
Part 67—Medical

Table of contents

Subpart 67.A—General

- 67.005 Applicability
- 67.010 Definitions for this Part
- 67.015 Meaning of *safety-relevant*
- 67.020 Extended meaning of *convicted of an offence*

Subpart 67.B—Designated aviation medical examiners and designated aviation ophthalmologists

- 67.025 Application for appointment as DAME or DAO
- 67.030 More information for application
- 67.035 Continuation of appointment until application decided
- 67.040 When decision must be made
- 67.045 Appointment of DAMEs
- 67.050 DAMEs — duration of appointment
- 67.055 DAMEs — declaration about holders of position
- 67.060 DAMEs — conditions
- 67.065 Appointment of DAOs
- 67.070 DAOs — duration of appointment
- 67.075 DAOs — declaration about holders of position
- 67.080 DAOs — conditions
- 67.085 Certificate of appointment
- 67.090 Release of information about performance of DAMEs or DAOs
- 67.095 DAMEs and DAOs — cancellation or surrender of appointment
- 67.100 DAMEs and DAOs — automatic suspension and cancellation after criminal conviction
- 67.105 DAMEs — automatic cancellation on ceasing to be medical practitioner
- 67.110 DAOs — automatic cancellation on ceasing to be medical practitioner or ophthalmologist
- 67.115 Suspension of declaration under subregulation 67.055(1) or 67.075(1)
- 67.120 Revocation of declarations
- 67.125 Obligation to report
- 67.130 Surrender of certificate of appointment
- 67.135 Return of certificate if appointment cancelled or surrendered
- 67.140 Indemnification of medical reporting

Subpart 67.C—Medical certificates

- 67.145 Kinds of medical certificate
- 67.150 Who meets medical standard 1
- 67.155 Who meets medical standard 2
- 67.160 Who meets medical standard 3
- 67.165 Directions about examinations for issue of medical certificates
- 67.170 Evidence of identity
- 67.175 Medical certificates — application
- 67.180 Medical certificates — issue and refusal
- 67.185 Notice of decision to refuse medical certificate
- 67.190 Reconsideration of decision to refuse medical certificate
- 67.195 Medical certificate — conditions
- 67.200 Conditions applicable to certain medical certificates — correcting lenses
- 67.205 Medical certificates — period in force
- 67.210 Medical certificates — application for extension of period in force
- 67.215 Medical certificates — extension of period in force by CASA
- 67.220 Medical certificates — extension of period in force by DAMEs
- 67.225 Medical certificates — new medical certificates issued by DAMEs
- 67.230 CASA may require medical examination of certificate holders
- 67.235 Suspension of medical certificates — pregnancy
- 67.240 Medical certificates — suspension pending examination
- 67.245 Suspension of medical certificates — special arrangements for service in urgent cases
- 67.250 Medical certificates — effect of suspension
- 67.255 Medical certificates — cancellation if medical standard not met
- 67.260 Medical certificates — cancellation and suspension in other cases

Subpart 67.D—Modified Austroads medical standards

- 67.262 Definition of *meets the modified Austroads medical standards*
- 67.263 Definition of *modified Austroads medical standards* for Subpart 67.D

Subpart 67.E—Responsibilities of holders of medical certificates and recreational aviation medical practitioner's certificates

- 67.265 Obligation to tell CASA of changes in medical condition—medical certificate holders
- 67.270 Offence—doing act while efficiency impaired—licence holders
- 67.271 Offence—doing act while efficiency impaired—student pilots
- 67.275 Surrender of medical certificates

Subpart 67.A—General

67.005 Applicability

This Part:

- (a) provides for the appointment of appropriately qualified persons as DAMEs or DAOs and for the cancellation of such appointments; and
- (b) sets out procedures under which CASA may make declarations that particular persons, or persons who hold or perform the duties of certain positions or offices, are to be taken to be DAMEs or DAOs; and
- (c) sets out the medical standards for the issue of medical certificates; and
- (d) provides for the issue and administrative control of medical certificates; and
- (e) sets out when a person meets the modified Austroads medical standards; and
- (f) provides for offences in relation to holders of:
 - (i) medical certificates; and
 - (ii) recreational aviation medical practitioner's certificates.

67.010 Definitions for this Part

(1) In this Part:

clinical psychologist means a person who:

- (a) is registered or licensed as a clinical psychologist under a law of a State or Territory of Australia; or
- (b) in the case of a psychologist practising as a clinical psychologist in a country other than Australia—has other qualifications in clinical psychology acceptable to CASA.

Designated Aviation Medical Examiner's Handbook means the document called 'Designated Aviation Medical Examiner's Handbook' published by CASA, as in force from time to time.

Regulation 67.010

Note: The Designated Aviation Medical Examiner's Handbook is available from CASA's website at:
<http://www.casa.gov.au/manuals/htm/dame/dame.htm>.

Human Services Department means the Department administered by the Minister administering the *Human Services (Medicare) Act 1973*.

medically significant condition includes:

- (a) any of the following (no matter how minor):
 - (i) any illness or injury;
 - (ii) any bodily infirmity, defect or incapacity;
 - (iii) any mental infirmity, defect or incapacity;
 - (iv) any sequela of an illness, injury, infirmity, defect or incapacity mentioned in subparagraph (i), (ii) or (iii);
and
- (b) any abnormal psychological state; and
- (c) drug addiction and drug dependence; and
- (d) for a woman—pregnancy and the physiological and psychological consequences of pregnancy or of termination of pregnancy.

medical practitioner means a person entitled to practise as a medical practitioner under a law of a State or Territory or under a law of a Contracting State.

medical standard 1 means the standard set out in table 67.150.

medical standard 2 means the standard set out in table 67.155.

medical standard 3 means the standard set out in table 67.160.

relevant examination means an examination or test of, or in relation to, a person for the purpose of finding out whether the person meets the relevant medical standard for the issue to him or her of a medical certificate.

relevant medical standard means:

- (a) for a class 1 medical certificate—medical standard 1; and
- (b) for a class 2 medical certificate—medical standard 2; and
- (c) for a class 3 medical certificate—medical standard 3.

Regulation 67.015

specialist medical practitioner means a medical practitioner who has:

- (a) postgraduate qualifications in a recognised medical specialty entitling him or her to be recognised as a specialist medical practitioner by the Human Services Department or by the public hospital service or public health service of a State or Territory of Australia; or
- (b) in the case of a medical practitioner practising in a country other than Australia—other postgraduate qualifications in the specialty acceptable to CASA.

specialist psychiatrist means a medical practitioner who has:

- (a) postgraduate qualifications in psychiatry entitling him or her to be recognised as a specialist psychiatrist by the Human Services Department or by the public hospital service or public health service of a State or Territory of Australia; or
- (b) in the case of a psychiatrist practising in a country other than Australia—other postgraduate qualifications in psychiatry acceptable to CASA.

- (2) In this Part, a mention of a medically significant condition (other than pregnancy, a consequence of pregnancy or the termination of a pregnancy) includes both such a condition that is congenital and one that is the result of injury or illness.

67.015 Meaning of *safety-relevant*

For the purposes of this Part, a medically significant condition is ***safety-relevant*** if it reduces, or is likely to reduce, the ability of someone who has it to exercise a privilege conferred or to be conferred, or perform a duty imposed or to be imposed, by a licence that he or she holds or has applied for.

67.020 Extended meaning of *convicted of an offence*

- (1) In this Part, ***convicted of an offence*** has, in addition to its ordinary meaning, the meaning set out in subregulation (2).
- (2) For this Part, a person is taken to have been ***convicted of an offence*** if:

Regulation 67.020

- (a) he or she is found guilty of the offence but is discharged without a conviction being recorded; or
- (b) with his or her consent, the offence is taken into account in sentencing him or her for another offence.

Subpart 67.B—Designated aviation medical examiners and designated aviation ophthalmologists

67.025 Application for appointment as DAME or DAO

- (1) A medical practitioner may apply to CASA for appointment as a DAME or DAO for the purposes of this Part.

Note 1: An application must be in the approved form, include all the information required by these Regulations and be accompanied by every document required by these Regulations—see regulation 11.030.

Note 2: Part 11 deals with applications and decision making.

- (2) An application must be in writing and must be accompanied by copies of the following documents:
- (a) the certificate of the applicant's registration as a medical practitioner in the State or Territory of Australia, or the Contracting State, in which he or she proposes to function as a DAME or DAO;
 - (b) if the applicant is applying for appointment as a DAME—either:
 - (i) a certificate as to his or her successful completion of a course in aviation medicine approved by CASA; or
 - (ii) documents that are evidence of his or her demonstrated competence in aviation medicine;
 - (c) if the applicant is applying for appointment as a DAO—documents that are evidence that:
 - (i) he or she is a Fellow of the Royal Australian College of Ophthalmologists or has postgraduate qualifications in ophthalmology entitling him or her to be recognised as an ophthalmologist by the Human Services Department or by the public hospital service or public health service of a State or Territory of Australia; or

Part 67 Medical

Subpart 67.B Designated aviation medical examiners and designated aviation ophthalmologists

Regulation 67.030

- (ii) if the applicant is practising in a country other than Australia—he or she has postgraduate qualifications in ophthalmology that are acceptable to CASA.

Note: The documents ‘Conditions of Appointment for DAMEs’ and ‘Conditions of Appointment for DAOs’ (part of the application form for an appointment as a DAME or DAO) are available from CASA’s website at:

<http://www.casa.gov.au/manuals/regulate/dame/form755.pdf>.

67.030 More information for application

- (2) If CASA gives a notice under regulation 11.040 to an applicant for appointment as a DAME or DAO, the notice must include a statement to the effect that the application will be taken to be withdrawn if the information or document is not given to CASA within 1 month or any further time allowed by CASA under paragraph (3)(b).
- (3) The applicant must give to CASA the information or document:
- (a) within 1 month after the date of the notice; or
 - (b) if the applicant asks CASA for an extension of time before the end of the month and CASA extends the time within which the applicant must give the information or document—before the end of the extended period.
- (4) If the applicant does not comply with subregulation (3), the application is taken to be withdrawn by the applicant.
- (5) If an applicant for appointment as a DAME or DAO is designated in a Contracting State as a medical examiner for subclause 1.2.2.4 of Annex 1, *Personnel Licensing*, to the Chicago Convention, CASA need not consider the application unless the applicant authorises the authority of the Contracting State that designated the applicant under that subclause to disclose to CASA information and documents about the applicant’s performance and competence as a medical examiner.

67.035 Continuation of appointment until application decided

- (1) This regulation applies in relation to an appointment of a DAME or DAO that is granted by CASA for a specified period (the *old appointment*) if:
 - (a) at least 1 month before the time when the old appointment would, but for this regulation cease, its holder applies to CASA under this Subpart for a new appointment that authorises the holder to exercise the same powers or perform the same functions as the old appointment; and
 - (b) at the time when the old appointment would, but for this regulation cease, CASA has not made a decision on the application.
- (2) Despite anything else in these Regulations, but subject to subregulations (3) and (4), the old appointment continues in force until CASA makes a decision on the application.
- (3) If CASA asks for information or a document under regulation 11.040 and the holder does not provide the information or document within the period mentioned in paragraph 67.030(3)(a) or any further period allowed by CASA under paragraph 67.030(3)(b), the old appointment is taken to cease at the end of that period.
- (4) If subregulation 67.030(5) applies to the holder and the holder has not authorised the authority of the Contracting State concerned to disclose to CASA information and documents about the holder's performance and competence as a medical examiner within 1 month after the date of the application, the old appointment is taken to cease at the end of that period.

67.040 When decision must be made

- (1) Subject to this regulation, if CASA does not make a decision about an application for appointment as a DAME or DAO within 3 months after receiving it, CASA is taken to have refused the application.
- (2) If CASA asks for information or a document under regulation 11.040, the time between when CASA asks for the

Part 67 Medical

Subpart 67.B Designated aviation medical examiners and designated aviation ophthalmologists

Regulation 67.045

information or document, and when the applicant gives CASA the information or document, does not count towards the period.

- (3) If subregulation 67.030(5) applies to the applicant, any time between when the applicant submits the application to CASA and when the applicant authorises the authority of the Contracting State concerned to disclose to CASA information and documents about the applicant's performance and competence as a medical examiner, does not count towards the period.

67.045 Appointment of DAMEs

- (1) Subject to regulation 11.055, if a medical practitioner has applied for appointment as a DAME in accordance with this Subpart, CASA must appoint the practitioner as a DAME if:
- (a) the practitioner is registered in the State or Territory of Australia, or registered or licensed in the Contracting State, in which he or she proposes to function as a DAME; and
 - (b) either he or she:
 - (i) has received training acceptable to CASA in aviation medicine; or
 - (ii) has demonstrated competence in aviation medicine.

Note 1: The courses of training generally acceptable are set out in the *Designated Aviation Medical Examiner's Handbook*, available from CASA's website at <http://www.casa.gov.au>.

Note 2: Under regulation 201.004, an application may be made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal for review of:

- (a) a decision refusing to appoint, or cancelling, suspending or varying, the appointment of, a person as a DAME; or
- (b) a decision imposing a condition on an appointment.

67.055 DAMEs—declaration about holders of position

- (1) CASA may declare, in writing, that the person holding or occupying a particular office or position from time to time, or performing the duties of a particular office or position from time to time, is, subject to subregulation (3), taken to be a DAME.

Regulation 67.060

- (2) CASA may also declare, in writing, that a medical practitioner specified in the declaration is, for the purposes of doing a particular act or thing specified in the declaration, taken to be a DAME.
- (3) A declaration under subregulation (1) has no effect in relation to a person occupying or performing the duties of an office or position if the person is not a medical practitioner.
- (4) Subject to subregulation (5), a declaration under subregulation (1) remains in force:
 - (a) unless it is revoked; or
 - (b) if a period (which must not be less than 4 weeks) is specified in the declaration—until the end of that period unless it is sooner revoked.
- (5) A declaration under subregulation (1) is not in force while it is suspended.

67.060 DAMEs—conditions

- (1) The appointment of a DAME is subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) that he or she complies with any requirement of the Designated Aviation Medical Examiner’s Handbook that is applicable to him or her;
 - (b) that he or she observes the Code of Ethics of the Australian Medical Association, as that Code is in effect from time to time;
 - (c) that he or she undertakes continuing training in aviation medicine according to a course or system specified, or referred to, on the CASA website or otherwise approved by CASA;
 - (d) that, if he or she is convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment for 12 months or longer (whether or not such a sentence is actually imposed), he or she tells CASA of the conviction in writing as soon as practicable.

Note: For the extended meaning of *convicted of an offence*, see regulation 67.020.

Part 67 Medical

Subpart 67.B Designated aviation medical examiners and designated aviation ophthalmologists

Regulation 67.065

- (2) A declaration under subregulation 67.055(1) is subject to the conditions that a person occupying, or performing the duties of, the office or position to which the declaration relates:
 - (a) observes, while he or she is acting as a DAME, the Code of Ethics of the Australian Medical Association, as that Code is in effect from time to time; and
 - (b) if he or she is convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment for 12 months or longer (whether or not such a sentence is actually imposed), tells CASA of the conviction in writing as soon as practicable.
- (3) A declaration under subregulation 67.055(2) is subject to the condition that the person specified in the declaration observes, while he or she is acting as a DAME, the Code of Ethics of the Australian Medical Association, as that Code is in effect from time to time.

67.065 Appointment of DAOs

- (1) Subject to regulation 11.055, if a medical practitioner has applied for appointment as a DAO in accordance with this Subpart, CASA must appoint the practitioner as a DAO if the practitioner has the qualifications mentioned in subregulation (4).

Note: Under regulation 201.004, an application may be made to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal for review of:

- (a) a decision refusing to appoint, or cancelling, suspending or varying, the appointment of, a person as a DAO; or
 - (b) a decision imposing a condition on an appointment.
- (4) The qualifications are:
 - (a) in the case of a practitioner who is an ophthalmologist practising in Australia—being a Fellow of the Royal Australian College of Ophthalmologists or otherwise having postgraduate qualifications in ophthalmology entitling him or her to be recognised as an ophthalmologist by the Human Services Department or by the public hospital service or public health service of a State or Territory of Australia; and
 - (b) in the case of a practitioner who is an ophthalmologist practising in a country other than Australia—having

Regulation 67.075

postgraduate qualifications in ophthalmology that are acceptable to CASA.

67.075 DAOs—declaration about holders of position

- (1) CASA may declare, in writing, that the person holding or occupying a particular office or position from time to time, or performing the duties of a particular office or position from time to time, is, subject to subregulation (3), taken to be a DAO.
- (2) CASA may also declare, in writing, that a qualified person specified in the declaration is, for the purposes of doing a particular act or thing specified in the declaration, taken to be a DAO.
- (3) A declaration under subregulation (1) has no effect in relation to a person occupying, or performing the duties of, an office or position if:
 - (a) the person is not a Fellow of the Royal Australian College of Ophthalmologists, or does not have postgraduate qualifications in ophthalmology entitling him or her to be recognised as an ophthalmologist by the Human Services Department or by the public hospital service or public health service of a State or Territory of Australia; or
 - (b) in the case of an ophthalmologist practising in a country other than Australia—the person does not have postgraduate qualifications in ophthalmology that are acceptable to CASA.
- (4) Subject to subregulation (5), a declaration under subregulation (1) remains in force:
 - (a) unless it is revoked; or
 - (b) if a period (which must not be less than 4 weeks) is specified in the declaration—until the end of that period unless it is sooner revoked.
- (5) A declaration under subregulation (1) is not in force while it is suspended.
- (6) In this regulation:

Part 67 Medical

Subpart 67.B Designated aviation medical examiners and designated aviation ophthalmologists

Regulation 67.080

qualified person means a person who is a medical practitioner having the qualifications referred to in paragraph 67.065(4)(a) or (b).

67.080 DAOs—conditions

- (1) The appointment of a DAO is subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) that he or she observes the Code of Ethics of the Australian Medical Association, as that Code is in effect from time to time;
 - (b) that he or she undertakes continuing training in ophthalmology according to courses or systems acceptable to CASA;
 - (c) that, if he or she is convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment for 12 months or longer (whether or not such a sentence is actually imposed), he or she tells CASA of the conviction in writing as soon as practicable.

Note: For the extended meaning of **convicted of an offence**, see regulation 67.020.

- (2) A DAO who is a Fellow of the Royal Australian College of Ophthalmologists, and undertakes continuing education in ophthalmology according to the requirements of the College, is taken to satisfy the requirement in paragraph (1)(b) as to continuing training in ophthalmology.
- (3) A declaration under subregulation 67.075(1) is subject to the conditions that a person occupying, or performing the duties of, the office or position to which the declaration relates:
 - (a) observes, while he or she is acting as a DAO, the Code of Ethics of the Australian Medical Association, as that Code is in effect from time to time; and
 - (b) if he or she is convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment for 12 months or longer (whether or not such a sentence is actually imposed), tells CASA of the conviction in writing as soon as practicable.

Note: For the extended meaning of **convicted of an offence**, see regulation 67.020.

Regulation 67.090

- (4) A declaration under subregulation 67.075(2) is subject to the condition that the person specified in the declaration observes, while he or she is acting as a DAO, the Code of Ethics of the Australian Medical Association, as that Code is in effect from time to time.

67.090 Release of information about performance of DAMEs or DAOs

- (1) CASA may disclose, to an authority referred to in subregulation (3), information about the performance and competence as a medical examiner of a person who:
- (a) is a DAME or a DAO; or
 - (b) is performing or has performed the duties of a position referred to in a declaration under subregulation 67.055(1) or 67.075(1).
- (2) Despite subregulation (1), CASA may only disclose to the authority the information if CASA has taken all reasonable steps to ensure that that authority has given appropriate undertakings:
- (a) for protecting the confidentiality of the information; and
 - (b) for ensuring that it is used only for the purpose of assessing the performance and competence of the person as a medical examiner.
- (3) The authority is the authority of a Contracting State that designates medical examiners for that State for subclause 1.2.2.4 of Annex 1, *Personnel Licensing*, to the Chicago Convention, being an authority:
- (a) that has designated the person for that subclause; or
 - (b) to which the person has applied to be so designated.

Note: Medical practitioners who apply to CASA for appointment as DAMEs or DAOs and persons occupying, or performing the duties of, an office or position to which a declaration under subregulation 67.055(1) or 67.075(1) relates are notified by CASA about the effect of regulation 67.090.

Regulation 67.095

67.095 DAMEs and DAOs—cancellation or surrender of appointment

- (1) CASA may cancel a person's appointment as a DAME or DAO if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the person:
 - (a) has contravened a condition to which his or her appointment is subject; or
 - (b) has contravened regulation 67.125 or subregulation 67.170(1); or
 - (c) does not meet, or does not continue to meet, a requirement of, or imposed under, this Subpart for getting or holding the appointment.
- (2) Before cancelling the appointment of a person as a DAME or DAO under subregulation (1), CASA:
 - (a) must give to the person a show cause notice that:
 - (i) sets out the matters that might constitute grounds for cancellation; and
 - (ii) invites the person, within a reasonable time stated in the notice, to make representations explaining why his or her appointment should not be cancelled; and
 - (b) must take into account any written representations that the person makes within the period stated in the notice.
- (3) If CASA cancels the appointment of a person as a DAME or DAO under subregulation (1), CASA must give the person written notice of the cancellation, setting out the grounds for the cancellation.

Note: A decision by CASA to cancel a DAME's or DAO's appointment is reviewable by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal—see regulation 67.141.

67.100 DAMEs and DAOs—automatic suspension and cancellation after criminal conviction

- (1) This regulation applies to a person appointed as a DAME or DAO who is convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment for 12 months or longer (whether or not such a sentence is actually imposed).

Regulation 67.105

- Note 1: For the extended meaning of *convicted of an offence*, see regulation 67.020.
- Note 2: This regulation operates subject to the provisions of Part VIIC of the *Crimes Act 1914*.
- (2) The person's appointment is taken to be suspended at the time of the conviction.
- (3) The person's appointment is taken to be cancelled:
- (a) if he or she appeals against the conviction and the appeal is dismissed—at the time the appeal is dismissed; or
 - (b) if he or she does not appeal against the conviction—on the last day for lodging such an appeal.

67.105 DAMEs—automatic cancellation on ceasing to be medical practitioner

- (1) Subject to subregulation (2), this regulation applies to a person appointed as a DAME who ceases to be a medical practitioner.
- (2) This regulation does not apply to a person who is registered or licensed as a medical practitioner in a country other than Australia, and registered as a medical practitioner in a State or Territory of Australia, if he or she ceases to be registered or licensed as a medical practitioner in the other country.
- (3) The person's appointment is taken to be cancelled at the time he or she ceases to be registered or licensed as a medical practitioner.

67.110 DAOs—automatic cancellation on ceasing to be medical practitioner or ophthalmologist

- (1) Subject to subregulation (2), this regulation applies to a person appointed as a DAO who ceases to be a medical practitioner or specialist ophthalmologist.
- (2) This regulation does not apply to a person who is registered or licensed as a medical practitioner in a country other than Australia and registered as a medical practitioner in a State or Territory of Australia if he or she ceases to be registered or licensed as a medical practitioner in the other country.

Part 67 Medical

Subpart 67.B Designated aviation medical examiners and designated aviation ophthalmologists

Regulation 67.120

- (3) The person's appointment is taken to be cancelled:
 - (a) at the time he or she ceases to be a specialist ophthalmologist; or
 - (b) if he or she ceases to be registered or licensed as a medical practitioner—at the time he or she so ceases.

67.120 Revocation of declarations

- (1) CASA may revoke a declaration made under subregulation 67.055(1) or 67.075(2) in respect of a particular office or position by written notice to the body or organisation of which the office or position forms part if there are reasonable grounds for believing that:
 - (a) a fact or circumstance exists that, had it existed and been known to CASA at the time the declaration was made, is likely to have resulted in the declaration not being made; or
 - (b) continuing the particular office or position to be declared would be likely to have an adverse effect on the safety of air navigation.
- (2) Before revoking a declaration made under subregulation 67.055(1) or 67.075(2) in respect of a particular office or position, CASA must give to the body or organisation of which the office forms part:
 - (a) written notice of the matters that might constitute grounds for the revocation of the declaration; and
 - (b) a reasonable opportunity to make representations explaining why the declaration should not be revoked.
- (3) Despite anything else in this Part, CASA must revoke a declaration made under subregulation 67.055(1) or 67.075(1) if the organisation or body of which the office or position specified in it forms part asks CASA in writing to revoke the declaration.

67.125 Obligation to report

If the holder of a medical certificate tells a DAME or DAO about a medical condition that is safety-relevant, the DAME or DAO must inform CASA of the condition within 5 working days.

Regulation 67.130

67.130 Surrender of certificate of appointment

- (1) CASA may require, by written notice, a DAME or DAO to surrender any certificate or replacement certificate issued to the person under regulation 11.060 within a reasonable time specified in the notice.
- (2) The DAME or DAO must comply with the requirement.
Penalty: 5 penalty units.
- (3) A person who fails to comply with subregulation (2) is guilty of an offence in respect of each day during which the person refuses or fails to comply with the requirement, including the day of any conviction for such an offence.
- (4) A person must not destroy, mutilate or deface a certificate that he or she is required to surrender to CASA under subregulation (1) with intent to evade the obligation to comply with the requirement.
Penalty: 10 penalty units.

67.140 Indemnification of medical reporting

- (1) In this regulation:
indemnified act means any of the following acts:
 - (a) advising CASA that a person does not meet a relevant medical standard;
 - (b) expressing to CASA, whether in writing or otherwise, an opinion that a person whom the practitioner has examined or treated may not be competent or medically fit to undertake a duty or exercise a privilege under a licence that the person holds or has applied for, because of:
 - (i) illness or bodily or mental infirmity, defect or incapacity suffered by the person; or
 - (ii) the effect on the person of treatment for any illness, infirmity, defect or incapacity;
 - (c) stating to CASA, whether in writing or otherwise:
 - (i) the nature of a person's illness, infirmity, defect or incapacity; or

Part 67 Medical

Subpart 67.B Designated aviation medical examiners and designated aviation ophthalmologists

Regulation 67.140

- (ii) the effect on a person of treatment for any illness, infirmity, defect or incapacity.
- (2) A DAME or DAO is not subject to any civil or criminal liability for doing an indemnified act in good faith in the course of carrying out his or her functions under this Part.
- (3) A person to whom, or an organisation to which, subregulation (4) applies is not subject to any civil or criminal liability for doing an indemnified act in good faith in the course of answering any question put to the person or organisation by CASA:
 - (a) that concerns a person who has applied for, or holds, a medical certificate; and
 - (b) that is relevant to any action CASA may take under this Part.
- (4) This subregulation applies to:
 - (a) a medical practitioner; and
 - (b) a specialist psychiatrist or clinical psychologist; and
 - (c) a person, organisation, body or authority referred to in paragraph 67.180(6)(b), (c), (d) or (e) or 67.225(6)(b), (c), (d) or (e); and
 - (d) a person, organisation, body or authority acting on behalf of a person, organisation, body or authority referred to in paragraph (c).

Subpart 67.C—Medical certificates

67.145 Kinds of medical certificate

There are 3 classes of medical certificate, as follows:

- (a) class 1 medical certificate;
- (b) class 2 medical certificate;
- (c) class 3 medical certificate.

67.150 Who meets medical standard 1

- (1) Subject to subregulations (2) to (7), a person who satisfies the criteria in table 67.150 meets medical standard 1.
- (2) A person may use contact lenses to meet the criterion in item 1.35 of table 67.150 if the lenses are monofocal and not tinted, and are well tolerated.
- (3) A person whose visual acuity in either eye is worse than 6/60 must provide a full ophthalmic report to CASA.
- (4) A person who has undergone surgery affecting the refractive status of either eye is taken not to meet the criterion in item 1.35 of table 67.150 until he or she is free of safety-relevant sequelae of the surgery.
- (5) A person who requires both near correction and distant correction to meet the criteria in items 1.35 and 1.36 of table 67.150 must demonstrate that 1 pair of spectacles is sufficient to meet both requirements for correction.
- (6) A person must demonstrate that he or she meets the criterion in item 1.39 of table 67.150 by:
 - (a) in daylight, or artificial light of similar luminosity, readily identifying a series of pseudo-isochromatic plates of the Ishihara 24-plate type, making no more than 2 errors; or
 - (b) for somebody who makes more than 2 errors in a test mentioned in paragraph (a), readily identifying aviation

Regulation 67.150

coloured lights displayed by means of a Farnsworth colour-perception lantern, making:

- (i) no errors on 1 run of 9 pairs of lights; or
 - (ii) no more than 2 errors on a sequence of 2 runs of 9 pairs of lights; or
 - (c) for somebody who does not satisfy paragraph (a) or (b), correctly identifying all relevant coloured lights in a test, determined by CASA, that simulates an operational situation.
- (7) If a change is made to a criterion in an item of table 67.150, a person who held a class 1 medical certificate and satisfied the criterion immediately before the change, but fails to satisfy the criterion as changed, is taken to satisfy the criterion for 2 years after the day when the change is made.

Table 67.150 Criteria for medical standard 1

| Item | Criterion |
|--|---|
| <i>Abnormalities, disabilities and functional capacity</i> | |
| 1.1 | Has no safety-relevant condition of any of the following kinds that produces any degree of functional incapacity or a risk of incapacitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) an abnormality;(b) a disability or disease (active or latent);(c) an injury;(d) a sequela of an accident or a surgical operation |
| 1.2 | Has no physical conditions or limitations that are safety-relevant |
| 1.3 | Is not using any over-the-counter or prescribed medication or drug (including medication or a drug used to treat a disease or medical disorder) that causes the person to experience any side effects likely to affect the person to an extent that is safety-relevant |
| <i>Mental fitness</i> | |
| 1.4 | Has no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of any of the following conditions, to an extent that is safety-relevant: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) psychosis;(b) significant personality disorder;(c) significant mental abnormality or neurosis |

Regulation 67.150

| Item | Criterion |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1.5 | Does not engage in any problematic use of substances (within the meaning given by section 1.1 of Annex 1, <i>Personnel Licensing</i> , to the Chicago Convention) |
| 1.6 | <p>If there is any personal history of problematic use of a substance (within the meaning given by section 1.1 of Annex 1, <i>Personnel Licensing</i>, to the Chicago Convention):</p> <p>(a) the person's abstinence from problematic use of the substance is certified by an appropriate specialist medical practitioner; and</p> <p>(b) the person is not suffering from any safety-relevant sequelae resulting from the person's use of the substance; and</p> <p>(c) the person provides evidence that the person is undertaking, or has successfully completed, an appropriate course of therapy</p> <p>Note: In Annex 1, <i>Personnel Licensing</i>, to the Chicago Convention, 'Problematic use of substances' is defined as follows:</p> <p>'The use of one or more psychoactive substances by aviation personnel in a way that:</p> <p>a) constitutes a direct hazard to the user or endangers the lives, health or welfare of others; and/or</p> <p>b) causes or worsens an occupational, social, mental or physical problem or disorder.'</p> <p>'Psychoactive substances' is there defined as 'Alcohol, opioids, cannabinoids, sedatives and hypnotics, cocaine, other psychostimulants, hallucinogens, and volatile solvents, whereas coffee and tobacco are excluded.'</p> |
| <i>Nervous system</i> | |
| 1.7 | Has no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of: (a) a safety-relevant disease of the nervous system; or (b) epilepsy; or (c) a disturbance of consciousness for which there is no satisfactory medical explanation and which may recur |
| 1.8 | Is not suffering from safety-relevant effects of a head injury or neurosurgical procedure |
| <i>Cardiovascular system</i> | |
| 1.9 | Has no safety-relevant heart abnormality |
| 1.10 | Systolic and diastolic blood pressures are within limits specified by CASA from time to time in the Designated Aviation Medical Examiner's Handbook (even if approved drugs are used to maintain the blood pressure within those limits) |

Regulation 67.150

| Item | Criterion |
|--|--|
| 1.11 | Has no significant functional or structural abnormality of the circulatory tree |
| <i>Respiratory system</i> | |
| 1.12 | Is not suffering from a safety-relevant condition of the respiratory system |
| 1.13 | Has full and free respiratory function without the use of drugs (other than drugs approved by CASA for this item) that act on the respiratory organs |
| <i>Alimentary system and metabolic disorders</i> | |
| 1.14 | Is not suffering from any safety-relevant defect of the digestive system or its adnexae, nor from any safety-relevant effect of disease or trauma of, or an operation on, the digestive system or its adnexae |
| 1.15 | Is not suffering from any safety-relevant metabolic, nutritional or endocrine disorders |
| 1.16 | If suffering from diabetes mellitus—the diabetes is satisfactorily controlled without the use of any anti-diabetic drug |
| <i>Reticulo-endothelial system</i> | |
| 1.17 | Is not suffering from an enlargement of the spleen that causes a significant displacement below the costal margin |
| 1.18 | Is not suffering from a safety-relevant condition of any of the following kinds: (a) localised or generalised enlargement of the lymphatic nodes; (b) a disease of the blood; (c) an immune deficiency disorder |
| <i>Genito-urinary system</i> | |
| 1.19 | Is not suffering from any safety-relevant disease of the genito-urinary system |
| 1.20 | Has no safety-relevant sequelae of disease or surgical procedures on the kidneys or urinary tract |
| 1.21 | Kidneys and urinary tract are free of significant obstructions |
| 1.22 | If there is any personal history of syphilis—provides evidence that adequate treatment has been completed and that there are no safety-relevant sequelae of the infection |
| <i>Gynaecological and obstetrical</i> | |
| 1.23 | Does not suffer from safety-relevant menstrual disturbances |

Regulation 67.150

| Item | Criterion |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1.24 | If pregnant—the pregnancy is not likely to interfere with the safe exercise of privileges, or performance of duties, under the licence held or applied for Note: See regulation 67.235 regarding the periods during which a pregnant woman must not exercise the privileges of a licence. |
| <i>Skeletal system</i> | |
| 1.25 | Is not suffering from safety-relevant active disease of the bones, joints, muscles or tendons |
| 1.26 | Is not suffering from safety-relevant functional sequelae of medically significant conditions of the bones, joints, muscles or tendons |
| <i>Ear, nose and throat</i> | |
| 1.27 | Is not suffering from: (a) active pathological processes of the internal ear or of the middle ear; or (b) permanent obstructions of the Eustachian tubes; or (c) permanent disturbances of the vestibular apparatus |
| 1.28 | Has no safety-relevant condition of the buccal cavity or the upper respiratory tract |
| <i>Hearing requirements</i> | |
| 1.29 | Is not suffering from any safety-relevant hearing defect |
| 1.30 | If suffering from a hearing loss (measured in a quiet room using a properly calibrated, compensated audiometer) in either ear of more than: (a) 35 dB at any of the frequencies of 500 Hz, 1 000 Hz or 2 000 Hz; or (b) 50 dB at 3 000 Hz— passes a speech discrimination test, or an operational check, carried out by an approved person in an aircraft of similar ambient noise level to that in which the person being tested is or will be operationally involved |
| <i>Visual requirements</i> | |
| 1.31 | Eyes and their adnexae function normally |
| 1.32 | Is not suffering from any safety-relevant pathological condition (either acute or chronic), nor any sequelae of surgery or trauma |
| 1.33 | Has normal fields of vision |
| 1.34 | Has normal binocular vision |
| 1.35 | Has a distant visual acuity of 6/9 or better in each eye separately and 6/6 or better binocular (with or without correcting lenses) |

Regulation 67.155

| Item | Criterion |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1.36 | Can read (with or without correcting lenses) an N5 chart (or its equivalent) binocularly at a distance that he or she selects (in the range of 30 to 50 centimetres), and can read an N14 chart binocularly (with or without correcting lenses) at a distance of 1 metre Note: A person who needs correcting lenses to meet this criterion must have the appropriate lenses available while carrying out duties under a relevant licence—see regulation 67.200. |
| 1.37 | Has a near point of accommodation no further away than 30 centimetres (with or without correcting lenses) |
| 1.38 | If using contact lenses to meet the visual standards set out in items 1.31 to 1.37: (a) is able to wear those lenses for twice the projected length of flight time or duty time for the person without deterioration in visual acuity or discomfort; and (b) if the lenses are of the hard or gas-permeable variety, demonstrates the ability, immediately after removing the lenses, to read at least 6/9 with spectacles binocularly |
| <i>Colour perception</i> | |
| 1.39 | Can readily distinguish the colours that need to be distinguished for the safe exercise of privileges, or performance of duties, under the relevant licence Note: For how to demonstrate this, see subregulation 67.150(6). |

67.155 Who meets medical standard 2

- (1) Subject to subregulations (2) to (7), a person who satisfies the criteria in table 67.155 meets medical standard 2.
- (2) A person may use contact lenses to meet the criterion in item 2.35 of table 67.155 if the lenses are monofocal and not tinted, and are well tolerated.
- (3) A person whose visual acuity in either eye is worse than 6/60 must provide a full ophthalmic report to CASA.
- (4) A person who has undergone surgery affecting the refractive status of either eye is taken not to meet the criterion in item 2.35 of table 67.155 until he or she is free of safety-relevant sequelae of the surgery.

Regulation 67.155

- (5) A person who requires both near correction and distant correction to meet the criteria in items 2.35 and 2.36 of table 67.155 must demonstrate that 1 pair of spectacles is sufficient to meet both requirements for correction.
- (6) A person must demonstrate that he or she meets the criterion in item 2.39 of table 67.155 by:
- (a) in daylight, or artificial light of similar luminosity, readily identifying a series of pseudo-isochromatic plates of the Ishihara 24-plate type, making no more than 2 errors; or
 - (b) for somebody who makes more than 2 errors in a test mentioned in paragraph (a), readily identifying aviation coloured lights displayed by means of a Farnsworth colour-perception lantern, making:
 - (i) no errors on 1 run of 9 pairs of lights; or
 - (ii) no more than 2 errors on a sequence of 2 runs of 9 pairs of lights; or
 - (c) for somebody who does not satisfy paragraph (a) or (b), correctly identifying all relevant coloured lights in a test, determined by CASA, that simulates an operational situation.
- (7) If a change is made to a criterion in an item of table 67.155, a person who held a class 2 medical certificate and satisfied the criterion immediately before the change, but fails to satisfy the criterion as changed, is taken to satisfy the criterion for 2 years after the day when the change is made.

Table 67.155 Criteria for medical standard 2

| Item | Criterion |
|--|---|
| <i>Abnormalities, disabilities and functional capacity</i> | |
| 2.1 | Has no safety-relevant condition of any of the following kinds that produces any degree of functional incapacity or a risk of incapacitation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) an abnormality;(b) a disability or disease (active or latent);(c) an injury;(d) a sequela of an accident or a surgical operation |

Part 67 Medical
Subpart 67.C Medical certificates

Regulation 67.155

| Item | Criterion |
|-----------------------|--|
| 2.2 | Has no physical conditions or limitations that are safety-relevant |
| 2.3 | Is not using any over-the-counter or prescribed medication or drug (including medication or a drug used to treat a disease or medical disorder) that causes the person to experience any side effects likely to affect the person to an extent that is safety-relevant |
| <i>Mental fitness</i> | |
| 2.4 | Has no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of any of the following conditions, to an extent that is safety-relevant: (a) psychosis; (b) significant personality disorder; (c) significant mental abnormality or neurosis |
| 2.5 | Does not engage in any problematic use of substances (within the meaning given by section 1.1 of Annex 1, <i>Personnel Licensing</i> , to the Chicago Convention) |
| 2.6 | If there is any personal history of problematic use of a substance (within the meaning given by section 1.1 of Annex 1, <i>Personnel Licensing</i> , to the Chicago Convention): (a) the person's abstinence from problematic use of the substance is certified by an appropriate specialist medical practitioner; and (b) the person is not suffering from any safety-relevant sequelae resulting from the person's use of the substance; and (c) the person provides evidence that the person is undertaking, or has successfully completed, an appropriate course of therapy Note: In Annex 1, <i>Personnel Licensing</i> , to the Chicago Convention, 'Problematic use of substances' is defined as follows: 'The use of one or more psychoactive substances by aviation personnel in a way that: a) constitutes a direct hazard to the user or endangers the lives, health or welfare of others; and/or b) causes or worsens an occupational, social, mental or physical problem or disorder.' 'Psychoactive substances' is there defined as 'Alcohol, opioids, cannabinoids, sedatives and hypnotics, cocaine, other psychostimulants, hallucinogens, and volatile solvents, whereas coffee and tobacco are excluded.' |

Regulation 67.155

| Item | Criterion |
|--|---|
| <i>Nervous system</i> | |
| 2.7 | Has no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of: (a) a safety-relevant disease of the nervous system; or (b) epilepsy; or (c) a disturbance of consciousness for which there is no satisfactory medical explanation and which may recur |
| 2.8 | Is not suffering from safety-relevant effects of a head injury or neurosurgical procedure |
| <i>Cardiovascular system</i> | |
| 2.9 | Has no safety-relevant heart abnormality |
| 2.10 | Systolic and diastolic blood pressures are within limits specified by CASA from time to time in the Designated Aviation Medical Examiner's Handbook (even if approved drugs are used to maintain the blood pressure within those limits) |
| 2.11 | Has no significant functional or structural abnormality of the circulatory tree |
| <i>Respiratory system</i> | |
| 2.12 | Is not suffering from a safety-relevant condition of the respiratory system |
| <i>Alimentary system and metabolic disorders</i> | |
| 2.13 | Is not suffering from a safety-relevant defect of the digestive system or its adnexae, nor from any safety-relevant effect of disease or trauma of, or an operation on, the digestive system or its adnexae |
| 2.14 | Is not suffering from safety-relevant metabolic, nutritional or endocrine disorders |
| 2.15 | If suffering from diabetes mellitus: (a) the condition is satisfactorily controlled without the use of any anti-diabetic drug; or (b) if an oral anti-diabetic drug is used to control the condition: (i) the condition is under on-going medical supervision and control; and (ii) the oral drug is approved by CASA |
| <i>Reticulo-endothelial system</i> | |
| 2.16 | Is not suffering from an enlargement of the spleen that causes a significant displacement below the costal margin |

Part 67 Medical
Subpart 67.C Medical certificates

Regulation 67.155

| Item | Criterion |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 2.17 | Is not suffering from a safety-relevant condition of any of the following kinds: (a) localised or generalised enlargement of the lymphatic nodes; (b) a disease of the blood; (c) an immune deficiency disorder |
| <i>Genito-urinary system</i> | |
| 2.18 | Is not suffering from any safety relevant disease of the genitor-urinary system |
| 2.19 | Has no safety-relevant sequelae of disease or surgical procedures on the kidneys or urinary tract |
| 2.20 | Kidneys and urinary tract are free of significant obstructions |
| 2.21 | If there is any personal history of syphilis—provides evidence that adequate treatment has been completed and that there are no safety-relevant sequelae of the infection |
| <i>Gynaecological and obstetrical</i> | |
| 2.22 | Does not suffer from safety-relevant menstrual disturbances |
| 2.23 | If pregnant—the pregnancy is not likely to interfere with the safe exercise of privileges, or performance of duties, under the licence held or applied for Note: See regulation 67.235 regarding the periods during which a pregnant woman must not exercise the privileges of a licence. |
| <i>Skeletal system</i> | |
| 2.24 | Is not suffering from safety-relevant active disease of the bones, joints, muscles or tendons |
| 2.25 | Is not suffering from safety-relevant functional sequelae of medically significant conditions of the bones, joints, muscles or tendons |
| <i>Ear, nose and throat</i> | |
| 2.26 | Is not suffering from: (a) active pathological processes of the internal ear or of the middle ear; or (b) permanent obstructions of the Eustachian tubes; or (c) permanent disturbances of the vestibular apparatus |
| 2.27 | Has no safety-relevant condition of the buccal cavity or the upper respiratory tract |
| <i>Hearing</i> | |
| 2.28 | Is not suffering from any safety-relevant hearing defect |

Regulation 67.155

| Item | Criterion |
|----------------------------|--|
| 2.29 | With or without a hearing aid, is able to hear with both ears an average conversational voice in a quiet room while at a distance of 2 metres from the examiner, and looking away from the examiner |
| 2.30 | For somebody who fails to meet the standard in item 2.29, passes an operational check by an approved person in an aircraft having a similar ambient noise level to that in which the person is or will be operationally involved |
| <i>Visual requirements</i> | |
| 2.31 | Eyes and their adnexae function normally |
| 2.32 | Is not suffering from any safety-relevant pathological condition (either acute or chronic), nor any sequelae of surgery or trauma |
| 2.33 | Has normal fields of vision |
| 2.34 | Has normal binocular vision |
| 2.35 | Has a distant visual acuity of 6/12 or better in each eye separately and 6/9 or better binocular (with or without correcting lenses) |
| 2.36 | Can read (with or without correcting lenses) an N5 chart (or its equivalent) binocularly at a distance that he or she selects (in the range of 30 to 50 centimetres), and can read an N14 chart binocularly (with or without correcting lenses) at a distance of 1 metre Note: A person who needs correcting lenses to meet this criterion must have the appropriate lenses available while carrying out duties under a relevant licence—see regulation 67.200. |
| 2.37 | Has a near point of accommodation no further away than 30 centimetres (with or without correcting lenses) |
| 2.38 | If using contact lenses to meet the visual standards set out in items 2.31 to 2.37: (a) is able to wear those lenses for twice the projected length of flight time or duty time for the person without deterioration in visual acuity or discomfort; and (b) if the lenses are of the hard or gas-permeable variety, demonstrates the ability, immediately after removing the lenses, to read at least 6/9 with spectacles binocularly |

Regulation 67.160

| Item | Criterion |
|------|-----------|
|------|-----------|

Colour perception

2.39 Can readily distinguish the colours that need to be distinguished for the safe exercise of privileges, or performance of duties, under the relevant licence

Note: For how to demonstrate this, see subregulation 67.155(6).

67.160 Who meets medical standard 3

- (1) Subject to subregulations (2) to (7), a person who satisfies the criteria in table 67.160 meets medical standard 3.
- (2) A person may use contact lenses to meet the criterion in item 3.33 of table 67.160 if the lenses are monofocal and not tinted, and are well tolerated.
- (3) A person whose visual acuity in either eye is worse than 6/60 must provide a full ophthalmic report to CASA.
- (4) A person who has undergone surgery affecting the refractive status of either eye is taken not to meet the criterion in item 3.33 of table 67.160 until he or she is free of safety-relevant sequelae of the surgery.
- (5) A person who requires both near correction and distant correction to meet the criteria in items 3.33 and 3.34 of table 67.160 must demonstrate that 1 pair of spectacles is sufficient to meet both requirements for correction.
- (6) If a person applies for a class 3 medical certificate, the person must demonstrate that he or she meets the criterion in item 3.37 of table 67.160 by, in daylight, or artificial light of similar luminosity, readily identifying a series of pseudo-isochromatic plates of the Ishihara 24-plate type, making no more than 2 errors.
- (7) If a change is made to a criterion in an item of table 67.160, a person who held a class 3 medical certificate and satisfied the criterion immediately before the change, but fails to satisfy the criterion as changed, is taken to satisfy the criterion for 2 years after the day when the change is made.

Regulation 67.160

Table 67.160 Criteria for medical standard 3

| Item | Criterion |
|--|--|
| <i>Abnormalities, disabilities and functional capacity</i> | |
| 3.1 | Has no safety-relevant condition of any of the following kinds that produces any degree of functional incapacity, or risk of incapacitation: (a) an abnormality; (b) a disability or disease (active or latent); (c) an injury; (d) a sequela of an accident or a surgical operation |
| 3.2 | Has no physical conditions or limitations that are safety-relevant |
| 3.3 | Is not using any over-the-counter or prescribed medication or drug (including medication or a drug used to treat a disease or medical disorder) that causes the person to experience any side effects likely to affect the person to an extent that is safety-relevant |
| <i>Mental fitness</i> | |
| 3.4 | Has no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of any of the following conditions, to an extent that is safety-relevant: (a) psychosis; (b) significant personality disorder; (c) significant mental abnormality or neurosis |
| 3.5 | Does not engage in any problematic use of substances (within the meaning given by section 1.1 of Annex 1, <i>Personnel Licensing</i> , to the Chicago Convention) |
| 3.6 | If there is any personal history of problematic use of a substance (within the meaning given by section 1.1 of Annex 1, <i>Personnel Licensing</i> , to the Chicago Convention): (a) the person's abstinence from problematic use of the substance is certified by an appropriate specialist medical practitioner; and (b) the person is not suffering from any safety-relevant sequelae resulting from the person's use of the substance; and (c) the person provides evidence that the person is undertaking, or has successfully completed, an appropriate course of therapy |

Part 67 Medical
Subpart 67.C Medical certificates

Regulation 67.160

| Item | Criterion |
|--|--|
| Note: | In Annex 1, <i>Personnel Licensing</i> , to the Chicago Convention, 'Problematic use of substances' is defined as follows: 'The use of one or more psychoactive substances by aviation personnel in a way that: a) constitutes a direct hazard to the user or endangers the lives, health or welfare of others; and/or b) causes or worsens an occupational, social, mental or physical problem or disorder.' 'Psychoactive substances' is there defined as 'Alcohol, opioids, cannabinoids, sedatives and hypnotics, cocaine, other psychostimulants, hallucinogens, and volatile solvents, whereas coffee and tobacco are excluded.' |
| <i>Nervous system</i> | |
| 3.7 | Has no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of: (a) a safety-relevant disease of the nervous system; or (b) epilepsy; or (c) a disturbance of consciousness for which there is no satisfactory medical explanation and which may recur |
| 3.8 | Is not suffering from safety-relevant effects of a head injury or neurosurgical procedure |
| <i>Cardiovascular system</i> | |
| 3.9 | Has no safety-relevant heart abnormality |
| 3.10 | Systolic and diastolic blood pressures are within limits specified by CASA from time to time in the Designated Aviation Medical Examiner's Handbook (even if approved drugs are used to maintain the blood pressure within those limits) |
| 3.11 | Has no significant functional or structural abnormality of the circulatory tree |
| <i>Respiratory system</i> | |
| 3.12 | Is not suffering from a safety-relevant condition of the respiratory system |
| <i>Alimentary system and metabolic disorders</i> | |
| 3.13 | Is not suffering from a safety-relevant defect of the digestive system or its adnexae, nor from any safety-relevant effect of disease or trauma of, or an operation on, the digestive system or its adnexae |
| 3.14 | Is not suffering from safety-relevant metabolic, nutritional or endocrine disorders |

Regulation 67.160

| Item | Criterion |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 3.15 | If suffering from diabetes mellitus: (a) the condition is satisfactorily controlled without the use of any anti-diabetic drug; or (b) if an oral anti-diabetic drug is used to control the condition: (i) the condition is under on-going medical supervision and control; and (ii) the oral drug is approved by CASA |
| <i>Reticulo-endothelial system</i> | |
| 3.16 | Is not suffering from a safety-relevant condition of any of the following kinds: (a) localised or generalised enlargement of the lymphatic nodes; (b) a disease of the blood; (c) an immune deficiency disorder |
| <i>Genito-urinary system</i> | |
| 3.17 | Is not suffering from any safety relevant disease of the genito-urinary system |
| 3.18 | Has no sequelae of disease or surgical procedures on the kidneys or urinary tract |
| 3.19 | Kidneys and urinary tract are free of significant obstructions |
| 3.20 | If there is any personal history of syphilis—provides evidence that adequate treatment has been completed and that there are no safety-relevant sequelae of the infection |
| <i>Gynaecological and obstetrical</i> | |
| 3.21 | Does not suffer from safety-relevant menstrual disturbances |
| 3.22 | If pregnant—the pregnancy is not likely to interfere with the safe exercise of privileges, or performance of duties, under the licence held or applied for Note: See regulation 67.235 regarding the periods during which a pregnant woman must not exercise the privileges of a licence. |
| <i>Skeletal system</i> | |
| 3.23 | Is not suffering from safety-relevant active disease of the bones, joints, muscles or tendons |
| 3.24 | Is not suffering from safety-relevant functional sequelae of medically significant conditions of the bones, joints, muscles or tendons |

Part 67 Medical
Subpart 67.C Medical certificates

Regulation 67.160

| Item | Criterion |
|-------------|------------------|
|-------------|------------------|

Ear, nose and throat

- | | |
|------|--|
| 3.25 | Is not suffering from: (a) active pathological processes of the internal ear or of the middle ear; or (b) permanent disturbances of the vestibular apparatus |
| 3.26 | Has no safety-relevant condition of the buccal cavity or the upper respiratory tract |
-

Hearing requirements

- | | |
|------|---|
| 3.27 | Is not suffering from any safety-relevant hearing defect |
| 3.28 | If suffering from a hearing loss (measured in a quiet room using a properly calibrated, compensated audiometer) in either ear of more than: (a) 35 dB at any of the frequencies of 500 Hz, 1 000 Hz or 2 000 Hz; or (b) 50 dB at 3 000 Hz— passes a speech discrimination test, or an operational check, carried out by an approved person |
-

Visual requirements

- | | |
|------|--|
| 3.29 | Eyes and their adnexae function normally |
| 3.30 | Is not suffering from any safety-relevant pathological condition (either acute or chronic), nor any sequelae of surgery or trauma |
| 3.31 | Has normal binocular vision |
| 3.32 | Has normal fields of vision |
| 3.33 | Has a distant visual acuity of 6/9 or better in each eye separately and 6/6 or better binocular (with or without correcting lenses) |
| 3.34 | Can read (with or without correcting lenses) an N5 chart (or its equivalent) binocularly at a distance that he or she selects (in the range of 30 to 50 centimetres), and can read an N14 chart binocularly (with or without correcting lenses) at a distance of 1 metre Note: A person who needs correcting lenses to meet this criterion must have the appropriate lenses available while carrying out duties under a relevant licence—see regulation 67.200. |
| 3.35 | Has a near point of accommodation no further away than 30 centimetres (with or without correcting lenses) |
-

Regulation 67.165

| Item | Criterion |
|--------------------------|---|
| 3.36 | If using contact lenses to meet the visual standards set out in items 3.29 to 3.35: (a) is able to wear those lenses for twice the projected length of duty time for the person without deterioration in visual acuity or discomfort; and (b) if the lenses are of the hard or gas-permeable variety, demonstrates the ability, immediately after removing the lenses, to read at least 6/9 with spectacles binocularly |
| <i>Colour perception</i> | |
| 3.37 | Can readily distinguish the colours that need to be distinguished for the safe exercise of privileges, or performance of duties, under the relevant licence Note: For how to demonstrate this, see subregulation 67.160(6). |

67.165 Directions about examinations for issue of medical certificates

- (1) If CASA has reason to believe that an applicant for the issue of a medical certificate has a condition (including a condition other than a medical condition) that may, if he or she is issued the medical certificate, endanger the safety of air navigation, CASA may direct the applicant to do either or both of the following:
 - (a) submit to an examination carried out by a medical practitioner, specialist psychiatrist, clinical psychologist, audiologist, optometrist, orthoptist, orthotist, occupational therapist, specialist prosthetist or a practitioner of another kind specified in the direction;
 - (b) submit to an examination or test by a person (not necessarily a medical practitioner) expert in the safe performance of the particular activity in respect of which the medical certificate is sought.
- (2) For paragraph (1)(a), CASA may nominate a particular practitioner, of a kind mentioned or referred to in that paragraph, who is to carry out the examination.
- (3) For paragraph (1)(b), CASA may nominate a particular person who is expert in the safe performance of the activity concerned to carry out the examination.

Regulation 67.170

67.170 Evidence of identity

- (1) If a person submits to a relevant examination by a DAME or DAO, the DAME or DAO must ask the person to produce evidence of his or her identity before finishing the examination.
- (2) The evidence must include a photograph of the person.
Example: The identification might take the form of a passport or any of the following that includes a photograph: a driver's licence, a workplace identification document, a student's identity card.
- (3) However, subregulation (1) does not require the DAME or DAO to ask the person to produce the evidence if the DAME or DAO knows or reasonably believes the person is who the person claims to be.
- (4) If the DAME or DAO has asked the person to produce evidence of his or her identity under subregulation (1), the DAME or DAO may refuse to carry out, or finish, the examination until the person produces the evidence.

67.175 Medical certificates—application

A person may apply to CASA for the issue of a medical certificate.

Note 1: An application must be in the approved form, include all the information required by these Regulations and be accompanied by every document required by these Regulations—see regulation 11.030.

Note 2: Part 11 deals with applications and decision making.

67.180 Medical certificates—issue and refusal

- (1) Subject to subregulation (7) and regulation 11.055, on receiving an application under regulation 67.175, CASA must issue a medical certificate to the applicant if the applicant meets the requirements of subregulation (2).
- (2) For subregulation (1), the requirements are:
 - (a) the applicant has undergone any relevant examinations that, in the opinion of CASA, are necessary in the particular case; and

Regulation 67.180

- (b) each relevant examination has been carried out by an examiner to whom subregulation (4) applies; and
- (c) for each relevant examination, the applicant answers every question asked by the examiner that the examiner considers necessary to help CASA to decide whether the applicant meets the relevant medical standard; and
- (d) subject to subregulation (5), the applicant authorises the disclosure to CASA and the examiner of any information or documents about the applicant:
 - (i) that are held by a person, organisation, body or authority mentioned in subregulation (6); and
 - (ii) that may help CASA to decide whether the applicant meets the relevant medical standard; and
- (e) either:
 - (i) the applicant meets the relevant medical standard; or
 - (ii) if the applicant does not meet that medical standard—the extent to which he or she does not meet the standard is not likely to endanger the safety of air navigation; and
- (f) if, in addition to any relevant examinations that the applicant has undergone under paragraph (a), CASA has directed the applicant to undergo an examination under subregulation 67.165(1):
 - (i) the applicant has undergone that examination; and
 - (ii) having taken into account the result of the examination, CASA is satisfied that issuing a medical certificate to the applicant would not endanger the safety of air navigation.

- Note 1: The routine examinations that an applicant for the issue of a medical certificate must undergo to establish whether he or she meets the relevant medical standard for the certificate are those set out in the Designated Aviation Medical Examiner's Handbook.
- Note 2: Part VIIC of the *Crimes Act 1914* operates to prevent any requirement to disclose a spent conviction. For details, see that Part.
- Note 3: A false statement in relation to the issue of a certificate is an offence punishable by imprisonment for 12 months—see the *Criminal Code*, section 137.1.
- Note 4: A person may not meet any of the medical standards if the person has a history of 'problematic use of substances'—see items 1.5 and 1.6 of

Regulation 67.180

table 67.150, items 2.5 and 2.6 of table 67.155 and items 3.5 and 3.6 of table 67.160.

Note 5: For the period for which a medical certificate remains in force, see regulation 67.205.

- (3) This subregulation applies to an applicant:
- (a) whose medical certificate (the *old certificate*) has expired; and
 - (b) who:
 - (i) applies to CASA for the issue of a new medical certificate within 3 months after the old certificate expired; and
 - (ii) in the opinion of CASA, is not required to undergo any relevant examinations for the issue of the new certificate.

Note: If a medical certificate is issued to an applicant referred to in subregulation (3), the medical certificate remains in force for the period (which must not be longer than 2 months) set out in the certificate—see subregulation 67.205(4).

- (4) This subregulation applies to the following persons:
- (a) a DAME;
 - (b) a DAO;
 - (c) a specialist medical practitioner, or any other medical practitioner, who CASA has directed may carry out medical examinations for the purposes of subregulation (2);
 - (d) if CASA has directed that the applicant be assessed by a specialist psychiatrist or clinical psychologist—the psychiatrist or psychologist who carried out the assessment;
 - (e) if CASA has directed that the applicant be assessed by an audiologist, optometrist, orthoptist, orthotist, occupational therapist, specialist prosthetist, or similar practitioner—the practitioner who carried out the assessment;
 - (f) if CASA has directed that the applicant be assessed by a person (not necessarily a medical practitioner) expert in the safe performance of the particular activity in respect of which the medical certificate is sought—the person who carried out the assessment.

Regulation 67.180

- (5) An authorisation under paragraph (2)(d) does not require a person, organisation, body or authority to disclose:
- (a) information or a document that was collected for use as evidence in a legal proceeding, and has not been tendered or admitted as evidence in a court; or
 - (b) information or a document that could not, because of Part 3.10 of the *Evidence Act 1995*, be given in evidence in a proceeding to which that Part applies.

Note: Part 3.10 of the *Evidence Act 1995* is about: client legal privilege; religious confessions; self-incrimination in other proceedings; and evidence excluded in the public interest. For details, see that Act.

- (6) For paragraph (2)(d), the persons, organisations, bodies or authorities are as follows:
- (a) a medical practitioner;
 - (b) any other person or organisation (including a hospital) that has made a physical, psychological or psychiatric examination of the applicant;
 - (c) any other person or organisation (including a hospital) that has treated the applicant for a medically significant condition;
 - (d) an employer (including a former employer) of the applicant;
 - (e) any other person, organisation, body or authority (including a police force or police service and, subject to Part VIIC of the *Crimes Act 1914*, a court) that holds information or a document of the kind referred to in paragraph (2)(d).
- (7) CASA must not issue a medical certificate to an applicant if it is satisfied that the applicant:
- (a) has knowingly or recklessly made a false or misleading statement in relation to the application for the medical certificate; or
 - (b) does not satisfy the requirements of this regulation; or
 - (c) has not, in the course of undergoing a relevant examination for the medical certificate, complied with a request made under subregulation 67.170(1).

Regulation 67.185

- (8) A medical certificate issued to an applicant who does not meet the relevant medical standard for the issue of the certificate, or to whom subparagraph (2)(f)(ii) applies, must bear a note of that fact.
- (9) The fact that an applicant who does not meet the relevant medical standard in all respects has previously been issued with a medical certificate under subparagraph (2)(e)(ii) or (f)(ii) does not automatically entitle him or her to the issue of a further such medical certificate.

67.185 Notice of decision to refuse medical certificate

- (1) If:
 - (a) CASA refuses to issue a medical certificate to a person; and
 - (b) the reasons for the refusal included that the person failed to meet the relevant medical standard;the notice given to the person under regulation 11.060 must state the respects in which the person did not meet the standard.
- (2) Failure to comply with subregulation (1) in relation to a decision does not affect the validity of the decision.

67.190 Reconsideration of decision to refuse medical certificate

- (1) A person to whom CASA has refused to issue a medical certificate, or to whom CASA has issued a medical certificate subject to a condition not sought by the person, may apply to CASA in writing for reconsideration of the decision.
- (2) The application must be made within 21 days after the day when the person is told by CASA, in writing, that it:
 - (a) has refused to issue a medical certificate to the person; or
 - (b) has issued a medical certificate subject to a condition not sought by the person.
- (3) The reconsideration of an application submitted to CASA must not be carried out solely by the CASA officer who made the decision being reconsidered.

Regulation 67.195

Note: A refusal to issue a medical certificate is reviewable by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal—see the Act, section 31 and regulation 201.004.

67.195 Medical certificate—conditions

- (2) Without limiting regulations 11.056 and 11.067, CASA may issue a medical certificate subject to a condition that the period during which the certificate remains in force may be extended only by CASA.

67.200 Conditions applicable to certain medical certificates—correcting lenses

- (1) In addition to any other condition imposed by or under this Part or Part 11, a medical certificate issued to a person who needs correcting lenses to satisfy the requirements of item 1.36 of table 67.150, item 2.36 of table 67.155 or item 3.34 of table 67.160 is subject to the conditions set out in subregulations (2) and (4).
- (2) The person must have those correcting lenses available for use while exercising the privileges of a licence for which the certificate is required.
- (3) If the person is the holder of, or an applicant for, a licence for which he or she is required to meet medical standard 1 or 2, the correcting lenses may be a pair of spectacles or a combination of contact lenses and a pair of spectacles.
- (4) A person to whom subregulation (3) applies must have within reach, while he or she is performing duties essential to the operation of an Australian aircraft during flight time, a spare pair of spectacles for each pair of correcting lenses that he or she requires to meet the relevant medical standard.
- (5) The holder of a medical certificate that is subject to a condition set out in subregulation (2) or (4) must not contravene the condition.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (6) An offence against subregulation (5) is an offence of strict liability.

Regulation 67.205

67.205 Medical certificates—period in force

(1) In this regulation:

appropriate day means:

(a) for a medical certificate issued to a person who:

- (i) has never held a medical certificate, or a person who has previously held a medical certificate that has expired; and
- (ii) has undergone any relevant examinations required for the purpose of the issue of the certificate;

the day when the last relevant examination is completed; and

(b) for a new medical certificate issued to a person:

- (i) who holds a medical certificate that is in force (the *current certificate*); and
- (ii) who has undergone any relevant examinations required for the purpose of the issue of the new certificate; and
- (iii) whose last relevant examination is completed more than 28 days before his or her current certificate is due to expire;

the day when the examination is completed; and

(c) for a new medical certificate issued to a person:

- (i) who holds a medical certificate that is in force (the *current certificate*); and
- (ii) who has undergone any relevant examinations required for the purpose of the issue of the new certificate; and
- (iii) whose last relevant examination is completed 28 or fewer days before his or her current certificate is due to expire;

the day when the current certificate is due to expire.

Example 1: A person who has never held a medical certificate has an examination for the issue of a medical certificate on 1 January 2003. The appropriate day for the certificate is 1 January 2003.

Example 2: A person who holds a medical certificate that is due to expire on 1 January 2004 has an examination for a new certificate on 1 November 2003. The appropriate day for the new certificate is 1 November 2003.

Regulation 67.205

Example 3: A person who holds a medical certificate that is due to expire on 1 January 2004 has an examination for a new certificate on 20 December 2003. The appropriate day for the new certificate is 1 January 2004.

Example 4: A person who held a medical certificate that expired on 1 January 2003 has an examination for a new certificate on 1 March 2003. The appropriate day for the new certificate is 1 March 2003.

- (2) A medical certificate comes into force:
 - (a) if the holder has undergone any relevant examinations required for the purpose of the issue of the certificate and complies with the relevant medical standard in all respects—on the certificate's appropriate day; or
 - (b) in any other case—on the day when the certificate is issued.
 - (3) Subject to subregulation (6) and regulations 67.215 and 67.220, a medical certificate issued by CASA to a person who has undergone any relevant examinations required for the purpose of the issue of the certificate remains in force for the period set out in the certificate, being a period of not more than:
 - (a) in the case of a class 1 medical certificate—1 year after the day when the certificate comes into force; and
 - (b) in the case of a class 2 medical certificate:
 - (i) if the person is less than 40 years old when the certificate is issued to him or her—4 years after the day when the certificate comes into force; or
 - (ii) if the person is 40 years old or older when the certificate is issued to him or her—2 years after the day when the certificate comes into force; and
 - (c) in the case of a class 3 medical certificate—2 years after the day when the certificate comes into force.
 - (4) Subject to subregulation (6) and regulations 67.215 and 67.220, a medical certificate issued by CASA to a person who has not been required to undergo any relevant examinations for the purpose of the issue of the certificate remains in force for the period (which must not be longer than 2 months) set out in the certificate.
 - (5) Subject to subregulation (6), a medical certificate issued by a DAME remains in force for the period (which must not be longer than 2 months) set out in the certificate.
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Regulation 67.210

- (6) If a new medical certificate is issued to a person who holds a current medical certificate, and the new certificate comes into force before the current certificate is due to expire, the current certificate ceases to be in force at the last moment of the day before the day when the new certificate comes into force.

67.210 Medical certificates—application for extension of period in force

- (1) The holder of a current medical certificate issued by CASA may apply for an extension of the period during which the medical certificate remains in force.
- (2) The application may be made to:
- (a) CASA; or
 - (b) if the certificate is not subject to a condition to the effect that the period during which the certificate remains in force may be extended only by CASA—a DAME.

67.215 Medical certificates—extension of period in force by CASA

- (1) If, on receiving an application under regulation 67.210 for an extension of the period during which a current medical certificate remains in force, CASA is satisfied that extending the period will not adversely affect the safety of air navigation, CASA may extend the period by:
- (a) entering the period of the extension on the certificate; or
 - (b) giving to the holder of the certificate a written notice setting out the period of the extension.
- (2) An extension by CASA of the period during which the certificate remains in force must not be for longer than 1 year after the day when the certificate would expire if the period had not been extended.

67.220 Medical certificates—extension of period in force by DAMEs

- (1) A DAME must, on receiving an application under regulation 67.210 for an extension of the period during which a current medical certificate remains in force:

Regulation 67.225

- (a) deal with the application in accordance with the Designated Aviation Medical Examiner's Handbook; and
 - (b) extend the period only if the DAME is satisfied that this will not adversely affect the safety of air navigation.
- (2) If the DAME extends the period during which a medical certificate remains in force, the DAME must:
- (a) enter the period of the extension on the certificate; or
 - (b) give to the holder of the certificate a written notice setting out the period of the extension.
- (3) A medical certificate may be extended by a DAME only once.
- (4) An extension by a DAME of the period during which the certificate remains in force must not be for longer than 2 months after the day when the certificate would expire if the period had not been extended.

67.225 Medical certificates—new medical certificates issued by DAMEs

- (1) A person whose medical certificate has expired may apply to a DAME for the issue of a medical certificate under this regulation if the medical certificate:
- (a) was issued by CASA; and
 - (b) was not subject to a condition that the period during which the certificate remains in force may be extended only by CASA.
- (2) An application must be made within 3 months after the medical certificate has expired.
- (3) On receiving an application under subregulation (1), a DAME must:
- (a) deal with it in accordance with the Designated Aviation Medical Examiner's Handbook; and
 - (b) subject to this regulation, issue a new medical certificate to the applicant only if satisfied that:
 - (i) the applicant has, subject to subregulation (5), authorised the disclosure of his or her medical

Regulation 67.225

information and documents to the DAME, being information and documents held by any of the persons, organisations, bodies or authorities mentioned in subregulation (6); and

- (ii) issuing the medical certificate to the applicant will not adversely affect the safety of air navigation.

Note: If a medical certificate is issued to a person by a DAME, the medical certificate remains in force for the period (which must not be longer than 2 months) set out in the certificate—see subregulation 67.205(5).

- (4) The DAME must not issue a medical certificate to the applicant if the DAME is satisfied that the applicant:
- (a) has knowingly or recklessly made a false or misleading statement in relation to the application for the medical certificate; or
 - (b) does not satisfy the requirements of this regulation; or
 - (c) has not, in the course of undergoing a relevant examination for the medical certificate, complied with a request made under subregulation 67.170(1).
- (5) An authorisation under subparagraph (3)(b)(i) does not require a person, organisation, body or authority to disclose:
- (a) information or a document that was collected for use as evidence in a legal proceeding, and has not been tendered or admitted as evidence in a court; or
 - (b) information or a document that could not, because of Part 3.10 of the *Evidence Act 1995*, be given in evidence in a proceeding to which that Part applies.

Note: Part 3.10 of the *Evidence Act 1995* is about: client legal privilege; religious confessions; self-incrimination in other proceedings; and evidence excluded in the public interest. For details, see that Act.

- (6) For subparagraph (3)(b)(i), the persons, organisations, bodies or authorities are as follows:
- (a) a medical practitioner;
 - (b) any other person or organisation (including a hospital) that has made a physical, psychological or psychiatric examination of the applicant;

Regulation 67.230

- (c) any other person or organisation (including a hospital) that has treated the applicant for a medically significant condition;
- (d) an employer (including a former employer) of the applicant;
- (e) any other person, organisation, body or authority (including a police force or police service and, subject to Part VIIC of the *Crimes Act 1914*, a court) that holds information or a document of the kind referred to in subparagraph (3)(b)(i).

67.230 CASA may require medical examination of certificate holders

- (1) If it is necessary, in the interests of the safety of air navigation, for the holder of a medical certificate to demonstrate:
 - (a) that he or she continues to meet the relevant medical standard; or
 - (b) that holding the certificate does not adversely affect the safety of air navigation;

CASA may direct the holder to do any 1 or more of the following:

- (c) submit to an examination carried out by a medical practitioner, specialist psychiatrist, clinical psychologist, audiologist, optometrist, orthoptist, orthotist, occupational therapist, specialist prosthetist or a practitioner of another kind specified in the direction;
 - (d) submit to an examination or test by a person (not necessarily a medical practitioner) expert in the safe performance of the particular activity to which the medical certificate relates;
 - (e) authorise the disclosure to CASA of any information or document about the holder, held by a person, organisation, body or authority referred to in subregulation (4), that may help CASA to decide whether:
 - (i) the holder continues to meet that medical standard; or
 - (ii) the holder's holding the certificate may adversely affect the safety of air navigation.
- (2) For paragraph (1)(c), CASA may nominate a particular practitioner, of a kind mentioned or referred to in that paragraph, who is to carry out the examination.

Regulation 67.235

- (3) For paragraph (1)(d), CASA may nominate a particular person who is expert in the performance of the activity concerned to carry out the examination.
- (4) For paragraph (1)(e), the persons, organisations, bodies and authorities are as follows:
 - (a) a medical practitioner, specialist psychiatrist, clinical psychologist, audiologist, optometrist, orthoptist, orthotist, occupational therapist, specialist prosthetist or similar practitioner who has examined or treated the holder;
 - (b) any other person or organisation (including a hospital) that has made a physical, psychological or psychiatric examination of the holder;
 - (c) any other person or organisation (including a hospital) that has treated the holder for a medically significant condition;
 - (d) an employer (including a former employer) of the holder;
 - (e) any other person, organisation, body or authority (including a police force or police service and, subject to Part VIIC of the *Crimes Act 1914*, a court) that holds information or a document relevant to deciding whether the person's holding the certificate may adversely affect the safety of air navigation.

67.235 Suspension of medical certificates—pregnancy

- (1) A medical certificate held by a pregnant woman who holds, or is an applicant for, a licence is taken to be suspended:
 - (a) during the period beginning immediately after the end of the 30th week of gestation and ending when a DAME certifies that she is fully recovered following delivery or the termination of the pregnancy; or
 - (b) if in a particular case CASA directs in writing that a different period should apply—during the period so directed by CASA; or
 - (c) if, before the start of the period mentioned in paragraph (a), the pregnancy ends in miscarriage or premature labour, or is terminated by medical intervention—from the time of the miscarriage, premature labour or intervention until a DAME certifies that the woman is fully recovered.

Regulation 67.240

Note: This regulation does not preclude a pilot who is pregnant from undertaking or receiving instruction in a flight simulator at any stage of the pilot's pregnancy.

- (2) Despite subregulation (1), a pregnant woman who holds an air traffic controller licence may continue to exercise the privileges of the licence until the end of the 38th week of gestation if:
- (a) the medical practitioner who is attending the woman certifies her continued medical fitness to do so each week beginning at the 31st week of gestation; and
 - (b) a DAME certifies the woman's continuing fitness to do so each week beginning at the 31st week of gestation; and
 - (c) another person who holds an air traffic controller licence, and is medically fit and able to take over responsibility for the function, is on duty and available at the times when she does so.

67.240 Medical certificates—suspension pending examination

- (1) If CASA directs the holder of a medical certificate to submit to an examination under regulation 67.230, or to authorise the disclosure of information to CASA under that regulation, CASA may, in writing, suspend the medical certificate.
- (2) If CASA suspends a medical certificate, CASA must give the holder of the certificate written notice of the suspension and of the reasons for the suspension.
- (3) A suspension of a medical certificate takes effect when the holder of the certificate is told of the suspension, either orally or in writing.
- (4) If:
 - (a) CASA suspends a medical certificate; and
 - (b) the holder of the certificate submits to an examination or test directed by CASA, or authorises the disclosure of information to CASA; and
 - (c) the examination, test or information shows that:
 - (i) the holder meets the relevant medical standard; and

Regulation 67.245

- (ii) the continued holding of the certificate by the holder will not adversely affect the safety of air navigation;

CASA must:

- (d) end the suspension; and
- (e) tell the holder in writing that the suspension has ended.

(5) If:

- (a) CASA suspends a medical certificate; and
- (b) the holder of the certificate submits to an examination or test directed by CASA, or authorises the disclosure of information to CASA; and
- (c) the examination, test or information shows either or both of the following:
 - (i) the holder fails to meet the relevant medical standard;
 - (ii) the continued holding of the certificate by the holder will adversely affect the safety of air navigation;

CASA must tell the holder in writing the respect in which the holder does not meet the medical standard.

67.245 Suspension of medical certificates—special arrangements for service in urgent cases

- (1) If there is reason to believe in a particular case that:
 - (a) the holding of a medical certificate by a person may seriously and adversely affect the safety of air navigation; and
 - (b) it is necessary, in the interests of the safety of air navigation, to suspend the certificate immediately; and
 - (c) the person is likely to attempt to evade service on him or her of the notice of suspension;CASA may give the notice to the person in any way by which it is likely to be quickly brought to the person's attention.
- (2) In particular, if no other method of giving the notice is practicable in the circumstances, the notice may be given by fixing it in a prominent position to an aircraft that the person is likely to fly.
- (3) A notice that is fixed to an aircraft is taken to have been given to the person at the time it is fixed to the aircraft.

67.250 Medical certificates—effect of suspension

If CASA suspends a medical certificate, its holder is taken not to be the holder of a medical certificate during the period of the suspension.

67.255 Medical certificates—cancellation if medical standard not met

- (1) If, after undergoing an examination for the purposes of regulation 67.180 or under regulation 67.230, the holder of a medical certificate fails to meet the relevant medical standard for the certificate (or, in the case of a person who did not, at the time the certificate was issued, meet the standard in all respects, fails to meet the standard in an additional respect), CASA must:
 - (a) by written notice given to the holder, cancel the certificate; and
 - (b) if CASA is satisfied that the holding of a medical certificate by the holder will not adversely affect the safety of air navigation—issue to the holder a medical certificate that is subject to any conditions that are necessary in the interests of the safety of air navigation.
- (2) CASA must include in the notice the reasons for the holder's failure to meet the relevant medical standard.

67.260 Medical certificates—cancellation and suspension in other cases

- (1) CASA may, by written notice given to the holder of a medical certificate, cancel the certificate, or suspend it for a specified period, if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the holder:
 - (a) has contravened a condition to which the certificate is subject; or
 - (b) has contravened subregulation 67.265(3) or (4); or
 - (c) has failed to comply with a direction under regulation 67.230.

Regulation 67.260

- (2) A notice must set out the grounds for the cancellation or suspension.
- (3) Before cancelling or suspending a medical certificate, CASA must:
 - (a) give a show cause notice to the holder of the certificate of the facts and circumstances that, in the opinion of CASA, justify consideration being given to the cancellation or suspension of the certificate; and
 - (b) allow the holder to show cause (within the time CASA sets out in that notice, being a period of not less than 14 days after the notice was given), why the certificate should not be cancelled or suspended.

Subpart 67.D—Modified Austroads medical standards

67.262 Definition of *meets the modified Austroads medical standards*

Unconditional licence under the private vehicle driver standards

- (1) A person ***meets the modified Austroads medical standards*** if the person is fit to hold an unconditional licence under the modified Austroads medical standards.

Conditional licence under the private vehicle driver standards

- (2) Also, a person ***meets the modified Austroads medical standards*** if all of the following apply to the person:
- (a) the person is fit to hold a conditional licence under the modified Austroads medical standards;
 - (b) under the standards, the only reason that the person is not fit to hold an unconditional licence is because the person's uncorrected visual acuity does not meet the standard for the issue of an unconditional licence;
 - (c) the person's visual acuity is corrected by lenses to at least 6/12 in one eye and at least 6/18 in the other eye.

67.263 Definition of *modified Austroads medical standards* for Subpart 67.D

- (1) In this Subpart:

modified Austroads medical standards means the private vehicle driver standards in the Austroads medical standards modified to provide that a person with a medical history or condition mentioned in subregulation (2) does not meet the standards.

- (2) For subregulation (1), the medical histories and conditions are the following:

Regulation 67.263

- (a) subject to subregulation (3)—a history of cancer within the 5-year period before the day the privileges of the licence are exercised;
 - (b) a history of ECG changes, with or without symptoms;
 - (c) subject to subregulation (4)—a history of heart failure;
 - (d) inability to hear a conversational speaking voice at a distance of 2 metres, whether unaided or with the assistance of a medically prescribed hearing aid;
 - (e) any musculoskeletal disability, disorder or disease of the bones, joints, muscles or tendons that would limit or restrict the normal manipulation of aircraft controls, or would require physical modifications to the aircraft to enable appropriate manipulation of the controls;
 - (f) a history of transient ischaemic attack or stroke;
 - (g) a history of multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy or Parkinson's disease;
 - (h) a history of one or more of the following in relation to a head injury:
 - (i) loss of consciousness;
 - (ii) post-traumatic amnesia;
 - (iii) abnormal findings on head CT or MRI investigation;
 - (iv) a history of renal colic or calculi;
 - (v) active vertigo or a history of benign paroxysmal positional vertigo.
- (3) For paragraph (2)(a), a history of cancer for a person does not include a history of basal cell skin cancers if:
- (a) each basal cell skin cancer has been treated by excision with no metastasised sequelae; and
 - (b) since at least the last occurrence of a basal cell skin cancer, the person has been under active and continuous case management by a medical practitioner who is a specialist oncology physician or surgeon (the *treating practitioner*); and
 - (c) the person is assessed for the issue of a recreational aviation medical practitioner's certificate by the treating practitioner or, if the treating practitioner is not available, by another

Regulation 67.263

medical practitioner with knowledge of the person's basal cell skin cancer history.

- (4) For paragraph (2)(c), a history of heart failure for a person does not include a history in which the person meets all of the following requirements:
- (a) the person has not had an episode of heart failure for at least the previous 3 years;
 - (b) since at least the last episode of heart failure, the person has been under active and continuous case management by a medical practitioner who is a specialist cardiovascular physician or surgeon (the *treating practitioner*);
 - (c) the person is assessed for the issue of a recreational aviation medical practitioner's certificate by the treating practitioner or, if the treating practitioner is not available, by another medical practitioner with knowledge of the person's history of heart failure.
- (5) In this regulation:

Austroads medical standards means the medical standards set out in the publication *Assessing fitness to drive for commercial and private vehicle drivers*, published by Austroads in March 2012, or any later version, as in force from time to time.

Note: The text of the standards could in 2013 be viewed on Austroads' website (www.austroads.com.au/assessing-fitness-to-drive/).

Subpart 67.E—Responsibilities of holders of medical certificates and recreational aviation medical practitioner's certificates

67.265 Obligation to tell CASA of changes in medical condition—medical certificate holders

- (1) This regulation applies in relation to the following licences:
 - (a) a flight crew licence;
 - (b) a balloon flight crew licence within the meaning of subregulation 5.01(1) of CAR;
 - (c) an air traffic controller licence.
- (2) In this regulation, a reference to a *DAME* includes, in relation to a medically significant condition that affects a person's vision, a DAO.
- (3) If:
 - (a) the holder of a class 1 medical certificate and a licence:
 - (i) knows that he or she has a medically significant condition; and
 - (ii) is reckless as to whether the condition has been disclosed to CASA; and
 - (b) the condition continues for longer than 7 days; and
 - (c) the condition has the result that his or her ability to do an act authorised by the licence is impaired;he or she must tell CASA or a DAME about the condition as soon as practicable after the end of the 7 days.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.
- (4) If:
 - (a) the holder of a class 2 or class 3 medical certificate and a licence:
 - (i) knows that he or she has a medically significant condition; and

Regulation 67.270

- (ii) is reckless as to whether the condition has been disclosed to CASA; and
 - (b) the condition continues for longer than 30 days; and
 - (c) the condition has the result that his or her ability to do an act authorised by the licence is impaired;
- he or she must tell CASA or a DAME about the condition as soon as practicable after the end of the 30 days.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (5) If the holder of a medical certificate and a licence:
- (a) knows that he or she has a medically significant condition; and
 - (b) is reckless as to whether the condition has been disclosed to CASA; and
 - (c) the condition has the result that his or her ability to do an act authorised by the licence is impaired;
- he or she must not do the act until a DAME certifies that the holder can safely do such acts.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

Note: If the holder of a medical certificate tells a DAME about a medically significant condition, and the condition is safety-relevant, the DAME must tell CASA in writing of that fact within 5 working days—see regulation 67.125.

- (6) It is a defence to a prosecution under subregulation (5) that, in the circumstances, the relevant act was a reasonable measure to save life (including the holder's own life) or avoid damage to property.

67.270 Offence—doing act while efficiency impaired—licence holders

- (1) This regulation applies in relation to the following licences:
- (a) a flight crew licence;
 - (b) a balloon flight crew licence within the meaning of subregulation 5.01(1) of CAR;
 - (c) an air traffic controller licence.
- (2) The holder commits an offence if:

Part 67 Medical

Subpart 67.E Responsibilities of holders of medical certificates and recreational aviation medical practitioner's certificates

Regulation 67.270

- (a) the holder does an act authorised by the licence; and
- (b) at the time of doing the act:
 - (i) the holder knows that he or she has a medically significant condition; and
 - (ii) the condition has the result that the holder's ability to do the act is impaired.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

Class 1 medical certificates

- (3) The holder commits an offence if:
 - (a) the holder does an act authorised by the licence; and
 - (b) the holder knows that he or she has had a condition mentioned in paragraph (2)(b); and
 - (c) the holder's normal ability to do the act is not fully restored within 7 days after the holder first becomes aware that he or she had the condition; and
 - (d) the holder is authorised to do the act only if the holder also holds a class 1 medical certificate; and
 - (e) the holder has not been given a certificate by a DAME to the effect that the holder's normal ability to do the act is no longer impaired.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

Class 2 and 3 medical certificates

- (4) The holder commits an offence if:
 - (a) the holder does an act authorised by the licence; and
 - (b) the holder knows that he or she has had a condition mentioned in paragraph (2)(b); and
 - (c) the holder's normal ability to do the act is not fully restored within 30 days after the holder first becomes aware that he or she had the condition; and
 - (d) the holder is authorised to do the act only if the holder also holds a class 1, 2 or 3 medical certificate; and

Regulation 67.270

- (e) the holder has not been given a certificate by a DAME to the effect that the holder's normal ability to do the act is no longer impaired.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

Recreational aviation medical practitioner's certificates

- (5) The holder commits an offence if:
 - (a) the holder does an act authorised by the licence; and
 - (b) the holder knows that he or she has had a condition mentioned in paragraph (2)(b); and
 - (c) the holder's normal ability to do the act is not fully restored within 30 days after the holder first becomes aware that he or she had the condition; and
 - (d) the holder is authorised to do the act only if the holder also holds a class 1, 2 or 3 medical certificate or a recreational aviation medical practitioner's certificate; and
 - (e) the holder does not meet the requirement in subregulation (6).

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (6) For paragraph (5)(e), the requirement is that:
 - (a) the holder has been given a certificate by a DAME to the effect that the holder's normal ability to do the act is no longer impaired; or
 - (b) if the holder held a recreational aviation medical practitioner's certificate at the time the holder had the condition—the holder is:
 - (i) assessed by a medical practitioner as meeting the modified Austroads medical standards after having the condition; and
 - (ii) given a certificate by the medical practitioner to that effect.

Note: For when a person meets the modified Austroads medical standards, see regulation 67.262.

Part 67 Medical

Subpart 67.E Responsibilities of holders of medical certificates and recreational aviation medical practitioner's certificates

Regulation 67.271

67.271 Offence—doing act while efficiency impaired—student pilots

- (1) A student pilot commits an offence if:
- (a) the student pilot conducts a solo flight or takes a flight test; and
 - (b) at the time of the solo flight or flight test:
 - (i) the student pilot knows that he or she has a medically significant condition; and
 - (ii) the condition has the result that the student pilot's ability to conduct the solo flight or take the flight test is impaired.

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (2) A student pilot commits an offence if:
- (a) the student pilot conducts a solo flight or undertakes a flight test; and
 - (b) the student pilot knows that he or she has had a condition mentioned in paragraph (1)(b); and
 - (c) the student pilot's normal ability to conduct the solo flight or undertake the flight test is not fully restored within 30 days after the student pilot first becomes aware that he or she had the condition; and
 - (d) the student pilot does not meet the requirement in subregulation (3).

Penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (3) For paragraph (2)(d), the requirement is that:
- (a) the student pilot has been given a certificate by a DAME to the effect that the student pilot's ability to conduct a solo flight or undertake a flight test is no longer impaired; or
 - (b) if the student pilot held a recreational aviation medical practitioner's certificate at the time the student had the condition—the student pilot is:
 - (i) assessed by a medical practitioner as meeting the modified Austroads medical standards after having the condition; and

Regulation 67.275

- (ii) given a certificate by the medical practitioner to that effect.

Note: For when a person meets the modified Austroads medical standards, see regulation 67.262.

67.275 Surrender of medical certificates

- (1) CASA may require, by written notice, the holder of a medical certificate to surrender the certificate to CASA within a reasonable time specified in the notice.

- (2) The person must comply with the requirement.

Penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) A person who contravenes subregulation (2) is guilty of an offence in respect of each day during which the person refuses or fails to comply with the requirement, including the day of any conviction for such an offence.

- (4) The person must not destroy, mutilate or deface the certificate with intent to evade the obligation to comply with the requirement.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.