

JAR-OPS 1.710(a) (continued)

(4) Voice or audio signals identifying navigation or approach aids introduced into a headset or speaker; and

(5) Voice communications of flight crew members on the flight deck using the public address system, if installed.

(b) The cockpit voice recorder shall be capable of retaining information recorded during at least the last 30 minutes of its operation.

(c) The cockpit voice recorder must start to record prior to the aeroplane moving under its own power and continue to record until the termination of the flight when the aeroplane is no longer capable of moving under its own power.

(d) The cockpit voice recorder must have a device to assist in locating that recorder in water.

[ ]

[Amdt. 4, 01.07.02]

**JAR-OPS 1.715 Flight data recorders—1**

[(See Appendix 1 to JAR-OPS 1.715)]

(See [ACJ] OPS 1.715)

(a) An operator shall not operate any aeroplane first issued with an individual Certificate of Airworthiness [ ] on or after 1 April 1998 which:

(1) Is multi-engine turbine powered and has a maximum approved passenger seating configuration of more than 9; or

(2) Has a maximum certificated take-off mass over 5 700 kg,

unless it is equipped with a flight data recorder that uses a digital method of recording and storing data and a method of readily retrieving that data from the storage medium is available.

(b) The flight data recorder shall be capable of retaining the data recorded during at least the last 25 hours of its operation except that, for those aeroplanes with a maximum certificated take-off mass of 5 700 kg or less, this period may be reduced to 10 hours.

(c) The flight data recorder must, with reference to a timescale, record:

(1) The parameters [listed in Tables A1 or A2 of Appendix 1 to JAR-OPS 1.715 as applicable];

(2) For those aeroplanes with a maximum certificated take-off mass over 27 000 kg, the additional parameters [listed in Table B of Appendix 1 to JAR-OPS 1.715;]

JAR-OPS 1.715(c) (continued)

(3) For aeroplanes specified in (a) above, the flight data recorder must record any dedicated parameters relating to novel or unique design or operational characteristics of the aeroplane [as determined by the Authority during type or supplemental type certification; and]

[(4) For aeroplanes equipped with electronic display system the parameters listed in Table C of Appendix 1 to JAR-OPS 1.715, except that , for aeroplanes first issued with an individual Certificate of Airworthiness before 20 August 2002 those parameters for which:

(i) The sensor is not available; or

(ii) The aeroplane system or equipment generating the data needs to be modified; or

(iii) The signals are incompatible with the recording system;

do not need to be recorded if acceptable to the Authority.]

(d) Data must be obtained from [aeroplane] sources which enable accurate correlation with information displayed to the flight crew.

(e) The flight data recorder must start automatically to record the data prior to the aeroplane being capable of moving under its own power and must stop automatically after the aeroplane is incapable of moving under its own power.

(f) The flight data recorder must have a device to assist in locating that recorder in water.

(g) Aeroplanes [first issued with an individual Certificate of Airworthiness on or after 1 April 1998, but not later than 1 April 2001 may not be required to comply with JAR-OPS 1.715(c) if approved by the Authority, provided that:

(1) Compliance with JAR-OPS 1.715(c) cannot be achieved without extensive modification (See ACJ-OPS 1.715(g)) to the aeroplane systems and equipment other than the flight data recorder system; and

(2) The aeroplane complies with JAR-OPS 1.720(c) except that parameter 15b in Table A of Appendix 1 to JAR-OPS 1.720 need not to be recorded.]

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[Amdt. 4, 01.07.02]