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APPPLICATION FOR 406 Mhz ELT/PLB REGISTRATION

A vertical line in the margin indicates an amendment to the previous version.

1. DETAILS OF AIRCRA	FT										
Registration Mark:			Т7-								
Manufacturer's Designation of Aircraft:											
Serial Number:											
Max Persons on Board:											
Radio Call Sign:											
SatCom Contact Numbers:											
ACARS Fitted:			YES or NO								
Mode-S Aircraft Address (Hex):											
Aircraft Colours:											
2. ELT/PLB INFORMATI	ON										
COSPAS/SARSAT 15bit Hex CODE:											
ELT or PLB:	ELT or PLB			Batte Date:	ry Expiry						
ELT/PLB				Model No.:							
Manufacturer: Location of ELT/PLB					ELT/PLB						
on the Aircraft:					Serial No.:						
COSPAS-SARSAT											
Beacon Type											
Approval Certificate											
(CSTA) number:											
Address of Supplier:											
Telephone No.:											
3. DETAILS OF AIRCRAF	T OPERATOR										
Name of Operator:											
Address:											
Telephone No.:	Work:					Fax:					
Email:											
4. EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION											
Primary 24 Hour Conta	ct Name:										
Telephone No.:	Work:					Mobile:					

Secondary 24 Hour Cor	ntact Name:								
Telephone No.:	Work:			Mobile:					
CAA SMR USE ONLY									
Received:			CSTA #:						
SN:			Database updated by:						

Note: All information is confidential and will be used only in the event of ELT activation.

Notes on the completion of the ELT Application form

All aircraft registered in San Marino are required to carry Emergency Locator Transmitters (ELTs) or Personal Locator Beacons (PLBs) of a type and quantity required by CAR OPS 1.820, 2A.417, 2H.435, or 3.820, as applicable. All ELTs/PLBs operating at 406 MHz must be registered with the San Marino Rescue Coordination Centre (RCC).

The information required is listed on the Form but the following notes are provided to assist the applicant:

- Transmitter identification (expressed in the form of an alphanumerical code of 15 hexadecimal characters);
 The ELT/PLB shall be uniquely coded with a digital message that contains one of the following protocols as appropriate:
 - 1. The ELT or PLB (as applicable) Serial Number
 - 2. Aircraft Operator Designator and Serial Number
 - 3. Mode "S" 24-bit Aircraft Address
 - 4. Aircraft Nationality and Registration Marks

ELT/PLB coding should be accomplished in accordance with ICAO Annex 10 Volume III and further guidance can also be found in COSPAS-SARSAT Guidelines Document Ref: C/S G.005. https://cospas-sarsat.int/en/documents-pro/system-documents

- (b) Transmitter manufacturer, model and, when available, manufacturer's serial number; This will enable the RCC to confirm the correct ELT/PLB by the transmission format.
- (c) The ELT/PLB location on the aircraft, e.g.: permanently fitted to aircraft, fitted to FWD life raft, portable device etc
- (d) COSPAS-SARSAT type approval (CSTA) number; will confirm that ELT/PLB is registered and an approved unit
- (e) If a PLB has been purchased in another part of the world it is likely that it has been pre-programmed for the country of origin. This needs to be changed to a San Marino beacon code at the time of purchase by having your San Marino MID, (or 'Country Code') 268, and the CSTA Number and PLB Manufacturers Serial Number programmed into the PLB.
- (f) The COSPAS-SARSAT System is primarily a marine based system and every country has been allocated a Maritime Identification Digits (MID) code. The MID code for San Marino is **268** and these figures must be embedded in the 15bit Hexadecimal ELT Code to enable the COSPAS-SARSAT operators to contact San Marino RCC whose responsibility it is to organise any SAR activities.
- (g) Name, email address (postal and e-mail) and emergency telephone number of the owner and operator.
- (h) Name, email address (postal and e-mail) and telephone number of other emergency contacts (two, if possible) to whom the owner or the operator is known.
- (i) Aircraft manufacturer and type.
- (j) Colour of the aircraft.

It is essential that at least one of the emergency contacts provided on the form is available at all times, even when the aircraft is not flying, who knows the current whereabouts of the aircraft and can contact the crew or the Airworthiness Coordinator or the maintenance organisation if the aircraft is undergoing maintenance. The organisation which monitors the Search and Rescue satellite constellation do not have any responsibility in organising a rescue attempt. That function is the responsibility of the RCC of the country of registration, so it is essential that the San Marino RCC has all the information available to identify the aircraft, confirm that the distress signal is genuine, and organise and coordinate any rescue attempts. It is also vital that any false warnings are identified quickly so that expensive search and rescue operations are aborted as soon as possible, and the SAR units are available for another genuine emergency. From the above it can be seen that there must be some person whose contact details are available to the San Marino RCC and who can be contacted at any time of the day or night and who also knows the current whereabouts of the aircraft and can contact the crew.