TGT Climb

eLearning Prospectus

2026

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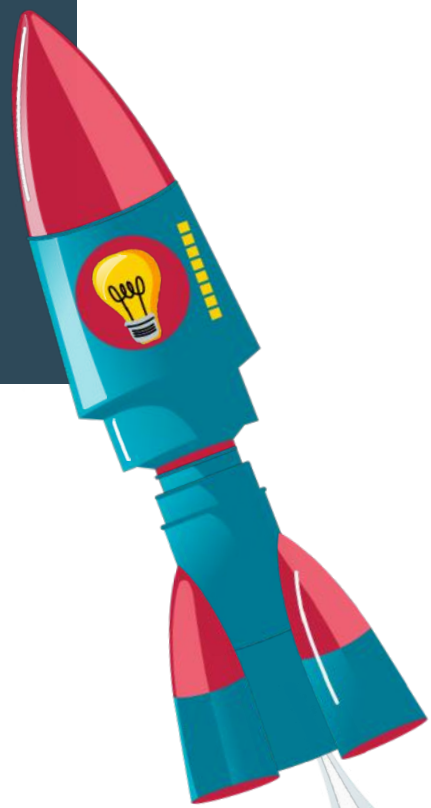
REDUCED VERTICAL SEPARATION MINIMA (RVSM)

This RVSM course, developed by TGT Climb, is designed to ensure flight crews achieve the necessary understanding of regulatory requirements, operational procedures, and safety standards necessary for compliant operations within Reduced Vertical Separation Minimum airspace.

Syllabus

- The knowledge and understanding of any ATC phraseology applicable to each area of RVSM operation.
- The knowledge and understanding of any published contingency procedures applicable to each area of RVSM operation.
- The minimum equipment requirements for safe RVSM flight.
- The reinforcement of cockpit drills to ensure that ATC clearances are fully understood, correctly, complied with and queried should the need arise.
- Information on the use and limitations of standby altimeters.
- Visual perception differences at altitudes where previously a 2000 ft separation was applied.
- Characteristics of the aeroplane(s) altitude capture systems.
- Any additional aeroplane operating restrictions applicable to an RVSM environment.
- Aeroplane and/or autopilot handling considerations if turbulence is experienced and the requirement to alert ATC if such an encounter prevents compliance with RVSM operation/ clearance.
- TCAS/ACAS operating characteristics and the need to ensure that currently acceptable rates of climb or descent may need to be modified whilst changing flight level, particularly when entering or flying within RVSM airspace.
- The requirement for any aeroplane/operator combination to have been granted State approval for RVSM operations and that this approval may have to be in addition to any other approvals required for operation in given airspace.



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NAT HLA

Advances in navigation and surveillance have reshaped air traffic management, especially across the busy North Atlantic. Operating in the North Atlantic High-Level Airspace (NAT HLA) demands up-to-date knowledge of evolving rules and procedures. TGT Climb's course delivers clear, practical guidance on NAT operations, regularly updated with the latest standards and resources to keep crews safe, compliant, and confident.

Syllabus

- Operational approval and aircraft system requirements for flight in the NAT HLA including:

- PBCS operator requirements
- PBCS flight planning
- PBCS contingencies

- The Organised Track System (OTS)
- Other routes and route structures within or adjacent to NAT HLA
- Flight planning procedures
- Oceanic ATC clearances
- Communication and reporting procedures
- Application of mach number technique
- NAT HLA flight operation and navigation procedures
- Contingency procedures such as engine failure/ communications failure/weather deviations
- Operations in RNP 10 and RNP 5 airspace
- Reduced Lateral Separation (RLatSM) operations – RNP 4
- Guarding against errors
- Preventing lateral track errors

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LOW VISIBILITY OPERATIONS (LVO)

TGT Climb has developed this course to equip crews with the knowledge and skills to operate safely and confidently in low visibility conditions.

Syllabus

GENERAL:
- Definitions and Types of LVO
- Regulatory Requirements (EASA and UK CAA Differences)
- Pilot Qualification and Recency Requirements
- Weather Effects (Fog, Precipitation, Ice Accretion, Wind Shear, Turbulence)
- Runway Visual Range (RVR)
- Converted Meteorological Visibility (CMV)
- Visual Illusions and Perceptual Factors
- Visual Acquisition (SVR and Correct Eye Position)
- Obstacle Clearance Requirements and Terrain Profile Effects
- Aerodrome Infrastructure – (Lighting, SMGCS, ILS Signal Protection)
- Surface Movement Precautions – RVR ⩽ 400 m
- Low Visibility Take-Off (LVTO) Requirements less than 150 m (200 m for CAT D)
- Aircraft and System Capabilities (Airborne Systems, RA Impact, AFDS, Fail Passive/Operational)
- Enhanced Vision Systems (EVS/EVS-A) and Head-Up Displays (HUD)

APPROACH:
- Planning Minima and Fuel Strategy (Type A/Type B, Alternates)
- Approach Ban Rules (EASA/UK Differences)
- Minimum Visual References and Standardised Callouts
- Stabilised Approach Criteria and Limits in LVO
- ILS Deviation Warnings and Monitoring
- Automation Management
- LVO Crosswind Limits
- Electrical/System Failure Considerations
- Crew Coordination (PF/PM Duties, SOP Callouts, CRM)
- LVO Approach Briefing and R/T Differences
- Instrument and Radio Aid Monitoring and Cross-Checking

APPROACH CONTINGENCY PROCEDURES INCLUDING:
- Equipment Downgrade List (EDL) and MEL Impact
- Failure of Ground Equipment
- Failures Above and Below Decision Height
- Loss of Visual Reference at or Below DH
- Engine Failure During LVO Approach
- RA Failure or Abnormal Indications
- ILS Signal Interference or Protection Area Incursions
- Go-Around and Missed Approach Procedures in LVO
- Pilot Incapacitation in LVO
- Post-Event Actions and Reporting (EASA, UK and Company Requirements)

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SUMMER AND WINTER OPERATIONS

This course provides flight crew with the knowledge and procedures to operate safely and efficiently in both winter and summer conditions. The training addresses regulatory requirements, environmental hazards and aircraft performance impacts. It outlines procedures for icing conditions, contaminated runways, hot and high and sandy or dusty environments.

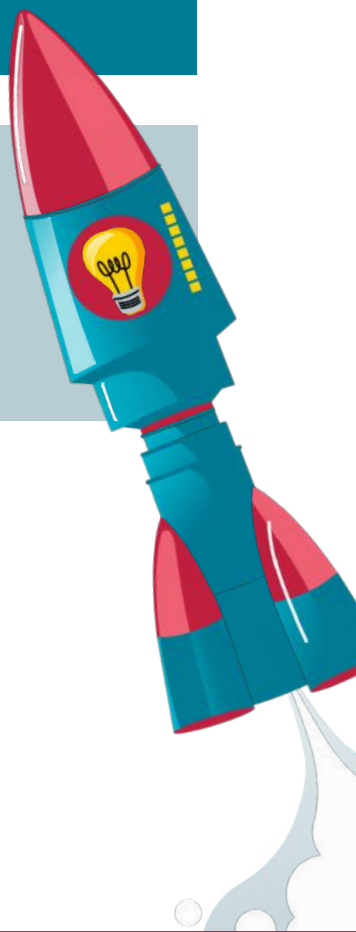
Syllabus

WINTER OPERATIONS:

- Clean Aircraft Concept – Regulatory Basis and Operational Importance
- Icing Conditions and Sources Of Contamination
- Types Of Contamination
- Pre-Flight External Inspection In Winter Conditions
- De-Icing And Anti-Icing Fluids
- Holdover Time (HOT) (Principles, Limitations, Calculation, Tech Log Entries)
- One-Step And Two-Step De/Anti-Icing Protocols
- Cold Soak Fuel Frost – Removal Requirements and Exceptions
- Pre-Flight Considerations
- Engine Starting Techniques In Cold Weather
- Take-Off And Landing Performance On Contaminated Runways
- Global Reporting Format (GRF) – Runway Condition Codes, Contaminant Depth, And Coverage Assessment
- Performance Impact Of Contamination And Cold Weather
- SNOWTAM Decoding
- Altimeter Corrections For Cold Temperature Operations
- Winter-Specific Operational Precautions (MEL And CRM Considerations)
- Post-Flight Inspections And Contamination Damage Checks

SUMMER OPERATIONS:

- Ground Operations In High-Temperature Conditions
- Take-Off And Landing Performance
- High Density Altitude “Hot And High” Operations
- Operations In Sandy/Dusty Environments – Precautions And System Protection
- APU And Engine Recommendations In Hot Weather



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EXTENDED RANGE OPERATIONS (EROPS)

TGT Climb has developed this course to provide a brief overview of the history of EROPS, the regulatory framework established by the competent authorities, and the requirements to gain EROPS approval.

Syllabus

1. INTRODUCTION TO EROPS REGULATIONS:
- A brief overview of the history of EROPS
- EROPS regulations
- Definitions
- Approved One-Engine-Inoperative Cruise Speed
- EROPS Type Design Approval – a brief synopsis
- Maximum approved diversion times
- Operator's Approved Diversion Time
- EROPS area of operations
- EROPS Operations Approval
- EROPS En-route Alternates Aerodromes
- Meteorological facilities
- In-flight monitoring procedures
- Computerised Flight Plan
- Equal Time Point
- Critical fuel

2. NORMAL OPERATIONS
- Flight planning and Dispatch
- EROPS Fuel requirements
- Route Alternate selection - weather minima
- Minimum Equipment List – EROPS specific
- EROPS service check and Tech log
- Pre-flight FMS Set up
- Flight performance progress monitoring
- Flight management, navigation, and communication systems
- Aeroplane system monitoring

3. ABNORMAL AND CONTINGENCY PROCEDURES
- Diversion Procedures and Diversion 'decision making'
- Fuel Management with degraded systems
- MEL restrictions
- Route changes
- Oxygen escape routes

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FATIGUE RISK MANAGEMENT TRAINING (FRMS)

This course delivers both initial and recurrent training on fatigue risk management in alignment with ICAO FRMS standards. Designed for flight crew, cabin crew and operational staff, it covers the underlying causes and effects of fatigue as well as practical prevention strategies. The training ensures participants maintain fitness for duty and meet regulatory requirements for safe and effective operations.

Syllabus

- Applicable Regulatory Requirements for Flight, Duty, and Rest
- Fundamentals of Fatigue and Sleep
- Causes of Fatigue
- Effects of Fatigue on Performance
- Fatigue Countermeasures and Management Strategies
- Lifestyle Factors
- Common Sleep Disorders and Possible Treatments
- Effects of Long-Haul and Short-Haul Operations
- Effects of Operating Through and Within Multiple Time Zones
- Crew and Operator Responsibilities for Rest and Fitness for Duty
- Optimum Use of Sleep Opportunities
- Controlled Rest Procedures and Limitations
- Recognising Fatigue
- Fatigue Reporting and Corrective Actions

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UPRT - THEORETICAL GROUND TRAINING

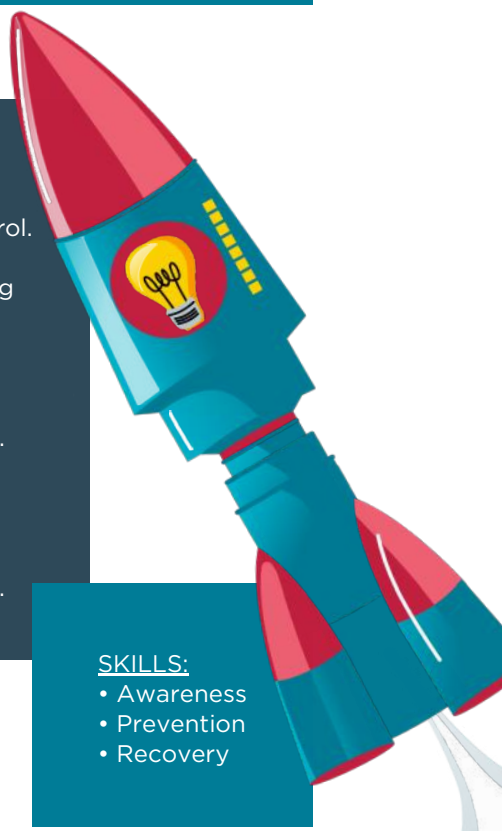
This TAG Global Training eLearning course explores the fundamentals of aerodynamics and aircraft performance, from stability and energy management to stall awareness, automation, and environmental effects. Designed to strengthen both knowledge and practical awareness, it equips pilots with the tools to anticipate and respond confidently to a range of in-flight scenarios.

Syllabus

GENERAL:
- Introduction
- General Aerodynamic characteristics
- Aeroplane certification and limitations
- Aeroplane stability
- Energy management (kinetic, potential, chemical)
- Pitch power performance
- AOA and stall awareness
- Aerodynamics high altitudes
- Aeroplane performance at high altitudes
- Aerodynamics low altitudes
- Aeroplane performance at low altitudes
- Mach effects
- Environmental
- Icing conditions and contamination effects

- Control surface fundamentals
- Use of trims
- Aircraft Systems – generic
- Stick shaker and other stall warning devices
- Stick pusher
- Manual and automatic inputs for guidance and control
- Management of Automation
- Pilot induced events
- Criteria for identifying stalls and upsets
- Positive and negative increasing and decreasing forces
- Lateral g awareness (steady heading sideslip)
- G load management

PROCEDURES:
- Introduction.
- Safety review of accidents and incidents related to in flight loss of control.
- Effective scanning and monitoring.
- Examples of physiological, visual and instrument cues during developing and developed upsets – generic.
- Mechanical causes and contributing factors to upsets – generic.
- Use of rudder.
- Management of go arounds in various stages of flight.
- Timely and appropriate intervention in recovery from developed upsets.
- Recovery of nose high at various bank angles.
- Recovery of nose low at various bank angles.
- Consolidated Summary of aeroplane recovery techniques – generic.
- Management of go arounds in various stages of flight.
- Timely and appropriate intervention in recovery from developed upsets.



SKILLS:
- Awareness
- Prevention
- Recovery

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PERFORMANCE BASED NAVIGATION (PBN)

Flight crews learn the concept of Performance Based Navigation (PBN) and how to operate safely and efficiently in line with regulatory standards. Training covers navigation specifications, GNSS fundamentals, automation management and essential operational procedures across all flight phases. It focuses on safety, precision and situational awareness to support effective navigation in modern satellite-based airspace.

Syllabus

- Regulatory Requirements and Operator Approvals
- Concepts of PBN (Specifications, Infrastructure, Applications)
- RNAV vs RNP
- PBN Performance by Phase of Flight
- Benefits and Requirements
- RNP Accuracy Requirements and Tolerances
- On-board Performance Monitoring and Alerting (RAIM and OPMA)
- RNP and RNAV Utilisation – RNP 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, APCH, AR APCH, A-RNP
- GNSS Concepts
- GNSS Accuracy and Errors
- GNSS Augmentation (SBAS and GBAS)
- GNSS Threats (Spoofing and Jamming mitigation)
- PBN Airspace Requirements and Planning Considerations
- RNP Approach Procedures and Terminology –(LPV, APV, LP, VNAV)
- Approach Design and Coding (Path Terminators and Transitions)
- Cold Temperature Compensation
- FMS Procedures
- Operational Procedures and Contingency Planning (GNSS/FMS Failure)
- Helicopter Point-in-Space (PinS) Approaches
- PBN Approach Chart Characteristics

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DANGEROUS GOOD AWARENESS (No-Carry Operator)

This course promotes awareness of the handling of Dangerous Goods (No-Carry Operator) on board the aircraft and the principles that regulate the carriage of Dangerous Goods. It is applicable for those AOC holders who do not have a licence to carry dangerous goods.

Syllabus

GENERAL FAMILIARISATION:
- General philosophy
- Period of Validity
- Acceptance of passenger and crew baggage
- Applicability
- Limitations
- Definition
- Legislation and regulations
- State and Operator variations
- Provisions for passengers and crew
- Labelling and marking

FUNCTION SPECIFIC AND SAFETY:
- Recognition of undeclared dangerous goods & detection of DG not permitted in baggage
- Emergency procedures and communication
- Use of Emergency Response Guide and reporting of DG goods
- Pilot's notification - NOTOC
- Managing Dangerous Goods pre & during flight
- State and Operator variations
- Informing Emergency services of DG onboard in the event of an inflight emergency

CBTA FUNCTION SPECIFIC
- A competency-based, practical function specific module is covered as part of the SEP/SOP* course during the cabin surveillance section.

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SHORT AND NARROW RUNWAYS (SANR)

This course promotes awareness of the handling of Dangerous Goods on board the aircraft and the principles that regulate the carriage of Dangerous Goods. It is applicable for those AOC holders who do not have a licence to carry dangerous goods.

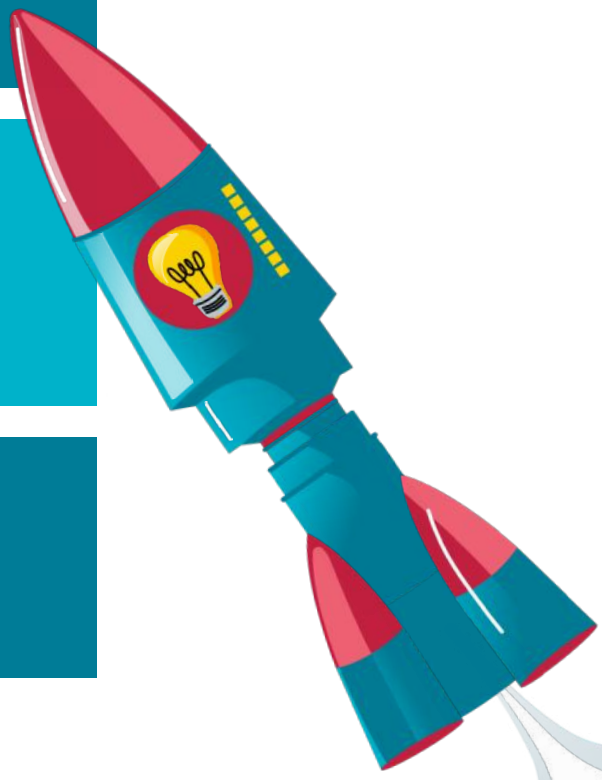
Syllabus

FUNDAMENTALS
- Short and Narrow Runway Definitions
- Aircraft Certification and VMCG Requirements

PERFORMANCE
- Declared Distances
- Takeoff and Landing Performance
- Weight and Wind
- Brake Energy and Turnaround Limits
- Contaminated Runway Operations

HANDLING AND TECHNIQUES
- Taxi and Runway Entry
- Takeoff Technique and Control
- Approach and Landing Technique
- Adverse Conditions
- Crew Roles and Briefings

ILLUSIONS AND PERCEPTUAL FACTORS
- Runway Geometry Illusions
- Mitigation Strategies
- Takeoff End-of-Runway Illusion



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WEATHER RADAR

Understanding weather radar is essential for interpreting atmospheric conditions, anticipating hazards, and making informed decisions in aviation. This course is designed to guide you through the foundational principles and practical applications of weather radar systems, with a focus on interpreting radar data for operational use.

Syllabus

Module 1 Thunderstorms

Module 2 Radar Fundamentals

Module 3 Beam Geometry

Module 4 Tilt and Gain

Module 5 Weather Hazard Interpretation

Module 6 Strategic Use

Module 7 Cold Weather

Module 8 Radar Testing and Calibration

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COSMIC RADIATION

Cosmic radiation is an invisible yet powerful force that shapes our atmosphere, influences aviation operations, and affects the safety of modern air travel. This course provides a clear and accessible overview of where cosmic radiation comes from, how solar and galactic sources impact aircraft systems and crew, and why understanding space weather is essential in today's aviation environment. Learners will gain the knowledge and confidence to recognise radiation risks and apply effective strategies to manage them.

Syllabus

Module 1 What is Cosmic Radiation?

Module 2 Effects of Cosmic Radiation

Module 3 Aviation Regulations

Module 4 Exposure to Flight Crew

Module 5 Useful Resources

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