

Appendix 14.1.1

ASSESSMENT OF THE INTRUSIONS INTO THE PROTECTED OPERATIONAL AIRSPACE OF AIRPORTS

The operational airspace of airports is the volume of airspace above a set of imaginary surfaces, the design of which is determined by criteria established by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). These surfaces are established to protect aircraft from obstacles or activities that could be a threat to safety.

It is important to note that the OLS does not prohibit all intrusions. The aim is to ensure that all objects that intrude into the OLS can be identified and assessed for their potential impact on aircraft operations. This assessment will enable a determination on whether the intrusion is permissible, and if so, a determination on whether any risk mitigation requirements should be imposed.

NSAF guideline F guides State/Territory and local government decision-makers as well as airport operators to jointly address the issue of intrusions into the operational airspace of airports by tall structures, such as buildings and cranes, as well as trees in the vicinity of airports.

The guidelines are also designed to address the following risks:

(a) activities that could cause air turbulence, where the turbulence could affect the normal flight of aircraft operating in the prescribed airspace; and

(b) activities that could cause the emission of steam, other gas, smoke, dust, or other particulate matter, where the smoke, dust, or particulate matter could affect the ability of aircraft to operate in the prescribed airspace under Visual Flight Rules (VFR)

The information provided in the following table, while relevant to Commonwealth leased airports provides details to assess controlled activities to ascertain if relevant to the proposed development and as a consequence the need for risk mitigation measures.

Table - Assessment matters to be considered which are relevant to a controlled activity – source NSAF guideline F.

Matter for consideration	Proposed development	Need for risk mitigation measure
A description of the proposed controlled activity (building construction, crane operation, plume rise, etc)	The EIS and drawing set have provided an adequate description of the proposed development. Only a small Fenner crane is envisaged to assist with the erection of the proposed buildings,	The proposed development does not pose obstacles or activities that could be a threat to aircraft safety by an intrusion into the OLS or PANS-OPS surface and therefore risk mitigation measures are not warranted.
Its precise location (longitude/latitude; MGA 94 coordinates)	The drawing set and in particular the site plan and elevations have provided the precise location of the proposed development.	The proposed development does not pose obstacles or activities that could be a threat to aircraft safety by an intrusion into the OLS or PANS-OPS surface and therefore risk mitigation measures are not warranted.
The purpose of the controlled activity.	The purpose of the proposed development has been adequately described in the EIS.	

The proposed maximum height of the structure above the Australian Height Datum (including any antennae or towers); and • the proposed maximum height of any temporary structure or equipment (e.g. cranes) intended to be used in the erection of the structure.	The height of the proposed buildings is shown in the elevation plans for the proposed development. Given the height of the structures, a high-rise crane is not envisaged.	The proposed development does not pose obstacles or activities that could be a threat to aircraft safety by an intrusion into the OLS or PANS-OPS surface and therefore risk mitigation measures are not warranted.
Construction Stage – bulk earthworks pose a risk of dust emission during hot dry and windy weather conditions.	The proposed development includes bulk earthworks that have the potential to generate dust emissions into the outer operational airspace,	Mitigation measures are proposed to control dust emissions. These measures are described in the EIS and would involve adequate site watering and site surveillance. Also, disturbed areas will be sown with a quick cover crop to mitigate dust and erosion.