

Glossary of Aviation and Public Health Terms.

Introduction

The following list includes terms that are in use in the aviation and public health sectors that may potentially be used with different meanings in each sector.

Definitions have been extracted from relevant International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and World Health Organization (WHO) documents (and, in one case from a United Nations World Tourism Organization document) – a list of references is provided at the end. To facilitate identification of the source of the definition, those from the WHO International Health Regulations (IHR) (2005) are provided in inverted commas.

Glossary

Accident. [ICAO, Annex 13] An occurrence associated with the operation of an aircraft which, in the case of a manned aircraft, takes place between the time any person boards the aircraft with the intention of flight until such time as all such persons have disembarked, or in the case of an unmanned aircraft, takes place between the time the aircraft is ready to move with the purpose of flight until such time as it comes to rest at the end of the flight and the primary propulsion system is shut down, in which:

a) a person is fatally or seriously injured as a result of:

— being in the aircraft, or

— direct contact with any part of the aircraft, including parts which have become detached from the aircraft, or

— direct exposure to jet blast,

except when the injuries are from natural causes, self-inflicted or inflicted by other persons, or when the injuries are to stowaways hiding outside the areas normally available to the passengers and crew; or

b) the aircraft sustains damage or structural failure which:

— adversely affects the structural strength, performance or flight characteristics of the aircraft, and

— would normally require major repair or replacement of the affected component,

except for engine failure or damage, when the damage is limited to a single engine, (including its cowlings or accessories), to propellers, wing tips, antennas, probes, vanes, tires, brakes, wheels, fairings, panels, landing gear doors, windscreens, the aircraft skin (such as small dents or puncture holes), or for minor damages to main rotor blades, tail rotor blades, landing gear, and those resulting from hail or bird strike (including holes in the radome); or

c) the aircraft is missing or is completely inaccessible.

Aerodrome [ICAO, Annex 14] A defined area on land or water (including any buildings, installations and equipment) intended to be used either wholly or in part for the arrival, departure and surface movement of aircraft.

Aerodrome certificate [ICAO, Annex 14] A certificate issued by the appropriate authority under applicable regulations for the operation of an aerodrome.

“Affected” [WHO, IHR (2005)] means persons, baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods, postal parcels or human remains that are infected or contaminated, or carry sources of infection or contamination, so as to constitute a public health risk;

Aircraft. [ICAO, Annex 6] Any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air other than the reactions of the air against the earth's surface.

“Aircraft” [WHO, IHR (2005)] means an aircraft making an international voyage

“Airport” [WHO, IHR (2005)] means any airport where international flights arrive or depart

ICAO: no direct equivalent, but see “Aerodrome”

Cargo [ICAO, Annex 9] Any property carried on an aircraft other than mail, stores and accompanied or mishandled baggage.

“Cargo” [WHO, IHR (2005)] means goods carried on a conveyance or in a container;

Certified aerodrome [ICAO, Annex 14] An aerodrome whose operator has been granted an aerodrome certificate.

“Contamination” [WHO, IHR (2005)] means the presence of an infectious or toxic agent or matter on a human or animal body surface, in or on a product prepared for consumption or on other inanimate objects, including conveyances, that may constitute a public health risk

Contaminated runway. [ICAO, Annex 6] A runway is contaminated when more than 25 per cent of the runway surface area (whether in isolated areas or not) within the required length and width being used is covered by:

- water, or slush more than 3 mm (0.125 in) deep;
- loose snow more than 20 mm (0.75 in) deep; or
- compacted snow or ice, including wet ice.

“Crew” [WHO, IHR (2005)] means persons on board a conveyance who are not passengers;

Cabin crew member [Annex 6] A crew member who performs, in the interest of safety of passengers, duties assigned by the operator or the pilot-in-command of the aircraft, but who shall not act as a flight crew member.

Flight crew member [Annex 1]. A licensed crew member charged with duties essential to the operation of an aircraft during a flight duty period.

Pilot (to) [Annex 1] To manipulate the flight controls of an aircraft during flight time.

Pilot-in-command. [Annex 1] The pilot designated by the operator, or in the case of general aviation, the owner, as being in command and charged with the safe conduct of a flight.

Co-pilot [Annex 1] A licensed pilot serving in any piloting capacity other than as pilot-in-command but excluding a pilot who is on board the aircraft for the sole purpose of receiving flight instruction.

“Disinfection” [WHO, IHR (2005)] means the procedure whereby health measures are taken to control or kill infectious agents on a human or animal body surface or in or on baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods and postal parcels by direct exposure to chemical or physical agents;

“Disinsection” [WHO, IHR (2005)] means the procedure whereby health measures are taken to control or kill the insect vectors of human diseases present in baggage, cargo, containers, conveyances, goods and postal parcels;

ICAO: No equivalent

Incident. [Annex 13] An occurrence, other than an accident, associated with the operation of an aircraft which affects or could affect the safety of operation.

“Isolation” [WHO, IHR (2005)] means separation of ill or contaminated persons or affected baggage, containers, conveyances, goods or postal parcels from others in such a manner as to prevent the spread of infection or contamination;

Isolated aircraft parking position [Annex 14].

3.14.1 An isolated aircraft parking position shall be designated or the aerodrome control tower shall be advised of an area or areas suitable for the parking of an aircraft which is known or believed to be the subject of unlawful interference, or which for other reasons needs isolation from normal aerodrome activities.

3.14.2 **Recommendation.**— *The isolated aircraft parking position should be located at the maximum distance practicable and in any case never less than 100 m from other parking positions, buildings or public areas, etc. Care should be taken to ensure that the position is not located over underground utilities such as gas and aviation fuel and, to the extent feasible, electrical or communication cables.*

Passenger

No ICAO or WHO definition

“Quarantine” [WHO, IHR (2005)] means the restriction of activities and/or separation from others of suspect persons who are not ill or of suspect baggage, containers, conveyances or goods in such a manner as to prevent the possible spread of infection or contamination;

ICAO: No equivalent

“Recommendation” and **“Recommended”** [WHO, IHR (2005)] refer to temporary or standing recommendations issued under these Regulations;

Recommended Practice [Annex 1] Any specification for physical characteristics, configuration, matériel, performance, personnel or procedure, the uniform application of which is recognized as

desirable in the interest of safety, regularity or efficiency of international air navigation, and to which Contracting States will endeavour to conform in accordance with the Convention.

Standard [Annex 1] Any specification for physical characteristics, configuration, matériel, performance, personnel or procedure, the uniform application of which is recognized as necessary for the safety or regularity of international air navigation and to which Contracting States will conform in accordance with the Convention; in the event of impossibility of compliance, notification to the Council is compulsory under Article 38.

“surveillance” [WHO, IHR (2005)] means the systematic ongoing collection, collation and analysis of data for public health purposes and the timely dissemination of public health information for assessment and public health response as necessary;

Surveillance [ICAO Doc 9830, *Advanced Surface Movement Guidance and Control Systems (A-SMGCS) Manual*] A function of the system which provides identification and accurate position information on aircraft, vehicles and obstacles within the designated area.

“Traveller” [WHO, IHR (2005)] means a natural person undertaking an international voyage;

ICAO: No equivalent

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division: A traveller is someone who moves between different geographic locations for any purpose and any duration.

“Vector” [WHO, IHR (2005)] means an insect or other animal which normally transports an infectious agent that constitutes a public health risk;

Vectoring [Annex 4] Provision of navigational guidance to aircraft in the form of specific headings, based on the use of an ATS surveillance system.

References

World Health Organization International Health Regulations (2005) Article 1 – Definitions. <http://www.who.int/ihr/9789241596664/en/>

International Civil Aviation Organization documents:

Annex 1 (Personnel Licensing)

Annex 4 (Aeronautical Charts)

Annex 6 (Aircraft Operations)

Annex 9 (Facilitation)

Annex 11 (Air Traffic Management)

Annex 13 (Aircraft Accident Investigation)

Annex 14 (Aerodromes)

Annex 18 (Dangerous Goods) and associated Technical Instructions

Doc 9830, *Advanced Surface Movement Guidance and Control Systems (A-SMGCS)*
Manual

International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics, 2008, Glossary of Terms. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (in collaboration with the World Tourism Organization), New York, 2010, 95-100.

Note - definitions for: visitor; international tourism; inbound tourism; outbound tourism; national tourism; domestic tourism and many other terms related to tourism can be found in this document. http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/Seriesm/SeriesM_83rev1e.pdf