



# Advisory Circular

CAA-AC-OPS 030A

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ESWATINI CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY

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## MINIMUM EQUIPMENT LIST (MEL)

### 1.0 PURPOSE

This Advisory Circular (AC) is to provide guidance to operators for the development of a Minimum Equipment List (MEL).

### 2.0 REFERENCE

Regulation 38 of the Civil Aviation (Air Operator Certification and Administration) Regulations

### 3.0 GENERAL

3.1 Regulation 38 of the Civil Aviation (Air Operator Certification and Administration) Regulations requires that an operator provides a MEL, for a specific aircraft type and variant the minimum operable equipment required, taking into account operating rules for the existing environmental conditions for the commencement and continuance of flight. Aircraft may also be approved for operations with missing secondary airframe and engine parts. Approval for operating with these parts missing would be authorised by the State of aircraft design. Evaluation and approval of Configuration Deviation List (CDL) are functions of the State of aircraft design.

3.2 Each operator is required to produce an MEL appropriate to his own routes and procedures within the limitations defined by the Master Minimum Equipment List (MMEL) for the aircraft.

### 4.0 MASTER MINIMUM EQUIPMENT LIST

4.1 In conjunction with the certification of each new transport type aircraft, a Board is normally established by the certifying State to develop and maintain an MMEL for the aircraft and additional models of that aircraft developed in the future. The Board is an advisory body to the Authority of the certifying State with representation from the flight operations and airworthiness organisations within

the Authority, as well as from the organisation responsible for the type design and the initial operators of the aircraft.

4.2 The development of the MMEL requires detailed analysis and careful safety assessment. The interaction between systems needs to be fully analysed to ensure that multiple failures will not result in an unsatisfactory level of safety. When an aircraft is designed it is designed to achieve a certain level of safety. When any one system, instrument or equipment becomes inoperative, the design level of safety is reduced. With modern aircraft it is usual to provide extra redundancy in some systems to enable the aircraft to take off and complete a flight with acceptable margins of safety even if, for example, one channel of a system has failed during a previous flight. Minor deficiencies, even without the provision of extra redundancy, which do not too seriously affect safety, may be acceptable for an occasional flight. In any case, the MMEL board would need to carry out a thorough safety assessment as a guide to developing an acceptable list.

4.3 The MMEL would not include obviously required items such as wings, empennage, flaps, power plants, etc., nor would it include items which do not affect the airworthiness of the aircraft, such as galley equipment, entertainment systems, etc. It must be emphasized and understood that all items which are related to the airworthiness of the aircraft and are not included on the MMEL are automatically required to be operative.

4.4 The actual format of the MMEL may vary, but all major systems would be listed to indicate they have been considered (communications systems, navigation systems, automatic flight control systems, etc.). In addition, those components of a system required for flight or certification would be listed on the MMEL (e.g. attitude gyros, VSI, DME, etc.).

4.5 The MMEL board is responsible for maintaining an up-to-date MMEL. Amendment normally results from operator experience or analyses carried out by the organization responsible for the type design.

4.6 The current MMEL for a given aircraft would normally be obtained from the organization responsible for the type design of the aircraft or from the civil aviation authority of the certifying State.

## 5.0 OPERATOR MINIMUM EQUIPMENT LIST

5.1 A minimum equipment list, approved by the Authority, is required for each aircraft, based on the MMEL established for the aircraft type by the organization responsible for the type design in conjunction with the State of Design. An operator is required to produce his own MEL based on the MMEL for the type and variant of aircraft. The operator's MEL is submitted to the Authority for approval. The approved MEL must be made available for the use and guidance of flight and ground operations personnel. The MEL should be tailored to the individual operator's routes and procedures within the constraints imposed by the MMEL. The MMEL is not part of the required aircraft documentation but it is necessary for an operator to request a copy of the current MMEL and amendments as they occur, in

order to develop and maintain an MEL for approval by the Authority.

5.2 In developing an MEL, the philosophy should be to authorize continuation of flight with inoperative equipment only when the inoperative equipment does not render the aircraft unairworthy for the particular flight. Limitations, procedures and substitutions may be used to provide conditions under which the inoperative equipment will not make the operation unsafe or the aircraft unairworthy. This is not a philosophy which permits reduced safety in order to fly to a base where repairs can be made, but rather a philosophy which permits safe operations for a take-off from a maintenance base or an en-route stop. It is emphasized that the operator will need to exercise close operational control over the use of the MEL by all concerned.

5.3 Regulation 10 of the Civil Aviation (Operation of Aircraft) Regulations requires that an Air Operator carries an MEL on board. This may be part of his operations manual or a separate document. The MEL must cover requirements and procedures for dispatch with unserviceable equipment.

## 6.0 OPERATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

6.1 An operator is responsible for exercising the necessary operational control to ensure that his aircraft are not dispatched with multiple MEL items inoperative without first determining that any interface or interrelationship between the inoperative systems or components will not result in degradation in the level of safety or an undue increase in crew workload.

6.2 The MEL is not intended to provide for continued operation of the aircraft for extended periods exceeding the time limitations as permitted by the MEL. MEL items should be repaired within the allotted A, B, C or D category time limits:

6.3 The exposure to additional failures during continued operation with inoperative systems or equipment must also be considered in determining that an acceptable level of safety is being maintained. The MEL is not allowed to deviate from requirements of the flight manual limitations section, emergency procedures or other airworthiness requirements of the State of Registry or of the Authority unless the appropriate airworthiness authority or the flight manual provides otherwise.

6.4 Systems or equipment accepted as inoperative for a flight should be placarded where appropriate and all such items shall be noted in the aircraft technical log to inform the flight crew and maintenance personnel of the inoperative system or equipment.

6.5 For a particular system or item of equipment to be accepted as inoperative, it may be necessary to establish a maintenance procedure, for completion prior to flight, to deactivate or isolate the system or equipment. It may similarly be necessary to prepare an appropriate flight crew operating procedure.

6.6 Regulation 43 of the Civil Aviation (Operation of Aircraft) Regulations

requires the PIC to be responsible for the safe operation of an aircraft. Therefore the PIC shall decide whether or not to accept an aircraft with unserviceable equipment as permitted by the (CDL) or MEL.



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