

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SOUTH AFRICAN</b></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY</b></p>	<p><b>REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA</b></p> <p><b>CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY</b></p> <p><b>AERONAUTICAL INFORMATION CIRCULAR</b></p>	<p>CAA Private Bag x73 Halfway House 1685</p>
<p>Tel: (011) 545-1000 Fax: (011) 545-1465 E-Mail: mail@caa.co.za</p>		<p><b>AIC</b> <b>Series B</b> 008/2021 07 OCT 2021</p>

### OPERATIONS OF AIRCRAFT

#### SAFETY

#### OBSTACLES OF SIGNIFICANCE TO AIR NAVIGATION

☞ Indicates changes

☞ This AIC replaces AIC 006/2016 dated 21 JUL 2016

1. It is impossible for the CAA to provide a complete list of radio masts, microwave towers, wind turbines and other high structures, which are continually being erected over the country.
2. ☞ Pilots are cautioned that these structures constitute a potential danger to aircraft, especially during low level operations in reduced visibility or in marginal weather conditions. Pilots are also cautioned that supported masts have anchor cables, which might not always be marked. Extreme caution should be exercised during low flying.
3. Where practicable, structures higher than 45m (148 feet) AGL are conspicuously marked by day and night markings, but it must be noted that some might not be marked accordingly.
4. Details of known structures which constitute a potential hazard to aviation are published on the CAA's website:
  - a) The obstacle dataset is available on [www.caa.co.za](http://www.caa.co.za) > Information for the Industry > Obstacles.
  - b) ☞ The obstacle dataset is updated in accordance with the AIRAC publication dates.
  - c) Special requests for obstacle data can be directed to the GIS Section of the PANS-OPS office ([gis@caa.co.za](mailto:gis@caa.co.za)).
5. ☞ Pilot attention is drawn to the following criteria used for the charting of obstacles:
  - a) Only structures higher than 60m (197 feet) AGL are shown on aeronautical charts. This is due to the large number of structures below 60m (197 feet), which makes publication impractical.
6. ☞ Details regarding known significant structures, or temporary structures such as cranes and Monitoring mast, which constitute potential hazards to aviation, will be published by NOTAM for the first 30 days, where the NOTAM will self-cancel after 30 days of publication and the information shall be incorporated into the Obstacle Dataset as per 4(a).

7. *Obstacles within 8km (5 NM) radius of aerodromes are also included in the AD section of the South African AIP, depending on the provision that the information is made available to the SACAA.*



**DIRECTOR OF CIVIL AVIATION**