



Aircraft Turnaround

Operational Safety Policy

AFO-AS-POL-15-0001

Version 6

June 2025

MELBOURNE AIRPORT

Foreword

This **Operational Safety Policy** has been prepared by Melbourne Airport to meet the applicable requirements of the *Melbourne Airport Manual*, the *APAC Safety Management Standard* and also the *Part 139 (Aerodromes) Manual of Standards 2019*, made under division 139.C.4 of the *Civil Aviation Safety Regulations (CASR) 1998*.

Any external references made to regulations, standards and documents should be read in conjunction with this document. As these external references are in force from time to time and may be subject to change, the latest issues/amendments should be checked prior to using this document.

APAM will review this document regularly to ensure as far as possible that the information contained within is current, accurate and suitable for the intended purpose. Should any changes be found necessary, or where compliance with this **Operational Safety Policy** becomes impractical or impossible, the Head of Airfield is to be advised immediately.

Head of Airfield
Aviation
Australian Pacific Airports Melbourne

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Definitions

Please refer to the Aeronautical Information Package and the CASA Website for commonly used Aviation terms and abbreviations.

For additional definitions specific to Melbourne Airport, please visit www.melbourneairport.com.au/glossary.

Important Contacts

Contact	Details
Senior Airside Safety Officer (Car 2)	0418 335 985
IOC	03 9297 1601
Airfield Operations Manager	0499 997 969
ARFF (emergency)	03 9286 3199
First Point Animal Services	0419 320 749 or online booking form at www.fpas.com .

Change Summary

Version	Date	Change Description
2	20 July 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scheduled review. • Incorporation of the Aircraft De-Icing Policy. • Changes to approved bays for de-icing. • Aircraft towing restrictions. • Aircraft marshalling update. • Addition of Safety near an APU, Unmanned Pushback Tugs, Bay Inspections, Reporting requirements and Aircraft Turnaround Audits.
3	26 October 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addition of new section 6.4 detailing requirements for engine starts following an aircraft turnaround.
4	18 April 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update section to include Transfer of Livestock. • Removal of C2 references. • Mandatory use of Fixed Ground Power and Pre-Condition Air where provided
5	18 March 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • De-icing requirements • Warning System bays and responsibilities • Fuel-related emergency contact requirements • Bay serviceability prior to aircraft arrival • Minor administrative changes
6	16 June 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aerobridge serviceability inspections • Abnormal aircraft arrivals • De-icing of aircraft – airline responsibilities • Bay D3 redesignation to D1 • FOD (catering cans)

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

The purpose of this policy document is to outline the Melbourne Airport minimum requirements for safe aircraft turnaround (refuelling, servicing and pushback) operations. The policy is part of, and should be read in conjunction with, the Airport Conditions of Use.

The policy applies to all aircraft operators, handling agents, refuelling companies, dispatchers and all other airside tenants and their staff involved on the airside at Melbourne Airport. Aircraft Turnaround procedures outlined in this document are to be followed in conjunction with each individual organisations' procedures and requirements.

The airline and/or their appointed ground handling agent must ensure that:

- Only those personnel that are suitably trained and qualified are to perform operational duties for aircraft turnarounds.
- A person is assigned to be "in command" of the operation.
- All personnel involved in the operation are briefed on their individual responsibilities.

Personnel are instructed on the hazards associated with aircraft movements and aircraft turnarounds.

1.2. Rationale

1.2.1. Aim

This Aircraft Turnaround policy has been produced in the interests of safety and security at Melbourne Airport. It details the safety rules for operators on the airside.

This policy aims to provide a safe environment for all airside staff, passengers and aircraft are to ensure that the requirements documented in this policy are relevant and capable of practical implementation by all staff.

1.2.2. Authority

The Aircraft Turnaround policy has been prepared by Australia Pacific Airports (Melbourne) Pty Limited, hereafter referred to as Melbourne Airport.

1.2.3. Scope

This document applies to aircraft turnarounds which all operators and their staff should follow to ensure a safe working environment on the airside at Melbourne Airport.

1.2.4. Alteration

Melbourne Airport may vary this Aircraft Turnaround policy at any time. A reference to the Aircraft Turnaround Policy shall be a reference to this Policy as distributed, published or otherwise declared to be in force by Melbourne Airport from time to time.

1.2.5. No Derogation

Nothing in the Aircraft Turnaround Policy shall derogate from any responsibility otherwise imposed by law, agreement or other policy, procedure or rule imposed by Melbourne Airport with respect to the same or similar subject matter as this policy.

2. Prior to Aircraft Arrival

2.1. Bay Inspection

A thorough inspection of the aircraft bay is to be conducted (on foot) to remove any obstructions or FOD. Any spills or hazards are to be reported immediately to the IOC on 9297 1624.

2.2. Equipment and Personnel Staging

Equipment and Personnel Staging are to be in accordance with the following Melbourne Airport Operational Safety Policies:

- Pedestrian Safety
- Staging and Storage of GSE and ULD

The following tasks are to be completed prior to an aircraft arrival:

- a) Confirm bay equipment availability and serviceability including chocks, cones, Visual Docking Guidance System (VDGS), Nose-In Guidance System (NIGS), refuelling hydrants (where applicable) and Fixed Ground Power (FGP).
- b) Apron equipment and vehicles are to be positioned behind the equipment storage and staging areas with the parking brakes applied prior to the arrival of the aircraft.
- c) Loaded transporters and dollies must have the load secured from movement by the use of locks, stops, rails or straps at all times, except when the load is being transferred to or from the equipment.
- d) All personnel must wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in accordance with the Melbourne Airport Airside Condition of Use and the Pedestrian Safety policy.
- e) An appointed person **shall** be positioned adjacent to the emergency VDGS stop button to control the aircraft arrival.
- f) All personnel on the ramp must be aware of the location of the emergency fuel shut down buttons, NIGS, VDGS emergency stop button and the closest Apron Emergency Call Point.
- g) Aerobridge must show a green light and be correctly positioned.

- h) Pushback Warning Systems (red beacons) are to be activated which is the responsibility of the Dispatcher or Duty Engineer. Warning systems are located at Bays Delta 2 and Hotel 1 for Code E movements.
- i) The VDGS is only to be activated once all applicable checks have been completed.
- j) Prepositioned pushback tugs at the front of the bay must be behind the red tug clearance line, where this line is not marked, pushback tugs are to be parked in a staging or storage area.

2.3. Abnormal Aircraft Arrivals

Abnormal aircraft arrivals may occur, where the engines are expected to remain running for an extended period whilst the aircraft is on the bay. When it is known that this will occur, ground handlers and engineering teams should hold a briefing in advance of the arrival. This should be led by the lead engineer and serve to ensure that all personnel servicing the aircraft are aware of any additional risk.

2.4. Aerobridge Clearance

The passenger aerobridge must be in the correct parking position. All access routes and doorways are to be clear. Safety Loop around aerobridge wheels is to be clear at all times.

Aerobridge operators are to conduct a physical and visual inspection of the apron area prior to an aircraft arrival to ensure there are no hazards that could impact the aerobridge operation.

2.5. Aircraft Marshalling or Visual Docking Guidance System

Where an aircraft parking bay is not equipped with a VDGS, or the VDGS is either unserviceable or not calibrated for a particular type of aircraft, a marshalling service must be provided in accordance with ICAO Annex 2 – Rules of the Air and the Melbourne Airport *Conditions of Use*.

- a) The VDGS is to be switched on or off by the aircraft operator or handling agent dispatchers.
- b) The aircraft operator or handling agent staff must ensure that the bay is unobstructed by vehicles or equipment and that the aerobridge is correctly positioned before the arrival of the aircraft.
- c) Switching on the VDGS only after these actions have been completed will then signify to the flight crew that it is safe for the aircraft to enter the bay.
- d) Once the VDGS has been switched on, the person responsible for the VDGS operation must not leave the control panel until the aircraft has parked, unless the VDGS is switched off again. The person responsible for activating the VDGS (unless delegated) is responsible for monitoring the arrival and activating the emergency stop should they see an unsafe occurrence during the docking sequence.
- e) Airside drivers must be alert to the presence of marshallers as their attention is firmly fixed on the aircraft.
- f) Personnel must not walk or drive between an inbound aircraft and a marshaller directing that aircraft under any circumstance.
- g) In the event the VDGS becomes unserviceable, manual marshalling is permitted. The Duty Engineer or Dispatcher is to ensure all equipment and vehicles are parked correctly with

defined Staging and Storage Areas as to prevent any infringements to aircraft clearances, interference with Hazard Areas and aerobridge air-conditioning equipment.

- h) Melbourne Airport Airside Safety Officers (ASO) are not permitted to perform marshalling services.

2.6. Aerobridge Serviceability

When an aerobridge is out of service or cannot be fully retracted and/or parked in its safe position, the bay is to be withdrawn from use unless stand-off parking is authorised. Enquiries or reports regarding the serviceability of aerobridges should be forwarded to Melbourne Airport Faults on **9297 1001**.

Aerobridge operators are to conduct a visual inspection on the serviceability of the aerobridge prior to operation. Any fault or concern is to be **immediately** reported to Melbourne Airport Faults on **9297 1001**.

3. Aircraft Arrival

3.1. Positioning the Aircraft

The following procedures must be followed when positioning the aircraft onto the bay:

- a) The nose wheel must stop on the correct stop bar for the aircraft type.
- b) The tail of the aircraft must be within the parking clearance line.
- c) The pilot is to activate the park brake inside the flight deck whenever the aircraft is in a parked position and the engineer is to chock the nose wheel and/or the rear wheels.
- d) If an aircraft is overhanging the parking clearance line, the Senior Airside Safety Officer (Car 2) is to be contacted.

3.2. Aircraft Chocking

The following procedures must be followed after the aircraft has come to a complete stop:

- a) Chocking methods should be appropriate to the aircraft type and the requirements of individual aircraft operators.
- b) Chocks should never be removed without the permission of the flight crew or lead dispatcher/duty engineer.
- c) In adverse weather conditions (particularly during periods of high winds) procedures must be followed in accordance with aircraft type or aircraft operator's specific instructions.
- d) All aircraft should be chocked fore and aft of the nose wheel unless otherwise required by the aircraft manufacturer or operator.
- e) Once chocks are in place, Pushback Warning System (red beacons) to be deactivated where installed.

3.3. Propeller Tethering

The following procedures must be followed after the aircraft has come to a complete stop:

- a) Before the doors are opened the cabin/ground crew must ensure the propellers have completely stopped and areas adjacent to the aircraft are clear of any vehicles and other aircraft.
- b) The cabin/ground crew are to ensure the propeller tether and extension is fitted prior to passengers disembarking.
- c) A propeller tether shall be secured to the side of which passengers will disembark and board the aircraft.
- d) During the aircraft turnaround, it is recommended that a propeller tether is also fitted to the starboard side propeller to protect ground staff.
- e) Propeller tethering is to be fitted to all operators with turbo prop aircraft including ad-hoc flights.

3.4. Safe Distances from Aircraft

Servicing equipment such as refuelling tankers, hydrant trucks, GSE and general vehicles are required to maintain a safe distance of 7.5 metres from an arriving aircraft. This includes the time when the aircraft is stationary however engines are running, and the anti-collision beacons are still operating.

3.5. Emergency Stop Procedures

The Emergency Stop button, located in the VDGS control panel, instantly warns pilots that there is an immediate safety threat to their aircraft or to personnel on the apron once activated. The aircraft should be stopped immediately to avert any danger. The need to make an Emergency Stop is indicated to the pilots by:

- The illumination of a flashing red electronic EMERGENCY STOP light.
- The word 'STOP' appearing on the digital display.

The type of indication is dependent on which VDGS has been fitted to the bay.

Any person (irrespective of employer or function) who recognises a threat to operational safety should activate the Emergency Stop button. The flight crew should then advise Air Traffic Control (ATC) that an Emergency Stop has been initiated on the bay.

The IOC must be notified of all emergency situations on 9297 1601 or via an Apron Emergency Call Point.

NOTE: In the event of a pushback being stopped and aircraft engines are running. The pilot is to turn off all engines and then request a tow back to the gate to prevent breakaway jet blast affecting adjacent bays.

3.6. Aircraft Towing

In the event an aircraft cannot meet the Local Traffic Regulations in ERSA, specifically where an aircraft, Code D or above, stops prior to docking on Bays D1, D4, D5, D6, D8, D12, D13, D15, H1, H2 and H3, the aircraft **must** be towed to complete the docking (due to jet blast).

On Bays D7, D9, D10 and D11, Car 2 may allow the aircraft to continue at idle power onto the bay.

For information related to aircraft taxiing or towing refer to the Local Traffic Regulations in ERSA and the [Melbourne Airport Pushback Procedures](#).

Incidents due to non-adherence to ERSA requirements for jet blast will be reported to the ATSB and may incur further restrictions to operations for the airline, including the issuance of a mandate to operate only under tow on the apron areas.

4. Aircraft Turnaround

4.1. Approaching the Aircraft

The following procedures must be followed after the aircraft has been chocked:

- a) Equipment must not move towards the aircraft until the parking brakes are on, chocks are in position, engines have been shut down, anti-collision beacons are switched off and approval of the Dispatcher/Duty Engineer has been given.
- b) When approaching or leaving an aircraft, within the parking clearance line, ground servicing vehicles shall not be driven faster than normal walking speed (5km/h).
- c) Where GSE is such that the operator's vision is restricted, marshalling must be provided within a distance of 5 metres.
- d) Vehicles and GSE is to have parking brakes applied, with gear selector in park or neutral when positioned at the aircraft and stabilisers extended (where installed).
- e) GSE and other vehicles must not be left unattended while their engines are running.
- f) Vehicles must not park or drive under the wing or the fuselage of an aircraft (with the exception of refuelling vehicles) unless there is a company approved procedure for servicing that aircraft type.

Refer to the [Pedestrian Safety Policy](#) for information on hazards to workers during aircraft arrivals.

4.2. Aerobridge/Stair Docking

The following procedures must be followed when positioning the aerobridge or stairs to an aircraft:

- a) Passenger aerobridges and/or stairs must not move towards the aircraft until the approval of the Dispatcher/Duty Engineer has been given.
- b) The aerobridge is to be operated in accordance with Melbourne Airport procedures and training.

- c) When the aerobridge or stairs is docked with the aircraft, there should be light contact between the aerobridge/ stairs and aircraft fuselage. Aerobridges require enough contact to allow auto mode to activate, where the canopy and auto leveller can extend.
- d) If the wind speed is greater than 100km/h (54 knots) prior to the aircraft arrival, the (Apron Drive) aerobridges servicing the upper deck of an A380 is not to be pre-positioned or docked.
- e) If the (Apron Drive) aerobridge is docked onto the upper level of an A380 and in auto mode, boarding and disembarking of passengers may continue.
- f) If the aircraft is ready to depart, the (Apron Drive) aerobridge can be retracted enough for the pushback to continue (2-3 metres).
- g) The (Apron Drive) aerobridge should not be taken back to the Home position until wind speeds reduce.

4.3. Passenger Movements

In accordance with the Melbourne Airport - *Airport Conditions of Use* and the Airside Operational Policy - *Pedestrian Safety*; the following procedure must be followed when passengers are required to walk on the apron:

- a) Passenger movements on the apron between the aircraft and terminal building must be closely supervised at all times and the 'No Smoking' and no electrical equipment (including mobile phones) policy is to be strictly enforced.
- b) Child passengers must be strictly monitored by a supervising adult and must walk within arm's length of the supervising adult.
- c) The positioning of all vehicles and equipment is to allow an unobstructed pathway to and from the aircraft.
- d) Special needs wheelchairs, hi-lifts and/or ambulances should be in position prior to passengers disembarking.
- e) When passengers are embarking or disembarking, the route shall avoid any fuelling zone areas by following the designated pedestrian walkway and/or airline operator instructions.
- f) Passengers should not be on the apron while an aircraft movement is occurring close by.
- g) Vehicles are not permitted to drive on pedestrian walkways during embarking or disembarking.
- h) **If there is a risk of jet blast impact to passengers, airline ground staff are to immediately cease boarding or disembarking until the risk of jet blast is no longer present.**

4.4. Pre-Conditioned Air

Where provided, Fixed Pre-Conditioned Air (PCA) must be used before utilising mobile PCA. Use of Fixed PCA assists Melbourne Airport in reducing Scope 3 carbon emissions by reducing the use of hydrocarbons and connecting aircraft to renewable electricity sources. Staff operating this equipment must:

- Follow the operating procedure for the equipment;
- Must be trained in its use;
- Notify Melbourne Airport Faults if the equipment is not serviceable; and

- Ensure it is stowed correctly after use in accordance with the operating procedure. Failure to do will preclude the aerobridge or other equipment from retracting off the aircraft.

Fixed PCA is provided on some Delta bays on Terminal 2. Please email airfieldsupport@melair.com.au for locations.

4.5. Ground Power Units

Where provided, Fixed Ground Power Units (GPU) must be used before utilising mobile GPU. Fixed GPU assists Melbourne Airport in reducing Scope 3 carbon emissions by reducing the use of hydrocarbons and connecting aircraft to renewable electricity sources. Staff operating this equipment must:

- Follow the operating procedure for the equipment;
- Must be trained in its use;
- Notify Melbourne Airport Faults if the equipment is not serviceable; and
- Must be stowed correctly after use in accordance with the operating procedure. Failure to do will preclude the aerobridge or other equipment from retracting off the aircraft.

Fixed GPU is provided on some Delta bays on Terminal 2, Golf bays on Terminal 4 and Foxtrot contact stands. Please email airfieldsupport@melair.com.au for locations.

4.6. Safety near an Auxiliary Power Unit

No vehicle or equipment above two metres shall be parked behind an aircraft's operating Auxiliary Power Unit (APU). It is recommended that vehicles never park behind an APU to prevent conflict occurring if an APU is inadvertently activated.

Aircraft Engineers shall ensure that an APU is not activated should there be an infringement at the rear of the aircraft.

4.7. Cargo Movements

The follow procedures must be followed for cargo operations:

- a) Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Materials are to be handled in accordance with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) manual and the Melbourne Airport Operational Safety Policy - *Transfer of Explosive Cargo*.
- b) Handrails on conveyer belts, loaders and other elevated devices must be in the raised position unless otherwise stipulated by the aircraft owner/operation.
- c) Cargo loading is to be conducted in accordance with specific carrier procedures.
- d) Personnel should not walk or stand on a moving conveyer belt.
- e) Personnel should not walk on rollers or castors.

4.8. Animal Movements

Refer [Section 7 – Transfer of Livestock](#)

4.9. Refuelling

Hydrant refuelling facilities are currently provided on most aircraft bays. All airside operations in the vicinity of aircraft refuelling shall be regulated by the following:

4.9.1. Clear Exit Paths

Fuelling operators and ground handling staff shall ensure equipment is positioned to allow quick removal of fuelling equipment. Vehicles and GSE shall not be positioned in front of fuel vehicles which would require the vehicle to reverse.

4.9.2. Fuelling Zone

Aircraft APU which have an exhaust efflux discharging into the fuelling zone should (if required to be in operation during fuelling) be started before filler caps are removed or fuelling connections made, or as required by the manufacturer.

Vehicle engines must not be left running unnecessarily in the vicinity of refuelling operations and no vehicle must be left running under the aircraft's wings.

4.9.3. Emergency Fuel Shut Down Buttons

All staff must be familiar with the location and operation of the Emergency Fuel Shut Down buttons and how to contact the Aviation Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) service. The ARFF may be contacted:

- Using an Apron Emergency Call Point;
- Via the IOC on 9297 1601; and
- Directly on 9286 3199.

Emergency Fuel Shut Down buttons are located on all aircraft parking bays and on-board refuelling vehicles. All airside workers are encouraged to push an Emergency Fuel Shut Down button if a genuine risk to the safety of staff, passengers, aircraft or property exists. Operation of a stop button will shut down all fuel lines to the Airport and will take some time to reactivate, which includes refuelling trucks and tankers. This will take some time to reactivate.

Once ARFF have been contacted, the emergency must then be reported to Car 2 on **0418 335 985**.

4.9.4. Fuelling Operation Precaution Guidelines

The aircraft operator should determine whether fuelling of the aircraft should take place with passengers embarking or disembarking and the method by which this is carried out.

The following procedure should be followed during all fuelling operations:

- a) The aircraft operator should ensure that all personnel working on, inside or in the immediate vicinity of the aircraft are made aware that fuelling is taking place.
- b) No handheld electronic equipment is permitted in the refuelling vicinity. This includes mobile phones, tablets and two-way radios.
- c) If a staff member is doused in fuel, clothes are to remain on the person until they have washed the fuel off under the deluge showers. This is to prevent static discharge from certain types of clothing materials.
- d) Care should be taken during refuelling in high summer temperature days, as the fuel may expand and may vent from the aircrafts wings resulting in a fuel spill on the apron.

All vehicles and equipment should be positioned to provide:

- As clear access as practicable to aircraft for ARFF vehicles.
- A clear route to allow their rapid removal from the aircraft in an emergency.
- An evacuation route from occupied portions of the aircraft, including chute deployment areas.
- Hose lines and electrical earthing cables are reasonably protected from vehicle movements.
- Adequate distance away from fuel vents.

4.9.5. Spill Response

Spill Response procedures should be implemented in accordance with this document, and the Melbourne Airport Operational Safety Policy - *Spill Prevention and Response*.

4.10. Flushing Potable Water

In the event an aircraft is required to flush potable water, the following policy applies:

- Potable water only – Melbourne Airport preference is for this water to be reused for other activities but may discharged onto the apron.
- Potable water with chlorine added – this must not be discharged to the apron and/or stormwater. This water must be treated via waste system.

Operators are to notify Car 2 prior to discharging potable water onto the apron.

4.11. Servicing

Servicing may only proceed once the Aircraft is parked on the bay, chocked and with its engines and anti-collision beacons switched off.

Servicing aircraft on Taxiway Standoff Parking is not permitted unless prior approval is sought from the Airfield Operations Manager.

Operators of potable water tankers and toilet servicing vehicles must be vigilant that there is no spillage or leakage which may lead to subsequent freezing. The flushing of potable water tanks is not permitted on apron areas unless undertaken in a dedicated toilet disposal facility.

Elevating devices must not be elevated until positioned to service the aircraft.

Operators required to work at heights must adhere to the Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017, Part 3.3 Prevention of Falls.

Tasks that involve working from a height of 2 metres or more are considered high risk. These tasks must be identified and have controls put in place. Operators should do as much of the task, as possible, on the ground prior to working at height.

Tasks under 2 metres require safe work procedures to be developed and implemented to minimise risk.

4.12. Foreign Object Debris

No Foreign Object Debris (FOD) is to be deposited or left on any part of the airside. It is the direct responsibility of airside staff to ensure that the airside is as safe and clean as possible, and that all FOD is removed as soon as it is discovered. Great care must be exercised by all those working on the airside, particularly those working on aircraft, to ensure that no FOD remains after completing their operation. Stakeholders are responsible for ensuring FOD, including unsecured equipment such as catering cans, are properly handled, secured and removed from the airside environment.

5. De-icing of Aircraft

5.1. Environmental Protection

Melbourne Airport has an extensive network of storm water drains that discharge directly into the surrounding water catchments of Moonee Ponds Creek, Deep Creek, Arundel Creek and Steele Creek.

Melbourne Airport is empowered to maintain environmental (disposal of waste) standards under the Airports (Environmental Protection) Regulations 1997 and the Environment Protection Act 2017.

All de-icing chemicals must be stored in an appropriately bunded storage area, in line with the Victorian Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations 2012.

De-icing products are generally glycol-based and contain corrosive properties that can cause significant negative impacts on waterway health, if discharged into catchments. All effluent generated from de-icing must be safely and correctly contained and disposed of as priority waste, as specified in the Victorian Environment Protection Regulations 2021.

All materials, other than stormwater, must be prevented from entering the airport storm water system to reduce the likelihood that surrounding catchments are contaminated. Under no circumstance should either concentrated or diluted de-icing material be permitted to enter exposed stormwater drains.

5.2. De-Icing Requirements

Airline carriers/ground handlers will be required to develop an appropriate de-icing procedure that provides for minimal use of glycol-based de-icing products. This procedure will need to be pre-approved by the Melbourne Airport Head of Environment & Sustainability.

The procedures must provide for the protection of the storm water system through bunding, or some other form of containment, as well as a mechanism such as vacuuming to collect the effluent and clean the bay at the completion of the de-icing process.

All collected effluent must be transported offsite immediately or where this is impractical it must be appropriately stored in a bunded area on site, prior to it being appropriately disposed of.

5.3. De-Icing Approved Sites

Melbourne Airport Operations has conducted an assessment of the location of the open slot drains, in consideration of their proximity to an aircraft being parked on each bay. A determination has then been made as to the suitability of each site and a rating of low risk, high risk, or those where de-icing will not be permitted has been applied.

Providing the airline carrier or the ground handler takes appropriate steps to contain the effluent, such as within a bunded area surrounding the aircraft prior to the disposal of any de-icing effluent, the areas considered low risk are as follows:

T1	Bravo	Bays B22, B23, B25, B26, B27, B28, B30
T1	Charlie	Bays C4, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10
T2	Delta	Bays D2, D4, D6, D8, D10, D12, D14, D16, D18, D20
T3	Echo	Bays E2, E4, E6, E8, E10
T3	Foxtrot	Bays F11, F12
T4	Golf	Bays G44, G46
Freight Apron	Hotel	Bays H1
Qantas Maintenance Base		Aircraft wash bay

Subject to the satisfactory demonstration by the airline carrier/ground handler to Melbourne Airport, that the nominated process for containing, scrubbing, washing, vacuuming and extraction of de-icing effluent will not cause it to enter the storm water drainage system, the high-risk sites are considered as follows:

T1	Bravo	Bays B21, B24
T1	Charlie	Bays C1, C3, C11, C12
T2	Delta	Bays D13, D15
T3	Echo	Bays E1, E3, E5, E7
T3	Foxtrot	Bays F13, F14, F15, F16, F17, F18, F19 F20, F25, F26
T4	Golf	Bays G56, G58, G59, G60
Freight Apron	Hotel	Bays H2

Sites/bays not listed in a table above are not approved for de-icing activities.

5.4. Spill Response

In the event of a de-icing material spillage or of a de-icing chemical entering the stormwater system, the airline carrier or ground handler must immediately notify the Melbourne Airport IOC on (613) 9297 1601 or via an apron emergency call point.

Operators must then also follow the procedures for spill response as outlined in the Melbourne Airport Airside Operational Policy – *Spill Prevention and Response*.

5.5. Airline Responsibilities

A copy of the relevant Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for any de-icing chemicals intended to be used in any de-icing activity at Melbourne Airport, must firstly be forwarded to the Melbourne Airport Head of Environment & Sustainability Manager for consideration.

Any new potential de-icing fluids must firstly subject to a period of trial testing and the results provided to the Melbourne Airport Head of Environment & Sustainability and the Melbourne Airport Airfield Operations Manager (613) 9297 1742 prior to their acceptance for use on the airfield.

In the designated high-risk areas, the airline carrier or handler will be required to provide the Melbourne Airport Head of Environment & Sustainability Manager with details of the intended process for the bunding of open drains, scrubbing, washing, vacuuming and extraction of any de-icing effluent and storage, prior to its disposal off site.

Each airline carrier or handler must notify the Melbourne Airport IOC on (+613) 9297 1624 prior to any de-icing activities being undertaken on any of the apron docking bays. The IOC is to advise Car 2 of de-icing activities, allowing an Airside Safety Officer to ensure the de-icing is being carried out as per this policy. Upon completion of de-icing, the airline carrier or handler must inform the IOC, to then allow Car 2 to return the bay to service.

It is the responsibility of the airline to clean any residual de-icing fluid on the apron and surfaces.

If the use of a Melbourne Airport sweeper truck is required, the airline carrier or handler must request this from the IOC prior to commencing de-icing. Sweeper trucks do not operate 24/7 at Melbourne Airport, and the cost of operating the sweeper truck will be invoiced to the airline carrier or handler.

5.6. Staff Training

Each airline carrier / ground handler responsible for aircraft de-icing must ensure all their staff involved in the process are trained in the correct de-icing methods and clean up. A training program must be developed by each company that covers such matters as environmental awareness, spill containment, safety hazards, approved de-icing materials, the clean-up process and effluent disposal.

5.7. Audits

Melbourne Airport staff may at any time conduct audits of airline de-icing procedures and their performance to ensure compliance with this Operational Safety Policy.

6. Aircraft Departure

6.1. Aircraft Pushback

The following procedures must be followed for aircraft pushbacks:

- a) Only trained and authorised personnel or trainees under instruction may perform a pushback operation and they must be familiar with the required procedures before pushback commences.
- b) Only pushbacks approved by Melbourne Airport using the current aircraft pushback procedure chart are permitted unless special instruction is given by Melbourne Airport or ATC (refer to the [Melbourne Airport website for Tow Bar Disconnect Points Map](#)).
- c) Engine starts must comply with the requirements of subsection 6.4 below.
- d) Where an aircraft is required to push back onto a taxiway, the pushback driver must hold an approved Level 3 Airside Driver Authority (ADA).
- e) Any vehicle engaged in a pushback onto a taxiway must be approved by Melbourne Airport to operate in a Level 3 area and must be fitted with a Veelo/callsign and a radio capable of communicating with ATC.
- f) Situational awareness must be maintained with the location of other persons and obstructions must be known at all times. The pushback should be stopped if safety is compromised at any stage.
- g) The dispatcher must closely monitor vehicle movements behind the aircraft just prior to pushback. Any incident during a pushback must be reported to Car 2.
- h) The pushback team must ensure the safety of all those involved directly in and around pushback operations.
- i) To ensure good communication prior to a pushback or towing operation, the pushback driver and engineer/dispatcher, should be aware of the requirements of each parking bay layout and line markings.
- j) The aircraft tug operator must be in radio contact with the ATC, via the radio tuned to frequency 127.2 (Melbourne Delivery) during all towing and monitor 121.7 (Melbourne Ground) during pushback procedures.

- k) The tug operator or engineer/dispatcher must have the operational radio within reach. Operating a tug at the rear without a radio is not permitted.
- l) The maximum turning angle of the aircraft should be closely monitored to avoid over steering.
- m) All hand signals given by a dispatcher must be followed.
- n) Tugs are never to be left unattended when the vehicle engine is switched on.
- o) Rotating Beacons must be activated just prior to an aircraft pushback to provide airside drivers with adequate warning of an impending aircraft movement.

6.2. Commencement of the Pushback

6.2.1. Apron or Taxiway

The following procedures must be followed during the pushback sequence:

- a) The correct tug, towbar and bypass pin should be used for the specific aircraft type and series to be pushed back.
- b) Prior to the commencement of pushback, a pre-departure walk around shall be undertaken to ascertain the safety of the proposed pushback.
- c) The area must be inspected on foot to ensure it is clear of any FOD.
- d) All radio communication should be in accordance with radio telephony standards.
- e) Chocks should only be removed at the request of the flight crew or dispatcher.
- f) All chocks should be removed, aerobridge retracted, and all equipment and personnel clear of the aircraft prior to commencing pushback.
- g) Airside vehicle warning system (red beacon) to be activated where installed.
- h) The dispatcher or engineer is only permitted to walk next to the tug for an apron pushback or pushback onto a taxiway adjacent to an Apron Service Road. For pushbacks that require to cross an intersecting taxiway, the dispatcher or engineer must enter the tug before crossing the intersection.
- i) Ensure safe operation of the tug when moving clear of the aircraft.
- j) For aircraft being positioned onto aircraft parking bays, the bay is to be clear of any obstructions.
- k) At completion of the pushback ensure that all vehicles and equipment are returned to appropriate staging or storage areas. The dispatcher or engineer is only permitted to walk back to the apron after apron pushbacks or pushback onto a taxiway adjacent to an Apron Service Road. For pushbacks that require to cross an intersecting taxiway, the dispatcher or engineer must return in the tug.

6.2.2. Unmanned Pushback Tugs

The use of remote-controlled pushback tugs should be in accordance with manufacturer and individual company's operational procedures. In addition, Melbourne Airport requires the following:

- a) The vehicle must have a Melbourne Airport Authority to Use Airside (AUA).
- b) Arrangements for the removal of the unit if it were to breakdown (e.g. whilst attached to aircraft, whilst on a taxiway, etc).
- c) Confirmation that the beacon will continue to operate if the vehicle breaks down.

Where a remote-controlled pushback tug is required to push an aircraft onto a taxiway the following procedures must be followed:

- a) The dispatcher in charge of the pushback must hold at least a current Level 3 ADA.
- b) The dispatcher must have headset communication with the Flight Crew at all times during the pushback.
- c) The dispatcher must have an operational radio to communicate with ATC within reach at all times.
- d) The tug must be equipped with a minimum of two chocks during all pushback procedures.
- e) Once the taxiway pushback is completed, the dispatcher must manually drive the tug to the parking bay.

6.2.3. Bay Inspection

Prior to departing the aircraft parking bay after a pushback, all personnel are to ensure:

- a) The bay is clear of FOD.
- b) Any spillages on the bay are cleaned up and spillages are reported to Melbourne Airport via the IOC on 9297 1601, via an Apron Emergency Call Point or via the Senior Airside Safety Officer (Car 2) on 0418 335 985.

6.2.4. Reporting

If an incident occurs during the pushback sequence the following procedure must be followed:

- a) Stop the tug immediately, apply the brakes and place the gearbox in neutral.
- b) Contact Melbourne Ground on 121.7. Melbourne Ground may request assistance from the ARFF service and Senior Airside Safety Officer (Car 2).
- c) Report the accident or incident to Melbourne Airport either via the IOC or Car 2.

6.3. Pushback Warning System

The “Airside Vehicle Warning System” has been installed in areas assessed as high-risk based on historical incident data. The system comprises a number of warning signs and lights that are activated by buttons located at the head of each bay.

The warning signs are located, where possible, at each of the access points where vehicles enter the apron area, known as the vehicle holding point. The warning signs are supplemented by red warning lights, both on the signs, and on the edge of the apron. Drivers of vehicles should stop and give way to aircraft when the red warning lights are flashing.

It is the responsibility of the airline’s engineer to activate the Pushback Warning System.

Note: The Pushback Warning Systems only alert airside drivers of pushback activities only. Airside drivers should always exercise caution and maintain their Situational Awareness around aircraft operations.

6.3.1. Activation

The warning system is to be activated by the person in charge of the aircraft pushback i.e. dispatcher/duty engineer, prior to the engine start and commencement of an aircraft arrival/departure.

6.3.2. Deactivation

The pushback warning lights must be deactivated immediately following the arrival/departure of the aircraft. The warning system on Bay D8 and D12 will deactivate automatically after 5 minutes of operation.

6.4. Engine Starts Following an Aircraft Turnaround

Engine start requirements will differ between:

- The engine types fitted to aircraft, and/or
- The availability to power out markings from an aircraft parking position.

The following requirements must be followed to protect both personnel and facilities from the potentially damaging effects of jet blast, prop wash and rotor wash.

Note: Cross bleed starts are only permitted from approved locations.

Engine starts associated with the ground running of engines must comply with the latest version of the Ground Running of Aircraft Operational Safety Policy, available on the Melbourne Airport website.

6.4.1. Turbofan and Turbojet Engine Starts During Pushback

This subsection applies to aircraft which are fitted with a turbofan engine types (both low and high bypass) or a turbojet engine types (including axial and centrifugal compressors).

Note: This section generally excludes turboprops and rotor craft which have internal turbine engines to drive an external propeller or rotor system.

Turbofan or turbojet aircraft may start one engine from an **Auxiliary Power Unit** at the commencement of the pushback or from a **Ground Power Unit** immediately prior. Subsequent engines may then be started using the **APU only** (if available). Once the engines are started, only idle power settings are permitted until the aircraft has reached the assigned Tow Bar Disconnect Point (TDP).

Note: Cross bleed starts are only permitted from approved locations. Please refer to both published Aeronautical Information Publication (AIP) and the pushback procedures, as published on the Melbourne Airport website, for further details.

Once the aircraft is ready to taxi out from the TDP, power settings which produce the minimum necessary thrust to ensure aircraft movement are to be used. Power settings should be returned again to minimum power settings as soon as possible, until the aircraft has cleared the apron environment including all apron edge taxiways.

6.4.2. Propellor Aircraft Conducting Power-Out Manoeuvres

This subsection applies to propeller aircraft which are fitted with either a turboprop, electric or internal combustion engine types.

Note: This section generally excludes rotor craft and aircraft fitted with turbofan or turbojet engine types.

On aircraft parking positions where a power-out manoeuvre is permitted; propeller aircraft are permitted to start all engines on idle power. Propeller pitch settings for neutral thrust are to be used wherever possible for engine start.

Once the aircraft is ready to taxi out from an aircraft parking position, propeller pitch and power settings which produce the minimum necessary thrust for aircraft movement may be used. Power and propeller pitch settings should be returned again to minimum power settings as soon as possible, until the aircraft has cleared the apron environment including all apron edge taxiways.

Reverse propeller pitch settings (beta range) must not be used without the approval of the Senior Airside Safety Officer (Car 2).

6.4.3. Turboprop Engine Starts During Pushback

This subsection applies to turboprop aircraft that are subject to a push back out of an aircraft parking position.

Turboprop aircraft may start one engine from an **Auxiliary Power Unit** or **electric start** at the commencement of the pushback, or from a **Ground Power Unit** immediately prior, provided minimum power and propeller pitch settings are used. Subsequent engines may then be started during the pushback from an Auxiliary Power Unit or electric start.

Once the engines are started, only idle power and minimum pitch settings are permitted until the aircraft has reached the assigned TDP.

6.4.4. Small Turbine Aircraft Conducting Power-Out Manoeuvres

This subsection applies to small turbine aircraft (i.e. business jets with less than 10 passenger seats) that seek to conduct a power out manoeuvre. A pushback or tow of these aircraft onto a taxilane or taxiway is to be used wherever possible.

A power out manoeuvre of a small turbine aircraft will only be permitted when:

- A pushback or tow of these aircraft is not possible,
- Power out markings are available from the parking position,
- The expected jet blast for engine start and breakaway thrust is less than or equivalent to the prop wash from a large turbo prop aircraft, and
- When permitted by the Senior Airside Safety Officer Car 2 (0418 335 985).

6.4.5. Rotorcraft

This section is reserved.

7. Transfer of Livestock or Other Animals

Livestock transfer refers to any movement of animals on passenger or cargo aircraft, being export or import, where the transfer takes place on the airside between an aircraft and a transport vehicle.

7.1. Handling Agent Coordinator

The handling agent is to nominate a coordinator for the transfer operation. The handling agent coordinator is to be present at all times during the transfer operation and has overall responsibility for the operation.

The handling agent coordinator is responsible for:

- Booking of escort for transfer through First Point Animal Services.
- Ensuring all non-ASIC holders have been issued with VICs.
- Ensuring at least one ASIC holder is present for every five VIC holders.
- Ensuring the transfer takes place safely.

7.2. General Security Requirements

Melbourne Airport requires that standard security procedures must be in place for all livestock transfer operations.

These security requirements include:

- Only staff required for livestock transfer are to be brought airside.
- All visitors must be issued with and display a valid ASIC or VIC.

7.3. Requirement to Carry Firearms

Movements of livestock or other animals that are required to be transported with a person possessing a firearm must meet the requirements of the Aviation Transport Security Regulations (ATSR) Clause 4.54. To meet this clause, the handling agent must:

- a) Request consent from the Airport Operator (General Manager Operations). This can be completed by emailing security@melair.com.au a minimum of two (2) weeks prior to the movement.
- b) ASIC and VIC requirements for Melbourne Airport strictly adhered to.
- c) Person carrying firearm holds a Victorian Firearms Licence.
- d) Licence or permission to shoot the livestock/animal that is being transported.

There will be a requirement for the Senior Airside Safety Officer, or appropriate delegate, to supervise the unloading and loading airside.

7.4. Booking of Corral

Temporary corrals are no longer permitted airside at Melbourne Airport. The transfer of livestock can be facilitated through neighbouring freight facilities or First Point specialists.

For all bookings inbound and outbound please contact First Point Animal Services at least 72 hours prior to arrival or departure. Fees apply.

7.5. Code of Conduct

In association with industry, Melbourne Airport has produced a “Code of Conduct” for livestock transfers. This “Code of Conduct” outlines the relevant conditions to be adhered to during transfer operations, (refer to [APPENDIX A](#)).

7.6. Safety Precautions During Unloading from Aircraft

The following safety procedures are to be employed and must be adhered to during unloading of livestock from aircraft.

- a) Except with the approval of the handling agent coordinator, the cargo door must not be fully opened until the high loader is beside the aircraft
- b) No boxes are to be unloaded from the aircraft until:
 - i. Permission to proceed with unloading livestock has been received from the Biosecurity officer.
 - ii. All horse attendants on board have been cleared by Customs.
 - iii. Two horse attendants are available to accompany an open box to the unloading ramp.
 - iv. Horses in boxes previously taken from the aircraft have cleared the unloading ramp on the apron.
- c) Horses are not to be exercised or otherwise walked or led about on the apron.

7.7. Safety Precautions During Loading onto Aircraft

- a) Horses in open boxes must not be left unattended on the airside.
- b) Horses in open boxes are not to be restrained by lead ropes with snap hooks.
- c) Neck straps must be used in open boxes (except for foals at foot).
- d) Any tranquillisers must be administered prior to the horses leaving the transfer vehicle.
- e) Open boxes used for transporting livestock, other than horses, must be netted.

7.8. Biosecurity Requirements

Only personnel authorised to do so permitted to enter the corral. Everyone who does enter the corral is required to shower at the airport, unless they are to accompany the horses to the quarantine stations, in which case they are required to shower out at the quarantine station.

There are no dedicated showering facilities inside the corral; however, shower facilities are located adjacent to the corral in the Qantas Freight warehouse.

All personnel showering at the airport are required to change into clean clothing immediately after and all potentially contaminated clothing is to be decontaminated by the Biosecurity staff.

Showering is only required for international transfers of livestock. It is the airline/ ground handler's responsibility to ensure their compliance with all other Biosecurity requirements.

8. Aircraft Turnaround Audits

Melbourne Airport Airside Safety Officers and Airfield Operations management perform aircraft turnaround audits daily to ensure the minimum requirements of this policy are met.

The audits cover the majority of functions of an aircraft turnaround to ensure Melbourne Airport infrastructure is being used in accordance with the Airport Conditions of Use. Melbourne Airport staff will take immediate action should they see a serious breach of this policy. Minor breaches will be recorded via the Melbourne Airport incident reporting system and the handling agent will be requested to correct deficiencies to this policy.

9. Further Information

For further information with regard to this **Operational Safety Policy**, please contact airfieldsupport@melair.com.au.

10. References

Title
Airport Conditions of Use
Transfer of Explosive Cargo
Pedestrian Safety
Pushback Procedures

All operational safety policies can be found on the [Melbourne Airport website](#).

APPENDIX A Collection and Delivery of Livestock Code of Conduct

1. All shipments of livestock into and out of Melbourne Airport must be in accordance with the IATA Live Animal regulations.
2. Commercial carriers and private transporters will be advised by their shipping agent of flight arrival/ departure time and what time they will be required at the airport.
3. Names of all persons who will be in vehicles must be supplied to the shipping agent 24 hours in advance of the shipment.
4. In the interests of security and safety, Melbourne Airport will allow a maximum of two persons per vehicle (directly associated with handling animals) to enter the cargo area. Children and pets are NOT allowed.
5. Visitors must be issued with a VIC and at all times be in the company of a person who holds a valid and permanent ASIC. VICs MUST be worn and be visible at all times while on the airport property.
6. Information related to the issuance of VIC's is available via <https://www.melbourneairport.com.au/corporate/visitor-passes>
7. Contact must be made with the shipping agent prior to entering airside for instructions regarding conduct at the airside corral.
8. Drivers/handlers waiting for entry to the corral must stay within the vehicle or advise the shipping agent if they wish to leave for a brief period. Individuals on VIC passes must be under the supervision of a red ASIC holder at all times while airside.
9. Once airside, drivers/handlers are not to leave the vicinity of the unloading area and must comply with any directions given by the handling agent.
10. No persons are permitted access to the aircraft unless in the company of an airline employee.
11. In the case of import, no vehicle may move until cleared by the handling agent coordinator and quarantine.
12. Visitor passes must be returned to the issuer when leaving the airport property.
13. Whilst airside all vehicles must obey the airside speed limit of 10 km/h on Airside Road and 15 km/h on the Apron Service Road, a distance of at least 3 metres must be maintained from parked aircraft.
14. Visiting vehicles must be escorted by a Melbourne Airport authorised escort vehicle at all times when on the airside.



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