# CANADA'S AIRSPACE

Canada has seven classes of airspace. Each one has its own rules about the types of aircraft that can use it and the communications equipment pilots need to use. NAV CANADA is there across them all, providing air traffic control and flight information services so pilots can get to their destinations safely and efficiently.

## Keeping pilots informed

Our flight service specialists provide advisory services to pilots about weather and other aircraft in the area through our flight service stations (at airports) and in uncontrolled airspace through our flight information centres (en route)





### What about drones?

Remotely piloted aircraft systems (RPAS) – also known as drones or unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) – have to follow flight rules, too. To fly a drone in controlled airspace under NAV CANADA jurisdiction (Class A to E):

- The RPA must be registered with Transport Canada
- The operator must hold an advanced operations pilot certificate
- The operator must receive written authorization from NAV CANADA

Visit navcanada.ca/RPAS for more details.

#### 60,000 ft (18,300 m)

18,000 ft (5,500 m)

12,500 ft (3,800 m)



#### **CLASS E**

IFR traffic needs ATC clearance but VFR traffic does not. VFR pilots can request information from ATC. IFR: ✓ VFR: ✓

#### CLASS F

Restricted airspace: no aircraft may enter without permission from the user agency or controlling agency. Advisory airspace: special-use airspace for activities such as parachuting and aircraft testing. Non-participating aircraft should avoid this area.

#### CLASS G

Although air traffic services units may provide flight information and alerting services, pilots are responsible for keeping safe distance from all other aircraft. IFR: ✓ VFR: ✓



