

## ENR 1.7 ALTIMETER SETTING PROCEDURES

### 1. Introduction

The altimeter setting procedures in use generally conform to those contained in ICAO Doc 8168 Volume I, Part 6, and are given in full below.

Transition altitudes are given on the instrument approach charts and are described in paragraph 2.1.2 below.

**QNH** reports and temperature information for use in determining adequate terrain clearance are provided from the air traffic services. **QNH** values are given in hectopascals.

### 2. Basic altimeter setting procedures

#### 2.1 General

2.1.1 The transition altitude for Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam International Airport is 4000 feet i.e the height of the highest terrain plus 1200 feet.

2.1.2 The transition level for Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam International Airport is varied in accordance with the following table:

QNH	Transition Level
980 HPA and above	60
945 HPA to 979.9 HPA	70

2.1.3 The minimum safe altitudes for Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam International Airport are as follows:

Minimum Safe Altitude within a radius of 25 NM centered on DVOR/DME "PLS"	Sector in magnetic degrees homing on DVOR/DME "PLS"
3100 ft	195 <sup>0</sup> to 285 <sup>0</sup>
2600 ft	285 <sup>0</sup> to 059 <sup>0</sup>
3800 ft	059 <sup>0</sup> to 195 <sup>0</sup>

2.1.4 Vertical positioning of aircraft when at or below the transition altitude is expressed in terms of altitude, whereas such positioning at or above the transition level is expressed in terms of flight levels. While passing through the transition layer, vertical positioning is expressed in terms of altitude when descending and in terms of flight levels when ascending.

2.1.5 Flight level zero is located at the atmospheric pressure level of 1 013.2 HPA (29.92 in). Consecutive flight levels are separated by a

#### 2.4 Approach and landing

pressure interval corresponding to 500 ft (152.4 m) in the standard atmosphere.

*Note :- Examples of the relationship between flight levels and altimeter indications are given in the following table, the metric equivalents being approximate:*

Flight level number	Altimeter indication	
	Feet	Metres
10	1 000	300
15	1 500	450
20	2 000	600
50	5 000	1 500
100	10 000	3 050
150	15 000	4 550
200	20 000	6 100

#### 2.2 Take-off and climb

2.2.1 A **QNH** altimeter setting is made available to aircraft in taxi clearances prior to take-off.

2.2.2 Vertical positioning of aircraft during climb is expressed in terms of altitudes until reaching the transition altitude above which vertical positioning is expressed in terms of flight levels.

#### 2.3 Vertical separation - en-route

2.3.1 Vertical separation during en-route flight shall be expressed in terms of flight levels at all times "during an **IFR** flight and at night".

2.3.2 **IFR** flights, and **VFR** flights above 900 m (3 000 ft), when in level cruising flight, shall be flown at such flight levels, corresponding to the magnetic tracks shown in the following table, so as to provide the required terrain clearance:

Flight level number	000 <sup>0</sup> -179 <sup>0</sup>		180 <sup>0</sup> -359 <sup>0</sup>	
	IFR	VFR	IFR	VFR
10			20	
30	35		40	45
50	55		60	65
70	75		80	85
90	95		100	105
...	etc.		...	etc.
270			280	
290			310	
330			350	
etc.			etc.	

*Note:- Some of the lower levels in the above table may not be usable due to terrain clearance requirements.*

2.4.1 A **QNH** altimeter setting is made available in approach clearance and in clearance to enter the traffic circuit.

2.4.2 **QFE** altimeter settings are available on request.

2.4.3 Vertical positioning of aircraft during approach is controlled by reference to flight levels until reaching the transition level below which vertical positioning is controlled by reference to altitudes.

## 2.5 ***Missed approach***

2.5.1 The relevant portions of 2.1.4, 2.2 and 2.4 shall be applied to the event of a missed approach.

## **3. Procedures applicable to operators (including pilots)**

### 3.1 ***Flight planning***

The levels at which a flight is to be conducted shall be specified in a flight plan in terms of:

- a) flight levels if the flight is to be conducted at or above the transition level, and
- b) altitudes if the flight is to be conducted in the vicinity of an aerodrome and at or below the transition altitude.

*Note 1. - Short flights in the vicinity of an aerodrome may often be conducted only at altitudes below the transition altitudes.*

*Note 2. - Flight levels are specified in a plan by number and not in terms of feet or metres as is the case with altitudes.*