

§ 139.311

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aircraft without causing major damage to the aircraft.

(4) No object may be located in any safety area, except for objects that need to be located in a safety area because of their function. These objects shall be constructed, to the extent practical, on frangibly mounted structures of the lowest practical height with the frangible point no higher than 3 inches above grade.

(c) FAA Advisory Circulars in the 150 series contain standards and procedures for the configuration and maintenance of safety areas acceptable to the Administrator.

§ 139.311 Marking and lighting.

(a) Each certificate holder shall provide and maintain at least the following marking systems for air carrier operations on the airport:

(1) Runway markings meeting the specifications for the approach with the lowest minimums authorized for each runway.

(2) Taxiway centerline and edge markings.

(3) Signs identifying taxiing routes on the movement area.

(4) Runway holding position markings and signs.

(5) ILS critical area markings and signs.

(b) Each certificate holder shall provide and maintain, when the airport is open during hours of darkness or during conditions below VFR minimums, at least the following lighting systems for air carrier operations on the airport:

(1) Runway lighting meeting the specifications for the approach with the lowest minimums authorized for each runway.

(2) One of the following taxiway lighting systems:

- (i) Centerline lights.
- (ii) Centerline reflectors.
- (iii) Edge lights.
- (iv) Edge reflectors.

(3) An airport beacon.

(4) Approach lighting meeting the specifications for the approach with the lowest minimums authorized for each runway, unless otherwise provided and maintained by the FAA or another agency.

(5) Obstruction marking and lighting, as appropriate, on each object within its authority which constitutes an obstruction under part 77 of this chapter. However, this lighting and marking is not required if it is determined to be unnecessary by an FAA aeronautical study.

(c) Each certificate holder shall properly maintain each marking or lighting system installed on the airport which is owned by the certificate holder. As used in this section, to “properly maintain” includes: To clean, replace, or repair any faded, missing, or nonfunctional item of lighting; to keep each item unobscured and clearly visible; and to ensure that each item provides an accurate reference to the user.

(d) Each certificate holder shall ensure that all lighting on the airport, including that for aprons, vehicle parking areas, roadways, fuel storage areas, and buildings, is adequately adjusted or shielded to prevent interference with air traffic control and aircraft operations.

(e) FAA Advisory Circulars in the 150 series contain standards and procedures for equipment, material, installation, and maintenance of light systems and marking listed in this section which are acceptable to the Administrator.

(f) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this section, a certificate holder is not required to provide the identified signs in paragraph (a)(3) of this section until January 1, 1995. Each certificate holder shall maintain each marking system that meets paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

[Doc. No. 24812, 52 FR 44282, Nov. 18, 1987, as amended by Amdt. 139-15, 53 FR 40843, Oct. 18, 1988; Amdt. 139-19, 57 FR 15164, Apr. 24, 1992; Amdt. 139-20, 59 FR 7120, Feb. 14, 1994]

§ 139.313 Snow and ice control.

(a) Each certificate holder whose airport is located where snow and icing conditions regularly occur shall prepare, maintain, and carry out a snow and ice control plan.

(b) The snow and ice control plan required by this section shall include instructions and procedures for—

(1) Prompt removal or control, as completely as practical, of snow, ice, and slush on each movement area;