

Airmen's Academic Examination

E16

Qualification	Commercial Pilot (Airplane) (Rotorcraft) (Airship)	No. of questions; time allowed	20 questions; 40 minutes
Subject	Civil Aeronautics Law (subject code: 04)	Code	A3CC042270

- ◎ Explanatory Notes: (1) In the designated spaces on the Airmen's Academic Examination Answer Sheet (Multiple-Choice Answers) (mark sheet), write your examinee number, examinee number mark, subject, subject code, subject code mark, qualification, qualification category, name, and date of birth.
If you write your examinee number, examinee number mark, subject code, and/or subject code mark incorrectly, computer grading will not be possible and you will fail the subject.
- (2) Write your answers on the Airmen's Academic Examination Answer Sheet (Multiple-Choice Answers) (mark sheet).
- ◎ Point Allocation: All questions are worth five points each.
- ◎ Pass Mark: The pass mark is 70%.

Q1 Which of the following statements in Article 2 (Definition) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?

- (1) The term "air traffic control zone" means any airspace above any airport etc. and its vicinity where frequent takeoff and landing of aircraft are performed, as designated for the safety of air traffic in the public notice by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism in such airport etc. and the air space above it.
- (2) The term "air navigation facility" means any facility intended to aid aircraft navigation by means of radio waves, lights, sounds, colors or signs as specified by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism. (c) While taxiing in an airport at night, aircraft equipped with LOGO lights must have them lit.
- (3) The term "instrument flight" means a flight relying solely on instruments to determine aircraft attitude, altitude, position and course.
- (4) The term "air transport services" means any non-revenue business using aircraft to transport passengers or cargo upon demand.

Q2 The following (a) to (d) describe the scope of service for commercial pilot competence certification.

How many are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) Pilotage of an aircraft for free flight services with remuneration
- (b) Pilotage of an aircraft for free flight services without remuneration
- (c) Pilotage of an aircraft other than as a pilot-in-command for air transport services
- (d) Pilotage of an aircraft as a pilot in command for air transport services where piloting by two people is possible

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None

Q3 How many of the following statements (a) to (d) are correct for visual meteorological conditions as set forth in Article 5 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) Flight visibility at altitudes 3,000 meters or above is 10,000 meters or over.
- (b) Flight visibility at altitudes lower than 3,000 meters in a traffic control area or a control zone is 5,000 meters or over, and that in an information zone is 1,500 meters or over.
- (c) Flight visibility in an airspace other than a control area, control zone or information zone at altitudes lower than 3,000 meters is 5,000 meters or over.
- (d) For aircraft taking off or landing within an air traffic control zone or an air traffic information zone, ground visibility is 3,000 meters or more (5,000 meters or more if the airport is in the air traffic control zone and designated under a public notice from the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism).

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None

Q4 The following statements (a) to (d) describe cases in which the owner of a registered aircraft must submit an application for an alteration of the registration as stipulated in Article 7 (Alteration of Registration) of the Civil Aeronautics Act. How many of these cases are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) The name or address of the owner of the aircraft has been changed.
- (b) The name or address of the operator of the aircraft has been changed.
- (c) The home base of the aircraft has been changed.
- (d) The owner of the registered aircraft has been changed.

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None

Q5 Which of the following descriptions of a landing strip and an obstacle limitation surface is incorrect?

- (1) Landing strip: A rectangular area of an aerodrome for takeoff (including from water) or landing (including on water) of an aircraft in a definite direction
- (2) Approach surface: A plane abutting the shorter side of a landing strip and sloping upward at a gradient of more than 1/50 from the horizontal plane, as specified by Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, the projection of which corresponds to the approach area
- (3) Horizontal surface: A section of a horizontal plane including a point 300 meters vertically above the reference point of aerodromes, which is surrounded by a circle drawn with that point at its center and with a radius of a length of not more than 1,500 meters as specified by Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
- (4) Extended approach surface: A plane including the approach surface, which is surrounded by the outer base of the approach surface, whose lines extend outward and upward along oblique sides of the approach surface therewith, and parallel to the outer base concerned for a horizontal distance of 15,000 meters from the inner base of the approach surface

Q6 Which is the correct combination of indicated air speeds for an aircraft flying in a control zone (excluding where permitted by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism) as set forth in Article 179 (Speed Limitation in Air Traffic Control Zones) of the Regulations for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act?

- (1) Aircraft with piston engines : 160 kt
- (2) Aircraft with piston engines with supercharger : 200 kt
- (3) Aircraft with turbine engines : 200 kt
- (4) Any aircraft regardless of engine type : 250 kt

Q7 How many of the following (a) to (d) regarding the validity periods of aviation medical certification for a commercial pilot are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) In case a pilot performs flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services to transport passengers by one pilot and his/her age is under 40 at the day of issuance: 1 year
- (b) In case a pilot performs flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services to transport passengers by one pilot and his/her age is 40 or over at the day of issuance: 1 year
- (c) In case a pilot performs flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services (except the case that the flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services to transport passengers is performed by one pilot) and his/her age is under 60 at the day of issuance: 1 year
- (d) In case a pilot performs flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services (except the case that the flight operation of an aircraft for air transport services to transport passengers is performed by one pilot) and his/her age is 60 or over at the day of issuance: 6 months

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None

Q8 Which of the following regarding restrictions on air navigation services as set forth in Article 70 (Intoxicants) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?

- (1) Aircrew members may perform air navigation services when 48 hours have elapsed since their consumption of alcohol or drugs.
- (2) Aircrew members may perform air navigation services immediately after consumption of alcohol or drugs if there is no difficulty in walking or slurred speech.
- (3) No member of the aircrew shall engage in air navigation services while under the influence of alcohol or drugs that are likely to impair performance of normal aircraft operations.
- (4) Aircrew members may perform air navigation services when 12 hours have elapsed since their consumption of alcohol or drugs.

Q9 How many of the following options are correct as combinations of emergency equipment on aircraft and related inspection intervals as set forth in Article 151 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) Emergency signal lights, portable lights and waterproof portable lights : 60 days
- (b) Lifejackets, equivalent emergency equipment and lifeboats : 60 days
- (c) First aid kit : 60 days
- (d) Emergency rations : 60 days

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None

Q10 The following (a) to (d) are air navigation radio facilities listed in Article 97 (Categories of radio navigation aids) of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act. How many are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) ADF
- (b) TACAN
- (c) ILS
- (d) Satellite navigation equipment

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None

Q11 Which of the following regarding “Any other documents necessary for flight safety as may be specified by Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism” as defined in Article 59 (Documents to be Carried in Aircraft) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?

- (1) Document specifying operating limitations
- (2) Operating manuals (limited to operation for air transport services)
- (3) Aeronautical charts appropriate for flight sectors, flight methods and other particular aspects of flight operations
- (4) Engine logbook

Q12 Which of the following regarding the combination of obstacle lights and related performance as specified in Article 51 of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?

- (1) High-intensity obstacle lights : Red flashing
- (2) Medium-intensity white obstacle lights : White flashing
- (3) Medium-intensity red obstacle lights : Red fixed
- (4) Low-intensity obstacle lights : Red blinking

Q13 The following are descriptions of the minimum safety altitude of aircraft under the provisions of Article 81 (Minimum Safety Altitude) of the Civil Aeronautics Act. Which of the value combinations (1) to (4) corresponding to blanks in the parentheses (a) to (d) is correct?

Aircraft navigating on visual flight rules shall take any of the highest altitudes at which landing is feasible if the power system stops during flight without danger to people or objects on the ground or on water and the following altitudes:

- (i) In space over densely populated areas, an altitude (a) meters higher than the top edge of the highest object within a horizontal distance of (b) meters with the aircraft at its center
- (ii) In space over unpopulated areas, an altitude at which the aircraft can continue flight while maintaining a distance of (c) meters or more from people or objects on the ground or on water
- (iii) In space over other areas, an altitude of (d) meters from the ground or water surface

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	300 m	300 m	150 m	300 m
(2)	150 m	300 m	300 m	150 m
(3)	300 m	600 m	150 m	150 m
(4)	300 m	600 m	150 m	300 m

Q14 How many of the following statements (a) to (d) regarding right of way are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) When the flight paths of two aircraft with equal priority intersect or come close to each other, the one that sees the other to its left shall yield.
- (b) When two aircraft with equal priority approach each other head-on or nearly head-on, each shall change its path to the right.
- (c) Aircraft on their final approach path for landing or performing landing operation shall have the right of way over aircraft on ground, on water or in flight.
- (d) An aircraft with the right of way shall maintain its altitude and speed.

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None

Q15 Which of the following, excluding cases where the pilot-in-command is unable to report, does not correspond to situations in which a pilot-in-command shall report to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism under Article 76 (Obligation to Report) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?

- (1) Injury or death of any person, or destruction of any object, caused by aircraft
- (2) Death (except as specified in Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism) or disappearance of any person on board an aircraft
- (3) Crash, collision or fire in relation to any other aircraft learned through other means than radio telegraph or radio telecommunication
- (4) Contact with other aircraft

Q16 The following standards (a) to (d) shall be followed when an aircraft flies in an air traffic control zone or an air traffic information zone with permission under Article 94 of the Civil Aeronautics Act (special VFR). How many of these statements are correct? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) Aircraft shall stay away from clouds.
- (b) Aircraft shall maintain ground visibility of 1,500 meters or more.
- (c) Aircraft shall maintain visual recognition of ground or water surfaces.
- (d) Aircraft shall maintain constant contact with local authorities.

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None

Q17 How many of the following (a) to (d) correspond to cases where permission from or notification to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism is required? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) Dropping any object from an aircraft
- (b) Making a parachute descent from an aircraft
- (c) Engaging in an acrobatic flight in an air traffic control area
- (d) Engaging in formation flight with an aircraft used for aerial work services

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None

Q18 Which of the following is correct with regard to Article 97 (Flight Plan and Approval Thereof) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?

- (1) Flight plans must be reported orally (including via wireless telephone systems).
- (2) There are some cases where a flight plan does not need to be reported for an aircraft flight.
- (3) Aircraft whose flight plans have been reported shall be navigated in accordance with such plans in addition to instructions from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- (4) Flight plans established after the commencement of flight must be reported within 15 kilometers of the point of departure.

Q19 How many of the following (a) to (d) correspond to the relevant aeronautical information? Choose from (1) to (5) below.

- (a) Matters pertaining to commencement, suspension, re-commencement or termination of provision of airport and air navigation facilities, important changes thereto and matters pertaining to related operation
- (b) Matters pertaining to problems in aircraft operations at airports
- (c) Aeronautical information provided in written, verbal (including by radio telecommunication) or electromagnetic form only
- (d) Matters that may affect the flight of aircraft, such as launching of rockets or fireworks and aircraft flying in groups

(1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None

Q20 Which of the following descriptions of a flight in an air traffic information zone or a civil training and testing area as prescribed in Article 96-2 (Communication to Obtain Air Traffic Information) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?

- (1) Aircraft operation must be based on instruction from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism to maintain appropriate spacing from other aircraft.
- (2) To secure airspace safety, aircraft must report flight plans for advance approval under the provisions of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- (3) Aircraft flight must be preceded by interaction with the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism pursuant to relevant provisions for the acquisition of information on navigation by other aircraft in the airspace.
- (4) Where communications are problematic due to terrain and other conditions, aircraft may fly in air traffic information zones or civil training and testing areas.

Airmen's Academic Examination

E27

Qualification	Private Pilot (Airplane) (Rotorcraft) (Airship)	No. of questions; time allowed	20 questions; 40 minutes
Subject	Civil Aeronautics Law (subject code: 04)	Code	A4CC042270

- ◎ Explanatory Notes: (1) In the designated spaces on the Airmen's Academic Examination Answer Sheet (Multiple-Choice Answers) (mark sheet), write your examinee number, examinee number mark, subject, subject code, subject code mark, qualification, qualification category, full name, and date of birth.
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- (2) Write your answers on the Airmen's Academic Examination Answer Sheet (Multiple-Choice Answers) (mark sheet).
- ◎ Point Allocation: All questions are worth five points each.
- ◎ Pass Mark: The pass mark is 70%.

Q1 Which of the following regarding visual meteorological conditions as defined in Article 5 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?

- (1) Flight visibility shall be 10,000 meters or more for an aircraft flying at an altitude of 3,000 meters or above.
- (2) Flight visibility shall be 5,000 meters or more for an aircraft flying at an altitude of less than 3,000 meters within an air traffic control area, air traffic control zone, or air traffic information zone.
- (3) Flight visibility shall be 5,000 meters or more for an aircraft flying at an altitude of less than 3,000 meters in airspace other than an air traffic control area, air traffic control zone, or air traffic information zone.
- (4) For an aircraft taking off or landing at an airport, etc. located within an air traffic control zone or air traffic information zone, ground visibility shall be 3,000 meters or more.

Q2 Which of the following is incorrect for aircraft as defined in Article 2 (Definition) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?

- (1) Any aeroplane that can be used for air navigation with a person on board
- (2) Any rotorcraft that can be used for air navigation with a person on board
- (3) Any airship that can be used for air navigation with a person on board
- (4) Any hot-air balloon that can be used for air navigation with a person on board

Q3 Which of the following definitions in Article 2 (Definition) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is incorrect?

- (1) The term "air traffic control area" means any airspace 200 m or more above the land or water surface and designated in a public notice from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism for the safety of air traffic.
- (2) The term "air traffic control zone" means any airspace above any airport etc. and its vicinity where frequent takeoff and landing of aircraft are performed, and designated in a public notice from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism for the safety of air traffic in that airspace.
- (3) The term "air traffic information zone" means the airspace above the airport, etc. and its vicinity, other than an airport etc. to which an air traffic control zone has been set, that is designated in a public notice from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism for the safety of air traffic in that airspace.
- (4) The term "aerial work" means any business using aircraft for the transport of passengers or cargo for remuneration upon demand.

Q4 Which of the following statements regarding airworthiness certification is correct?

- (1) No aircraft may be granted airworthiness certification unless it is registered in Japan. However, the same shall not apply when prescribed by Ordinances.
- (2) Airworthiness certification is granted by issuing a written designation for operating limitation, etc. to the owner.
- (3) Aircraft shall not be used for air navigation beyond the categories of use or operating limitations as designated in the airworthiness certificate.
- (4) The period of validity of an airworthiness certificate shall be two years; provided, however, that the said period for an aircraft to be used for air transport services shall be as specified by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

Q5 Which of the following specifications regarding aircraft registration is incorrect?

- (1) New registration means the registration of an aircraft not yet registered.
- (2) When there is any change in the full name or the name and address of the owner, the registration shall be altered.
- (3) When there is any change in the aircraft owner, the registration shall be transferred.
- (4) When the fixed storage space of an aircraft is changed, the registration shall be transferred.

Q6 Which of the following descriptions regarding the examination, etc. in Article 71-3 (Specific pilot competence) of the Civil Aeronautics Law is incorrect?

- (1) The examination for specific pilot competence pertains to the expertise required for aircraft navigation, the maintenance of which is especially required to be checked. This examination is conducted by pilot competence officials certified by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- (2) No person may engage in aircraft pilotage without passing this examination.
- (3) Passing the examination enables pilotage for three years except where otherwise approved by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- (4) All or part of the practical examination may be conducted in a flight simulator or a flight training device.

Q7 Which of the following statements regarding the authority, etc. of the pilot-in-command is incorrect?

- (1) Competence certificate rating is based on the aircraft used for the practical examination.
- (2) An individual with pilot competence certification may engage in pilotage of any category of aircraft as the pilot-in-command.
- (3) A pilot with competence certification rated for multi-engine airplanes may also engage in pilotage of a single-engine airplane as the pilot-in-command.
- (4) The age requirement for qualification as a private pilot is 16 for all categories of aircraft.

Q8 Which of the following statements regarding Aviation English Proficiency Certification is incorrect?

- (1) A pilot engaging in a flight conducted from Japan to an overseas destination must have Aviation English Proficiency Certification (other than where excepted by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism).
- (2) Navigation of aircraft leaving and arriving in Japan and passing territories of another country without landing requires Aviation English Proficiency Certification (other than where excepted by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism).
- (3) Categories of aircraft requiring pilots to hold Aviation English Proficiency Certification are airplanes, rotorcrafts and airships.
- (4) For Aviation English Proficiency Certification at Level 5, the period of validity is six years.

Q9 Which of the following statements regarding the validity periods of Aviation Medical Certification for a private pilot is incorrect?

- (1) Date of issue at 25 years old: 5 years
- (2) Date of issue at 45 years old: 2 years
- (3) Date of issue at 55 years old: 2 years
- (4) Date of issue at 65 years old: 1 year

Q10 Which of the following is not specified in Article 5-4 (Flight Manual) of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act?

- (1) Matters relating to aircraft operating limitations
- (2) Various systems that must be operated and other actions that need to be taken in case of emergency
- (3) Pilotage procedures under normal conditions
- (4) Particulars relating to aircraft noise

Q11 Which of the following is not among documentation to be carried in aircraft as defined in Article 59 (Documents to be Carried in Aircraft) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?

- (1) Flight logbook
- (2) Radio service logbook
- (3) Airworthiness certificate
- (4) Aircraft registration certificate

Q12 Which of the following regarding the combination of emergency equipment installed in aircraft and inspection periods as specified in Article 151 of the Regulation for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?

- (1) Emergency signal lights, portable lights and waterproof portable lights: 80 days
- (2) Lifejackets or emergency equipment equivalent thereto and lifeboats: 160 days
- (3) First aid kits: 60 days
- (4) Emergency locator transmitters (ELTs): 18 months

Q13 Which of the following does not correspond to situations in which a pilot-in-command must report to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism as specified by Ordinances of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism under Article 76 (Obligation to Report) of the Civil Aeronautics Act?

- (1) Near-miss with an object due to other aircraft
- (2) Injury or death of any person or destruction of any object caused by an aircraft
- (3) Crash, collision, or fire of aircraft
- (4) Contact with another aircraft

Q14 Which of the following regarding the right of way of two aircraft when their flight paths intersect or come close to each other is incorrect?

- (1) The aircraft towing an object has the right of way priority over a glider or an airship.
- (2) When the flight paths of two aircraft with equal priority intersect or come close to each other, the aircraft that sees the other to its right shall yield its flight path.
- (3) When an aircraft overtakes another ahead of it in flight (including overtaking by ascending or descending), it shall pass on the right.
- (4) The aircraft with the right-of-way priority shall maintain its flight path and speed.

Q15 Which of the following combinations of indicated air speeds for cases where an aircraft navigates in a controlled zone under Article 179 (Speed Limitation in Air Traffic Control Zone) of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?

However, the same does not apply when permitted by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

- (1) Aircraft with reciprocating engines: 160 kt
- (2) Aircraft with supercharged piston engines: 200 kt
- (3) Aircraft with turbine engines: 200 kt
- (4) All aircraft regardless of engine type: 250 kt

Q16 Which of the following is not allowed on flights in air traffic control areas or air traffic control zones as specified in Article 92 (Pilot Training Flights, etc.) of the Civil Aeronautics Act? (Excludes cases where a permit is granted by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.)

- (1) On-board flight training by a person who does not hold a pilot competence certificate
- (2) On-board flight training by a person who holds a pilot competence certificate using aircraft other than that for which the scope of the pilot competence certificate is restricted
- (3) Flight involving frequent changes in aircraft attitude
- (4) Flight involving rapid changes in aircraft speed

Q17 Which of the following statements on flights in an air traffic control area and air traffic information zone is incorrect?

- (1) No aircraft shall, in an air traffic control zone, engage in a flight action other than takeoff from an aerodrome pertaining to the air traffic control zone and its subsequent flight, or landing at an aerodrome pertaining to the air traffic control zone and any flight for such landing; provided, however, that the same shall not apply when permitted by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.
- (2) Any aircraft shall, in an air traffic control zone, be navigated in accordance with instructions given by the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, in consideration of ensuring safe and smooth air traffic, with regard to the order, time and method of takeoff and landing, and the flight method.
- (3) If an aircraft is to engage in takeoff from an aerodrome pertaining to an air traffic control zone and its subsequent climb in the said zone, such a plan shall be communicated to the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism before the navigation is engaged in.
- (4) Any aircraft shall, for flight in an air traffic information zone, engage in such flight after having communicated with the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism in order to obtain information on navigation of other aircraft in the said airspace.

Q18 Which of the following should be stated in the flight plan under VFR, as stipulated in Paragraph 1, Article 203 (Flight plans, etc.) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act?

- (1) Point of departure and scheduled take-off time
- (2) Radio equipment to be used
- (3) Expected ground speed at cruising altitude
- (4) Amount of fuel to be consumed that is expressed in the number of hours of endurance

Q19 Which of the following methods of flying in Controlled Zones, etc. with Permission under Provision for Article 94 of the Act (Flying under the Special Visual Flight Rules) is incorrect?

- (1) Aircraft shall stay away from clouds.
- (2) Aircraft shall maintain visual contact with ground and water surfaces.
- (3) Aircraft shall maintain flight visibility of at least 1,500 meters.
- (4) An airborne automatic identification transponder must be activated during flight in airspace under special control.

Q20 Which of the following combinations (a) to (d) in the text of Article 174 (Minimum Safety Altitude) of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Civil Aeronautics Act is correct?

In case of aircraft flying under visual flight rules, an altitude at which the aircraft can land without causing danger to persons or properties on the ground or water in the event of shutdown of only the power unit during the flight, and the following altitudes, whichever is the highest

- (i) In the case of a space over a densely populated area with human beings or houses, an altitude higher by (a) meters than the top edge of the highest object located within an area with a horizontal distance of (b) meters with the aircraft at its center.
- (ii) In the case of above an area without human beings or houses, an altitude at which an aircraft can continue flight while maintaining a distance of (c) meters or more from human beings or objects on the ground or on water.
- (iii) In the case of a space over an area other than that prescribed under (i) and (ii), an altitude of (d) meters from the ground or water surface.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(1)	300	600	150	150
(2)	150	600	150	150
(3)	150	600	150	300
(4)	300	600	150	300