark)	Wood + Metal tubing Fabric
OMA SUD SPA Sky Technologies	SKYCAR (Lycoming)	Metal
PIAGGIO Aero Industries	Piaggio P166 (Lycoming)	Metal
PILATUS AIRCRAFT	Pilatus PC-6 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
PIPER AIRCRAFT	Piper PA-23 Aztec (Lycoming)	Metal
	Piper PA-24 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Piper PA-28 Series (Continental)	Metal
	Piper PA-28 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Piper PA-28 Series (Thielert)	Metal
	Piper PA-30 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Piper PA-31 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Piper PA-31P (Lycoming)	Metal + Pressurised
	Piper PA-32 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Piper PA-34 Series (Continental)	Metal
	Piper PA-34 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Piper PA-36 Series (Continental)	Metal
	Piper PA-36 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Piper PA-38 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Piper PA-39/40 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Piper PA-44 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Piper PA-46 Series (Continental)	Metal
	Piper PA-46 Pressurised (Lycoming)	Metal + Pressurised
	Polskie Zakłady Lotnicze Sp. Z o. o.	PZL M 18 (PZL)
PZL M 26 (Lycoming)		Metal
Polskie Zakłady Lotnicze Sp. z o.o (Aircraft with SAS)	PZL-M20 (PZL)	Metal
PZL MIELEC	PZL-M20 (PZL)	Metal
REGAL AIR, INC	REGAL AIR 305 Series (Continental)	Metal
REVO, Inc	REVO C/LA-4 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
RUAG AEROSPACE Services GmbH	Do 28 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
S.C.Constructii Aeronautice S.A	IAR-46 (Rotax)	Metal
SCHEIBE Flugzeugbau	SF 23 Series (Continental)	Wood + Metal tubing Fabric
SCHEIBE Flugzeugbau (Aircraft with SAS)	SF 23 Series (Lycoming)	Wood + Metal tubing Fabric
SEASTAR CORP	TSC Series (Lycoming)	Composite
SKY INTERNATIONAL	Aviat HuskyA (Lycoming)	Metal
	Pitts S-1 Series (Lycoming)	Wood+ Metal tubing Fabric
	Pitts S-2 Series (Lycoming)	Wood + Metal tubing Fabric
Skyfox Aviation Ltd	CA25 Series (Rotax)	Wood + Metal tubing Fabric
SLINGSBY Aviation	Slingsby T67 (Lycoming)	Wood + Metal tubing Fabric
	Slingsby T67A/T67B/T67C/T67M Series (Lycoming)	Composite
SOCATA	Grumman GA-7 (Lycoming)	Metal
	SOCATA MS 881 (Potez)	Metal
	SOCATA MS 884/894/PZL Koliber (Franklin)	Metal
	SOCATA Rallye Series (Continental)	Metal
	SOCATA Rallye Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	SOCATA TB Series (Lycoming)	Metal + Pressurised
SOCATA (Aircraft with SAS)	SOCATA ST10 (Lycoming)	Metal
Sportavia Putzer (Aircraft with SAS)	Sportavia Putzer RS180 (Lycoming)	Wood + Composite
STOL AIRCRAFT Corporation	Republic UC-1 (Lycoming)	Metal

## ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence

### Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs

TC holder	Part- 66 Type rating endorsement	Type of structure
SUKHOI	Sukhoi Su-29/31 (MGA)	Composite
SUKHOI (Aircraft with SAS)	Sukhoi SU-29 (Vedeneyev)	Composite
	Sukhoi SU-31 (Vedeneyev)	Composite
NAFTAA	Symphony OMF-100-160 (Lycoming)	Metal
TAYLORCRAFT 2000	Taylorcraft 19 Series (Continental)	Wood + Metal tubing Fabric
	Taylorcraft F21/F22 Series (Lycoming)	Wood + Metal tubing Fabric
TECNAM Costruzioni Aeronautiche	Tecnam P2006T (Rotax)	Metal
	Tecnam P92 (Rotax)	Metal
	Tecnam P96/P2002/P2004 (Rotax)	Metal
THRUSH Aircraft	Ayres S2R (PW R-985)	Metal
TRUE FLIGHT Holdings	Grumman/American AA-1 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Grumman/American AA-5 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
TWIN COMMANDER AIRCRAFT Corporation	Commander 500 Series/680 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Commander 680P (Lycoming)	Metal + Pressurised
	Commander 685 (Continental)	Metal + Pressurised
	Rockwell 700 (Lycoming)	Metal + Pressurised
	Commander 720 (Lycoming)	Metal + Pressurised
PARTENAVIA (Aircraft with SAS)	Partenavia P.64 (Lycoming)	Metal
	Partenavia P.66 (Lycoming)	Metal
VULCANAIR	Partenavia P57 (Lycoming)	Wood + Metal tubing Fabric
	Vulcanair F600A (Lycoming)	Metal
	Vulcanair P.68 Series (Lycoming)	Metal
WACO Aircraft Company	Waco YMF (Jacobs)	Wood + Metal tubing Fabric
WACO Classic Aircraft Corp	Waco 2T Series (Lycoming)	Wood + Metal tubing Fabric
WASSMER (Aircraft with SAS)	CERVA CE43 (Lycoming)	Metal
	CERVA CE44 (Continental)	Metal
	WA4/21 Series (Lycoming)	Wood + Metal tubing Fabric
	WA40 Series (Lycoming)	Wood + Metal tubing Fabric
	WA41 (Lycoming)	Wood + Metal tubing Fabric
XtremeAir GmbH	XtremeAir XA42 (Lycoming)	Composite
YAKOVLEV (Aircraft with SAS)	Yakovlev YAK-18T (Vedeneyev)	Metal
ZAKŁADY LOTNICZE	EM-11 (Lycoming)	Composite
ZLIN AIRCRAFT (MORAVAN AVIATION)	Zlin Z-143 L (Lycoming)	Metal
	Zlin Z-242 L (Lycoming)	Metal
	Zlin Z-26 Series (Walter Minor/AVIA)	Metal
	Zlin Z-42 Series (LOM)	Metal
	Zlin Z-43 Series (LOM)	Metal
	Zlin Z-50 Series (LOM)	Metal
	Zlin Z-50L Series (Lycoming)	Metal
	Zlin Z-526 L (Lycoming)	Metal



**Appendix II****Aircraft Type Practical Experience and On-the-Job Training****List of Tasks****Time limits/Maintenance checks**

100 hour check (general aviation aircraft).  
“B” or “C” check (transport category aircraft).  
Assist carrying out a scheduled maintenance check i.a.w. AMM.  
Review Aircraft maintenance log for correct completion.  
Review records for compliance with Airworthiness Directives.  
Review records for compliance with component life limits.  
Procedure for inspection following heavy landing.  
Procedure for inspection following lightning strike.

**Dimensions/Areas**

Locate component(s) by zone/station number.  
Perform symmetry check.

**Lifting and Shoring**

Assist in :  
Jack aircraft nose or tail wheel.  
Jack complete aircraft.  
Sling or trestle major component.

**Levelling/Weighing**

Level aircraft.  
Weigh aircraft.  
Prepare weight and balance amendment.  
Check aircraft against equipment list.

**Towing and Taxiing**

Prepare for aircraft towing.  
Tow aircraft.  
Be part of aircraft towing team.

**Parking and mooring**

Tie down aircraft.  
Park, secure and cover aircraft.  
Position aircraft in dock.  
Secure rotor blades.

**Placards and Markings**

Check aircraft for correct placards.  
Check aircraft for correct markings.

**Servicing**

Refuel aircraft.  
Defuel aircraft.  
Carry out tank to tank fuel transfer.  
Check/adjust tire pressures.  
Check/replenish oil level.  
Check/replenish hydraulic fluid level.  
Check/replenish accumulator pressure.  
Charge pneumatic system.  
Grease aircraft.  
Connect ground power. Service toilet/water system Perform pre-flight/daily check.

**Vibration and Noise Analysis**

Analyse helicopter vibration problem.  
Analyse noise spectrum.  
Analyse engine vibration.

**Air Conditioning**

Replace combustion heater.  
Replace flow control valve.  
Replace outflow valve.  
Replace safety valve.  
Replace vapour cycle unit.  
Replace air cycle unit.  
Replace cabin blower.  
Replace heat exchanger.  
Replace pressurisation controller.  
Clean outflow valves.  
Deactivate/reactivate cargo isolation valve.  
Deactivate/reactivate avionics ventilation components.  
Check operation of air conditioning/heating system.  
Check operation of pressurisation system.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.

**Auto flight**

Install servos.  
Rig bridle cables  
Replace controller.  
Replace amplifier.  
Replacement of the auto flight system LRUs in case of fly-by-wire aircraft.  
Check operation of auto-pilot.  
Check operation of auto-throttle/auto-thrust.  
Check operation of yaw damper.  
Check and adjust servo clutch.  
Perform autopilot gain adjustments.  
Perform mach trim functional check.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.  
Check autoland system.  
Check flight management systems.  
Check stability augmentation system.

**Communications**

Replace VHF com unit.  
Replace HF com unit.  
Replace existing antenna.  
Replace static discharge wicks.  
Check operation of radios.  
Perform antenna VSWR check.  
Perform Selcal operational check.  
Perform operational check of passenger address system.  
Functionally check audio integrating system.  
Repair co-axial cable.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.

**Electrical Power**

Charge lead/acid battery.  
Charge Ni-Cad battery.  
Check battery capacity.  
Deep-cycle Ni-Cad battery.

## ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence

### Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs

Replace integrated drive/generator/alternator.  
Replace switches.  
Replace circuit breakers.  
Adjust voltage regulator.  
Change voltage regulator.  
Amend electrical load analysis report.  
Repair/replace electrical feeder cable.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.  
Perform functional check of integrated drive/generator/alternator.  
Perform functional check of voltage regulator.  
Perform functional check of emergency generation system.

#### Equipment/Furnishings

Replace carpets Replace crew seats. Replace passenger seats. Check inertia reels.  
Check seats/belts for security.  
Check emergency equipment.  
Check ELT for compliance with regulations.  
Repair toilet waste container.  
Remove and install ceiling and sidewall panels.  
Repair upholstery.  
Change cabin configuration.  
Replace cargo loading system actuator.  
Test cargo loading system.  
Replace escape slides/ropes.

#### Fire protection

Check fire bottle contents.  
Check/test operation of fire/smoke detection and warning system.  
Check cabin fire extinguisher contents.  
Check lavatory smoke detector system.  
Check cargo panel sealing.  
Install new fire bottle.  
Replace fire bottle squib.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.  
Inspect engine fire wire detection systems.

#### Flight Controls

Inspect primary flight controls and related components i.a.w. AMM.  
Extending/retracting flaps & slats.  
Replace horizontal stabiliser.  
Replace spoiler/lift damper.  
Replace elevator.  
Deactivation/reactivation of aileron servo control.  
Replace aileron.  
Replace rudder.  
Replace trim tabs.  
Install control cable and fittings.  
Replace slats.  
Replace flaps.  
Replace powered flying control unit.  
Replace flat actuator.  
Rig primary flight controls.  
Adjust trim tab.  
Adjust control cable tension.  
Check control range and direction of movement.  
Check for correct assembly and locking.

Troubleshoot faulty system.  
Functional test of primary flight controls.  
Functional test of flap system.  
Operational test of the side stick assembly.  
Operational test of the THS.  
THS system wear check.

#### Fuel

Water drain system (operation).  
Replace booster pump.  
Replace fuel selector.  
Replace fuel tank cells.  
Replace/test fuel control valves. Replace magnetic fuel level indicators. Replace water drain valve. Check/calculate fuel contents manually. Check filters.  
Flow check system.  
Check calibration of fuel quantity gauges.  
Check operation feed/selectors.  
Check operation of fuel dump/jettison system.  
Fuel transfer between tanks.  
Pressure defuel.  
Pressure refuel (manual control).  
Deactivation/reactivation of the fuel valves (transfer defuel, X-feed, refuel).  
Troubleshoot faulty system.

#### Hydraulics

Replace engine driven pump.  
Check/replace case drain filter.  
Replace standby pump.  
Replace hydraulic motor pump/generator.  
Replace accumulator.  
Check operation of shut off valve.  
Check filters/clog indicators.  
Check indicating systems.  
Perform functional checks.  
Pressurisation/depressurisation of the hydraulic system.  
Power Transfer Unit (PTU) operation.  
Replacement of PTU.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.

#### Ice and rain protection

Replace pump.  
Replace timer.  
Inspect repair propeller deice boot.  
Test propeller de-icing system.  
Inspect/test wing leading edge de-icer boot.  
Replace anti-ice/deice valve.  
Install wiper motor.  
Check operation of systems.  
Operational test of the pitot-probe ice protection.  
Operational test of the TAT ice protection.  
Operational test of the wing ice protection system.  
Assistance to the operational test of the engine air-intake ice protection (with engines operating).  
Troubleshoot faulty system.

#### Indicating/recording systems

Replace flight data recorder.  
Replace cockpit voice recorder.  
Replace clock.  
Replace master caution unit.

## ANO Part-66 Aircraft Maintenance Licence

### Chapter 4: Appendices to AMCs

Replace FDR.  
Perform FDR data retrieval.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.  
Implement ESDS procedures.  
Inspect for HIRF requirements.  
Start/stop EIS procedure.  
Bite test of the CFDIU.  
Ground scanning of the central warning system.

#### **Landing Gear Build**

up wheel. Replace  
main wheel. Replace  
nose wheel.  
Replace steering actuator.  
Replace truck tilt actuator.  
Replace gear retraction actuator.  
Replace uplock/downlock assembly.  
Replace shimmy damper.  
Rig nose wheel steering.  
Functional test of the nose wheel steering system.  
Replace shock strut seals.  
Replace brake unit.  
Replace brake control valve.  
Bleed brakes.  
Replace brake fan.  
Test anti skid unit.  
Test gear retraction.  
Change bungees.  
Adjust micro switches/sensors.  
Charge struts with oil and air.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.  
Test auto-brake system.  
Replace rotorcraft skids.  
Replace rotorcraft skid shoes.  
Pack and check floats.  
Flotation equipment.  
Check/test emergency blowdown (emergency landing gear extension).  
Operational test of the landing gear doors.

#### **Lights**

Repair/replace rotating beacon.  
Repair/replace landing lights.  
Repair/replace navigation lights.  
Repair/replace interior lights.  
Replace ice inspection lights.  
Repair/replace logo lights.  
Repair/replace emergency lighting system.  
Perform emergency lighting system checks.  
Troubleshoot faulty system

#### **Navigation**

Calibrate magnetic direction indicator.  
Replace airspeed indicator.  
Replace altimeter.  
Replace air data computer.  
Replace VOR unit.  
Replace ADI.  
Replace HSI.  
Check pitot static system for leaks.  
Check operation of directional gyro.  
Functional check weather radar.

Functional check doppler.  
Functional check TCAS.  
Functional check DME.  
Functional check ATC Transponder  
Functional check flight director system.  
Functional check inertial nav system.  
Complete quadrantal error correction of ADF system.  
Update flight management system database.  
Check calibration of pitot static instruments.  
Check calibration of pressure altitude reporting system.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.  
Check marker systems.  
Compass replacement direct/indirect.  
Check Satcom.  
Check GPS.  
Test AVM.

#### **Oxygen**

Inspect on board oxygen equipment.  
Purge and recharge oxygen system.  
Replace regulator.  
Replace oxygen generator.  
Test crew oxygen system.  
Perform auto oxygen system deployment check.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.

#### **Pneumatic systems**

Replace filter.  
Replace air shut off valve.  
Replace pressure regulating valve.  
Replace compressor.  
Recharge dessicator.  
Adjust regulator.  
Check for leaks.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.

#### **Vacuum systems**

Inspect the vacuum system i.a.w. AMM.  
Replace vacuum pump.  
Check/replace filters.  
Adjust regulator.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.

#### **Water/Waste**

Replace water pump.  
Replace tap.  
Replace toilet pump.  
Perform water heater functional check.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.  
Inspect waste bin flap closure.

#### **Central Maintenance System**

Retrieve data from CMU.  
Replace CMU.  
Perform Bite check.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.

#### **Airborne Auxiliary power**

Install APU.  
Inspect hot section.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.

**Structures**

Assessment of damage.  
Sheet metal repair.  
Fibre glass repair.  
Wooden repair.  
Fabric repair.  
Recover fabric control surface.  
Treat corrosion.  
Apply protective treatment.

**Doors**

Inspect passenger door i.a.w. AMM.  
Rig/adjust locking mechanism.  
Adjust air stair system.  
Check operation of emergency exits.  
Test door warning system.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.  
Remove and install passenger door i.a.w. AMM.  
Remove and install emergency exit i.a.w. AMM.  
Inspect cargo door i.a.w. AMM.

**Windows**

Replace windshield.  
Replace direct vision window.  
Replace cabin window.  
Repair transparency.

**Wings**

Skin repair.  
Recover fabric wing.  
Replace tip.  
Replace rib.  
Replace integral fuel tank panel.  
Check incidence/rig.

**Propeller**

Assemble prop after transportation.  
Replace propeller.  
Replace governor.  
Adjust governor.  
Perform static functional checks.  
Check operation during ground run.  
Check track.  
Check setting of micro switches.  
Assessment of blade damage i.a.w. AMM.  
Dynamically balance prop.  
Troubleshoot faulty system

**Main Rotors**

Install rotor assembly.  
Replace blades.  
Replace damper assembly.  
Check track.  
Check static balance.  
Check dynamic balance.  
Troubleshoot.

**Rotor Drive**

Replace mast.  
Replace drive coupling.  
Replace clutch/freewheel unit  
Replace drive belt.

Install main gearbox.  
Overhaul main gearbox.  
Check gearbox chip detectors.

**Tail Rotors**

Install rotor assembly.  
Replace blades.  
Troubleshoot.

**Tail Rotor Drive**

Replace bevel gearbox.  
Replace universal joints.  
Overhaul bevel gearbox.  
Install drive assembly.  
Check chip detectors.  
Check/install bearings and hangers.  
Check/service/assemble flexible couplings.  
Check alignment of drive shafts.  
Install and rig drive shafts.

**Rotorcraft flight controls**

Install swash plate.  
Install mixing box.  
Adjust pitch links.  
Rig collective system.  
Rig cyclic system.  
Rig anti-torque system.  
Check controls for assembly and locking.  
Check controls for operation and sense.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.

**Power Plant**

Build up ECU.  
Replace engine.  
Repair cooling baffles.  
Repair cowling.  
Adjust cowl flaps.  
Repair faulty wiring.  
Troubleshoot.  
Assist in dry motoring check.  
Assist in wet motoring check.  
Assist in engine start (manual mode).

**Piston Engines**

Remove/install reduction gear.  
Check crankshaft run-out.  
Check tappet clearance.  
Check compression.  
Extract broken stud.  
Install helicoil. Perform ground run. Establish/check reference RPM. Troubleshoot.

**Turbine Engines**

Replace module.  
Replace fan blade.  
Hot section inspection/boroscope check.  
Carry out engine/compressor wash.  
Carry out engine dry cycle.  
Engine ground run.  
Establish reference power.

Trend monitoring/gas path analysis.  
Troubleshoot.

**Fuel and control, piston**

Replace engine driven pump.  
Adjust AMC.  
Adjust ABC.  
Install carburettor/injector.  
Adjust carburettor/injector.  
Clean injector nozzles.  
Replace primer line.  
Check carburettor float setting.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.

**Fuel and control, turbine**

Replace FCU.  
Replace Engine Electronic Control Unit (FADEC).  
Replace Fuel Metering Unit (FADEC).  
Replace engine driven pump.  
Clean/test fuel nozzles.  
Clean/replace filters.  
Adjust FCU.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.  
Functional test of FADEC.

**Ignition systems, piston**

Change magneto.  
Change ignition vibrator.  
Change plugs.  
Test plugs.  
Check H.T. leads.  
Install new leads.  
Check timing.  
Check system bonding.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.

**Ignition systems, turbine**

Perform functional test of the ignition system.  
Check glow plugs/ignitors.  
Check H.T. leads.  
Check ignition unit.  
Replace ignition unit.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.

**Engine Controls**

Rig thrust lever.  
Rig RPM control.  
Rig mixture HP cock lever.  
Rig power lever.  
Check control sync (multi-eng).  
Check controls for correct assembly and locking.  
Check controls for range and direction of movement.  
Adjust pedestal micro-switches.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.

**Engine Indicating**

Replace engine instruments(s).  
Replace oil temperature bulb.  
Replace thermocouples.  
Check calibration.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.

**Exhaust, piston**

Replace exhaust gasket.  
Inspect welded repair.  
Pressure check cabin heater muff.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.

**Exhaust, turbine**

Change jet pipe.  
Change shroud assembly.  
Install trimmers.  
Inspect/replace thrust reverser.  
Replace thrust reverser component.  
Deactivate/reactivate thrust reverser.  
Operational test of the thrust reverser system.

**Oil**

Change oil.  
Check filter(s).  
Adjust pressure relief valve.  
Replace oil tank.  
Replace oil pump.  
Replace oil cooler.  
Replace firewall shut off valve.  
Perform oil dilution test.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.

**Starting**

Replace starter. Replace start relay.  
Replace start control valve.  
Check cranking speed.  
Troubleshoot faulty system.

**Turbines, piston engines**

Replace PRT.  
Replace turbo-blower.  
Replace heat shields.  
Replace waste gate.  
Adjust density controller.

**Engine water injection**

Replace water/methanol pump.  
Flow check water/methanol system.  
Adjust water/methanol control unit.  
Check fluid for quality.  
Troubleshoot faulty system

**Accessory gear boxes**

Replace gearbox.  
Replace drive shaft.  
Inspect magnetic chip detector

**APU**

Removal/installation of the APU.  
Removal/installation of the inlet guide-vane actuator.  
Operational test of the APU emergency shut-down test.  
Operational test of the APU.

### Appendix III

#### Evaluation of the competence: assessment and assessors

This Appendix applies to the competence assessment performed by the designated assessors (and their qualifications).

##### 1) What does “competence” mean and areas of focus for assessment

The assessment should aim at measuring the competence by evaluating three major factors associated to the learning objectives:

- Knowledge;
- Skills;
- Attitude;

Generally, knowledge is evaluated by examination. The purpose of this document is not to describe the examination process: this material mainly addresses the evaluation of “skills” and “attitude” after training containing practical elements. Nevertheless, the trainee needs to demonstrate to have sufficient knowledge to perform the required tasks.

“Attitude” is indivisible from the “skill” as this greatly contributes to the safe performance of the tasks.

The evaluation of the competence should be based on the learning objectives of the training, in particular:

- the (observable) desired performance. This covers what the trainee is expected to be able to do and how the trainee is expected to behave at the end of the training;
- the (measurable) performance standard that must be attained to confirm the trainee’s level of competence in the form of tolerances, constraints, limits, performance rates or qualitative statements; and
- the conditions under which the trainee will demonstrate competence. Conditions consist of the training methods, the environmental, situational and regulatory factors.

The assessment should focus on the competencies relevant to the aircraft type and its maintenance such as, but not limited to:

- Environment awareness (act safely, apply safety precautions and prevent dangerous situations);
- Systems integration (demonstrate understanding of aircraft systems interaction – identify, describe, explain, plan, execute);
- Knowledge and understanding of areas requiring special emphasis or novelty (areas peculiar to the aircraft type, domains not covered by Part 66 Appendix I, practical training elements that cannot be imparted through simulation devices, etc.);
- Using reports and indications (the ability to read and interpret);
- Aircraft documentation finding and handling (identify the appropriate aircraft documentation, navigate, execute and obey the prescribed maintenance procedures);

- Perform maintenance actions (demonstrate safe handling of aircraft, engines, components and tools);
- Aircraft final/close-up and report (apply close up, initiate appropriate actions/follow-up/records of testing, establish and sign maintenance records/logbooks).

## 2) How to assess

As far as feasible, the objectives of the assessment should be associated with the learning objectives and the passing level; it means that observable criteria should be set in order to measure the performance and should remain as objective as possible.

The general characteristics of effective assessment are: objective, flexible, acceptable, comprehensive, constructive, organised and thoughtful. At the conclusion, the trainee should have no doubt about what he/she did well, what he/she did poorly and how he/she can improve.

The following is a non-exhaustive list of questions that may be posed to assist assessment:

- What are the success factors for the job?
- What are typical characteristics of a correct behaviour for the task?
- What criteria should be observed?
- What level of expertise is expected?
- Is there any standard available?
- What is the pass mark? For example:
  - “Go-no go” situation;
  - How to allocate points? Minimum amount to succeed;
  - “Must know or execute” versus “Good to know or execute” versus “Don’t expect the candidate to be an expert”.
- Minimum or maximum time to achieve? Use time effectively and efficiently.
- What if the trainee fails? How many times is the trainee allowed to fail?
- When and how should the trainee be prepared for the assessment?
- What proportion of judgment by the instructor out of collaboration with the trainee is needed during the evaluation stage?

The assessment may be:

- diagnostic (prior to a course), formative (re-orientate the course on areas where there is a need to reinforce) or summative (partial or final evaluation);
- performed task-by-task, as a group of tasks or as a final assessment;

One method might be an initial assessment to be performed by the trainee himself, then discussing areas where the perceptions of the trainee’s performance by the assessors differ in order to:

- develop the self-assessment habits;
- make the assessment more acceptable and understandable to both parties.

A “box-ticking” exercise would be pointless. Experience has shown that assessment sheets have largely evolved over time into assessment of groups of “skills” because in practice such things eventually detracted from the training and assessment that it was intended to serve: evaluate at a point of time, encourage and orientate the training needs, improve safety and ultimately qualify people for their duties.

In addition, many other aspects should be appropriately considered during the assessment process such as stress and environmental conditions, difficulty of the test, history of evaluation (such as tangible progresses or sudden and unexpected poor performance made by the trainee), amount of time necessary to build competence, etc.

All these reasons place more emphasis on the assessor and highlight the function of the organisation’s approval.

### **3) Who should assess**

In order to qualify, the assessor should:

- Be proficient and have sufficient experience or knowledge in:
  - human performance and safety culture;
  - the aircraft type (necessary to have the certifying staff privileges in case of CRS issuances);
  - training/coaching/testing skills;
  - instructional tools to use;
- Understand the objective and the content of the practical elements of the training that is being assessed;
- Have interpersonal skills to manage the assessment process (professionalism, sincerity, objectivity and neutrality, analysis skills, sense of judgement, flexibility, capability of evaluating the supervisor’s or instructor’s reports, handling of trainee’s reactions to failing assessment with the cultural environment, being constructive, etc.);
- Be ultimately designated by the organisation to carry out the assessment.

The roles may be combined for:

- the assessor and the instructor for the practical elements of the Type Rating Training; or
- the assessor and the supervisor for the On-the-Job Training.

provided that the objectives associated to each role are clearly understood and that the competence and qualification criteria according to the company’s procedures are met for both functions. Whenever possible (depending on the size of the organisation), it is recommended to split the roles (two different persons) in order to avoid any conflicts of interests.

When the functions are not combined, the role of each function should be clearly understood.