

## Presentation

The Spanish Aviation Safety and Security Agency is the entity responsible for coordinating the implementation and execution of the Spanish State Safety Programme (PESO), established by Law 1/2011 of 4 March, as well as for monitoring compliance with the safety targets specified in it, which include improving safety in general and sports aviation.

PESO rounds out the traditional regulatory approach to safety, based on conducting inspections and audits, with a new preventive approach that strives for constant improvement.

Safety Analysis and Internal Technical Audit Directorate (DESATI) is the unit in AESA responsible for implementing, monitoring and enforcing the PESO.

As part of its preventive approach to safety, AESA has published three brochures on general aviation that are intended to disseminate useful information and a series of recommendations that can help users to learn the main hazards involved in this type of aviation and how to keep safety occurrences from happening.

### BROCHURES

1. Recommendations for avoiding bird strikes.
2. Operational Air Traffic recommendations.
3. **Training, maintenance and operational recommendations.**

## Contact information

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## Unit in charge

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# Spanish Aviation Safety and Security Agency

Training, maintenance and operational recommendations  
Courtesy Translation



# Training, maintenance and operational recommendations

## Training recommendations

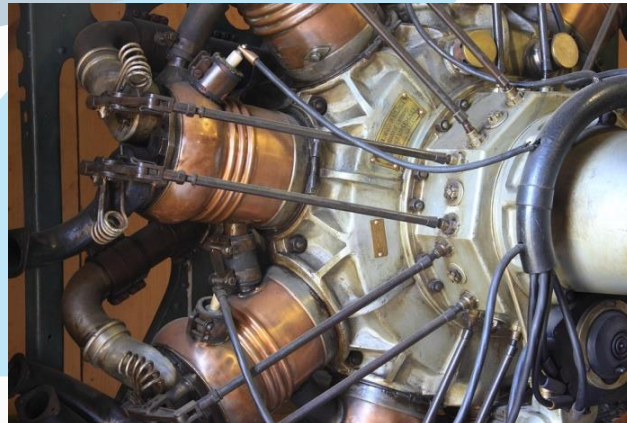
- Highlight operational information on the aircraft (checklists, weight and balance, etc.), as well as its flight characteristics.
- Insist on a knowledge of the various types of airspace (A, B, C...) and of the requirements applicable in each.
- Reinforce training on the regulations that are applicable to general aviation operations.
- Stress the students' ability to identify hazards and manage risks, their knowledge of best practices, including lessons learned from accidents and incidents.
- Remind pilots of the importance of constant training, especially in risk prevention, best practices and aircraft maintenance.



- Knowing, training on and applying the aircraft's emergency procedures in order to identify, recognize and handle actual emergency situations should they ever occur (stall, engine failure, etc.).

## Maintenance recommendations

- Although a certificate of airworthiness for an ultralight doesn't expire, it still has to be maintained correctly.
- The certificate for an amateur-built aircraft must be renewed every 2 years or 200 flight hours.
- Adhere to the manufacturer's requirements and the aircraft's maintenance schedule and don't make changes or use spare parts that are not authorised by the manufacturer or by qualified individuals.
- We recommend subscribing to the (aircraft and engine) manufacturer's information service in order to receive updated news, such as service bulletins and instructions.
- Pay special attention to engine maintenance and to the condition of the landing gear.



## Operational recommendations

- Don't forget you're piloting an aircraft.
- Never lose sight of your position with respect to the ground or make sudden or potentially dangerous manoeuvres, especially when flying close to the ground.
- Observe the minimum flight altitudes (Reg. 923/2012)
- When planning the flight, remember to:
  - Go over the PIB (Pre-Flight Information Bulletin) available at <https://notampib.enaire.es/icaro>.
  - Pay special attention to weather forecasts ([ama.aemet.es](http://ama.aemet.es)), especially if they call for bad conditions or low visibility.
  - Be mindful of areas prone to bird strikes during migratory seasons.
- Knowing the aircraft's maximum certified weight, considering whether one or two people are aboard, the amount of fuel loaded and the weight of any bags, paying attention to the weight and balance.
- Manage the fuel properly to avoid risky situations.
- Pay special attention to procedures required during critical phases of the operation - approach and landing.