## ENR 1.7 ALTIMETER SETTING PROCEDURES

## 1. Introduction

The Altimeter Setting Procedures in use generally conform to those contained in ICAO DOC 8168, Vol I, Part 6 and are given in full below.

Transition altitudes are given on the instrument approach, STAR and SID charts.

QNH reports and temperature information for use in determining adequate terrain clearance are provided in MET broadcasts and are available on request from the air traffic services units. QNH values are given in hectopascal.

## 2. Basic altimeter setting procedures

### 2.1 General

2.1.1 A transition altitude is specified for each aerodrome. No transition altitude is less than 3000 feet above an aerodrome.
2.1.2 For those aerodromes which ATS units are not available, transition levels are assigned and given on the instrument approach, STAR and SID charts.

| QNH | T.L |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1050.4-1031.8$ | TA +500 |
| $1031.7-1013.2$ | TA +1000 |
| $1013.1-995.2$ | TA +1500 |
| $995.1-977.1$ | TA +2000 |
| $977.0-959.5$ | TA +2500 |

2.1.3 Vertical positioning of aircraft when at or below the transition altitude is expressed in terms of altitude whereas such positioning at or above the transition level is expressed in terms of flight levels. While passing through the transition layer, vertical positioning is expressed in terms of altitude when descending, and in terms of flight levels when ascending.
2.1.4 Flight level zero is located at the atmospheric pressure level of 1013.2 HPA (29.92 inches). Consecutive flight levels are separated by a pressure interval corresponding to 500 feet in the Standard Atmosphere.

Note.- Examples of the relationship between flight levels and altimeter indications are given in the following table:

| Flight level <br> number | Altimeter indication <br> Feet |
| :---: | :---: |
| 30 | 3000 |
| 50 | 5000 |
| 100 | 10000 |
| 150 | 15000 |
| 200 | 20000 |

### 2.2 Take-off and climb

2.2.1 A QNH altimeter setting is made available to aircraft in taxi clearance prior to take-off.
2.2.2 Vertical positioning of aircraft during climb is expressed in terms of altitudes until reaching the transition altitude above which vertical positioning is expressed in terms of flight levels.

### 2.3 Vertical separation - En route

2.3.1 Vertical separation in en-route phase shall be expressed in terms of flight levels at all times during an IFR flight.
2.3.2 IFR flights, and VFR flights at and above 3000 feet, when in level cruising flight, shall be flown at such flight levels, corresponding to the magnetic tracks shown in the following table, so as to provide the required terrain clearance:

|  | $000^{\circ}-179^{\circ}$ |  | $180^{\circ}-359^{\circ}$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IFR | VFR | IFR | VFR |
|  | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 |
|  | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 |
| Flight | 70 | 75 | 80 | 85 |
| Level | 90 | 95 | 100 | 105 |
| Number | $\ldots$ | etc. | $\ldots$. | etc. |
|  | 270 |  | 280 |  |
|  | 290 |  | 300 |  |
|  | 310 |  | 320 |  |
|  | etc. |  | etc. |  |

### 2.4 Approach and landing

2.4.1 A QNH altimeter setting is made available in approach clearance and in clearance to enter the traffic circuit.
2.4.2 QFE altimeter settings are available on request.
2.4.3 Vertical positioning of aircraft during approach is controlled by reference to flight levels until reaching the transition level below which vertical positioning is controlled by reference to altitudes.

### 2.5 Missed approach

2.5.1 The relevant portions of 2.1.2, 2.2 and 2.4 shall be applied in case of a missed approach.

## 3. Description of altimeter setting region

The reported QNH is valid within 25 NM.

## 4. Procedures applicable to operators (including pilots)

### 4.1 Flight planning

The levels at which a flight is to be conducted shall be specified in a flight plan:
a) in terms of flight levels if the flight is to be conducted at or above the transition level, and
b) in terms of altitudes if the flight is to be conducted in the vicinity of an aerodrome and at or below the transition altitude.

Note 1.- Short flights in the vicinity of an aerodrome may often be conducted only at altitudes below the transition altitude.

Note 2.- Flight levels are specified in a plan by number, and not in terms of feet as is the case with altitudes.

## 5. Tables of cruising levels

The cruising levels to be observed when so required are as follows:
In Tehran FIR since 27 NOV 2003, a vertical separation minimum (VSM) of 300 m ( 1000 ft ) is applied between FL290 and FL410 inclusive:

## TRACK

| From 000 degrees to 179 degrees |  |  |  | From 180 degrees to 359 degrees |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IFR Flights |  | VFR Flights |  | IFR Flights |  | VFR Flights |  |
| FL | Altitude Feet | FL | Altitude Feet | FL | Altitude Feet | FL | Altitude Feet |
| 30 | 3000 | 35 | 3500 | 40 | 4000 | 45 | 4500 |
| 50 | 5000 | 55 | 5500 | 60 | 6000 | 65 | 6500 |
| 70 | 7000 | 75 | 7500 | 80 | 8000 | 85 | 8500 |
| 90 | 9000 | 95 | 9500 | 100 | 10000 | 105 | 10500 |
| 110 | 11000 | 115 | 11500 | 120 | 12000 | 125 | 12500 |
| 130 | 13000 | 135 | 13500 | 140 | 14000 | 145 | 14500 |
| 150 | 15000 | 155 | 15500 | 160 | 16000 | 165 | 16500 |
| 170 | 17000 | 175 | 17500 | 180 | 18000 | 185 | 18500 |
| 190 | 19000 | 195 | 19500 | 200 | 20000 | 205 | 20500 |
| 210 | 21000 | 215 | 21500 | 220 | 22000 | 225 | 22500 |
| 230 | 23000 | 235 | 23500 | 240 | 24000 | 245 | 24500 |
| 250 | 25000 | 255 | 25500 | 260 | 26000 | 265 | 26500 |
| 270 | 27000 | 275 | 27500 | 280 | 28000 | 285 | 28500 |
| 290 | 29000 |  |  | 300 | 30000 |  |  |
| 310 | 31000 |  |  | 320 | 32000 |  |  |
| 330 | 33000 |  |  | 340 | 34000 |  |  |
| 350 | 35000 |  |  | 360 | 36000 |  |  |
| 370 | 37000 |  |  | 380 | 38000 |  |  |
| 390 | 39000 |  |  | 400 | 40000 |  |  |
| 410 | 41000 |  |  | 430 | 43000 |  |  |
| 450 | 45000 |  |  | 470 | 47000 |  |  |
| 490 | 49000 |  |  | 510 | 51000 |  |  |
| etc. | etc. |  |  | etc. | etc. |  |  |

