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GLOSSARY AND REFERENCES



GLOSSARY

Aerodrome

Any area of land, water (including the frozen surface thereof) or other supporting surface used or designed for the arrival and departure, movement or servicing of aircraft including any buildings, installations and equipment in connection therewith.

Air Cargo

All freight, air express and excess baggage for which any tariff is charged. Air cargo statistics at Toronto Pearson do not include mail.

Air Carrier

An aircraft operator licensed by the National Transportation Agency of Canada to transport persons, mail and/or goods by air, for remuneration.

Air Terminal Building (ATB)

A building which is utilized for public and passenger processing.

Air Traffic Control (ATC)

The traffic control system which directs the movement of aircraft. This service is provided for the purpose of preventing collisions between aircraft and between aircraft and obstructions and for the purpose of maintaining an orderly and efficient flow of air traffic.

Aircraft Movement

An aircraft landing or takeoff operation.

Airport Surface Detection Equipment (ASDE)

A type of radar system, used by control tower staff, to monitor aircraft and motor vehicle traffic on the runways, taxiways, aprons and roadways of the airport surface.

Airside

The area of an airport which accommodates the operation and maintenance of aircraft including runways, taxiways, gates, aprons, aircraft holding areas, aircraft servicing and maintenance areas, and the air traffic control system.

Airway

Designated corridors between air navigation facilities within which air traffic control service is provided.

Apron

An area intended to accommodate the loading and unloading of passengers and cargo, the refuelling, servicing, maintenance and parking of aircraft.

Area Control Centre (ACC)

An air traffic control facility at LBPIA, providing service to aircraft operating within the Toronto Flight Information Region.

Automated People Mover (APM)

A transportation system in which vehicles are automatically controlled over exclusive guideways.

Belly Cargo

Air cargo which is transported (usually in standard containers) in the baggage compartment of a passenger aircraft.

Bird Strike

A collision between an airborne aircraft and a bird, possibly resulting in damage to the aircraft.

Bridged Gate

An enclosed link between an air terminal building and an aircraft to allow for efficient loading/unloading of passengers.

Business Aviation

For the purposes of the Master Plan at Toronto Pearson, Business Aviation will be defined as:

That sector of aviation which concerns the operation or use of aircraft by companies for the carriage of passengers or goods as an aid to the conduct of their own business, flown for purposes considered not for public hire and piloted by individuals having at the minimum, a valid commercial pilot's licence with an instrument rating. This definition will exclude airline and non-airline advanced booking or prepaid regularly scheduled passenger or scheduled cargo service.

Cargo

All freight, air express, and excess baggage for which any tariff is charged. Cargo does not include mail and stores, or passenger baggage for which no charge is assessed.

Chapter 2 Aircraft

An International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) noise certification class for jet aircraft. Chapter 2 aircraft are based on older technology and are noisier than Chapter 3 jets.

Chapter 3 Aircraft

An International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) noise certification class for jet aircraft. Chapter 3 aircraft are based on newer technology and are quieter than Chapter 2 jets.

Charter Service

The transportation of passengers or goods by aircraft when a person other than the air carrier operating the aircraft, and other than the carrier's agent, contracts for a block of seats or a portion of the cargo capacity for that person's own use or for resale in whole or in units to members of the public.

Commuter Aircraft Positions

Positions whose critical aircraft is a turbo prop or regional jet, which do not have passenger boarding bridges and where passengers walk out to the aircraft.

Connecting Passenger

A passenger that deplanes one aircraft and enplanes a second aircraft of the same airline (intra-line) or of another airline (interline) at the same airport.

Control Tower

A structure containing facilities for the control of airport traffic, including the movement of aircraft and vehicles on the manoeuvring surfaces, as well as aircraft in flight.

Deicing

The application of chemical agents to remove accumulations of frost, snow, or ice from aircraft wings and control surfaces.

Deplaned Passengers/Cargo

Passengers or cargo off-loaded from an aircraft at an airport.

Domestic Service

Air transportation provided on a flight between two points within Canada.

Doppler Very High Frequency Omni-Directional Range and Distance Measurement Equipment (DVOR/DME)

Ground-based equipment emitting an electronic signal used by aircraft in the vicinity of an airport for navigational purposes

Enplaned Passengers/Cargo

Passengers or cargo loaded onto an aircraft at an airport.

Equivalent Gate

An Equivalent Gate is defined as one bridged gate of any gauge, or two commuter aircraft positions.

Fixed Based Operator (FBO)

A company that provides a range of services to the business aviation community including hangar services, parking, fuelling, lounges and catering.

Gateway

The last city/airport of enplanement (or first of deplanement) on a transborder or international flight.

General Aviation (GA)

Commercial and non-commercial flying which is not air carrier activity (i.e. flying which does not involve the scheduled transport of passengers or goods from one place to another for remuneration). At Toronto Pearson, GA is more broadly defined as flight activity that is not based in either the passenger terminal buildings or the main cargo areas.

Glide Path

Navigational equipment at the touchdown end of a landing runway emitting an electronic signal providing vertical guidance to approaching aircraft by defining a fixed angle of approach to the runway surface. Normally the angle of approach is set at 3° above horizontal.

Greater Toronto Area (GTA)

Greater Toronto Area refers to the City of Toronto plus the surrounding Regional Municipalities of Durham, York, Peel and Halton.

Groundside

The public areas of an airport which provide the facilities for the interchange of passengers and goods between ground transportation and air transportation including terminal buildings, parking areas and the public roads on the airport property.

Hub Airport

An airport that by virtue of its size and economic importance of its catchment area offers a great number of flights to and from many destinations, thus attracting many connecting passengers. The “hub and spoke” system allows many air carriers and their affiliated regional carriers to offer frequent service to passengers in smaller communities using smaller aircraft, from which they can connect to larger markets at the hub.

Instrument Flight Rules (IFR)

The rules governing the operation of an aircraft as set forth in Division IV of Part V of the Air Regulations which provide for flights using instrumentation rather than visual reference for navigation.

Instrument Landing System (ILS)

A system whereby the pilot guides his approach to a runway solely by reference to instruments in the cockpit. In some instances the signals received from the ground can be fed into the automatic pilot for automatically controlled approaches.

International Service

For the purpose of this document, air transportation provided on a flight to or from an international airport other than one located in the United States.

Itinerant Aircraft Movement

At air traffic controlled airports, an aircraft movement is classified as itinerant if the aircraft a) is proceeding to or arriving from another location; or b) leaves the air traffic control circuit but will be returning without landing at another airport.

ISO 14001 Standard

A series of environmental standards developed by the International Standards Organization.

Load Factor

A ratio calculated by dividing the number of passenger-kilometres flown by the number of available seat-kilometres offered.

Local Aircraft Movement

At air traffic controlled airports, an aircraft movement is classified as local if the aircraft does not leave the air traffic control circuit.

Localizer

Navigational equipment located at the remote end of a landing runway, providing electronic horizontal guidance to approaching aircraft.

Manoeuvring Area

That part of an aerodrome intended to be used for the takeoff and landing of aircraft and for the movement of aircraft associated with takeoff and landing, excluding aprons.

Noise Exposure Forecast/Projection (NEF/NEP)

Transport Canada’s official metric for quantifying the aircraft noise impact of airport operations in the vicinity of airports.

Non-Directional Beacon (NDB)

A radio beacon transmitting an omni-directional signal, normally located on the extended centre-line of a runway used for landings, approximately four nautical miles from the runway threshold, where it is intended to serve as a navigational aid for aircraft approaching that runway.

Origin and Destination (O&D) Passengers

Those passengers who have their origin or final destination at the airport in question.

Peak Period

The specific period of a day, week, or year where traffic volumes are considerably higher than during the rest of the observed time period.

Planning Day Schedule

A representation of forecast traffic volumes, in the form of a schedule, for a typical (or seasonal) planning day for a target forecast year.

Planning Peak Forecasts

Hourly and daily forecasts of aircraft movements and passengers based on the 90-95th percentile planning standard. This percentile planning standard means that 90-95% of the airport's traffic levels for the planning period (day or hour) are equal to or less busy than the peak planning period used.

Radar Modernization Project (RAMP)

A Transport Canada project revamping primary and secondary radar systems used by Air Traffic Control and aircraft.

Receiver/Transmitter

Electronic equipment used to receive and transmit voice communications between Air Traffic Control and aircraft.

Revenue Passengers

Passengers paying 25% or more of the normal applicable economy fare. Passengers paying less than 25% of the normal applicable economy fare are classed as non-revenue passengers.

Runway

A defined rectangular area, prepared for the landing and/or take-off of aircraft.

Scheduled Service

Transportation of passengers or goods by aircraft whereby the carrier or his agent operates the air service and sells seats or cargo space directly to the public.

Simultaneous Parallel Independent Departure (SPID) Operations

The simultaneous, independent use of two or more widely spaced parallel runways for both arrivals and departures.

Taxi

To operate an airplane under its own power on the ground other than during take-off and landing.

Taxiway

A paved path used by aircraft taxiing on the airport surface.

Threshold

The beginning of the portion of a runway usable for landing.

Transborder Service

Air transportation provided on a flight between Canada and the United States.

Triturator

A facility that handles the disposal of sewage collected from aircraft.

Visual Flight Rules (VFR)

The rules set forth in Division III of Part V of the Air Regulations pertaining to flights which are conducted with visual reference to ground or water.

Visual Meteorological Conditions (VMC)

Weather conditions under which an aircraft can be operated by visual reference to the ground and to other aircraft.

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Front Cover Timothy Hursley

**Inside Front, Inside Back
and Back Cover** Michael Mahovolich

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