

Unravelling ICAO Obstruction Regulations

Understand which combination of lights and control system are suitable for your application

Part 1 of 7

In this infographic series, we have a simple aim: **To make the complex topic of ICAO Obstruction regulations easier to understand.**



Scan the QR Code for more information on the ICAO Obstruction Lighting range.

There are many specific requirements that users must consider, so with this infographic series, we will assist you to select the right lights and system for your application.



Regulations vary around the world, with the overarching framework and recommendations developed by ICAO.

The most widely known National Aviation Authority is the FAA, which covers the world's largest aviation lighting region, North America, as well as Taiwan.

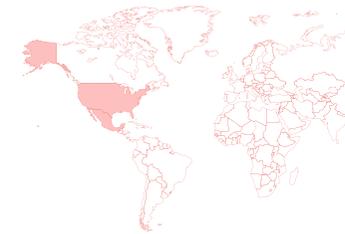
The remainder of the world utilise the ICAO recommendations; however, their implementation varies from region to region.



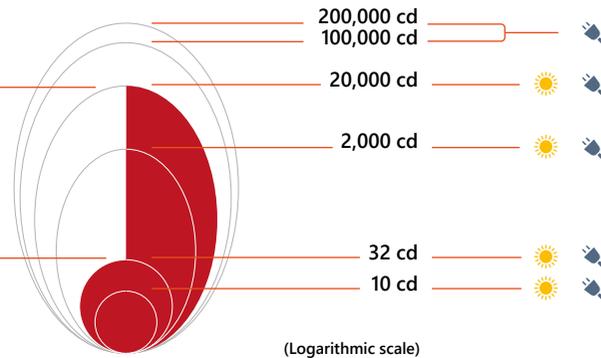
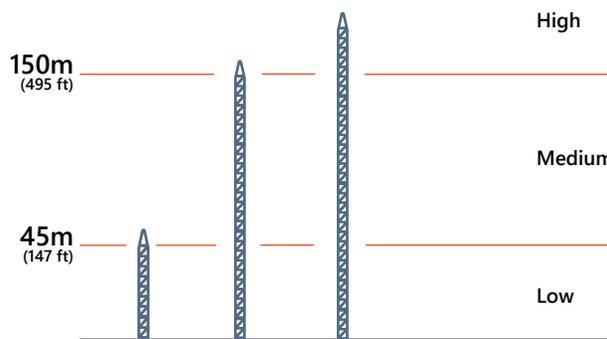
ICAO Global Recommendations



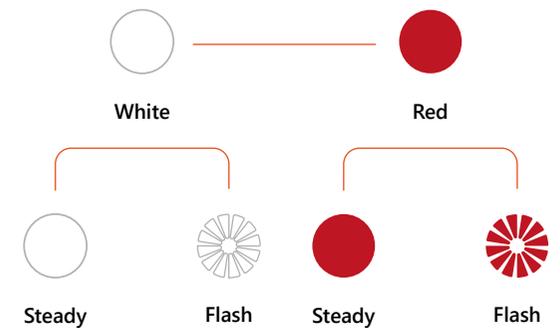
Individual National Regulations



FAA



(Logarithmic scale)



Height

- Low-Intensity Obstruction Lights warn of obstacles up to 45m (147 ft) height.
- Medium-Intensity Obstruction Lights are used for a height range between 45m (147 ft) and 150m (495 ft).
- High-Intensity Obstruction Lights are used to warn of obstacles over 150m (495 ft) high, or when advised by Aviation Authorities.

Intensity and Candela

- Low-Intensity Obstruction Lights include 10 cd and 32 cd.
- Medium-Intensity Obstruction Lights include three types with beacon intensities of 2,000 cd and 20,000 cd.
- High-Intensity Obstruction Lights include two types of beacons intensities of 100,000 cd and 200,000 cd.

Power

- Low and Medium Intensity lighting can use solar and/or wired power inputs.
- High-Intensity lighting utilises wired power input only.

Mode

- There are two main colour options for Obstruction lights: Red and White.
- Red is used at night time.
- White is used during the day and night depending upon the application.
- Steady and flashing lights are used depending upon the application, height and fixture combination.
- Flashing lights should be synchronised.