

ENR 1.14 AIR TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

1. DEFINITION OF AIR TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

1.1 'Air traffic incident' is used to mean a serious occurrence related to the provision of air traffic services such as

- a). Aircraft proximity (AIRPROX);
- b). Serious difficulty resulting in a hazard to aircraft caused, for example, by;
 - 1). Faulty procedures.
 - 2). Non-compliance with procedures, or
 - 3). Failure of ground facilities.

1.1.1. Definitions for aircraft proximity and AIRPROX

Aircraft proximity : A situation in which, in the opinion of the pilot or the air traffic services personnel, the distance between aircraft, as well as their relative position and speed, has been such that the safety of the aircraft involved may have been compromised. Aircraft proximity is classified as follows:

Risk of collision : The risk classification of aircraft proximity in which serious risk of collision has existed.

Safety not assured : The risk classification of aircraft proximity in which the safety of the aircraft may have been compromised.

No risk of collision : The risk classification of aircraft proximity in which no risk of collision has existed.

Risk not determined : The risk classification of aircraft proximity in which insufficient information was available to determine the risk involved or inconclusive or conflicting evidence precluded such determination.

AIRPROX : The code word used in an air traffic incident report to designate aircraft proximity.

1.2 Air traffic incidents are designated and identified in reports as follows :

Type	Designation
Air Traffic Incident	Incident
As a) above.	AIRPROX (aircraft proximity)
As b) 1) and 2) above	Procedural
As b) 3) above	Facility.

2 USE OF THE AIR TRAFFIC INCIDENT REPORT FORM.

2.1 The 'Air Traffic Incident Report Form' is available at <https://portal.caa.lk/caa-reporting/> and shall be submitted via CAASL Online Occurrence Reporting portal. This Form is intended for use;

- a). by a pilot-in-command for filling a report on an air traffic incident after arrival or for confirming a report made initially by radio during flight.

Note: The form if available on board may also be of use in providing pattern for making the initial report in flight.

- b). by an ATS unit for recording on air traffic incident report received by radio, telephone or tele-printer.

Note: The form may be used as the format for the text of a message to be transmitted over the AFS network.

2.2 All other occurrences within the territory of Sri Lanka that require mandatory reporting as per IS006 (https://www.caa.lk/images/stories/pdf/implementing_standards/sn006.pdf) shall be reported through Online Occurrence Reporting Portal of CAASL (<https://portal.caa.lk/caa-reporting/>)

3. REPORTING PROCEDURES

(Including in-flight procedures).

3.1 The following are the procedures to be followed by a pilot-in-command who is or has been involved in an incident;

a. during flight, use the appropriate air/ground frequency for reporting an incident or major significance, particularly if it involves other aircraft, so as to permit the facts to be ascertained immediately.

b. as promptly as possible after landing, submit a completed Air Traffic Incident Report Form as mentioned in above 2.1;

1. for confirming a report of an incident made initially as above, or for making the initial report on such an incident if it had not been possible to report it by radio;

2. for reporting an incident which did not require immediate notification at the time of occurrence.

3.2 An initial report made by radio should contain the following information of the incident report form;

A - AIRCRAFT IDENTIFICATION

B - TYPE OF INCIDENT

e.g - aircraft proximity.

C - THE INCIDENT; 1 a) and b); 2 a), b), c), d), and n); 3. a), b), c). and i); 4. a) and b);

D - MISCELLANEOUS : 1. e)

3.3 The confirmatory report on an incident of major significance initially reported by radio or the initial report on any other incident should be submitted to the ATS. Reporting office of the aerodrome of first landing, on the, Air Traffic Incident Report Form'. The pilot-in-command should complete the Air traffic Incident Report Form, Supplementing the details of the initial reports as necessary.

4. PURPOSE OF REPORTING AND HANDLING OF THE FORM

4.1 The purpose of the reporting of aircraft proximity incidents and their investigation is to promote the safety

of aircraft. The degree of risk involved in an aircraft proximity incident should be determined in the incident investigation and classified as 'risk of collision', safety not assured" no risk of collision" or "risk not determined".

4.2 The purpose of the form is to provide investigatory authorities with as complete information on an air traffic incident as possible and to enable them to report back, with the least possible delay to the pilot-in-command or operator concerned the result of the investigation of the incident and, if appropriate, the remedial action taken.