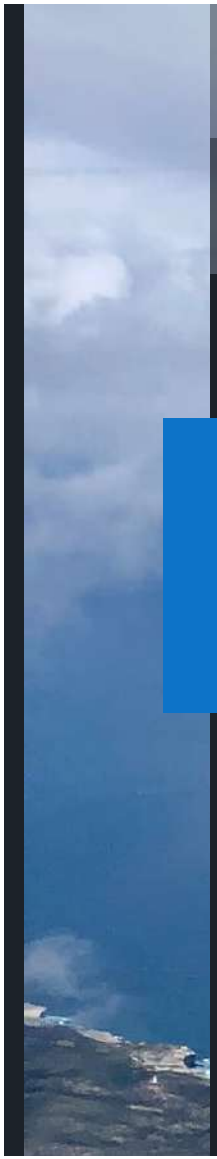


Airspace Classification

CDA is divided into seven classes, each identified by a single letter — A, B, C, D, E, F or G. The rules for operating within a particular portion of airspace depend on the classification of that airspace and not on the name by which it is commonly known. Thus, the rules for flight within a high level airway, a TCA or a CZ depend on the class of airspace within all or part of the defined area. Weather minima are specified for controlled or uncontrolled airspace, not for each class of airspace.

Class A Airspace

Class A airspace is designated where an operational need exists to exclude VFR aircraft.

01 All operations must be conducted under Instrument Flight Rules and are subject to ATC clearances

02 Aircraft in Class A airspace must have a transponder and automatic pressure altitude reporting equipment.

03 Extends from the base of all high-level controlled airspace, or from 700 feet AGL up to and including FL 600.

Class B Airspace

01	Definition	Class B airspace is designated where an operational need exists to provide air traffic control service to IFR and to control VFR aircraft.
02	Dimensions	Includes all low level controlled airspace above 12,500 feet ASL or at and above the MEA, whichever is higher, up to but not including 18,000
03	Classification	Control zones and associated terminal control areas may also be classified as Class B airspace.
04	Radios	No person shall operate an aircraft in Class B controlled airspace in VFR flight unless the aircraft is equipped with radio communication equipment capable of two-way communication with the appropriate ATS facility
05	Navigational Equipment	Cannot operate an aircraft in Class B controlled airspace in VFR flight unless the aircraft is equipped with radio navigation equipment capable of using navigation facilities to enable the aircraft to be operated in accordance with the flight plan

Class B Airspace

06	Transponder	No person shall operate an aircraft in Class B controlled airspace in VFR flight unless the aircraft is equipped with a transponder and automatic pressure altitude reporting equipment.
07	Listening Watch	No person shall operate an aircraft in Class B controlled airspace in VFR flight unless a continuous listening watch is maintained by a flight crew member on a radio frequency assigned by ATC.
08	Remain in VMC	No person shall operate an aircraft in Class B controlled airspace in VFR flight unless the aircraft is operated in VMC at all times.
09	If unable to maintain VMC	If unable to maintain VMC request an ATC clearance which will keep the aircraft in VMC to the filed destination, alternate aerodrome or if the Class B airspace is a control zone, request authorization for special VFR flight
10	Exiting Class B Airspace	If operating in Class B airspace in VFR flight and unable to comply with any of the requirements above, exit Class B airspace by either exiting horizontally, descending, or landing at the aerodrome on which the control zone is based if applicable.

Class C Airspace

01	Definition	Class C airspace is a controlled airspace within which both IFR and VFR flights are permitted, but VFR flights require a clearance from ATC to enter.
02	ATC Separation	ATC separation is provided between all aircraft operating under IFR and, as necessary to resolve possible conflicts, between VFR and IFR aircraft.
03	Conflict Resolution	Conflict resolution will be provided, upon request after VFR aircraft is provided with traffic information.
04	Definition of Conflict Resolution	Conflict resolution is defined as the resolution of potential conflicts between IFR/VFR and VFR/VFR aircraft that are radar identified and in communication with ATC.
05	Operations	Airspace classified as Class C becomes Class E airspace when the appropriate ATC unit is not in operation.

Class C Airspace

06	Terminal Control Areas	Terminal control areas and associated control zones may be classified as Class C airspace.
07	Radios	A person operating an aircraft in VFR flight in Class C airspace shall ensure that the aircraft is equipped with radio communication equipment capable of two-way communication with the appropriate ATC unit.
08	Transponder	A person operating an aircraft in VFR flight in Class C airspace shall ensure that the aircraft is equipped a transponder and automatic pressure altitude reporting equipment.
09	Listening Watch	A person operating an aircraft in VFR flight in Class C airspace shall ensure that a continuous listening watch is maintained by a flight crew member on a radio frequency assigned by ATC.
10	Equipment Exceptions	An aircraft not equipped with communication and transponder equipment for VFR flight in Class C airspace may, during daylight hours and in VMC, enter Class C airspace provided that permission to enter is obtained from ATC.

Class D Airspace

01	Definition	Class D airspace is a controlled airspace within which both IFR and VFR flights are permitted, but VFR flights must establish two-way communication with the appropriate ATC agency prior to entering
02	ATC Separation	ATC separation is provided only to IFR aircraft. Aircraft will be provided with traffic information.
03	Conflict Resolution	Equipment and workload permitting, conflict resolution will be provided between VFR and IFR aircraft, and upon request between VFR aircraft.
04	Operations	Airspace classified as Class D becomes Class E airspace when the appropriate ATC unit is not in operation.
05	Terminal Control Areas	A terminal control area and associated control zone could be classified as Class D airspace.

Class D Airspace

06	Radios	A person operating an aircraft in VFR flight in Class D airspace shall ensure that the aircraft is equipped with radio communication equipment capable of two-way communication with the appropriate ATC unit.
07	Transponder	A person operating an aircraft in VFR flight in Class D airspace shall ensure that the aircraft is equipped with a transponder and automatic pressure altitude reporting equipment if the Class D airspace is specified as Transponder Airspace.
08	Listening Watch	A person operating an aircraft in VFR flight in Class D airspace shall ensure that a continuous listening watch is maintained by a flight crew member on a radio frequency assigned by ATC.
09	Equipment Exceptions	An aircraft not equipped with communication equipment for VFR flight in Class D airspace may, during daylight hours and in VMC, enter Class D airspace provided that permission to enter is obtained from ATC.

Class E Airspace

01	Definition	Class E airspace is designated where an operational need exists for controlled airspace but does not meet the requirements for Class A, B, C, or D.
02	Operations	Operations may be conducted under IFR or VFR
03	ATC Separation	ATC separation is provided only to aircraft operating under IFR.
04	Transponder	Aircraft are required to be equipped with a transponder and automatic pressure altitude equipment to operate in Class E airspace if the airspace is specified as transponder airspace.
05	Classification	Low level airways, control area extensions, transition areas, or control zones established without an operating control tower may be classified as Class E airspace.

Class F Airspace

01	Definition	Class F airspace is airspace within which activities must be confined because of their nature, and within which limitations may be imposed upon aircraft operations that are not a part of those activities.
02	Classification	Airspace may be classified as Class F advisory or as Class F restricted, and can be controlled airspace, uncontrolled airspace, or a combination of both.
03	Rules of Flight	Unless otherwise specified, the rules for the appropriate airspace apply in areas of Class F airspace, no matter if they are active or inactive.
04	Charting	All designated Class F restricted and advisory airspace are published on HI or LO charts, as applicable, and on VFR aeronautical charts.

Class F Airspace

Each restricted and advisory area within Canada has been assigned an identification code group, which consists of the four following parts:

CY

The nationality letters CY shall be included in the indentation group of all Class F airspace

Restricted or Advisory?

The letter ‘R’ for a restricted area or the letter ‘A’ for an advisory area

Where within Canada?

A three-digit number that will identify the region within which the area lies

In the case of advisory airspace…

In the case of advisory areas, the letter A (acrobatic), F (aircraft test), H (hang gliding), M (military operations), P (parachuting), S (soaring) or T (training) will be displayed in parentheses after the three-digit number that will indicate the type of activity within the area

Restricted Airspace

01	Definition	A restricted area is airspace of defined dimensions above the land areas or territorial waters within which the flight of aircraft is restricted in accordance with certain specified conditions.
02	Safety	Restricted airspace is designated for safety purposes when the level or type of aerial activity, the surface activity, or the protection of a ground installation requires the application of restrictions within that airspace.
03	Restrictions	No person may conduct aerial activities within active Class F restricted airspace, unless permission has been obtained from the user agency.
04	Designation	Special-use areas will be designated restricted areas and identified by the prefix CYR, followed by a three-digit number that identifies the location of the area.
05	Danger Area	Any restricted area that may be established over international waters, but controlled by Canadian ATC, will be indicated as a “danger area” in accordance with ICAO requirements.

Advisory Airspace

01	Definition	Airspace within which an activity occurs that, for flight safety purposes, non-participating pilots should be aware of, such as training, parachuting, hang gliding, military operations, etc.
02	Collision Avoidance	Pilots of participating aircraft, as well as pilots flying through the area, are equally responsible for collision avoidance.
03	Restrictions	There are no specific restrictions that apply to the use of advisory airspace. VFR aircraft are, however, encouraged to avoid flight in advisory airspace unless participating in the activity taking place therein.
04	Vertical Separation	IFR aircraft shall be provided 500 feet vertical separation from an active Class F advisory airspace, unless wake turbulence minima is applicable, in which case 1,000 feet vertical separation shall be applied.
05	Transit Flights	Pilots are encouraged to monitor an appropriate frequency, to broadcast their intentions when entering and leaving the area, and to communicate, as necessary, with other users to ensure flight safety in the airspace.

Class G Airspace

01 Definition

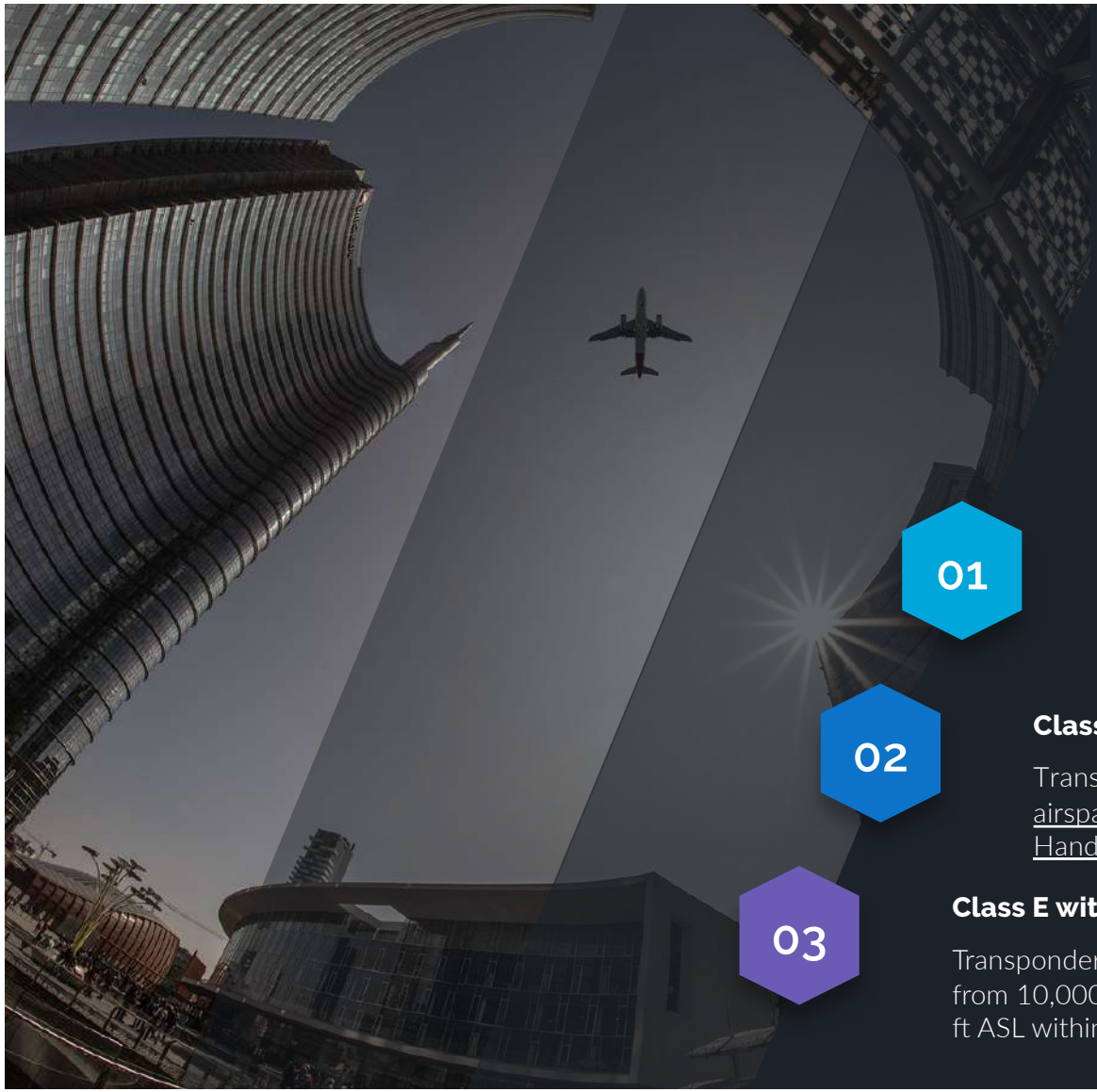
Class G airspace is airspace that has not been designated Class A, B, C, D, E or F, and within which ATC has neither the authority nor the responsibility to exercise control over air traffic. Class G is all uncontrolled domestic airspace.

02 Alerting Services

ATS units do provide flight information and alerting services.

03 Low Level Air Routes

Low-level air routes are contained within Class G airspace. They similar to low-level airway, except they extend upwards from the surface of the earth and are uncontrolled.



Transponder Airspace

601.03

01

Class A, B and C Airspace

Transponder airspace consists of all Class A, B and C airspace as specified in the Designated Airspace Handbook

02

Class D and E Airspace

Transponder airspace consists of any Class D or E airspace as specified in the Designated Airspace Handbook.

03

Class E within Radar Coverage

Transponder airspace consists of all Class E airspace extending from 10,000 ft above sea level (ASL) up to and including 12,500 ft ASL within radar coverage