



Technical Requirements

Basic knowledge requirements

Basic knowledge for categories A, B1, B2 and B3 are indicated by knowledge levels (1, 2 or 3) against each applicable subject. Category C applicants shall meet either the category B1 or the category B2 basic knowledge levels.

The knowledge level indicators are defined on 3 levels as follows:

- **LEVEL 1:** A familiarization with the principal elements of the subject.

Objectives:

- (a) The applicant should be familiar with the basic elements of the subject.
- (b) The applicant should be able to give a simple description of the whole subject, using common words and examples.
- (c) The applicant should be able to use typical terms.

- **LEVEL 2:** A general knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject and an ability to apply that knowledge.

Objectives:

The applicant should be able to understand the theoretical fundamentals of the subject.

- (a) The applicant should be able to understand the theoretical fundamentals of the subject.
- (b) The applicant should be able to give a general description of the subject using, as appropriate, typical examples.
- (c) The applicant should be able to use mathematical formulae in conjunction with physical laws describing the subject.
- (d) The applicant should be able to read and understand sketches, drawings and schematics describing the subject.
- (e) The applicant should be able to apply his knowledge in a practical manner using



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detailed procedures.

- **LEVEL 3:** A detailed knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject and a capacity to combine and apply the separate elements of knowledge in a logical and comprehensive manner.

Objectives:

- (a) The applicant should know the theory of the subject and interrelationships with other subjects.
- (b) The applicant should be able to give a detailed description of the subject using theoretical fundamentals and specific examples.
- (a) The applicant should understand and be able to use mathematical formulae related to the subject.
- (b) The applicant should be able to read, understand and prepare sketches, simple drawings and schematics describing the subject.
- (c) The applicant should be able to apply his knowledge in a practical manner using manufacturer's instructions.
- (d) The applicant should be able to interpret results from various sources and measurements and apply corrective action where appropriate.

Modularisation

Qualification on basic subjects for each Aircraft Maintenance Engineers' Licence category or subcategory should be in accordance with the following matrix, where applicable subjects are indicated by an "X":

Subject module	A or B1 aeroplane with:		A or B1 helicopter with:		B2
	Turbine engine(s)	Piston engine(s)	Turbine engine(s)	Piston engine(s)	Avionics
1- Mathematics	X	X	X	X	X
2 - Physics	X	X	X	X	X
3 - Electrical Fundamentals	X	X	X	X	X
4 – Electronics Fundamentals	X	X	X	X	X
5 - Digital Techniques electronic	X	X	X	X	X

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Instrument Systems					
6- Materials and Hardware	X	X	X	X	X
7A- Maintenance Practices	X	X	X	X	X
8- Basic Aerodynamics	X	X	X	X	X
9A- Human Factors	X	X	X	X	X
10 – Aviation Legislation	X	X	X	X	X
11	X				
12			X	X	
13					X
14					X
15	X		X		
16		X		X	
17 - Propeller	X	X			

Module 1- Mathematics

	Level			
	A	B1	B2	B3
1.1 Arithmetic Arithmetical terms and signs, methods of multiplication and division, fractions and decimals, factors and multiples, weights, measures and conversion factors, ratio and proportion, averages and percentages, areas and volumes, squares, cubes, square and cube roots.	1	2	2	2
1.2 Algebra				
a) Evaluating simple algebraic expressions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, use of brackets, simple algebraic fractions;	1	2	2	2
b) Linear equations and their solutions; Indices and powers, negative and fractional indices; Binary and other applicable numbering systems; Simultaneous equations and second-degree equations with one unknown Logarithms;	-	1	1	2
1.3 Geometry				
a) Simple geometrical constructions;	-	1	1	1
b) Graphical representation; nature and uses of graphs, graphs of equations/functions;	2	2	2	2
c) Simple trigonometry; trigonometrical relationships, use of tables and rectangular and polar co-ordinates	-	2	2	2

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Module 2 -Physics

	Level			
	A	B1	B2	B3
<p>2.1 Matter Nature of matter: the chemical elements, structure of atoms, molecules; Chemical compounds. States: solid, liquid and gaseous; Changes between states.</p>	1	1	1	1
2.2 Mechanics				
<p>2.2.1 Statics Forces, moments and couples, representation as vectors; Centre of gravity; Elements of theory of stress, strain and elasticity: tension, compression, shear and torsion; Nature and properties of solid, fluid and gas; Pressure and buoyancy in liquids (barometers).</p>	1	2	1	1
<p>2.2.2 Kinetics Linear movement: uniform motion in a straight line, motion under constant acceleration (motion under gravity); Rotational movement: uniform circular motion (centrifugal/centripetal forces); Periodic motion: pendular movement; Simple theory of vibration, harmonics and resonance; Velocity ratio, mechanical advantage and efficiency.</p>	1	2	1	1
<p>2.2.3 Dynamics a) Mass Force, inertia, work, power, energy (potential, kinetic and total energy), heat, efficiency;</p>	1	2	1	1
<p>b) Momentum, conservation of momentum; Impulse; Gyroscopic principles; Friction: nature and effects, coefficient of friction (rolling resistance).</p>	1	2	2	1
2.2.4 Fluid dynamics				

a) Specific gravity and density;	2	2	2	2
b) Viscosity, fluid resistance, effects of streamlining; Effects of compressibility on fluids; Static, dynamic and total pressure: Bernoulli's Theorem, venturi.	1	2	1	1
2.3 Thermodynamics				
a) Temperature: thermometers and temperature scales: Celsius, Fahrenheit and Kelvin; Heat definition.	2	2	2	2
b) Heat capacity, specific heat; Heat transfer: convection, radiation and conduction; Volumetric expansion; First and second law of thermodynamics; Gases: ideal gases laws; specific heat at constant volume and constant pressure, work done by expanding gas; Isothermal, adiabatic expansion and compression, engine cycles, constant volume and constant pressure, refrigerators and heat pumps; Latent heats of fusion and evaporation, thermal energy, heat of combustion.	-	2	2	1
2.4 Optics (Light) Nature of light; speed of light; Laws of reflection and refraction: reflection at plane surfaces, reflection by spherical mirrors, refraction, lenses; Fibre optics.	-	2	2	-
2.5 Wave Motion and Sound Wave motion: mechanical waves, sinusoidal wave motion, interference phenomena, standing waves; Sound: speed of sound, production of sound, intensity, pitch and quality, Doppler effect.	-	2	2	-

Module 3 - Electrical Fundamentals

	Level			
	A	B1	B2	B3
3.1 Electron Theory Structure and distribution of electrical charges within: atoms, molecules, ions, compounds; Molecular structure of conductors, semiconductors and insulators.	1	1	1	1



3.2 Static Electricity and Conduction Static electricity and distribution of electrostatic charges; Electrostatic laws of attraction and repulsion; Units of charge, Coulomb's Law; Conduction of electricity in solids, liquids, gases and a vacuum.	1	2	2	1
3.3 Electrical Terminology The following terms, their units and factors affecting them: potential difference, electromotive force, voltage, current, resistance, conductance, charge, conventional current flow, electron flow.	1	2	2	1
3.4 Generation of Electricity Production of electricity by the following methods: light, heat, friction, pressure, chemical action, magnetism and motion.	1	1	1	1
3.5 DC Sources of Electricity Construction and basic chemical action of: primary cells, secondary cells, lead acid cells, nickel cadmium cells, other alkaline cells; Cells connected in series and parallel; Internal resistance and its effect on a battery; Construction, materials and operation of thermocouples; Operation of photo-cells.	1	2	2	2
3.6 DC Circuits Ohms Law, Kirchoff's Voltage and Current Laws; Calculations using the above laws to find resistance, voltage and current; Significance of the internal resistance of a supply.	-	2	2	1
3.7 Resistance / Resistor a) Resistance and affecting factors; Specific resistance; Resistor colour code, values and tolerances, preferred values, wattage ratings; Resistors in series and parallel; Calculation of total resistance using series, parallel and series parallel combinations; Operation and use of potentiometers and rheostats; Operation of Wheatstone Bridge.	-	2	2	1

	Level			
	A	B1	B2	B3
b) Positive and negative temperature coefficient conductance; Fixed resistors, stability, tolerance and limitations, methods of construction; Variable resistors, thermistors, voltage dependent resistors; Construction of potentiometers and rheostats; Construction of Wheatstone Bridge;	-	1	1	-
3.8 Power Power, work and energy (kinetic and potential); Dissipation of power by a resistor; Power formula; Calculations involving power, work and energy.	-	2	2	1
3.9 Capacitance / Capacitor Operation and function of a capacitor; Factors affecting capacitance area of plates, distance between plates, number of plates, dielectric and dielectric constant, working voltage, voltage rating; Capacitor types, construction and function; Capacitor colour coding; Calculations of capacitance and voltage in series and parallel circuits; Exponential charge and discharge of a capacitor, time constants; Testing of capacitors.	-	2	2	1
3.10 Magnetism a) Theory of magnetism; Properties of a magnet; Action of a magnet suspended in the Earth's magnetic field; Magnetisation and demagnetisation; Magnetic shielding; Various types of magnetic material; Electromagnets construction and principles of operation;	-	2	2	1



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Hand clasp rules to determine: magnetic field around current carrying conductor.				
b) Magnetomotive force, field strength, magnetic flux density, permeability, hysteresis loop, retentivity, coercive force reluctance, saturation point, eddy currents; Precautions for care and storage of magnets.	-	2	2	1



	Level			
	A	B1	B2	B3
3.11 Inductance / Inductor Faraday's Law; Action of inducing a voltage in a conductor moving in a magnetic field; Induction principles; Effects of the following on the magnitude of an induced voltage: magnetic field strength, rate of change of flux, number of conductors turns; Mutual induction; The effect the rate of change of primary current and mutual inductance has on induced voltage; Factors affecting mutual inductance: number of turns in coil, physical size of coil, permeability of coil, position of coils with respect to each other; Lenz's Law and polarity determining rules; Back emf, self induction; Saturation point; Principle uses of inductors;	-	2	2	1
3.12 DC Motor / Generator Theory Basic motor and generator theory; Construction and purpose of components in DC generator; Operation of, and factors affecting output and direction of current flow in DC generators; Operation of, and factors affecting output power, torque, speed and direction of rotation of DC motors; Series wound, shunt wound and compound motors; Starter Generator construction.	-	2	2	1
3.13 AC Theory Sinusoidal waveform: phase, period, frequency, cycle; Instantaneous, average, root mean square, peak, peak to peak current values and calculations of these values, in relation to voltage, current and power Triangular/Square waves; Single / 3 phase principles.	1	2	2	1



3.14 Resistive (R), Capacitive (C) and Inductive (L) Circuits

Phase relationship of voltage and current in L, C and R circuits, parallel, series and series parallel;

Power dissipation in L, C and R circuits;

Impedance, phase angle, power factor and current calculations; True power, apparent power and reactive power calculations.

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	Level			
	A	B1	B2	B3
<p>3.15 Transformers Transformer construction principles and operation; Transformer losses and methods for overcoming them; Transformer action under load and no-load conditions; Power transfer, efficiency, polarity markings; Calculation of line and phase voltages and currents; Calculation of power in a three-phase system; Primary and Secondary current, voltage, turns ratio, power, efficiency; Auto transformers</p>	-	2	2	1
<p>3.16 Filters Operation, application and uses of the following filters: low pass, high pass, band pass, band stop.</p>	-	1	1	-
<p>3.17 AC Generators Rotation of loop in a magnetic field and waveform produced; Operation and construction of revolving armature and revolving field type AC generators; Single-phase, two-phase and three-phase alternators; Three-phase star and delta connections advantages and uses; Permanent Magnet Generators.</p>	-	2	2	1
<p>3.18 AC Motors Construction, principles of operation and characteristics of: AC synchronous and induction motors both single and polyphase; Methods of speed control and direction of rotation; Methods of producing a rotating field: capacitor, inductor, shaded or split pole.</p>	-	2	2	1

**Module 5
- Digital
Techniques
electronic
Instrument
Systems**

	Level				
	A	B1.1 B1.3	B1.2 B1.4	B2	B3
<p>5.1 Electronic Instrument Systems Typical systems arrangements and cockpit layout of electronic instrument systems.</p>	1	2	2	3	1



5.2 Numbering Systems Numbering systems: binary, octal and hexadecimal; Demonstration of conversions between the decimal and binary, octal and hexadecimal systems and vice versa	-	1	-	2	-
5.3 Data Conversion Analogue Data, Digital Data; Operation and application of analogue to digital, and digital to analogue converters, inputs and outputs, limitations of various types.	-	1	-	2	-
5.4 Data Buses Operation of data buses in aircraft systems, including knowledge of ARINC and other specifications.	-	2	-	2	-
5.5 Logic Circuits					
a) Identification of common logic gate symbols, tables, and equivalent circuits; Applications used for aircraft systems, schematic diagrams.	-	2	-	2	1
b) Interpretation of logic diagrams.	-	-	-	2	-
5.6 Basic Computer Structure					
a) Computer terminology (including bit, byte, software, hardware, CPU, IC, and various memory devices such as RAM, ROM, PROM); Computer technology (as applied in aircraft systems).	1	2	-	-	-
b) Computer related terminology; Operation, layout, and interface of the major components in a microcomputer including their associated bus systems; Information contained in single and multi-address instruction words; Memory associated terms; Operation of typical memory devices; Operation, advantages, and disadvantages of the various data storage systems.	-	-	-	2	-
5.7 Microprocessors Functions performed and overall operation of a microprocessor; Basic operation of each of the following microprocessor elements: control and processing unit, clock, register, arithmetic logic unit.	-	-	-	2	-
5.8 Integrated Circuits Operation and use of encoders and decoders; Function of encoder types; Uses of medium, large, and very large-scale integration.	-	-	-	2	-
5.9 Multiplexing Operation, application, and identification in logic diagrams of multiplexers and demultiplexers.	-	-	-	2	-
5.10 Fibre Optics Advantages and disadvantages of fibre optic data transmission over electrical wire propagation; Fibre optic data bus; Fibre optic related terms; Terminations;	-	1	1	2	-



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Couplers, control terminals, remote terminals; Application of fibre optics in aircraft systems.					
5.11 Electronic Displays Principles of operation of common types of displays used in modern aircraft, including Cathode Ray Tubes, Light Emitting Diodes and Liquid Crystal Display.	-	2	1	2	1
5.12 Electrostatic Sensitive Devices Special handling of components sensitive to electrostatic discharges; Awareness of risks and possible damage, component, and personnel anti-static protection devices.	1	2	2	2	1
5.13 Software Management Control Awareness of restrictions, airworthiness requirements and possible catastrophic effects of unapproved changes to software programmes.	-	2	1	2	1
5.14 Electromagnetic Environment Influence of the following phenomena on maintenance practices for electronic system: EMC- Electromagnetic Compatibility EMI- Electromagnetic Interference HIRF- High Intensity Radiated Field Lightning / lightning protection	-	2	2	2	1
5.15 Typical Electronic / Digital Aircraft Systems General arrangement of typical electronic/digital aircraft systems and associated BITE (Built-in Test Equipment) testing such as: a) <i>For B1 and B2 only:</i> ACARS - ARINC Communication and Addressing and Reporting System EICAS - Engine Indication and Crew Alerting System FBW- Fly-by-Wire FMS - Flight Management System IRS- Inertial Reference System b) <i>For B1, B2 and B3 only:</i> ECAM- Electronic Centralised Aircraft Monitoring EFIS - Electronic Flight Instrument System GPS- Global Positioning System TCAS- Traffic Alert Collision Avoidance System Integrated Modular Avionics Cabin Systems Information Systems	-	2	2	2	1

Module 6 - Materials and Hardware

	Level			
	A	B1	B2	B3

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6.1 Aircraft Materials – Ferrous				
a) Characteristics, properties, and identification of common alloy steels used in aircraft; Heat treatment and application of alloy steels;	1	2	1	2
b) Testing of ferrous materials for hardness, tensile strength, fatigue strength and impact resistance.	-	1	1	1
6.2 Aircraft Materials - Non-Ferrous				
a) Characteristics, properties, and identification of common non-ferrous materials used in aircraft; Heat treatment and application of non-ferrous materials;	1	2	1	2
b) Testing of non-ferrous material for hardness, tensile strength, fatigue strength and impact resistance.	-	1	1	1
6.3 Aircraft Materials - Composite and Non-Metallic				
<i>6.3.1 Composite and non metallic other than wood and fabric</i>				
a) Characteristics, properties and identification of common composite and non-metallic materials, other than wood, used in aircraft; Sealant and bonding agents.	1	2	2	2
b) The detection of defects/deterioration in composite and non-metallic material. Repair of composite and non-metallic material.	1	2	-	2
<i>6.3.2 Wooden structures</i>				
Construction methods of wooden airframe structures; Characteristics, properties and types of wood and glue used in aeroplanes; Preservation and maintenance of wooden structure; Types of defects in wood material and wooden structures; The detection of defects in wooden structure; Repair of wooden structure.	1	2	-	2
<i>6.3.3 Fabric covering</i>				
Characteristics, properties, and types of fabrics used in aeroplanes; Inspections methods for fabric; Types of defects in fabric; Repair of fabric covering.	1	2	-	2
6.4 Corrosion				
a) Chemical fundamentals; Formation by, galvanic action process, microbiological, stress;	1	1	1	1
b) Types of corrosion and their identification; Causes of corrosion; Material types, susceptibility to corrosion.	2	3	2	2



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	A	B1	B2	B3
6.5 Fasteners				
6.5.1 <i>Screw threads</i> Screw nomenclature; Thread forms, dimensions and tolerances for standard threads used in aircraft; Measuring screw threads;	2	2	2	2
6.5.2 <i>Bolts, studs, and screws</i> Bolt types: specification, identification and marking of aircraft bolts, international standards; Nuts: self locking, anchor, standard types; Machine screws: aircraft specifications; Studs: types and uses, insertion and removal; Self tapping screws, dowels.	2	2	2	2
6.5.3 <i>Locking devices</i> Tab and spring washers, locking plates, split pins, pal-nuts, wire locking, quick release fasteners, keys, circlips, cotter pins.	2	2	2	2
6.5.4 <i>Aircraft rivets</i> Types of solid and blind rivets: specifications and identification, heat treatment.	1	2	1	2
6.6 Pipes and Unions				
a) Identification of, and types of rigid and flexible pipes and their connectors used in aircraft;	2	2	2	2
b) Standard unions for aircraft hydraulic, fuel, oil, pneumatic and air system pipes.	2	2	1	2
6.7 Springs Types of springs, materials, characteristics, and applications.	-	2	1	1
6.8 Bearings Purpose of bearings, loads, material, construction; Types of bearings and their application.	1	2	2	1
6.9 Transmissions Gear types and their application; Gear ratios, reduction, and multiplication gear systems, driven and driving gears, idler gears, mesh patterns; Belts and pulleys, chains, and sprockets.	1	2	2	1
6.10 Control Cables Types of cables; End fittings, turnbuckles, and compensation devices; Pulleys and cable system components; Bowden cables; Aircraft flexible control systems.	1	2	1	2



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6.11 Electrical Cables and Connectors

Cable types, construction, and characteristics;
High tension and co-axial cables;
Crimping;
Connector types, pins, plugs, sockets, insulators, current and voltage rating,
coupling, identification codes.

1	2	2	2
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Module 7A - Maintenance Practices

Note: This module does not apply to category B3. Relevant subject matters for category B3 are defined in module 7B.

	Level		
	A	B1	B2
7.1 Safety Precautions-Aircraft and Workshop Aspects of safe working practices including precautions to take when working with electricity, gases especially oxygen, oils, and chemicals. Also, instruction in the remedial action to be taken in the event of a fire or another accident with one or more of these hazards including knowledge on extinguishing agents.	3	3	3
7.2 Workshop Practices Care of tools, control of tools, use of workshop materials; Dimensions, allowances and tolerances, standards of workmanship; Calibration of tools and equipment, calibration standards.	3	3	3
7.3 Tools Common hand tool types; Common power tool types; Operation and use of precision measuring tools; Lubrication equipment and methods. Operation, function, and use of electrical general test equipment;	3	3	3
7.4 Avionic General Test Equipment Operation, function, and use of avionic general test equipment.	-	2	3
7.5 Engineering Drawings, Diagrams and Standards Drawing types and diagrams, their symbols, dimensions, tolerances, and projections; Identifying title block information; Microfilm, microfiche, and computerised presentations; Specification 100 of the Air Transport Association (ATA) of America; Aeronautical and other applicable standards including ISO, AN, MS, NAS, and MIL; Wiring diagrams and schematic diagrams.	1	2	2
7.6 Fits and Clearances Drill sizes for bolt holes, classes of fits; Common system of fits and clearances; Schedule of fits and clearances for aircraft and engines; Limits for bow, twist, and wear; Standard methods for checking shafts, bearings, and other parts.	1	2	1



	Level		
	A	B1	B2
7.7 Electrical Wiring Interconnection System (EWIS) Continuity, insulation and bonding techniques and testing; Use of crimp tools: hand and hydraulic operated; Testing of crimp joints; Connector pin removal and insertion; Co-axial cables: testing and installation precautions; Identification of wire types, their inspection criteria and damage tolerance. Wiring protection techniques: Cable looming and loom support, cable clamps, protective sleeving techniques including heat shrink wrapping, shielding. EWIS installations, inspection, repair, maintenance, and cleanliness standards	1	3	3
7.8 Riveting Riveted joints, rivet spacing and pitch; Tools used for riveting and dimpling; Inspection of riveted joints.	1	2	-
7.9 Pipes and Hoses Bending and belling/flaring aircraft pipes; Inspection and testing of aircraft pipes and hoses; Installation and clamping of pipes.	1	2	-
7.10 Springs Inspection and testing of springs.	1	2	-
7.11 Bearings Testing, cleaning, and inspection of bearings; Lubrication requirements of bearings; Defects in bearings and their causes.	1	2	-
7.12 Transmissions Inspection of gears, backlash; Inspection of belts and pulleys, chains, and sprockets; Inspection of screw jacks, lever devices, push-pull rod systems.	1	2	-
7.13 Control Cables Swaging of end fittings; Inspection and testing of control cables; Bowden cables; aircraft flexible control systems.	1	2	-
7.14 Material handling			



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7.14.1 Sheet Metal Marking out and calculation of bend allowance; Sheet metal working, including bending and forming; Inspection of sheet metal work.	-	2	-
7.14.2 Composite and non- metallic Bonding practices; Environmental conditions Inspection methods	-	2	-
7.15 Welding, Brazing, Soldering and Bonding			
a) Soldering methods; inspection of soldered joints.	-	2	2
c) Welding and brazing methods; Inspection of welded and brazed joints; Bonding methods and inspection of bonded joints.	-	2	-
7.16 Aircraft Weight and Balance			
a) Centre of Gravity / Balance limits calculation: use of relevant documents;	-	2	2
b) Preparation of aircraft for weighing; Aircraft weighing;	-	2	-
7.17 Aircraft Handling and Storage			
Aircraft taxiing / towing and associated safety precautions; Aircraft jacking, chocking, securing and associated safety precautions; Aircraft storage methods; Refuelling / defuelling procedures; De-icing/anti-icing procedures; Electrical, hydraulic, and pneumatic ground supplies. Effects of environmental conditions on aircraft handling and operation.	2	2	2
7.18 Disassembly, Inspection, Repair and Assembly Techniques			
a) Types of defects and visual inspection techniques. Corrosion removal, assessment and reprotection.	2	3	3
b) General repair methods, Structural Repair Manual; Ageing, fatigue, and corrosion control programmes;	-	2	-
c) Non destructive inspection techniques including, penetrant, radiographic, eddy current, ultrasonic and boroscope methods.	-	2	1
d) Disassembly and re-assembly techniques.	2	2	2

e) Troubleshooting techniques	-	2	2
7.19 Abnormal Events			
a) Inspections following lightning strikes and HIRF penetration.	2	2	2
b) Inspections following abnormal events such as heavy landings and flight through turbulence.	2	2	-
7.20 Maintenance Procedures Maintenance planning; Modification procedures; Stores procedures; Certification/release procedures; Interface with aircraft operation; Maintenance Inspection/Quality Control/Quality Assurance; Additional maintenance procedures. Control of life limited components	1	2	2

Module 8 - Basic Aerodynamics

	Level			
	A	B1	B2	B3
8.1 Physics of the Atmosphere International Standard Atmosphere (ISA), application to aerodynamics.	1	2	2	1
8.2 Aerodynamics Airflow around a body; Boundary layer, laminar and turbulent flow, free stream flow, relative airflow, upwash and downwash, vortices, stagnation; The terms: camber, chord, mean aerodynamic chord, profile (parasite) drag, induced drag, centre of pressure, angle of attack, wash in and wash out, fineness ratio, wing shape and aspect ratio; Thrust, Weight, Aerodynamic Resultant; Generation of Lift and Drag: Angle of Attack, Lift coefficient, Drag coefficient, polar curve, stall; Aerofoil contamination including ice, snow, frost.	1	2	2	1



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8.3 Theory of Flight Relationship between lift, weight, thrust and drag; Glide ratio; Steady state flights, performance; Theory of the turn; Influence of load factor: stall, flight envelope and structural limitations; Lift augmentation.	1	2	2	1
8.4 Flight Stability and Dynamics Longitudinal, lateral, and directional stability (active and passive).	1	2	2	1

Module 9A - Human Factors

Note: This module does not apply to category B3. Relevant subject matters for category B3 are defined in module 9B.

	Level		
	A	B1	B2
9.1 General The need to take human factors into account; Incidents attributable to human factors / human error; "Murphy's" law.	1	2	2
9.2 Human Performance and Limitations Vision; Hearing; Information processing; Attention and perception; Memory; Claustrophobia and physical access.	1	2	2
9.3 Social Psychology Responsibility: individual and group; Motivation and de-motivation; Peer pressure; 'Culture' issues; Team working; Management, supervision, and leadership.	1	1	1
9.4 Factors Affecting Performance Fitness / health; Stress: domestic and work related; Time pressure and deadlines; Workload: overload and underload; Sleep and fatigue, shiftwork; Alcohol, medication, drug abuse.	2	2	2
9.5 Physical Environment Noise and fumes; Illumination; Climate and temperature; Motion and vibration; Working environment.	1	1	1
9.6 Tasks Physical work; Repetitive tasks; Visual inspection; Complex	1	1	1



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systems.			
9.7 Communication Within and between teams; Work logging and recording; Keeping up to date, currency; Dissemination of information.	2	2	2
9.9 Hazards in the Workplace Recognising and avoiding hazards; Dealing with emergencies.	1	2	2
9.8 Human Error Error models and theories; Types of error in maintenance tasks; Implications of errors (i.e accidents) Avoiding and managing errors.	1	2	2

Module 10 - Aviation Legislation

	Level		
	A	B1	B2
10.1 Regulatory Framework Role of the International Civil Aviation Organisation; Role of KCAA and general understanding of Civil Aviation Regulations; advisory circulars, notices, Directives and Procedures. Relationship between the various regulations such as AMO, AOC, PEL, ATO, etc. Relationship with other Civil Aviation Authorities	1	1	1
10.2 Certifying Staff – Maintenance Detailed understanding of this manual	2	2	2
10.3 Approved Maintenance Organisations Detailed understanding of Civil Aviation (Approved maintenance organization) Regulation as amended.	2	2	2
10.4 Air operations Air Operators Certificates; Commercial Air Transport/Commercial Operations Operators responsibilities; in particular, regarding continuing airworthiness and maintenance Aircraft Maintenance Programme; MMEL/MEL/CDL; Documents to be carried on board; Aircraft placarding (markings);	1	1	1
10.5 Certification of aircraft, parts, and appliances			
a) General understanding of Technical Requirements and Administrative Procedures for the Airworthiness and Environmental Certification of Aircraft and the acceptability of related products, Parts, and appliances	-	1	1

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Issued on: August 2025



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b) <i>Documents</i> Certificate of Airworthiness; Certificate of Registration; Noise Certificate; Mass and balance programme Radio Station Licence and Approval.	-	2	2
10.6 Continuing airworthiness Detailed understanding of civil aviation (airworthiness) and (Operation of Aircraft) regulations as amended provisions related to continuing airworthiness.	2	2	2
10.7 Other Applicable Requirements			
a) Maintenance Programmes, Maintenance checks and inspections; Airworthiness Directives; Service Bulletins, manufacturers service information; Modifications and repairs; Maintenance documentation: maintenance manuals, structural repair manual, illustrated parts catalogue, etc.;	1	2	2
<u>Only for A to B2 licences:</u> Master Minimum Equipment Lists, Minimum Equipment List, Dispatch Deviation Lists;			
b) Continuing airworthiness; Minimum equipment requirements - Test flights; <u>Only for B1 and B2 licences:</u> ETOPS/EDTO, maintenance and dispatch requirements; All Weather Operations, Category 2/3 operations.	-	1	1



Module 11A - Turbine Aeroplane Aerodynamics, Structures and Systems

	Level	
	A1	B1.1
11.1 Theory of Flight		
<i>11.1.1 Aeroplane Aerodynamics and Flight Controls</i> Operation and effect of: - roll control: ailerons and spoilers; - pitch control: elevators, stabilators, variable incidence stabilisers and canards; - yaw control, rudder limiters; Control using elevons, ruddervators; High lift devices, slots, slats, flaps, flaperons; Drag inducing devices, spoilers, lift dumpers, speed brakes; Effects of wing fences, saw tooth leading edges; Boundary layer control using, vortex generators, stall wedges or leading-edge devices; Operation and effect of trim tabs, balance and antibalance (leading) tabs, servo tabs, spring tabs, mass balance, control surface bias, aerodynamic balance panels;	1	2
<i>11.1.2 High Speed Flight</i> Speed of sound, subsonic flight, transonic flight, supersonic flight, Mach number, critical Mach number, compressibility buffet, shock wave, aerodynamic heating, area rule; Factors affecting airflow in engine intakes of high-speed aircraft; Effects of sweepback on critical Mach number.	1	2
11.2 Airframe Structures - General Concepts		
a) Airworthiness requirements for structural strength; Structural classification, primary, secondary, and tertiary; Fail safe, safe life, damage tolerance concepts; Zonal and station identification systems; Stress, strain, bending, compression, shear, torsion, tension, hoop stress, fatigue Drains and ventilation provisions; System installation provisions; Lightning strike protection provision. Aircraft bonding	2	2
b) Construction methods of: stressed skin fuselage, formers, stringers, longerons, bulkheads, frames, doublers, struts, ties, beams, floor structures, reinforcement, methods of skinning, anti-corrosive protection, wing, empennage, and engine attachments; Structure assembly techniques: riveting, bolting, bonding; Methods of surface protection, such as chromating, anodising, painting; Surface cleaning. Airframe symmetry: methods of alignment and symmetry checks.	1	2

11.3 Airframe Structures – Aeroplanes

<i>11.3.1 Fuselage (ATA 52 / 53 / 56)</i> Construction and pressurisation sealing; Wing, stabiliser, pylon, and undercarriage attachments; Seat installation and cargo loading system; Doors and emergency exits: construction, mechanisms, operation, and safety devices; Windows and windscreen construction and mechanisms.	1	2
<i>11.3.2 Wings (ATA 57)</i> Construction; fuel storage; Landing gear, pylon, control surface and high lift/drag attachments.	1	2
<i>11.3.3 Stabilisers (ATA 55)</i> Construction; Control surface attachment.	1	2
<i>11.3.4 Flight Control Surfaces (ATA 55/57)</i> Construction and attachment; Balancing – mass and aerodynamic.	1	2
<i>11.3.5 Nacelles/Pylons (ATA 54)</i> - Construction; - Firewalls; - Engine mounts.	1	2
11.4 Air Conditioning and Cabin Pressurisation (ATA 21)		
<i>11.4.1 Air supply</i> Sources of air supply including engine bleed, APU, and ground cart;	1	2
<i>11.4.2 Air Conditioning</i> Air conditioning systems; Air cycle and vapour cycle machines; Distribution systems; Flow, temperature, and humidity control system.	1	3
<i>11.4.3 Pressurisation</i> Pressurisation systems; Control and indication including control and safety valves; Cabin pressure controllers.	1	3
<i>11.4.4 Safety and warning devices</i> Protection and warning devices.	1	3
11.5 Instruments/Avionic Systems		
<i>11.5.1 Instrument Systems (ATA 31)</i> Pitot static: altimeter, air speed indicator, vertical speed indicator; Gyroscopic: artificial horizon, attitude director, direction indicator, horizontal situation indicator, turn and slip indicator, turn co-ordinator; Compasses: direct reading, remote reading; Angle of attack indication, stall warning systems; Glass cockpit; Other aircraft system indication.	1	2
<i>11.5.2 Avionic Systems</i> Fundamentals of system lay-outs and operation of:	1	1



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- Auto Flight (ATA 22); - Communications (ATA 23); Navigation Systems (ATA 34).		
11.6 Electrical Power (ATA 24) Batteries Installation and Operation; DC power generation; AC power generation; Emergency power generation; Voltage regulation; Power distribution; Inverters, transformers, rectifiers; Circuit protection. External/Ground power;	1	3
11.6 Equipment and Furnishings (ATA 25)		
a) Emergency equipment requirements; Seats, harnesses, and belts.	2	2
b) Cabin lay-out; Equipment lay-out; Cabin Furnishing Installation; Cabin entertainment equipment; Galley installation; Cargo handling and retention equipment; Airstairs.	1	1
11.8 Fire Protection (ATA 26)		
(a) Fire and smoke detection and warning systems; Fire extinguishing systems; System tests.	1	3
(b) Portable fire extinguisher	1	1
11.9 Flight Controls (ATA 27) Primary controls: aileron, elevator, rudder, spoiler; Trim control; Active load control; High lift devices; Lift dump, speed brakes; System operation: manual, hydraulic, pneumatic, electrical, fly-by-wire; Artificial feel, Yaw damper, Mach trim, rudder limiter, gust locks systems; Balancing and rigging; Stall protection/warning system.	1	3



11.10 Fuel Systems (ATA 28) System lay-out; Fuel tanks; Supply systems; Dumping, venting, and draining; Cross-feed and transfer; Indications and warnings; Refuelling and defueling; Longitudinal balance fuel systems.	1	3
11.11 Hydraulic Power (ATA 29) System lay-out; Hydraulic fluids; Hydraulic reservoirs and accumulators; Pressure generation: electric, mechanical, pneumatic; Emergency pressure generation; Filters; Pressure Control; Power distribution; Indication and warning systems; Interface with other systems.	1	3
11.12 Ice and Rain Protection (ATA 30) Ice formation, classification, and detection; Anti-icing systems: electrical, hot air and chemical; De-icing systems: electrical, hot air, pneumatic and chemical; Rain repellent; Probe and drain heating. Wiper systems	1	3
11.13 Landing Gear (ATA 32) Construction, shock absorbing; Extension and retraction systems: normal and emergency; Indications and warning; Wheels, brakes, antiskid and autobraking; Tyres; Steering; Air-ground sensing.	2	3
11.14 Lights (ATA 33) External: navigation, anti-collision, landing, taxiing, ice; Internal: cabin, cockpit, cargo; Emergency.	2	3
11.15 Oxygen (ATA 35) System lay-out: cockpit, cabin; Sources, storage, charging and distribution; Supply regulation; Indications and warnings;	1	3



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11.16 Pneumatic/Vacuum (ATA 36) System lay-out: cockpit, cabin Sources, storage, charging and distribution; Supply regulation; Indications and warnings; Interfaces with other systems.	1	3
11.17 Water/Waste (ATA 38) Water system layout, supply, distribution, servicing and draining; Toilet system layout, flushing and servicing; Corrosion aspects.	2	3
11.18 On Board Maintenance Systems (ATA 45) Central maintenance computers; Data loading system; Electronic library system; Printing; Structure monitoring (damage tolerance monitoring).	1	2
11.19 Integrated Modular Avionics (ATA 42) Functions that may be typically integrated in the Integrated Modular Avionic (IMA) modules are, among others: Bleed Management, Air Pressure Control, Air Ventilation and Control, Avionics and Cockpit Ventilation Control, Temperature Control, Air Traffic Communication, Avionics Communication Router, Electrical Load Management, Circuit Breaker Monitoring, Electrical System BITE, Fuel Management, Braking Control, Steering Control, Landing Gear Extension and Retraction, Tyre Pressure Indication, Oleo Pressure Indication, Brake Temperature Monitoring, etc. Core System; Network Components;	1	2
11.20 Cabin Systems (ATA 44) The units and components which furnish a means of entertaining the passengers and providing communication within the aircraft (Cabin Intercommunication Data System) and between the aircraft cabin and ground stations (Cabin Network Service). Includes voice, data, music, and video transmissions. The Cabin Intercommunication Data System provides an interface between cockpit /cabin crew and cabin systems. These systems support data exchange of the different related LRU's and they are typically operated via Flight Attendant Panels. The Cabin Network Service typically consists on a server, typically interfacing with, among others, the following systems: Data/Radio Communication, In-Flight Entertainment System. The Cabin Network Service may host functions such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Access to pre-departure/departure reports,- E-mail/intranet/internet access,- Passenger database,	1	2



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cabin Core System; - In-flight Entertainment System - External Communication System; - Cabin Mass Memory System; - Cabin Monitoring System; - Miscellaneous Cabin System. 		
<p>11.21 Information Systems (ATA 46) The units and components which furnish a means of storing, updating, and retrieving digital information traditionally provided on paper, microfilm, or microfiche. Includes units that are dedicated to the information storage and retrieval function such as the electronic library mass storage and controller. Does not include units or components installed for other uses and shared with other systems, such as flight deck printer or general use display. Typical examples include Air Traffic and Information Management Systems and Network Server Systems Aircraft General Information System; Flight Deck Information System; Maintenance Information System; Passenger Cabin Information System; Miscellaneous Information System.</p>	1	2

Module 11B - Piston Aeroplane Aerodynamics, Structures and Systems

Note 1: This module does not apply to category B3. Relevant subject matters for category B3 are defined in module 11C

Note 2: The scope of this Module shall reflect the technology of aeroplanes pertinent to the A2 and B1.2 subcategory.

	Level	
	A2	B1.2
11.1 Theory of Flight		



<p><i>11.1.1 Aeroplane Aerodynamics and Flight Controls</i> Operation and effect of: - Roll control: ailerons and spoilers; - Pitch control: elevators, stabilators, variable incidence stabilisers and canards; - Yaw control, rudder limiters; Control using elevons, ruddervators; High lift devices, slots, slats, flaps, flaperons; Drag inducing devices, spoilers, lift dumpers, speed brakes; Effects of wing fences, saw tooth leading edges; Boundary layer control using, vortex generators, stall wedges or leading-edge devices; Operation and effect of trim tabs, balance and antibalance (leading) tabs, servo tabs, spring tabs, mass balance, control surface bias, aerodynamic balance panels;</p>	1	2
<p><i>11.1.2 High Speed Flight – N/A</i></p>	-	-
<p><i>11.2 Airframe Structures - General Concepts</i></p>		
<p>a) Airworthiness requirements for structural strength; Structural classification, primary, secondary, and tertiary; Fail safe, safe life, damage tolerance concepts; Zonal and station identification systems; Stress, strain, bending, compression, shear, torsion, tension, hoop stress, fatigue Drains and ventilation provisions; System installation provisions; Lightning strike protection provision; Aircraft bonding</p>	2	2
<p>b) Construction methods of: stressed-skin fuselage, formers, stringers, longerons, bulkheads, frames, doublers, struts, ties, beams, floor structures, reinforcement, methods of skinning, anti-corrosive protection, wing, empennage, and engine attachments; Structure assembly techniques: riveting, bolting, bonding; Methods of surface protection, such as chromating, anodising, painting; Surface cleaning. Airframe symmetry: methods of alignment and symmetry checks.</p>	1	2
<p>11.3 Airframe Structures – Aeroplanes</p>		



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<i>11.3.1 Fuselage (ATA 52 / 53 / 56)</i> Construction and pressurisation sealing; Wing, stabiliser, pylon, and undercarriage attachments; Seat installation; Doors and emergency exits: construction and operation; Windows and windscreen attachment.	1	2
<i>11.3.2 Wings (ATA 57)</i> Construction; Fuel storage; Landing gear, pylon, control surface and high lift/drag attachments.	1	2
<i>11.3.3 Stabilisers (ATA 55)</i> Construction; Control surface attachment.	1	2
<i>11.3.4 Flight Control Surfaces (ATA 55/57)</i> Construction and attachment; Balancing – mass and aerodynamic.	1	2
<i>11.3.5 Nacelles/Pylons (ATA 54)</i> Nacelles/Pylons: - Construction; - Firewalls; - Engine mounts.	1	2
11.4 Air Conditioning and Cabin Pressurisation (ATA 21) Pressurisation and air conditioning systems; Cabin pressure controllers, protection, and warning devices. Heating systems.	1	3
11.5 Instruments/Avionic Systems		
<i>11.5.1 Instrument Systems (ATA 31)</i> Pitot static: altimeter, air speed indicator, vertical speed indicator; Gyroscopic: artificial horizon, attitude director, direction indicator, horizontal situation indicator, turn and slip indicator, turn co-ordinator; Compasses: direct reading, remote reading; Angle of attack indication, stall warning systems; Glass cockpit; Other aircraft system indication.	1	2
<i>11.5.2 Avionic Systems</i> Fundamentals of system lay-outs and operation of: - Auto Flight (ATA 22); - Communications (ATA 23); - Navigation Systems (ATA 34).	1	1



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11.6 Electrical Power (ATA 24) Batteries Installation and Operation; DC power generation; Voltage regulation; Power distribution; Circuit protection. Inverters, transformers.	1	3
11.7 Equipment and Furnishings (ATA 25)		
a) Emergency equipment requirements; Seats, harnesses, and belts.	2	2
b) Cabin lay-out; Equipment lay-out; Cabin Furnishing installation; Cabin entertainment equipment; Galley installation; Cargo handling and retention equipment; Airstairs.	1	1
11.8 Fire Protection (ATA 26)		
(a) Fire and smoke detection and warning systems; Fire extinguishing systems; System tests.	1	3
(b) Portable fire extinguisher	1	3
11.9 Flight Controls (ATA 27) Primary controls: aileron, elevator, rudder; Trim tabs; High lift devices; System operation: manual; Gust locks; Balancing and rigging; Stall warning system.	1	3
11.10 Fuel Systems (ATA 28) System lay-out; Fuel tanks; Supply systems; Cross-feed and transfer; Indications and warnings; Refuelling and defuelling;	1	3



11.11 Hydraulic Power (ATA 29) System lay-out; Hydraulic fluids; Hydraulic reservoirs and accumulators; Pressure generation: electric, mechanical; Filters; Pressure Control; Power distribution; Indication and warning systems;	1	3
11.12 Ice and Rain Protection (ATA 30) Ice formation, classification, and detection; De-icing systems: electrical, hot air, pneumatic and chemical; Probe and drain heating; Wiper systems.	1	3
11.13 Landing Gear (ATA 32) Construction, shock absorbing; Extension and retraction systems: normal and emergency; Indications and warning; Wheels, brakes, antiskid and autobraking; Tyres; Steering; Air-ground sensing.	2	3
11.14 Lights (ATA 33) External: navigation, anti-collision, landing, taxiing, ice; Internal: cabin, cockpit, cargo; Emergency.	2	3
11.15 Oxygen (ATA 35) System lay-out: cockpit, cabin; Sources, storage, charging and distribution; Supply regulation; Indications and warnings;	1	3
11.16 Pneumatic/Vacuum (ATA 36) System lay-out; Sources: engine/APU, compressors, reservoirs, ground supply; Pressure control; Distribution; Indications and warnings; Interfaces with other systems.	1	3
11.17 Water/Waste (ATA 38) Water system lay-out, supply, distribution, servicing and draining; Toilet system lay-out, flushing and servicing; Corrosion aspects.	2	3



Module 12- Helicopter Aerodynamics, Structures and Systems

	Level	
	A3 A4	B1.3 B1.4
12.1 Theory of Flight - Rotary Wing Aerodynamics Terminology; Effects of gyroscopic precession; Torque reaction and directional control; Dissymmetry of lift, Blade tip stall; Translating tendency and its correction; Coriolis effect and compensation; Vortex ring state, power settling, overpitching; Auto-rotation; Ground effect.	1	2
12.2 Flight Control Systems Cyclic control; Collective control; Swashplate; Yaw control: Anti-Torque Control, Tail rotor, bleed air; Main Rotor Head: Design and Operation features; Blade Dampers: Function and construction; Rotor Blades: Main and tail rotor blade construction and attachment; Trim control, fixed and adjustable stabilisers; System operation: manual, hydraulic, electrical and fly-by-wire; Artificial feel; Balancing and Rigging.	2	3
12.3 Blade Tracking and Vibration Analysis Rotor alignment; Main and tail rotor tracking; Static and dynamic balancing; Vibration types, vibration reduction methods; Ground resonance.	1	3
12.4 Transmissions Gear boxes, main and tail rotors; Clutches, free wheel units and rotor brake. Tail rotor drive shafts, flexible couplings, bearings, vibration dampers and bearing hangers	1	3
12.5 Airframe Structures		
a) Airworthiness requirements for structural strength; Structural classification, primary, secondary, and tertiary; Fail safe, safe life, damage tolerance concepts; Zonal and station identification systems; Stress, strain, bending, compression, shear, torsion, tension, hoop stress, fatigue; Drains and ventilation provisions; System installation provisions; Lightning strike protection provision.	2	2



b) Construction methods of: stressed skin fuselage, formers, stringers, longerons, bulkheads, frames, doublers, struts, ties, beams, floor structures, reinforcement, methods of skinning and anti-corrosive protection.
Pylon, stabiliser, and undercarriage attachments;
Seat installation;
Doors: construction, mechanisms, operation, and safety devices;
Windows and windscreen construction;
Fuel storage; Firewalls; Engine mounts;
Structure assembly techniques: riveting, bolting, bonding;
Methods of surface protection, such as chromating, anodising, painting;
Surface cleaning.
Airframe symmetry: methods of alignment and symmetry checks.

1

2

12.6 Air Conditioning (ATA 21)

12.6.1 *Air supply*

Sources of air supply including engine bleed and ground cart;

1

2

12.6.2 *Air Conditioning*

Air conditioning systems;
Distribution systems;
Flow and temperature control systems; Protection and warning devices.

1

3

12.7 Instruments/Avionic Systems

12.7.1 *Instrument Systems (ATA 31)*

Pitot static: altimeter, air speed indicator, vertical speed indicator; Gyroscopic: artificial horizon, attitude director, direction indicator, horizontal situation indicator, turn and slip indicator, turn co-ordinator; Compasses: direct reading, remote reading;
Vibration indicating systems - HUMS; Glass cockpit;
Other aircraft system indication.

1

2

12.7.2 *Avionic Systems*

Fundamentals of system layouts and operation of;
Auto Flight (ATA 22);
Communications (ATA 23);
Navigation Systems (ATA 34).

1

1

12.8 Electrical Power (ATA 24)

Batteries Installation and Operation;
DC power generation, AC power generation; Emergency power generation;
Voltage regulation, Circuit protection. Power distribution;
Inverters, transformers, rectifiers; External/Ground power.

1

3

12.9 Equipment and Furnishings (ATA 25)



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a) Emergency equipment requirements; Seats, harnesses, and belts; Lifting systems.	2	2
b) Emergency flotation systems; Cabin lay-out, cargo retention; Equipment lay-out; Cabin Furnishing Installation;	1	1
12.10 Fire Protection (ATA 26) Fire and smoke detection and warning systems; Fire extinguishing systems; System tests.	1	3
12.11 Fuel Systems (ATA 28) System lay-out; Fuel tanks; Supply systems; Dumping, venting, and draining; Cross-feed and transfer; Indications and warnings; Refuelling and defuelling.	1	3
12.12 Hydraulic Power (ATA 29) System lay-out; Hydraulic fluids; Hydraulic reservoirs and accumulators; Pressure generation: electric, mechanical, pneumatic; Emergency pressure generation; Filters; Pressure Control; Power distribution; Indication and warning systems; Interface with other systems.	1	3
12.13 Ice and Rain Protection (ATA 30) Ice formation, classification, and detection; Anti-icing and De-icing systems: electrical, hot air and chemical; Rain repellant and removal; Probe and drain heating. Wiper system	1	3



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12.14 Landing Gear (ATA 32) Construction, shock absorbing; Extension and retraction systems: normal and emergency; Indications and warning; Wheels, Tyres, brakes; Steering; Skids, floats.	2	3
12.15 Lights (ATA 33) External: navigation, landing, taxiing, ice; Internal: cabin, cockpit, cargo; Emergency.	2	3
12.16 Pneumatic/Vacuum (ATA 36) System lay-out; Sources: engine, compressors, reservoirs, ground supply.; Pressure control; Distribution; Indications and warnings; Interfaces with other systems.	1	3
12.17 Integrated Modular Avionics (ATA 42) Functions that may be typically integrated in the Integrated Modular Avionic (IMA) modules are, among others: Bleed Management, Air Pressure Control, Air Ventilation and Control, Avionics and Cockpit Ventilation Control, Temperature Control, Air Traffic Communication, Avionics Communication Router, Electrical Load Management, Circuit Breaker Monitoring, Electrical System BITE, Fuel Management, Braking Control, Steering Control, Landing Gear Extension and Retraction, Tyre Pressure Indication, Oleo Pressure Indication, Brake Temperature Monitoring, etc. Core System; Network Components.	1	2
12.18 On Board Maintenance Systems (ATA 45)	1	2
Central maintenance computers; Data loading system; Electronic library system; Printing; Structure monitoring (damage tolerance monitoring).		
12.19 Information Systems (ATA 46)	1	2

<p>The units and components which furnish a means of storing, updating, and retrieving digital information traditionally provided on paper, microfilm, or microfiche. Includes units that are dedicated to the information storage and retrieval function such as the electronic library mass storage and controller. Does not include units or components installed for other uses and shared with other systems, such as flight deck printer or general use display.</p> <p>Typical examples include Air Traffic and Information Management Systems and Network Server Systems.</p> <p>Aircraft General Information System; Flight Deck Information System; Maintenance Information System; Passenger Cabin Information System; Miscellaneous Information System.</p>		
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Module 13. Aircraft Aerodynamics, Structures and Systems

	Level
	B2
13.1 Theory of Flight	
<p>a) <i>Aeroplane Aerodynamics and Flight Controls</i> Operation and effect of: - roll control: ailerons and spoilers; - pitch control: elevators, stabilators, variable incidence stabilisers and canards; - yaw control, rudder limiters; Control using elevons, ruddervators; High lift devices: slots, slats, flaps; Drag inducing devices: spoilers, lift dumpers, speed brakes; Operation and effect of trim tabs, servo tabs, and control surface bias.</p>	1
<p>b) <i>High Speed Flight</i> Speed of sound, subsonic flight, transonic flight, supersonic flight, Mach number, critical Mach number.</p>	1
<p>c) <i>Rotary Wing Aerodynamics</i> Terminology; Operation and effect of cyclic, collective, and anti-torque controls.</p>	1
13.2 Structures - General Concepts	
<p>a) Fundamentals of structural systems.</p>	1



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b) Zonal and station identification systems; Electrical bonding; Lightning strike protection provision.	2
13.3 Autoflight (ATA22) Fundamentals of automatic flight control including working principles and current terminology; Command signal processing; Modes of operation: roll, pitch, and yaw channels; Yaw dampers; Stability Augmentation System in helicopters; Automatic trim control; Autopilot navigation aids interface; Autothrottle systems. Automatic Landing Systems: principles and categories, modes of operation, approach, glide slope, land, go-around, system monitors and failure conditions.	3



13.4 Communication / Navigation (ATA23/34)

3

Fundamentals of radio wave propagation, antennas, transmission lines, communication, receiver, and transmitter;

Working principles of following systems:

- Very High Frequency (VHF) communication;
- High Frequency (HF) communication;
- Audio;
- Emergency Locator Transmitters;
- Cockpit Voice Recorder;
- Very High Frequency omnidirectional range (VOR);
- Automatic Direction Finding (ADF);
- Instrument Landing System (ILS);
- Microwave Landing System (MLS);
- Flight Director systems; Distance Measuring Equipment (DME);
- Very Low Frequency and hyperbolic navigation (VLF/Omega);
- Doppler navigation;
- Area navigation, RNAV systems;
- Flight Management Systems;
- Global Positioning System (GPS), Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS);
- Inertial Navigation System;
- Air Traffic Control transponder, secondary surveillance radar;
- Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System (TCAS);
- Weather avoidance radar;
- Radio altimeter;
- ARINC communication and reporting;

13.5 Electrical Power (ATA 24) Batteries

3

Installation and Operation; DC power generation;

AC power generation; Emergency power generation; Voltage regulation; Power distribution;

Inverters, transformers, rectifiers;

Circuit protection;

External/Ground power.

13.6 Equipment and Furnishings (ATA 25)

3

Electronic emergency equipment requirements. Cabin entertainment equipment.

13.7 Flight Controls (ATA 27)



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a) Primary controls: aileron, elevator, rudder, spoiler; Trim control; Active load control; High lift devices; Lift dump, speed brakes; System operation: manual, hydraulic, pneumatic; Artificial feel, Yaw damper, Mach trim, rudder limiter, gust locks. Stall protection systems.	2
b) System operation: electrical, Fly-by-Wire.	3



<p>13.8 Instrument Systems (ATA 31) Classification; Atmosphere; Terminology; Pressure measuring devices and systems; Pitot static systems; Altimeters; Vertical speed indicators; Airspeed indicators; Machmeters; Altitude reporting / alerting systems; Air data computers; Instrument pneumatic systems; Direct reading pressure and temperature gauges; Temperature indicating systems; Fuel quantity indicating systems; Gyroscopic principles; Artificial horizons; Slip indicators; Directional gyros; Ground Proximity Warning Systems; Compass systems; Flight Data Recording systems; Electronic Flight Instrument Systems; Instrument warning systems including master warning systems and centralised warning panels; Stall warning systems and angle of attack indicating systems; Vibration measurement and indication. Glass cockpit</p>	3
<p>13.9 Lights (ATA 33) External: navigation, landing, taxiing, ice; Internal: cabin, cockpit, cargo; Emergency.</p>	3
<p>13.10 On board Maintenance Systems (ATA 45) Central maintenance computers; Data loading system; Electronic library system; Printing; Structure monitoring (damage tolerance monitoring).</p>	3
<p>13.11 Air Conditioning and Cabin Pressurisation (ATA 21)</p>	
<p><i>13.11.1. Air supply</i> Sources of air supply including engine bleed, APU, and ground cart;</p>	2
<p><i>13.11.2. Air Conditioning</i></p>	
<p>Air conditioning systems;</p>	2
<p>Air cycle and vapour cycle machines;</p>	3
<p>Distribution systems;</p>	1
<p>Flow, temperature, and humidity control system;</p>	3



13.11.3. Pressurisation Pressurisation systems; Control and indication including control and safety valves; Cabin pressure controllers;	3
13.11.4. Safety and warning devices Protection and warning devices.	3
13.12 Fire Protection (ATA 26)	
(a) Fire and smoke detection and warning systems; Fire extinguishing systems; System tests.	3
(b) Portable fire extinguisher	1
13.13 Fuel Systems (ATA 28)	
System lay-out;	1
Fuel tanks;	1
Supply systems;	1
Dumping, venting, and draining;	1
Cross-feed and transfer;	2
Indications and warnings;	3
Refuelling and defuelling;	2
Longitudinal balance fuel systems.	3
13.14 Hydraulic Power (ATA 29)	
System lay-out;	1
Hydraulic fluids;	1
Hydraulic reservoirs and accumulators;	1
Pressure generation: electrical, mechanical, pneumatic;	3
Emergency pressure generation;	3
Filters;	1
Pressure control;	3
Power distribution;	1
Indication and warning systems;	3
Interface with other systems.	3
13.15 Ice and Rain Protection (ATA 30)	
Ice formation, classification, and detection;	2
Anti-icing systems: electrical, hot air and chemical;	2
De-icing systems: electrical, hot air, pneumatic, chemical;	3
Rain repellent;	1
Probe and drain heating;	3
Wiper Systems.	1
13.16 Landing Gear (ATA 32)	
Construction, shock absorbing;	1
Extension and retraction systems: normal and emergency;	3
Indications and warnings;	3
Wheels, brakes, antiskid and autobraking;	3
Tyres;	1
Steering;	3
Air-ground sensing.	3
13.17 Oxygen (ATA 35)	
System lay-out: cockpit, cabin;	3



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Sources, storage, charging and distribution;	3
Supply regulation;	3
Indications and warnings;	3
13.18 Pneumatic/Vacuum (ATA 36)	
System lay-out;	2
Sources: engine/APU, compressors, reservoirs, ground supply;	2
Pressure control;	3
Distribution;	1
Indications and warnings;	3
Interfaces with other systems.	3
13.19 Water/Waste (ATA 38)	2
Water system lay-out, supply, distribution, servicing and draining; Toilet system lay-out, flushing and servicing.	
13.20 Integrated Modular Avionics (ATA 42)	3
Functions that may be typically integrated in the Integrated Modular Avionic (IMA) modules are, among others: Bleed Management, Air Pressure Control, Air Ventilation and Control, Avionics and Cockpit Ventilation Control, Temperature Control, Air Traffic Communication, Avionics Communication Router, Electrical Load Management, Circuit Breaker Monitoring, Electrical System BITE, Fuel Management, Braking Control, Steering Control, Landing Gear Extension and Retraction, Tyre Pressure Indication, Oleo Pressure Indication, Brake Temperature Monitoring, etc. ; Core System; Network Components.	



13.21 Cabin Systems (ATA 44)

The units and components which furnish a means of entertaining the passengers and providing communication within the aircraft (Cabin Intercommunication Data System) and between the aircraft cabin and ground stations (Cabin Network Service). Includes voice, data, music, and video transmissions.

The Cabin Intercommunication Data System provides an interface between cockpit/cabin crew and cabin systems. These systems support data exchange of the different related LRU's and they are typically operated via Flight Attendant Panels.

The Cabin Network Service typically consists on a server, typically interfacing with, among others, the following systems:

Data/Radio Communication, In-Flight Entertainment System. The Cabin Network Service may host functions such as:

Access to pre-departure/departure reports, E-mail/intranet/internet access, Passenger database;

Cabin Core System;

In-flight Entertainment System; External

Communication System;

Cabin Mass Memory System; Cabin Monitoring System; Miscellaneous Cabin System.

3

13.22 Information Systems (ATA 46)

The units and components which furnish a means of storing, updating, and retrieving digital information traditionally provided on paper, microfilm, or microfiche. Includes units that are dedicated to the information storage and retrieval function such as the electronic library mass storage and controller. Does not include units or components installed for other uses and shared with other systems, such as flight deck printer or general use display.

Typical examples include Air Traffic and Information Management Systems and Network Server Systems.

Aircraft General Information System; Flight

Deck Information System; Maintenance

Information System; Passenger Cabin

Information System; Miscellaneous Information System.

3

Module - 14 Propulsion

	Level
	B2
14.1 Turbine Engines	
a) Constructional arrangement and operation of turbojet, turbofan, turboshaft and	1



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turbopropeller engines.	
b) Electronic Engine control and fuel metering systems (FADEC);	2
14.2 Engine Indicating Systems Exhaust gas temperature / Interstage turbine temperature systems; Engine speed; Engine Thrust Indication: Engine Pressure Ratio, engine turbine discharge pressure or jet pipe pressure systems; Oil pressure and temperature; Fuel pressure, temperature, and flow; Manifold pressure; Engine torque; Propeller speed.	2
14.3 Starting and Ignition Systems Operation of engine start systems and components; Ignition systems and components; Maintenance safety requirements.	2

Module 15 - Gas Turbine Engine

	Level	
	A	B1

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Issued on: August 2025



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15.1 Fundamentals Potential energy, kinetic energy, Newton's laws of motion, Brayton cycle; The relationship between force, work, power, energy, velocity, acceleration; Constructional arrangement and operation of turbojet, turbofan, turboshaft, turboprop.	1	2
15.2 Engine Performance Gross thrust, net thrust, choked nozzle thrust, thrust distribution, resultant thrust, thrust horsepower, equivalent shaft horsepower, specific fuel consumption; Engine efficiencies; By-pass ratio and engine pressure ratio; Pressure, temperature, and velocity of the gas flow; Engine ratings, static thrust, influence of speed, altitude and hot climate, flat rating, limitations.	-	2
15.3 Inlet Compressor inlet ducts Effects of various inlet configurations; Ice protection.	2	2
15.4 Compressors Axial and centrifugal types; Constructional features and operating principles and applications; Fan balancing; Operation: Causes and effects of compressor stall and surge; Methods of air flow control: bleed valves, variable inlet guide vanes, variable stator vanes, rotating stator blades;	1	2
15.5 Combustion Section Construction features and principles of operation	1	2
15.6 Turbine Section Operation and characteristics of different turbine blade types; Blade to disk attachment; Nozzle guide vanes; Causes and effects of turbine blade stress and creep.	2	2
15.7 Exhaust Constructional features and principles of operation; Convergent, divergent, and variable area nozzles; Engine noise reduction. Thrust reversers.	1	2
15.8 Bearings and Seals Constructional features and principles of operation.	-	2
15.9 Lubricants and Fuels Properties and specifications; Fuel additives; Safety precautions.	1	2
15.10 Lubrication Systems System operation/lay-out and components.	1	2



15.11 Fuel Systems Operation of engine control and fuel metering systems including electronic engine control (FADEC); Systems lay-out and components.	1	2
15.12 Air Systems Operation of engine air distribution and anti - ice control systems, including internal cooling, sealing and external air services.	1	2
15.13 Starting and Ignition Systems Operation of engine start systems and components; Ignition systems and components; Maintenance safety requirements.	1	2
15.14 Engine Indication Systems Exhaust Gas Temperature/Interstage Turbine Temperature; Engine Thrust Indication: Engine Pressure Ratio, engine turbine discharge pressure or jet pipe pressure systems; Oil pressure and temperature; Fuel pressure and flow; Engine speed; Vibration measurement and indication; Torque; Power.	1	2
15.15 Power Augmentation Systems Operation and applications; Water injection, water methanol; Afterburner systems.	-	1
15.16 Turbo-prop Engines Gas coupled/free turbine and gear coupled turbines; Reduction gears; Integrated engine and propeller controls; Overspeed safety devices.	1	2
15.17 Turbo-shaft engines Arrangements, drive systems, reduction gearing, couplings, control systems.	1	2
15.18 Auxiliary Power Units (APUs) Purpose, operation, protective systems.	1	2
15.19 Powerplant Installation Configuration of firewalls, cowlings, acoustic panels, engine mounts, anti- vibration mounts, hoses, pipes, feeders, connectors, wiring looms, control cables and rods, lifting points and drains.	1	2
15.20 Fire Protection Systems Operation of detection and extinguishing systems.	1	2



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15.21 Engine Monitoring and Ground Operation Procedures for starting and ground run-up; Interpretation of engine power output and parameters; Trend (including oil analysis, vibration and boroscope) monitoring; Inspection of engine and components to criteria, tolerances, and data specified by engine manufacturer; Compressor washing/cleaning; Foreign Object Damage.	1	3
15.22 Engine Storage and Preservation Preservation and depreservation for the engine and accessories/systems.	-	2



Module 16 - Piston Engine

	Level		
	A	B1	B3
16.1 Fundamentals Mechanical, thermal, and volumetric efficiencies; Operating principles – 2-stroke, 4-stroke, Otto and Diesel; Piston displacement and compression ratio; Engine configuration and firing order.	1	2	2
16.2 Engine Performance Power calculation and measurement; Factors affecting engine power; Mixtures/leaning, pre-ignition.	1	2	2
16.3 Engine Construction Crank case, crank shaft, cam shafts, sumps; Accessory gearbox. Cylinder and piston assemblies; Connecting rods, inlet, and exhaust manifolds; Valve mechanisms. Propeller reduction gearboxes;	1	2	2
16.4 Engine Fuel Systems			
16.4.1 <i>Carburettors</i> Types, construction, and principles of operation; Icing and heating;	1	2	2
16.4.2 <i>Fuel injection systems</i> Types, construction, and principles of operation.	1	2	-
16.4.3 <i>Electronic engine control</i> Operation of engine control and fuel metering systems including electronic engine control (FADEC); Systems lay-out and components.	1	2	2
16.5 Starting and Ignition Systems Starting systems, pre-heat systems; Magneto types, construction, and principles of operation; Ignition harnesses, spark plugs; Low- and high-tension systems.	1	2	2
16.6 Induction, Exhaust and Cooling Systems Construction and operation of: induction systems including alternate air systems; Exhaust systems, engine cooling systems – air and liquid.	1	2	2
16.7 Supercharging/Turbocharging Principles and purpose of supercharging and its effects on engine parameters; Construction and operation of supercharging/turbocharging systems; System terminology; Control systems; System protection.	1	2	2



16.8 Lubricants and Fuels Properties and specifications; Fuel additives; Safety precautions.	1	2	2
16.9 Lubrication Systems System operation/lay-out and components.	1	2	2
16.10 Engine Indication Systems Engine speed; Cylinder head temperature; Coolant temperature; Oil pressure and temperature. Exhaust Gas Temperature; Fuel pressure and flow; Manifold pressure.	1	2	2
16.11 Powerplant Installation Configuration of firewalls, cowlings, acoustic panels, engine mounts, anti- vibration mounts, hoses, pipes, feeders, connectors, wiring looms, control cables and rods, lifting points and drains.	1	2	2
16.12 Engine Monitoring and Ground Operation Procedures for starting and ground run-up; Interpretation of engine power output and parameters; Inspection of engine and components: criteria, tolerances, and data specified by engine manufacturer	1	3	2
16.13 Engine Storage and Preservation Preservation and depreservation for the engine and accessories/systems.	-	2	1

Module 17A - Propeller

Note: This module does not apply to category B3. Relevant subject matters for category B3 are defined in module 17B.

	Level	
	A	B1
17.1 Fundamentals Blade element theory; High/low blade angle, reverse angle, angle of attack, rotational speed; Propeller slip; Aerodynamic, centrifugal, and thrust forces; Torque; Relative airflow on blade angle of attack; Vibration and resonance.	1	2



17.2 Propeller Construction Construction methods and materials used in wooden, composite and metal propellers; Blade station, blade face, blade shank, blade back and hub assembly; Fixed pitch, controllable pitch, constant speed propeller; Propeller/spinner installation.	1	2
17.3 Propeller Pitch Control Speed control and pitch change methods, mechanical and electrical/electronic; Feathering and reverse pitch; Overspeed protection.	1	2
17.4 Propeller Synchronising Synchronising and synchrophasing equipment.	-	2
17.5 Propeller Ice Protection Fluid and electrical de-icing equipment.	1	2
17.6 Propeller Maintenance Static and dynamic balancing; Blade tracking; Assessment of blade damage, erosion, corrosion, impact damage, delamination; Propeller treatment/repair schemes; Propeller engine running.	1	3
17.7 Propeller Storage and Preservation Propeller preservation and depreservation	1	2

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