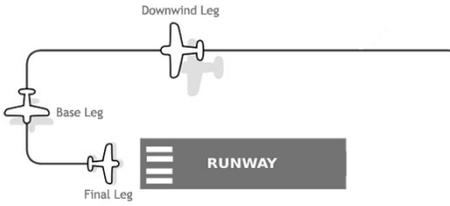
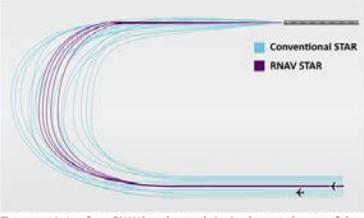


Glossary of Terms

Aeronautics Act	An act of Parliament providing the basis for the regulation of aeronautics.
Airport Elevation	The elevation at the airport is 569 feet above sea level (ASL). When referencing altitudes, NAV Canada and the GTAA are using ASL unless otherwise indicated.
Airspace Change Communication and Consultation Protocol	A stakeholder consultation protocol developed by NavCanada and the Canadian Airports Council. The protocol outlines a commitment by Canada's air sector to improved consultation with communities affected when flight path changes are proposed around major airports.
Altitude	The height of a level, point, or object measure in feet
	AGL Above Ground Level
	ASL Above Sea Level
Approach Path - Components	
<p><i>Downwind</i> <i>Base Leg</i> <i>Final Leg</i></p>	 <p>The diagram illustrates the three main components of an aircraft approach path. It shows a runway at the bottom right. The path starts with a 'Final Leg' where the aircraft is closest to the runway. This is followed by a 'Base Leg' where the aircraft is further away. Finally, the 'Downwind Leg' is shown where the aircraft is furthest from the runway and flying parallel to it. Each leg is represented by a line with an aircraft icon at the end.</p>
ATC	<p>Air Traffic Control</p> <p>An Air Traffic Control unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) An area control centre established to provide air traffic control services to aircraft in the enroute phase of flight (b) A terminal control unit established to provide air traffic control service to aircraft while they are being operated within a terminal control area, or (c) An air traffic control tower established to provide air traffic control service at an airport
CAP	Canada Air Pilot is an aeronautical information publication published by Nav Canada that contains information on instrument procedures and airport noise abatement procedures
CARs	Canadian Aviation Regulations are a compilation of regulations under the Aeronautics Act designed to enhance safety and the competitiveness of the Canadian aviation industry.
CENAC	Community Environment Noise Advisory Committee is comprised of elected

	representatives and residents from the cities of Brampton, Mississauga, and Toronto as well as from the regions of Halton, York and Durham. Meetings provide a forum where residents can openly discuss noise-related issues at Toronto Pearson.
Clean Aircraft/Dirty Aircraft	The term 'clean' refers to an aircraft operating with flaps and slats on the wings retracted. An aircraft that is flying clean is one that is not using its flaps whereas a 'dirty' aircraft is one with flaps or slats deployed.
Continuous Descent (CDA)	Also known as Optimized Profile Descent (OPD) is an air traffic control method by which aircraft approach airports prior to landing. It is designed to reduce fuel consumption and noise emissions compared to other conventional descents. Instead of approaching an airport in a stair step method which requires throttling, CDA allows for a smooth, constant-angle descent to landing.
dBA	A-weighted decibel scale that defines sound volume within the range perceptible by the human ear
Glideslope	Refers to an electronic signal radiated by a component of an ILS to provide descent path guidance to approaching aircraft.
Heavy Aircraft	Those aircraft that are capable of takeoff weights of 136,000 kg or more whether or not they are operating at this weight during a particular phase of flight. Examples of heavy aircraft are: B747, B777, A330 (note the A380 is considered a "Super Heavy").
GTAA	Greater Toronto Airports Authority is the operator and manager of Toronto Pearson Airport.
High/Low	The requirement for the use of vertical separation between two aircraft operating on parallel runways when the runways are too close to provide sufficient horizontal separation.
ICAO	The International Civil Aviation Organization is a United Nations specialized agency, created in 1944. ICAO works with member states and global aviation organizations to develop international Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) which States reference when developing their legally-enforceable national civil aviation regulations. Canada is an ICAO member state.
IFR	Instrument Flight Rules are rules governing the procedures for conducting instrument flight.
IFR Aircraft	Means an aircraft operating in IFR flight which is a flight conducted in accordance with the instrument flight rules
Instrument Landing System (ILS)	A precision instrument approach system. The ILS provides aircraft with precision vertical and horizontal navigation guidance information during approach and landing.
Flight Management System (FMS)	An aircraft computer system used for navigation, performance and aircraft operations.
Heading	The direction in which the longitudinal axis of an aircraft is pointed expressed in degrees from North
Knots (Kts)	A measurement of speed – It is the speed unit used for aircraft. 1 Kt = 1 NM per hour = 1.853 km per hour
Nautical Miles (NM)	A measurement of distance. 1 NM = 1.152 statute mile or 1.853 kilometres

NAV Canada	The country's private sector civil air navigation service provider. Nav Canada provides air traffic control, flight information, weather briefings, aeronautical information services, airport advisory services and electronic aids to navigation.
NMT	Noise Monitoring Terminal used to measure aircraft noise levels in the community. Integrated with the Airport Noise and Operations Monitoring System (ANOMS) which correlates noise events to flights.
Noise Management Program	A program to manage and minimize the impacts of airport operations in the community. Includes six main components:
Noise Operating Restrictions	Includes the Night Flight Restriction Program, Engine Run-Up Restrictions, Preferential Runway Assignment
Noise Abatement Procedures	Arrival and departure procedures designed to minimize noise impacts on neighbouring communities
Land Use Planning	Includes an Airport Operating Area (AOA) incorporated in the official plans of surrounding municipalities to limit incompatible land use with the AOA
Enforcement Office	Investigates, audits and reports on potential violations of the noise operating restrictions, noise abatement procedures and the night flight restriction program
Noise Office	Investigates noise complaints and acts as an informational resource to the public and elected officials.
Consultation and Community Outreach	The community relations program is a critical tool in dealing with questions about noise and build awareness about the airport. It includes a range of activities from hosting large scale events, community outreach initiatives, public tours, volunteer opportunities, e-newsletters, torontopearson.com and regular meetings of the Community Environment Noise Advisory Committee (CENAC)
Performance Based Navigation (PBN)	Performance Based Navigation (PBN) are routes that use satellites and onboard equipment for navigation with enhanced accuracy. Previously, pilots flew from one ground-based radio transmitter to another which added flying time. With PBN, aircraft can fly more directly using satellite signals which reduces flying time, fuel consumption and GHG emissions. PBN describes the aircraft required navigation performance through a set of navigation specifications that include both Area Navigation (RNAV) and Required Navigation Performance (RNP) specifications. Each navigation specification defines aircraft and crew requirements needed to support a navigation application within a defined airspace
RNAV	Area Navigation (RNAV) is a type of PBN that allows aircraft to fly a defined route using station-referenced navigational aids (usually satellites) or on-board navigational equipment, or a combination of these. The design of RNAV routes is not bound by the location of ground-based navigational aids. 
RNP	Required Navigation Procedures are similar to RNAV but also includes on-board performance monitoring and alerting. It allows for even more efficient and flexible use of airspace than with RNAV.

SID	Standard Instrument Departure is a departure procedure used to direct aircraft as they take off from an airport. It is designed to provide a consistent flight track for aircraft, ensuring adequate spacing from parallel operations (if applicable) and to minimize noise over residential areas.
STAR	<p>Standard Terminal Arrival Route is an arrival procedure used to direct aircraft as they land at an airport. STAR procedures can be programmed into an aircraft's navigation computers to prepare the aircraft to fly the route as efficiently as possible.</p> <p>STARs help organize frequently-used air traffic controller instructions into an established set of procedures for traffic transiting from their enroute portion of flight onto the final approach path to a runway. STARs represent commonly flown flight paths.</p> <p>The existence of a published STAR does not mean that is the only route an aircraft will follow or that something is wrong if aircraft are observed in other locations. Air traffic controllers may direct pilots to operate off the STAR for a variety of reasons related to the safety and efficiency of operations. At times, traffic situations make it possible to shorten an aircraft's flight path and reduce the time it takes to get on the ground.</p>
Threshold	The beginning of the portion of the runway usable for landing
Transport Canada	Transport Canada is responsible for transportation policies and programs. It promotes safe, secure, efficient and environmentally-responsible transportation. Authorizes the airport's operating permit. Maintains flight activity and safety of operations by the airport. Enforcement of noise and operations violations as identified.
VFR	Visual Flight Rules (VFR) are rules that govern the procedures for conducting flight under visual conditions.
VFR Aircraft	VFR aircraft means an aircraft operating in VFR flight which is a flight conducted in accordance with the visual flight rules
VFR Conditions	VFR conditions refers to weather conditions that permit aircraft to be operated in accordance with visual flight rules.
Wake Turbulence	Wake turbulence results from the passage of an aircraft through the atmosphere. It includes vortices, thrust steam turbulence, jet blast, jet wash, propeller wash, and rotor wash both on the ground and in the air. Wake turbulence affects how aircraft are separated both on approach and departure.