INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

AFI REGIONAL SIGMET GUIDE

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. General

1.1.1. The main purpose of this regional SIGMET guide is to provide guidance for standardization and harmonization of the procedures and formats related to the preparation and issuance of aeronautical meteorological information pertaining to specified en-route hazardous weather, and other phenomena in the atmosphere, which may affect safety of aircraft operations, known as SIGMET. The guidance is complementary to Annex 3 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation – *Meteorological Services for International Air Navigation*, the Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) contained therein regarding SIGMET, and to the SIGMET-related provisions in ICAO Regional Air Navigation Plans (ANPs).

1.1.2. The guidance is specifically provided for the provision of SIGMET in traditional alphanumeric code (TAC) form. As the provision and use of SIGMET data in digital form (IWXXM XML/GML) is used increasingly across ICAO communications networks it is expected that the conventions of the digital form will result in more compliant and less ambiguous SIGMET messages. During the period of transition, where it is likely that originating MWOs will issue both TAC and digital forms of SIGMET and until TAC SIGMET is formally retired, it is considered necessary to make available a guidance document of this form.

1.1.3. ICAO provisions concerning the preparation and issuance of SIGMET information are primarily contained in:

- Annex 3 - *Meteorological Service for International Air Navigation*, Part I, Chapters 3 and 7 and Part II, Appendix 6;
- Annex 11 - *Air Traffic Services*, Chapter 4, 4.2.1 and Chapter 7, 7.1;
- AFI eANP Volume II Part V Table MET II-1;
- *Procedures for Air Navigation Services – Air Traffic Management (PANS- MET*, Doc 4444*)*, Chapter 9, 9.1.3.2;
- Regional Supplementary Procedures (Doc 7030), Chapter 6, 6.13.2;
- *ICAO Abbreviations and Codes* (Doc 8400);
- *Handbook on the International Airways Volcano Watch (IAVW) – Operational Procedures and Contact List* (Doc 9766);
- *Manual of Aeronautical Meteorological Practice* (Doc 8896), Chapters 1 and 4;
- *Manual on Coordination between Air Traffic Services, Aeronautical Information Services and Aeronautical Meteorological Services* (Doc 9377).

1.1.4. This regional SIGMET guide is primarily intended to assist meteorological watch offices (MWOs) in preparing and disseminating SIGMET information in conformance with the format prescribed in Annex 3. The explanations of the format to be used are accompanied by examples. The regional SIGMET guide also provides information regarding the necessary coordination between the MWOs, Air Traffic Services (ATS), Volcanic ash Advisory Centres (VAACs), Tropical Cyclone Advisory Centres (TCACs) and pilots, and their respective responsibilities.

1.1.5. To support regional management of SIGMET issuance and dissemination, Appendix C of the regional SIGMET guide contains guidance on the purpose, scope and procedures for conducting regional SIGMET tests.

2. RESPONSIBILITIES AND COORDINATION

2.1. General

2.1.1. SIGMET messages provide information on hazardous meteorological and other phenomena which may affect safety of aircraft operations; hence they are considered a high priority among other types of meteorological information provided to the aviation users. The primary purpose of SIGMET is for in-flight service, which requires timely transmission of the SIGMET messages to pilots by the ATS units and/or through VOLMET and D-VOLMET. Further information on the responsibilities of each party involved in the SIGMET process can be found in the *Manual on Coordination between Air Traffic Services, Aeronautical Information Services and Aeronautical Meteorological Services* (Doc 9377).

2.1.2. Airlines are the main users of the SIGMET information. They contribute to the effectiveness of the SIGMET service through issuance of special air-reports reported by pilots to the ATS units. Special air-reports are among the most valuable sources of information for the MWOs in the preparation of SIGMET. The ATS units receiving special air-reports should forward them to their associated MWOs without delay.

2.1.3. In view of the foregoing, it should be well understood that the effectiveness of the SIGMET service depends strongly on the level of collaboration between the MWOs, ATS units, pilots, TCACs, VAACs and State volcano observatories. That is why, close coordination between these parties, as well as mutual understanding of their needs and responsibilities are essential for the successful implementation of the SIGMET service.

2.1.4. For the special cases of SIGMET for volcanic ash and tropical cyclones, the MWOs are provided with advisories from VAACs and TCACs respectively, as designated in the regional ANPs.

2.1.5. SIGMET is also used for flight planning. This requires global dissemination of SIGMET through the regional OPMET data banks (RODBs), the Internet-based SADIS FTP service and the WAFS Internet File Service (WIFS). SIGMET should also be distributed to the Would Area Forecast Centres (WAFCs) London and Washington for use in the preparation of the significant weather (SIGWX) forecasts.

2.2. Meteorological watch office (MWO) responsibilities

2.2.1. SIGMET is to be issued by the MWO in order to provide timely information on the occurrence or expected occurrence of specified en-route weather and other phenomena in the atmosphere affecting the safety of the flight operations in the MWO's area of responsibility. SIGMET provides information concerning the location, extent, intensity and expected evolution of the specified phenomena.

2.2.2. Information about the provision of the SIGMET service, including details on the designated MWO(s), is to be included in the State's Aeronautical Information Publication (AIP) as required by the PANS-AIM – Procedures for Air Navigation Services- *Aeronautical Information Management*, Appendix 2, GEN 3.5.8.

2.2.3. If a State is temporarily unable to meet its obligations for establishing MWO(s) and for provision of SIGMET, arrangements have to be made for another State to assume this responsibility. Such delegation of responsibilities is to be agreed by the meteorological authority of each State concerned and should be notified by a NOTAM, within the State's AIP and in a letter to the ICAO Regional Office concerned.

2.2.4. The meteorological authority concerned should ensure that the MWO obligations and responsibilities are clearly defined and assigned to the unit designated to serve the MWO. Corresponding operational procedures should be established and the meteorological staff should be trained accordingly.

2.2.5. In preparing SIGMET information MWOs should follow the format prescribed in Annex 3, Appendix 6, Table A6-1A. Whilst Table A6-1A is the authoritative source, Appendix A of this regional SIGMET guide, includes an enhanced SIGMET specific guidance based on Table A6-1A and provides

more specific instructions on how SIGMET should be compiled. The aim is to ensure that SIGMET is produced reliably and consistently wouldwide.

2.2.6. SIGMET must be issued only for those phenomena listed in Annex 3, Appendix 6, 1.1.4 and only when specified criteria for their intensity and spatial extent are met.

2.2.7. The MWOs should be adequately equipped in order to be able to identify, analyze and forecast those phenomena for which SIGMET is required. The MWO should make use of all available sources of information including:

- special air-reports passed to the MWO from ATS (voice communication) ;
- special air-reports received from automated downlink ;
- numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) data, especially high resolution models where available
- meteorological observations, including those from automatic weather stations and human observers;
- upper wind information ;
- information from meteorological satellites;
- weather radar (including Doppler radar) ;
- State volcano observatories ;
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) through the relevant World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Regional Specializes Meteorological Centre (RSMC) for radioactive cloud ;
- local knowledge ;
- volcanic ash or tropical cyclone advisory messages.

2.2.8. On receipt of a special air-report from the associated ACC or FIC, the MWO shall:

a) issue SIGMET information based on the special-air report; or

b) send the special air-report for onward transmission to MWOs, WAFCs and other meteorological offices in accordance with regional air navigation agreement in the case that the issuance of SIGMET information is not warranted (e.g., the phenomenon concerned is of transient nature).

2.2.9. Appropriate telecommunication means should be available at the MWO in order to ensure timely dissemination of SIGMET according to a dissemination scheme, which should include transmission to:

- local ATS users;
- aerodrome MET offices within its area of responsibility, where SIGMET is required for briefing and/or flight documentation;
- other MWOs in accordance with regional air navigation plans;
- Centres designated for transmission of VOLMET or D-VOLMET where SIGMET is required for those transmissions;
- responsible AMBEX centres and regional OPMET data bank (RODB). It should be arranged that, through the AMBEX scheme, SIGMETs are sent to the designated RODB in the other ICAO regions, to the WAFCs and to the SADIS and WIFS providers;

2.2.10. In issuing SIGMET for tropical cyclones or volcanic ash, the MWOs should include as appropriate the advisory information received from the responsible TCAC or VAAC. In addition to the information received from the TCAC and VAAC, the MWOs may use the available complementary information from other reliable sources.

2.3. Air traffic service (ATS) unit responsibilities

2.3.1. Close coordination should be established between the MWO and the corresponding ATS unit (ACC or FIC) and arrangements should be in place to ensure:

- receipt without delay and display at the relevant ATS units of SIGMET issued by the associated MWO;
- receipt and display at the ATS unit of SIGMETs issued by MWOs responsible for the adjacent FIRs/ACCs if these SIGMETs are required according to 2.3.4 below; and
- transmission without delay by the ATS unit of special air-reports received through voice communication to the associated MWO.

2.3.2. SIGMET information should be transmitted to aircraft with the least possible delay on the initiative of the responsible ATS unit, by the preferred method of direct transmission followed by acknowledgement or by a general call when the number of aircraft would render the preferred method impracticable.

2.3.3. SIGMET information transmitted to aircraft-in-flight should cover a portion of the route up to two hours flying time ahead of the aircraft. SIGMET should be transmitted only during the time corresponding to their period of validity.

2.3.4. Air traffic controllers should ascertain whether any of the currently valid SIGMETs may affect any of the aircraft they are controlling, either within or outside the FIR/CTA boundary, up to two hours flying time ahead of the current position of the aircraft. If this is the case, the controllers should at their own initiative transmit the SIGMET promptly to the aircraft-in-flight likely to be affected. If necessary, the controller should pass to the aircraft available SIGMETs issued for the adjacent FIR/CTA, which the aircraft will be entering, if relevant to the expected flight encountered.

2.3.5. The ATS units concerned should also transmit to aircraft-in-flight the special air-reports received, for which SIGMET has not been issued. Once a SIGMET for the weather phenomenon reported in the special air report is made available this obligation of the ATS unit expires.

2.4. Pilot responsibilities

2.4.1. Timely issuance of SIGMET information is largely dependent on the prompt receipt by MWOs of special air-reports. It is essential that pilots prepare and transmit such reports to the ATS units whenever any of the specified en-route hazardous conditions are encountered or observed.

2.4.2. It should be emphasized that, even when automatic dependent surveillance (ADS) is being used for routine air-reports, pilots should continue to make special air-reports.

2.4.3. Pilots should compile special air-reports and disseminate to ATS by air-Ground data link as per Annex 3, Appendix 4, 1.2 and *Procedures for Air Navigation Services – Air Traffic Management* (PANS-ATM, Doc 4444), 4.12.3.2, or by voice communication as per Annex 3, Appendix 4, 1.3 and PANS-ATM (Doc 4444), 4.12.3.3.

Note.— The MWO will compile special air-reports for uplink as per Annex 3, Appendix 6, and as reported using the instructions given PANS-ATM, Appendix 1.

2.5. Coordination between MWOs and ATS units

2.5.1. To achieve the best service to aviation and as part of the collaborative decision-making process, close coordination between the MWO and the ATS units is required. This is of particular importance for the avoidance of hazardous weather.

2.5.2. A Letter of Agreement between the ATS authority and the meteorological authority is also recommended (as per Annex 3, 4.2) to outline the responsibilities and coordination processes between the MWOs and ATS units.

2.6. Coordination between MWOs, VAACs, TCACs and State volcano observatories

2.6.1. Amongst the phenomena for which SIGMET information is required, volcanic ash and tropical cyclones are of particular importance.

2.6.2. Since the identification, analysis and forecasting of volcanic ash and tropical cyclones requires considerable scientific and technical resources, normally not available at each MWO, VAACs and TCACs have been designated to provide volcanic ash advisories and tropical cyclone advisories respectively to the users and assist the MWOs in the preparation of SIGMETs for those phenomena. Close coordination should be established between the MWO and its responsible VAAC and/or TCAC.

2.6.3. Information regarding the VAACs and TCACs areas of responsibility and lists of MWOs and ACC/FICs to which advisories are to be sent is provided in the regional ANP FASID Tables MET 3A and MET 3B. Volcanic ash advisories and tropical cyclone advisories are required for global exchange Through SADIS and WIFS as they are used by the operators during the pre-flight planning. Nevertheless, it should be emphasized that SIGMET information is still required especially for in-flight re- planning. SIGMETs should be transmitted to aircraft-in-flight Through voice communication, VOLMET or D-VOLMET, thus providing vital information for making in-flight decisions regarding large-scale route deviations due to volcanic ash clouds or tropical cyclones.

2.6.4. Information from State volcano observatories is an important part of the process for issuance of volcanic ash advisories and SIGMETs. Information from a State volcano observatory should be in the form of a Volcano Observatory Notification for Aviation (VONA) and include information on significant pre-eruption volcanic activity, volcanic eruptions or the presence of volcanic ash clouds. Guidance including responsibilities for the issuance of the VONA is given in the *Handbook on the International Airways Volcano Watch (IAVW) – Operational Procedures and Contact List* (Doc 9766); the format of the VONA is given in Appendix E of the Doc 9766.

3. PROCEDURES FOR PREPARATION OF SIGMET INFORMATION

3.1. General

3.1.1. SIGMET is intended for transmission to aircraft in flight either by ATC or by VOLMET or D-VOLMET, and therefore, SIGMET messages should be kept concise. To this end, SIGMET information is prepared using approved ICAO abbreviations, a limited number of non-abbreviated words and, numerical values of a self-explanatory nature.

3.1.2. The increasing use of automated systems for handling the aeronautical meteorological information by the users makes it essential that all types of OPMET information, including SIGMET messages, are prepared and issued in the prescribed standardized format. Therefore, the format of the SIGMET message, as specified in Annex 3, Appendix 6, should be strictly followed by the MWOs.

3.1.3. The MWO should maintain watch over the evolution of the phenomenon for which a SIGMET has been issued. If the phenomenon persists or is expected to persist beyond the period of validity of the SIGMET, another SIGMET message for a further period of validity should be issued with updated information. SIGMETs for volcanic ash and tropical cyclone should be updated at least every 6 hours, while SIGMET for all other phenomena should be updated at least every 4 hours.

3.1.4. SIGMET should be promptly cancelled when the phenomenon is no longer occurring or no longer expected to occur in the MWO's area of responsibility.

3.1.5. Some SIGMET are generated using information from special air-reports (received by voice communications or data link (downlink)). The reporting of turbulence and icing used in special air-reports includes both moderate and severe categories (as per Doc 4444, Appendix 1).

Note. — Although the categories for the reporting, by pilots, of moderate and severe turbulence in special air-reports is provided in PANS-ATM (Doc 4444), some pilots report turbulence as "moderate to severe". A MWO is then faced with determining which category to use in a special air-report (uplink) or in a SIGMET message for severe turbulence. Some States elect to treat such "moderate to severe" observations as 'severe' in the context of using the report to prompt the issuance of a special air-report (uplink) or a SIGMET message.

3.2. SIGMET phenomena

3.2.1. SIGMET shall only be issued for the phenomena listed in Table 1 below and only using the abbreviations as indicated.

Phenomena Abbreviation	Description
OBSC TS	Thunderstorms that are obscured by haze or smoke or cannot be readily seen due to darkness.
EMBD TS	Thunderstorms that are embedded within cloud layers and cannot be readily recognized by the pilot in command
FRQ TS	Frequent thunderstorms where, within the area of thunderstorms, there is little no separation between adjacent thunderstorms with a maximum spatial coverage greater than 75%.
SQL TS	A squall line indicating that a line of thunderstorms with little or no space between individual cumulonimbus clouds (CB).
OBSC TSGR	Thunderstorms with hail that are obscured by haze or smoke or cannot be readily seen due to darkness.
EMBD TSGR	Thunderstorms with hail that are embedded within cloud layers and cannot be readily recognized.
FRQ TSGR	Frequent thunderstorms with hail, within the area of thunderstorms, there is little or no separation between adjacent thunderstorms with a maximum spatial coverage greater than 75%.
SQL TSGR	A squall line indicating that a line of thunderstorms with hail with little or no space between cumulonimbus clouds (CB).
TC	A tropical cyclone with a 10 minute mean surface wind speed of 17m/s (34 kt) or more.
SEV TURB	Severe turbulence referring to: • low-level turbulence associated with strong surface winds; • rotor streaming; or • clear air turbulence, whether in cloud or not in cloud. *Note. — Turbulence should not be used in connection with convective clouds. Severe turbulence shall be considered whenever the peak value of the cube root of EDR exceeds 0.7.*
SEV ICE	Severe icing not associated with convective cloud.
SEV ICE (FZRA)	Severe icing caused by freezing rain and not associated with convective cloud.
SEV MTW	Severe mountain wave the accompanying downdraft is 3 m/s (600 ft/min) or more or when severe turbulence is observed or forecast.
HVY DS	Heavy dust storm where the visibility is below 200 m and the sky is obscured.
HVY SS	Heavy sandstorm where the visibility is below 200 m and the sky is obscured.
VA	Volcanic ash
RDOACT CLD	Radioactive cloud

Table 1: SIGMET phenomena abbreviations and descriptions

3.3. Allowable abbreviations

3.3.1. Abbreviations that can be used in the meteorological section of SIGMET are given in Table 1 above and in Table 2 below.

Abbreviation	Meaning	Abbreviation	Meaning
ABV	Above		
AT	At (followed by time)	NNE	North-north-east
BLW	Below	NNW	North-north-west
BTN	Between	NM	Nautical miles
CB	Cumulonimbus cloud	NO	No
CLD	Cloud	NW	North-west
CNL	Cancel or cancelled	OBS	Observe or observed or observation
CTA	Control Area		
E	East or eastern longitude	PSN	Position
ENE	East-north-east	S	South or southern latitude
ESE	East-south-east	SE	South-east
EXP	Expect or expected or expecting	SFC	Surface
FCST	Forecast	SSE	South-south-east
FIR	Flight information region	SSW	South-south-west
NE	North-east	STNR	Stationary
FL	Flight level	SW	South-west
FT	Feet	TO	To
INTSF	Intensify or intensifying	TOP	Cumulonimbus cloud top (height)
		UIR	Upper flight information region
KM	Kilometres	W	West or western longitude
KT	Knots	WI	Within (area)
		WID	Width or wide
M	Metres	WKN	Weaken or weakening
MOV	Move or moving or movement	WNW	West-north-west
MT	Morntain	WSW	West-south-west
N	North or northern latitude	Z	Coordinated Universal Time
NC	No change		

Table 2: SIGMET phenomena abbreviations and descriptions.

3.4. SIGMET structure

3.4.1. A SIGMET message consists of:

- ***WMO Abbreviated Heading Line (WMO AHL)*** – all SIGMETs are preceded by an appropriate WMO AHL;

- ***First*** , containing location indicators of the respective ATS unit and MWO, sequential number and period of validity;

- ***SIGMET main body***, containing information concerning the observed or forecast phenomenon for which the SIGMET is issued together with its expected evolution within the period of validity;

3.5. SIGMET format

Note. — In the following text, square brackets - [ ] - are used to indicate an optional or conditional element, and angled brackets - < > - for symbolic representation of a variable element, which in a real SIGMET accepts a discrete numerical value.

3.5.1 WMO header

$T_1T_2A_1A_2$ii CCCC YYGGgg [BBB]

3.5.1.1. The group **$T_1T_2A_1A_2$ii** is the bulletin identification (WMO AHL) for the SIGMET message. It is constructed in the following way:

T_1T_2	Data type designator	**WS** – for SIGMET for phenomena other than volcanic ash cloud or tropical cyclone **WC**– for SIGMET for tropical cyclone **WV**– for SIGMET for volcanic ash
A_1A_2	Country or territory designators	Assigned according to Table C1, Part II of *Manual on the Global Telecommunication System*, Volume I – *Global Aspects* (WMO Publication No. 386)
ii	Bulletin number	Assigned on national level according to p 2.3.2.2, Part II of *Manual on the Global Telecommunication System*, Volume I – *Global Aspects* (WMO Publication No. 386)

Table 3: Specification of the WMO Abbreviated Header Line for SIGMET

Note .1 — Tropical cyclone and volcanic ash cloud SIGMETs will be referred to hereafter as WC SIGMET (due to the T1T2 section of the WMO AHL being set to WC) and WV SIGMET (due to the T1T2 section of the WMO AHL being set to WV) respectively. All other SIGMET types will be referred to by WS (due to the T1T2 section of the WMO AHL being set to WS).

Note 2. — WMO AHLs for SIGMET bulletins used by [INSERT REGION NAME] MWOs are listed in Appendix D to this SIGMET Guide.

3.5.1.2. **CCCC** is the ICAO location indicator of the communication centre disseminating the message (this may be the same as the MWO location indicator).

3.5.1.3. **YYGGgg** is the date/time group; where **YY** is the day of the month and **GGgg**is the time of transmission of the SIGMET in hours and minutes UTC (normally this time is assigned by the disseminating (AFTN) centre).

Examples:

WSSN31 GOBD 121200

WVNR31 DRRN 010230

3.5.2. First line of SIGMET

CCCC SIGMET [n][n]n VALID YYGGgg/YYGGgg CCCC-

3.5.2.1. The meaning of the groups in the first line of the SIGMET is as follows:

CCCC	ICAO location indicator of the ATS unit serving the FIR or CTA to which the SIGMET refers
SIGMET	Message identifier
[n][n]n	Daily sequence number (see 3.5.2.2)
VALID	Period of validity indicator
YYGGgg/YYGGgg	Validity period of the SIGMET given by date/time group of the beginning and date/time group of the end of the period (see 3.5.2.3)
CCCC	ICAO location indicator of the issuing MWO
-	Mandatory **hyphen** to separate the preamble from the text

Table 4: Elements making up the first line of SIGMET

3.5.2.2. The numbering of SIGMETs start every day at 0001 UTC. The sequence number should consist of up to three alphanumeric characters and may be a combination of letters and numbers, such as:

- **1**, **2**, …
- **01**, **02**, …
- **A01**, **A02**, …

Examples:

GOOO SIGMET 3 VALID 121100/121700 GOBD-
HKNA SIGMET A04 VALID 202230/210430 HKJK-

*Note 1. — No other combinations should be used, like "***CHARLIE 05***" or "***NR7***".*

Note 2. — Correct numbering of SIGMET is very important since the number is used for reference in communication between ATC and pilots and in VOLMET and D-VOLMET.

Note 3. — In accordance with Annex 5 – Units of Measurement to be Used in Air and Ground Operations, *when the validity period begins or ends at midnight, YY should be set for the following day and GGgg should be '0000'. i.e. SIGMET validity ending at midnight on the 23rd day of the month should be expressed as '240000'.*

Note 4. - The sequence number is the sequence number for all SIGMET messages types (WS, WV and WC) for one flight information region

3.5.2.3. The following regulations apply when determining the validity period:

- The period of validity of a **WS**SIGMET should not be more than 4 hours;
- The period of validity of a **WC**or **WV**SIGMET should not be more than 6 hours;
- In case of a SIGMET for an observed phenomenon, the filing time (date/time group in the WMO header) should be the same or very close to the time in the date/time group indicating the start of the SIGMET validity period;
- When the SIGMET is issued for a forecast phenomenon:
  - the beginning of validity period should be the time of the expected commencement (occurrence) of the phenomenon in the MWO area of responsibility
  - the time of issuance of a **WS** SIGMET should not be more than 4 hours before the start of validity period (i.e., expected time of occurrence of the phenomenon); and for **WC** (tropical cyclone) and **WV** (volcanic ash) SIGMET the lead time should not be more than 12 hours.

3.5.2.4. The period of validity is that period during which the SIGMET information is valid for transmission to aircraft in flight.

Examples:

1) First two lines of a SIGMET for an observed phenomenon:

WSSN31 GOBD 241120
GOOO SIGMET 3 VALID 241120/241500 GOBD–

2) First two lines of a SIGMET for a forecast phenomenon (expected time of occurrence 1530)

WSNR31 DRRN 311130
DRRR SIGMET 1 VALID 311530/311930 DRRN

3.5.3. Structure of the meteorological part of SIGMET

3.5.3.1. The meteorological part of a SIGMET for the phenomena consists of elements as shown in the table below.

Start of the second line of the message

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of the FIR/UIR or CTA (M)	Test or Exercise (C)	Phenomenon (M)	Observed or forecast phenomenon (M)	Location (C)	Level (C)
See 3.5.3.2	See 3.5.3.3	See 3.5.3.4	See 3.5.3.5	See 3.5.3.6	See 3.5.3.7

7	8	9	10	11	12
Movement *or* expected movement (C)	Changes in intensity (C)	Forecast time (C)	TC Forecast position(C)	Forecast position (C)	Repetition of elements(C)
See 3.5.3.8	See 3.5.3.9	See 3.5.3.10	See 3.5.3.11	See 3.5.3.12	See 3.5.3.13

Table 5: Elements making up the meteorological part of SIGMET.

Note .1 — Item 2, 'TEST or EXER' should only be used if the SIGMET message is for TEST or EXER purposes.

Note.2 — Item 7, 'Movement or expected movement' should not be used if the 'forecast time' and 'forecast position' elements are used.

Note.3 — M = inclusion mandatory, part of every message. C = inclusion conditional, include whenever applicable.

3.5.3.2. Name of the FIR/UIR or CTA

CCCC <name> FIR[/UIR]

or

CCCC <name> CTA

The ICAO location indicator and the name of the FIR/CTA are given followed by the appropriate abbreviation: FIR, FIR/UIR or CTA. The name may consist of up to 10 characters.

Examples:

HKNA NAIROBI FIR

3.5.3.3. “TEST” or “EXER”

Used only when the message issued to indicate that a test or an exercise is taking place. When the word “TEST” or the abbreviation “EXER” is included, the message may contain information that should not be used operationally or will otherwise end immediately after the word "TEST". [Applicable 7 November 2019]

3.5.3.4. Phenomenon

The phenomenon description consists of a qualifier and a phenomenon abbreviation. SIGMET should be issued only for the following phenomena observed and forecast to persist for more than a transitory period :

- Thunderstorms – if they are **OBSC**, **EMBD**, **FRQ** or **SQL** with or without hail (**GR**);
- Turbulence – only **SEV**
- Icing – only **SEV** with or without **FZRA**
- Mountain waves – only **SEV**
- Dust storm – only **HVY**
- Sand storm – only **HVY**
- Radioactive cloud – **RDOACT CLD**

3.5.3.5. For Volcanic ash SIGMET (WV)

The following conventions should be used:

a) In the case when the eruption is from a previorsly unknown or un-named volcano.

VA ERUPTION PSN Nnn[nn] or Snn[nn] Ennn[nn] or Wnnn[nn] VA CLD

b) In the case when the eruption is from a known and named volcano. The name may be up to 10 alphanumeric characters.

VA ERUPTION MT nnnnnnnnnn PSN Nnn[nn] or Snn[nn] Ennn[nn]

or Wnnn[nn] VA CLD

In the case when a region of volcanic ash cloud is known to exist, but the precise origin of its source is unknown (the ash cloud may be of large horizontal extent, and obscuring the precise vent from which it emanates, and is otherwise in an area sparse of observation to identify the source).

VA CLD

3.5.3.6. For tropical cyclone SIGMET (WC)

The following conventions should be used:

In the case when the tropical cyclone is known and named. The name may be up to 10 alphanumeric characters.

TC nnnnnnnnnn PSN Nnn[nn] or Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] or Ennn[nn] CB

In the case when the tropical cyclone is not yet named.

TC NN PSN Nnn[nn] or Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] or Ennn[nn] CB

The appropriate abbreviations and combinations, and their meaning are given in Table 1.

3.5.3.5. Indication whether the phenomenon is observed or forecast

OBS

or

OBS AT GGggZ

or

FCST

or

FCST AT GGggZ

The indication whether the phenomenon is observed or forecast is given by using the abbreviations **OBS** or **FCST**. **OBS AT** and **FCST AT** may be used, in which case they are followed by a time group in the form **GGggZ**. If the phenomenon is observed, **GGggZ** is the time of the observation in hours and minutes UTC. If the exact time of the observation is not known the time is not included. When the phenomenon is based on a forecast without a reported observation, the time given for **GGggZ** represents the time of commencement of the validity period**.**

Examples:

OBS

OBS AT 0140Z

FCST

FCST AT 0200Z

3.5.3.6. Location of the phenomenon

The location of the phenomenon is given with reference to geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude). Latitude and longitude may be reported in degrees, or in degrees and minutes. When reporting in degrees the format will be **Nnn** or **Snn** for latitude, and **Ennn** or **Wnnn** for longitude. When reporting in degrees and minutes the format will be **Nnnnn** or **Snnnn** for latitude, and **Ennnnn** or **Wnnnnn** for longitude. The MWOs should try to be as specific as possible in reporting the location of the phenomenon and, at the same time, to avoid overwhelming the SIGMET with too many coordinates, which may be difficult to process or follow when transmitted by voice radio.

The following are the possible ways to describe the location of the phenomenon:

1) An area of the FIR defined by a polygon. Minimum 4 coordinates[1], and not normally more than 7 coordinates. This is the format preferred operationally by users.

Symbolically, this is indicated as:

WI <Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or <Ennn[nn]> -

<Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or <Ennn[nn]> -

<Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or <Ennn[nn]> -

<Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or <Ennn[nn]> -

<Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or <Ennn[nn]> -

<Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or <Ennn[nn]> -

<Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or <Ennn[nn]>

For example:

WI N6030 E02550 – N6055 E02500 – N6050 E02630 –N6030 E02550

WI N60 E025 – N62 E027 - N58 E030 - N59 E026 - N60 E025

Note.1 — The points of a polygon should be provided in a clockwise order, and the end point should be a repeat of the start point.

Note .2 — The location of phenomenon given at the beginning of the SIGMET is referring to the beginning of the validity period if the exact time group of OBS or FCST phenomenon is not included.

[1] Including the last point as a repeat of the first point to explicitly close the polygon

Use of polygons with complex FIR boundaries.

Annex 3 (19th Edition, July 2016) specifies that the points of a polygon '... should be kept to a minimum and should not normally exceed seven'. However, some FIR boundaries are complex, and it would be unrealistic to expect that a polygon would be defined that followed such boundaries exactly. As such, some States have determined that the polygon points be chosen in relation to the complex boundary such that the FIR boundary approximates, but is wholly encompassed by, the polygon, and that any additional area beyond the FIR boundary be the minimum that can be reasonably and practically described. Caution should however be exercised in those instances where international aerodromes are located in close proximity to such a complex FIR Appendix B provides examples and advice with regard to describing such areas.

2a) In a sector of the FIR defined relative to a specified line, or single series of up to three connected lines, with start and end points on the FIR boundary(or so close to the FIR boundary so as to leave no doubt that the intent is for the line to connect to the FIR boundary at that point).

Symbolically this is indicated as:

<N OF> or <NE OF> or <E OF> or <SE OF> or <S OF> or
<SW OF> or <W OF> or <NW OF> LINE <Nnn[nn]> or
<Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or <Ennn[nn]> - <Nnn[nn]> or
<Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or <Ennn[nn]>

For example:

NE OF LINE N2500 W08700 – N2000 W08300

W OF LINE N20 E042 – N35 E045

2b) In a sector of the FIR defined as being between two lines of latitude, or between two lines of longitude.

Symbolically this is indicated as:

<N OF> or <S OF> <Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]> AND <N OF> or
<S OF> <Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]>

<W OF> or <E OF> <Wnnn[nn]> or <Ennn[nn]> AND <W OF>
or <E OF> <Wnnn[nn]> or <Ennn[nn]>

Chosen so that the affected area is BETWEEN lines of latitude or BETWEEN lines of Longitude

For example:

N OF N1200 AND S OF N2530

W OF W060 AND E OF W082

2c) In a sector of the FIR defined as being **between** two specified lines, or **between** two series of up to three connected lines, each with start and endpoints on the FIR boundary (or start and endpoints so close to the FIR boundary so as to leave no doubt that the intent is for the line to connect to the FIR boundary at those points).

<N OF> or <NE OF> or <E OF> or <SE OF> or <S OF> or
<SW OF> or <W OF> or <NW OF> LINE <Nnn[nn]> or
<Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or <Ennn[nn]> - <Nnn[nn]> or
<Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or <Ennn[nn]>[- <Nnn[nn]> or
<Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or <Ennn[nn]>][- <Nnn[nn]> or
<Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or <Ennn[nn]>] AND <N OF> or <NE OF> or <E OF> or <SE OF> or <S OF> or <SW OF> or <W OF> or <NW OF> LINE <Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]>

or <Ennn[nn]> - <Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or
<Ennn[nn]> [- <Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or
<Ennn[nn]>][- <Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or
<Ennn[nn]>]

For example:

NE OF LINE N2500 W08700 – N2000 W08300 AND SW OF LINE N2800 W08500 – N2200 W08200

W OF LINE N20 E042 – N35 E045 AND E OF LINE N20 E039 – N35 E043

2d) In a sector of the FIR defined relative to a line of latitude and a line of longitude (effectively a quadrant); Symbolically this is indicated as:

<N OF> or <S OF> <Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]> AND
<E OF> or <W OF> <Wnnn[nn]> or <Ennn[nn]>

For example:

N OF N1200 AND E OF W02530

S OF N60 AND W OF E120

2e) In a sector of the FIR defined relative to a line of latitude or longitude (effectively a segment), where a coordinate of latitude (or longitude) defines a line, and the preceding descriptor defines on which side of the line the phenomena is expected

Symbolically, this is indicated as:

<N OF> or <S OF> <Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]> or
<E OF> or <W OF> <Wnnn[nn]> or <Ennn[nn]>

For example:

N OF S2230

W OF E080

3) Defined by a 'corridor' of specified width, centred upon a line, of up to three connected segments, described by;

WI nnKM WID LINE BTN <Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]>
or <Ennn[nn]> - <Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or

<Ennn[nn]>[- <Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or
<Ennn[nn]>][- <Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or
<Ennn[nn]>]

WI nnNM WID LINE BTN <Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]>
Or <Ennn[nn]> - <Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or
<Ennn[nn]>[-<Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or
<Ennn[nn]>][-<Nnn[nn]>or <Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or
<Ennn[nn]>]

4) At a specific point within the FIR, indicated by a single coordinate of latitude and longitude.

Symbolically, this is indicated as:

<Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or <Ennn[nn]>

For example:

N5530 W02230

S23 E107

5) Within a specified radius of the centre of a tropical cyclone.

Symbolically, this is indicated as:

WI nnnKM OF TC

CENTRE WI nnNM

OF TC CENTRE

6) Within a specified radius of the location of a radioactive release event.

Symbolically, this is indicated as:

WI nnKM OF <Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or <Ennn[nn]>

WI nnNM OF <Nnn[nn]> or <Snn[nn]> <Wnnn[nn]> or <Ennn[nn]>

When detailed information on the release is not available, a radius of up to 30 kilometres (or 16 nautical miles) from the source may be applied; and a vertical extent from surface (SFC) to the upper limit of the flight information region/upper flight information region (FIR/UIR) or control area (CTA) is to be applied.

7) A reference to the whole FIR, FIR/UIR, or CTA .

Symbolically, this is indicated as:

ENTIRE FIR

ENTIRE FIR/UIR

ENTIRE CTA

More detail on reporting the location of the phenomenon is given in the examples provided in **Appendix B** to this guide.

3.5.3.7. Flight level

Symbolically, the options permitted are:

FLnnn

or

nnnnM

or

[n]nnnnFT

or

SFC/FLnnn

or

SFC/nnnnM

or

SFC/[n]nnnnFT

or

FLnnn/nnn

or

TOP FLnnn or TOP [n]nnnnFT

or

ABV FLnnn

or

TOP ABV FLnnn or TOP ABV [n]nnnnFT or

TOP BLW FLnnn (only to be used for tropical cyclone)

or

nnnn/nnnnM

or

[n]nnnn/[n]nnnnFT

or

nnnnM/FLnnn

or

[n]nnnnFT/FLnnn

In more detail, the location or extent of the phenomenon in the vertical is given by one or more of the above methods, as follows:

1) reporting at a single flight level

For example: **FL320**

2) reporting at a single geometric level, in metres or feet

For example: **4500M or 8250FT or 12000FT**

3) reporting a layer extending from the surface to a given height in meters, feet or flight level

For example: SFC/3000M or SFC/9900FT or SFC/11000FT or SFC/FL350

4) reporting a layer extending from a given FL to a higher flight level

For example: FL250/290

5) reporting a layer where the base is unknown, but the top is given:

For example: TOP FL350

6) reporting phenomenon above a specified flight level, but where the upper limit is

unknown:

For example: ABV FL350

7) reporting phenomenon that has an unknown lower limit, but has an upper limit that is known to extend above a known flight level:

For example: TOP ABV FL350

8) reporting phenomenon expected between a lower and upper geometric level expressed in metres or feet:

For example: 3500/9000M or 8000/12000FT or 11000/14000FT

9) reporting phenomenon expected between a lower geometric level expressed in metres or feet and a higher flight level:

For example: 4000M/FL220 or 6000FT/FL140 or 11000FT/FL190

10) reporting the CB upper limit for tropical cyclone SIGMET

For example: TOP BLW FL450

Additional examples:

EMBD TS … TOP ABV FL340

SEV TURB … FL180/210

SEV ICE … SFC/FL150

SEV MTW … FL090

3.5.3.8. Movement

Note. — Footnote 24 to Table A6-1A of ICAO Annex 3 states that "The elements 'Forecast Time' and 'Forecast Position' are not to be used in conjunction with the element 'Movement or Expected Movement'".

Rate of movement is indicated in the following way:

MOV <direction> <speed>KMH [KT]

or

STNR

Direction of movement is given with reference to one of the sixteen points of compass (**N**, **NNE**, **NE**, **ENE**, **E**, **ESE**, **SE**, **SSE**, **S**, **SSW**, **SW**, **WSW**, **W**, **WNW**, **NW**, **NNW**). Speed is given in **KMH** or **KT**. The abbreviation **STNR** is used if no significant movement is expected.

Examples:

MOV NNW 30KMH MOV E 25KT STNR

Note – Movement information should not be provided when a forecast position is explicitly given

3.5.3.9. Expected changes in intensity

The expected evolution of the phenomenon's intensity is indicated by one of the following abbreviations:

INTSF

or

WKN

or

NC

3.5.3.10. Forecast time

This section issued, with 'Forecast position' to explicitly provide a forecast of the position of the phenomena at the time specified. The format is fixed, and is of the form

FCST AT nnnnZ

for example

FCST AT 1600Z

Where the forecast time is the same as the SIGMET validity end time.

Note.— In accordance with Annex 5 – Units of Measurement to be Used in Air and

Ground Operations, *when the validity period ends at midnight, YY should be set for the following day and GGgg should be '0000'. i.e. SIGMET validity ending at midnight on the 23rd day of the month should be expressed as '240000'.*

3.5.3.11. TC Forecast position

Only to be used for tropical cyclones, and used to indicate the location of the centre of the tropical cyclone.

The forecast centre position of a tropical cyclone is given by:

TC CENTRE PSN Nnn[nn] or Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] or Ennn[nn]

TC CENTRE PSN N2740 W07345

3.5.3.12. Forecast position of the hazardous phenomenon at the end of the validity period of the SIGMET message

The available methods of describing the forecast position of the phenomenon in the 'Forecast position'section is exactly as detailed in section 3.5.3.6 with the addition of the descriptor:

NO LONGER EXP

To indicate that the phenomenon will have ceased by the stated forecast time.

Note. — Currently, there is no provision for indicating changes to the levels affected by phenomena between the initial position and the forecast position. As such, and as per footnote 27 to Table A6-1A of Annex 3 (20th Edition, July 2018), it should be assumed that the levels affected remain the same for both initial and forecast positions. If levels differ significantly then separate SIGMET should be issued.

3.5.3.13. Repetition of elements (volcanic ash and tropical cyclone SIGMET only)

Inclusion of instances of volcanic ash phenomenon and tropical cyclone phenomenon in the same SIGMET is permitted for volcanic ash and tropical cyclone only.

With regard to the portrayal of complex volcanic ash events (which implies areas of volcanic ash at different levels) guidance in this regard is provided in **Appendix B**.

With regard to the portrayal of two tropical cyclones, guidance is provided in **Appendix B**.

3.5.4. Cancellation of SIGMET

3.5.4.1. Annex 3, 7.1.2 requires that "*SIGMET information shall be cancelled when the phenomena are no longer occurring or are no longer expected to occur in the area*".

3.5.4.2. As such, it is mandatory for an MWO to cancel any SIGMET that is currently valid but for which the specified phenomena no longer exists or is expected to exist.

3.5.4.3. The cancellation is done by issuing the same type of SIGMET (i.e. WS, WV or WC) with the following structure:

WMO heading with the same data type designator;

First line, including the next sequence number followed by a new validity period that represents the remaining time of the original period of validity, and

Second line, which contains the name of the FIR or CTA, the combination CNL SIGMET, followed by the sequence number of the original SIGMET and its original validity period.

3.5.4.4. A cancellation SIGMET should have a unique sequence number, and should follow the format below.

For a SIGMET that is cancelled during its period of validity, the cancellation SIGMET will be of the form:

As an example, an original SIGMET of:

HKNA SIGMET A01 VALID 260300/260700 HKJK -

HKNA NAIROBI FIR EMBD TS FCST WI S4000 E12000 – S3830 E12200– S4200 E12100 – S4000 E12000 TOP FL450 MOV SW 05KT INTSF=

If it were to be cancelled early (i.e. prior to 0700 UTC), then the following would be appropriate:

HKNA SIGMET A02 VALID 260600/260700 HKJK-

HKNA NAIROBI FIR CNL SIGMET A01 260300/260700=

Where:

- The sequence number will be the next incrementing, unique sequence number.
- The validity time will be the time remaining between issuance and the end time of the original SIGMET.
- The sequence number of the original (and to be cancelled) SIGMET shall follow 'CNL SIGMET '.
- The original validity time of the original (and to be cancelled) SIGMET shall be included in the message after the reference to the original SIGMET's sequence number.

For SIGMET for volcanic ash only, the following is permitted:

WVSN31 GOBD 202155

GOOO SIGMET E03 VALID 202155/210000 GOBD-

GOOO DAKAR OCEANIC FIR CNL SIGMET E03 202000/210000 VA MOV TO WXYX FIR=

Where the FIR (WXYZ in the example) into which the volcanic ash has moved is indicated.

3.5.5. Amendment/correction of SIGMET

3.5.5.1. If it is known that an existing SIGMET no longer accurately describes the existing or expected future evolution of the phenomena a new SIGMET, correctly describing the hazard should be issued, followed immediately by a cancellation of the original, erroneous SIGMET. The new SIGMET should be issued before the cancellation in order to ensure there is always a SIGMET in force and that the cancellation is not mistakenly understood to mean that the hazard has completely dissipated.

Originally issued SIGMET, later determined to no longer be accurate (bold text identifies points that will be changed):

WSSN31 GOBD 201855

GOOO SIGMET E01 VALID 202000/210000 GOBD-

GOOO DAKAR OCEANIC FIR SEV TURB FCST WI S1530 E13700 - **S1900 E13730– S2000 E13130** - S1600 E13500 - S1530 E13700 SFC/FL120 MOV SE 12KT WKN=

Updated SIGMET (bold text identifies points that have been changed):

WSSN31 GOBD 202155

GOOO SIGMET E02 VALID 202200/210000 GOBD-

GOOO DAKAR OCEANIC FIR SEV TURB FCST WI S1530 E13700 **- S2000 E13750 – S2045 E13245** - S1600 E13500 - S1530 E13700 SFC/FL120 MOV SE 12KT WKN=

Cancellation SIGMET (this cancels the original SIGMET):

WSSN31 GOBD 202156

GOOO SIGMET E03 VALID 202155/210000 GOBD-

GOOO DAKAR OCEANIC FIR CNL SIGMET E01 202000/210000=

Note, it is essential that the times of issuance of the updated (correct) SIGMET and the cancellation are separated by at least one minute to prevent inadvertent suppression by message switches. However, it is also important that the minimum delay between issuance of the updated and the cancellation messages.

3.6. Dissemination of SIGMET

3.6.1. SIGMET is part of operational meteorological (OPMET) information. According to Annex 3, the telecommunication facilities used for the exchange of the operational meteorological information should be the aeronautical fixed service (AFS).

3.6.2. The AFS consists of a terrestrial segment, AFTN or ATN (AMHS), as well as the Internet- based SADIS FTP and WIFS services provided by WAFC London and WAFC Washington respectively. Note that SIGMET priority indicator is **FF** for flight safety messages (Annex 10, Volume II, 4.4.1.1.3 refers).

3.6.3. Currently, AFTN links should be used by the MWOs to send the SIGMET, as follows:

- to the adjacent MWOs and ACCs[2] using direct AFTN addressing;
- when required for VOLMET or D-VOLMET, SIGMET should be sent to the relevant centre providing the VOLMET service;
- SIGMET should be sent to all regional OPMET Data Banks (RODB);
- it should be arranged that SIGMET is relayed to the SADIS and WIFS providers for satellite/public internet dissemination, as well as to the WAFCs London and Washington, either through the AMBEX scheme, or directly by the issuing MWO;
- SIGMET for volcanic ash should be disseminated to the responsible VAAC.

3.6.4. Through, SADIS and WIFS, SIGMET is disseminated to all authorised users. In this way, SIGMET is available on a global basis, meeting the aeronautical requirements.

[2] For this dissemination it is required that SIGMET is available at the ACCs for transmission to aircraft in flight for the route ahead up to a distance corresponding to two hours flying time.

APPENDIX A

ENHANCED SIGMET GUIDANCE TABLE DEVELOPED FROM ANNEX 3 TABLE A6-1A

Note. — The table below seeks to provide more detailed guidance than that given in Table A6-1A of Annex 3 (20th Edition, July 2018). It does this by removing all references to the AIRMET message. Table A6-1A. The table below simplifies the available options and provides more specific expansion of the symbolic structure of SIGMET messages, with guidance sub-titles where appropriate. It should be noted that Annex 3, Appendix 6, Table A6-1A remains the authoritative reference.

Table A-1: Expanded SIGMET template

Element as specified in Chapter 5 and Appendix 6	Detailed Content	Expanded symbolic - These 'expanded' symbolic representations of the various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation of Table A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the guidelines below.	Examples. These examples of various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the examples below.
Location indicator of FIR/CTA (M)1	ICAO location indicator of the ATS unit serving the FIR or CTA to which the SIGMET refers	Nnnn	YUCC[2] YUDD[2]
Identification (M)	Message identification and sequence number[3]	SIGMET [n][n]n	SIGMET 1 SIGMET 01 SIGMET A01
Validity period (M)	Day-time groups indicating the period of validity in UTC	VALID nnnnnn/nnnnnn	VALID 010000/010400 VALID 221215/221600 VALID 101520/101800 VALID 251600/252200 VALID 152000/160000

Element as specified in Chapter 5 and Appendix 6	Detailed Content	Expanded symbolic - These 'expanded' symbolic representations of the various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation of Table A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the guidelines below.	Examples. These examples of various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the examples below.
			VALID 192300/200300 (6 hrs validity applicable to TC or VA only)
Location indicator of MWO (M)	Location indicator of MWO originating the message with a separating hyphen	nnnn–	YUDO–[2] YUSO–[2]
Name of the FIR/CTA (M)	Location indicator and name of the FIR/CT[4] for which the SIGMET is issued	nnnn nnnnnnnnnn FIR or FIR/UIR *Or* nnnn nnnnnnnnnn CTA	YUCC AMSWELL FIR2 YUDD SHANLON2 FIR/UIR[2] UIR YUDD SHANLON CTA[2]
Status indicator [5] (C)*	Indicator of test or exercise	TEST or EXER	TEST EXER

Element as specified in Chapter 5 and Appendix 6	Detailed Content	Expanded symbolic - These 'expanded' symbolic representations of the various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation of Table A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the guidelines below.	Examples. These examples of various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the examples below.
Phenomenon (M)[5]	Description of phenomenon causing the issuance of SIGMET	OBSC[6] TS[GR[7]] EMBD[8] TS[GR[7]] FRQ[9] TS[GR[7]] SQL[10] TS[GR[7]] TC nnnnnnnnnn PSN Nnn[nn] *or* Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] *or* Ennn[nn] CB *or* TC NN[11] PSN Nnn[nn] *or* Snn[nn]	OBSC TS OBSC TSGR EMBD TS EMBD TSGR FRQ TS FRQ TSGR SQL TS SQL TSGR
		Wnnn[nn] *or* Ennn[nn] CB or TC NN[12] PSN Nnn[nn] or Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] or Ennn[nn] CB SEV TURB[12] SEV ICE[13] SEV ICE (FZRA)[13] SEV MTW[14] HVY DS HVY SS [VA ERUPTION] [MT nnnnnnnnnn] [PSN Nnn[nn] *or* Snn[nn] Ennn[nn] *or* Wnnn[nn]] VA CLD	TC GLORIA PSN N10 W060 CB TC NN PSN S2030 E06030 CB SEV TURB SEV ICE SEV ICE (FZRA) SEV MTW HVY DS HVY SS VA ERUPTION MT ASHVAL2 PSN S15 E073 VA CLD RDOACT CLD

Element as specified in Chapter 5 and Appendix 6	Detailed Content	Expanded symbolic - These 'expanded' symbolic representations of the various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation of Table A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the guidelines below.	Examples. These examples of various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the examples below.
		RDOACT CLD	
Observed or forecast phenomenon (M)[20,21]	Indication whether the information is observed and expected to continue, or forecast	OBS [AT nnnnZ] *or* FCST [AT nnnnZ]	OBS OBS AT 1210Z FCST FCST AT 1815Z
Position (C)[20,21,33]		Nnn[nn] Wnnn[nn] *or* Nnn[nn] Ennn[nn] *or* Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] *or* Snn[nn] Ennn[nn] *or* N OF Nnn[nn] *or* S OF Nnn[nn] *or* N OF Snn[nn]	N2020 W07005 N48 E010 S60 W160 S0530 E16530 N OF N50

Element as specified in Chapter 5 and Appendix 6	Detailed Content	Expanded symbolic - These 'expanded' symbolic representations of the various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation of Table A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the guidelines below.	Examples. These examples of various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the examples below.
		or S OF Snn[nn] [AND] W OF Wnnn[nn] *or* E OF Wnnn[nn] *or* W OF Ennn[nn] *or* E OF Ennn[nn] *or* N OF Nnn[nn] *or* N OF Snn[nn] AND S OF Nnn[nn] *or* S OF Snn[nn] *or* W OF Wnnn[nn] *or* W OF Ennn[nn] AND E OF Wnnn[nn] *or* E OF Ennn[nn] *or* N OF LINE[22] *or* NE OF LINE[22] *or* E OF LINE[22] *or* SE OF LINE[22] *or* S OF LINE[22] *or* SW OF LINE[22] *or* W OF LINE[22] *or* NW OF LINE[22] Nnn[nn] *or* Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] *or* Ennn[nn] – Nnn[nn] *or* Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] *or* Ennn[nn] [– Nnn[nn] *or* Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] *or* Ennn[nn]] [– Nnn[nn]	S OF N5430 N OF S10 S OF S4530 W OF W155 E OF W45 W OF E15540 E OF E09015 N OF N1515 AND W OF E13530 S OF N45 AND N OF N40 N OF LINE S2520 W11510 – S2520 W12010 SW OF LINE N50 W005 – N60 W020 SW OF LINE N50 W020 – N45 E010 AND NE OF LINE N45 W020 – N40 E010 WI N6030 E02550 – N6055 E02500 – N6050 E02630 – N6030 E02550

Element as specified in Chapter 5 and Appendix 6	Detailed Content	Expanded symbolic - These 'expanded' symbolic representations of the various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation of Table A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the guidelines below.	Examples. These examples of various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the examples below.
		or Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] *or* Ennn[nn]] AND N OF LINE[22] *or* NE OF LINE[22] *or* E OF LINE[22] *or* SE OF LINE[22] *or* S OF LINE[22] *or* SW OF LINE[22] *or* W OF LINE[22] *or* NW OF LINE[22] Nnn[nn] *or* Snn[nn]	
		[Wnnn[nn] *or* Ennn[nn] – Nnn[nn] *or* Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] *or* Ennn[nn] [– Nnn[nn] *or* Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] *or* Ennn[nn]] [– Nnn[nn] *or* Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] *or* Ennn[nn]]]	APRX 50KM WID LINE BTN N64 W017 – N60 W010 – N57 E010 ENTIRE FIR ENTIRE FIR/UIR
		or WI[22, 23] Nnn[nn] *or* Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] *or* Ennn[nn] – Nnn[nn] *or* Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] *or* Ennn[nn] – Nnn[nn] *or* Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] *or* Ennn[nn] – [Nnn[nn] *or* Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] *or* Ennn[nn] – Nnn[nn] *or* Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] *or* Ennn[nn]]	ENTIRE CTA WI 400KM OF TC CENTRE WI 250NM OF TC CENTRE
		or APRX nnKM WID LINE[22] BTN (*or* nnNM WID LINE[22] BTN) Nnn[nn] *or* Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] *or* Ennn[nn] – Nnn[nn] *or* Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] *or* Ennn[nn] [– Nnn[nn] *or* Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] *or*Ennn[nn]] [– Nnn[nn] *or* Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] *or* Ennn[nn]]	

Element as specified in Chapter 5 and Appendix 6	Detailed Content	Expanded symbolic - These 'expanded' symbolic representations of the various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation of Table A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the guidelines below.	Examples. These examples of various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the examples below.
		or ENTIRE FIR[/UIR]	
		or ENTIRE CTA	
		or [24] WI nnnKM (*or* nnnNM) OF TC CENTRE or [25] WI nKM (or nnNM OF Nnn[nn] or Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] or Ennn[nn]	
Level (C)[21]	Flight Level *or* altitude[25]	[SFC/]FLnnn *or* [SFC/]nnnnM (*or* [SFC/][n]nnnnFT) *or* FLnnn/nnn *or* TOP FLnnn *or* [TOP] ABV FLnnn *or* [nnnn/]nnnnM (*or* [[n]nnnn/][n]nnnnFT) *or* [nnnnM/]FLnnn (*or* [[n]nnnnFT/]FLnnn)	FL180 SFC/FL070 SFC/3000M SFC/10000FT FL050/080 TOP FL390 ABV FL250 TOP ABV FL100 3000M 2000/3000M 8000FT 6000/12000FT 2000M/FL150 10000FT/FL250

Element as specified in Chapter 5 and Appendix 6	Detailed Content	Expanded symbolic - These 'expanded' symbolic representations of the various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation of Table A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the guidelines below.	Examples. These examples of various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the examples below.
		or[24] TOP [ABV *or* BLW] FLnnn	
			TOP FL500 TOP ABV FL500 TOP BLW FL450
Movement or expected movement (C)[20, 26,34]	Movement or expected movement (direction and speed) with reference to one of the sixteen points of compass, or stationary	MOV N [nnKMH] *or* MOV NNE [nnKMH] *or* MOV NE [nnKMH] *or* MOV ENE [nnKMH] *or* MOV E [nnKMH] *or* MOV ESE [nnKMH] *or* MOV SE [nnKMH] *or* MOV SSE [nnKMH] *or* MOV S [nnKMH] *or* MOV SSW [nnKMH] *or* MOV SW [nnKMH] *or* MOV WSW [nnKMH] *or* MOV W [nnKMH] *or* MOV WNW [nnKMH] *or* MOV NW [nnKMH] *or* MOV NNW [nnKMH] (*or* MOV N [nnKT] *or* MOV NNE [nnKT] *or* MOV NE [nnKT] *or* MOV ENE [nnKT] *or* MOV E [nnKT] *or* MOV ESE [nnKT] *or* MOV SE [nnKT] *or* MOV SSE [nnKT] *or*	MOV SE MOV NNW MOV E 40KMH MOV E 20KT MOV WSW 20KT STNR

Element as specified in Chapter 5 and Appendix 6	Detailed Content	Expanded symbolic - These 'expanded' symbolic representations of the various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation of Table A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the guidelines below.	Examples. These examples of various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the examples below.
		MOV S [nnKT] *or* MOV SSW [nnKT] *or* MOV SW [nnKT] *or* MOV WSW [nnKT] *or* MOV W [nnKT] *or* MOV WNW [nnKT] *or* MOV NW [nnKT] *or* MOV NNW [nnKT]) *or* STNR	
Changes in intensity (C)[20]	Expected changes in intensity	INTSF *or* WKN *or* NC	INTSF WKN NC
TC forecast position (C)[20,21,26]	Indication of the forecast time of phenomenon	FCST AT nnnnZ	FCST AT 2200Z
TC forecast position (C)[20, 21,26,27,33]	Forecast position of TC centre at the end of the validity period of the SIGMET message	TC CENTRE PSN Nnn[nn] or Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] or Ennn[nn] or[31] TC CENTRE PSN Nnn[nn] or Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] or Ennn[nn] CB Nnn[nn] Wnnn[nn] or Nnn[nn] Ennn[nn] or Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] or	N30 W170 N OF N30 S OF S50 AND W OF E170 S OF N46 AND N OF N39 NE OF LINE N35 W020 – N45 W040

Element as specified in Chapter 5 and Appendix 6	Detailed Content	Expanded symbolic - These 'expanded' symbolic representations of the various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation of Table A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the guidelines below.	Examples. These examples of various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the examples below.
		Snn[nn] Ennn[nn] or N OF Nnn[nn] or S OF Nnn[nn] or N OF Snn[nn] or S OF Snn[nn] [AND] W OF Wnnn[nn] or E OF Wnnn[nn] or W OF Ennn[nn] or E OF Ennn[nn] or N OF Nnn[nn] or N OF Snn[nn] AND S OF Nnn[nn] or S OF Snn[nn] or W OF Wnnn[nn] or W OF Ennn[nn] AND E OF Wnnn[nn] or E OF Ennn[nn] or N OF LINE[22] or NE OF LINE[22] or E OF LINE[22] or SE OF LINE[22] or S OF LINE[22] or SW OF LINE[22] or W OF LINE[22] or	SW OF LINE N48 W020 – N43 E010 AND NE OF LINE N43 W020 – N38 E010 WI N20 W090 – N05 W090 – N10 W100 – N20 W100 – N20 W090 APRX 50KM WID LINE BTN N64 W017 – N57 W005 – N55 E010 – N55 E030 ENTIRE FIR ENTIRE UIR ENTIRE FIR/UIR ENTIRE CTA NO VA EXP WI 30KM OF N6030 E02550 WI 150NM OF TC CENTRE

Element as specified in Chapter 5 and Appendix 6	Detailed Content	Expanded symbolic - These 'expanded' symbolic representations of the various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation of Table A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the guidelines below.	Examples. These examples of various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the examples below.
		NW OF LINE[22] Nnn[nn] or Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] or Ennn[nn] – Nnn[nn] or Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] or Ennn[nn] [– Nnn[nn] or Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] or Ennn[nn]] [AND N OF LINE[22] or NE OF LINE[22] or E OF LINE[22] or SE OF LINE[22] or S OF LINE[22] or SW OF LINE[22] or W OF LINE[22] or NW OF LINE[22] Nnn[nn] or Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] or Ennn[nn] – Nnn[nn] or Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] or Ennn[nn] [– Nnn[nn] or Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] or Ennn[nn]]] WI[22, 23] Nnn[nn] or Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] or Ennn[nn] – Nnn[nn] or Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] or	

Element as specified in Chapter 5 and Appendix 6	Detailed Content	Expanded symbolic - These 'expanded' symbolic representations of the various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation of Table A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the guidelines below.	Examples. These examples of various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the examples below.
		Ennn[nn] – Nnn[nn] or Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] or Ennn[nn] – Nnn[nn] or Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] or Ennn[nn] or APRX nnKM WID LINE[22] BTN (nnNM WID LINE[22] BTN) Nnn[nn] or Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] or Ennn[nn] – Nnn[nn] or Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] or Ennn[nn] [– Nnn[nn] or Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] or Ennn[nn]] [– Nnn[nn] or Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] or Ennn[nn]] or ENTIRE FIR or ENTIRE UIR or ENTIRE FIR/UIR	

Element as specified in Chapter 5 and Appendix 6	Detailed Content	Expanded symbolic - These 'expanded' symbolic representations of the various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation of Table A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the guidelines below.	Examples. These examples of various SIGMET code elements represent the interpretation A6-1A of Annex 3. MWOs are encouraged to align their SIGMETs with the examples below.
		or ENTIRE CTA or[28] NO VA EXP or[25] WI nnKM (or nnNM) OF Nnn[nn] or Snn[nn] Wnnn[nn] or Ennn[nn] or[24] WI nnnKM (nnnNM) OF TC CENTRE	
Repetition of elements (C)[29]	Repetition of elements included in a SIGMET message for volcanic ash cloud or tropical cyclone	[AND][29]	AND AND
Cancellation of SIGMET (C)[30]	Cancellation of SIGMET/	CNL SIGMET [n][n]n nnnnnn/nnnnnn *or*[28] CNL SIGMET [n][n]n nnnnnn/nnnnnn VA MOV TO nnnn FIR	CNL SIGMET 2 101200/101600 CNL SIGMET A13 251030/251430 VA MOV TO YUDO FIR2

Footnotes to table:

Note: in order to ensure consistency between this document and ICAO Annex 3, Table 6-1A, any footnote in Table 6-1A that refers to AIRMET only is identified as such below.

1. See 4.1. "**Recommendation.—** *In cases where the airspace is divided into a flight information region (FIR) and an upper flight information region (UIR), the SIGMET should be identified by the location indicator of the air traffic services unit serving the FIR. Note.— The SIGMET message applies to the whole airspace within the lateral limits of the FIR, i.e. to the FIR and to the UIR. The particular areas and/or flight levels affected by the meteorological phenomena causing the issuance of the SIGMET are given in the text of the message.*"

2. Fictitious location.

3. In accordance with 1.1.3 "The sequence number referred to in the template in Table A6-1A shall correspond with the number of SIGMET messages issued for the flight information region since 0001 UTC on the day concerned. The meteorological watch offices whose area of responsibility encompasses more than one FIR and/or control area (CTA) shall issue separate SIGMET messages for each FIR and/or CTA within their area of responsibility."

4. AIRMET only – not SIGMET

5. Only used when a message is issued to indicate that a test or exercise taking place. Under such circumstances the information contained within the message is not to be used for operational decision making. When TEST is indicated, the message may contain information (not to be used operationally) or will otherwise end immediately after the word TEST. When this field is omitted, information contained within the message is intended to be used operationally.

6. As per 1.1.4 "In accordance with the template in Table A6-1A, only one of the following phenomena shall be included in a SIGMET message, using the abbreviations as indicated below [list of SIGMET phenomena follows in section 1.1.4 – see section]"

7. In accordance with 4.2.1 a) "*obscured (OBSC) if it is obscured by haze or smoke or cannot be readily seen due to darkness*".

8. In accordance with 4.2.4 "*Hail (GR) should be used as a further description of the thunderstorm, as necessary*"

9. accordance with 4.2.1 b) "*embedded (EMBD) if it is embedded within cloud layers and cannot be readily recognized*"

10. In accordance with 4.2.2 "**Recommendation.—** An area of thunderstorms should be considered frequent (FRQ) if within that area there is little or no separation between adjacent thunderstorms with a maximum spatial coverage greater than 75 per cent of the area affected, or forecast to be affected, by the phenomenon (at a fixed time or during the period of validity)"

11. In accordance with 4.2.3 "**Recommendation.—** Squall line (SQL) should indicate a thunderstorm along a line with little or no space between individual clouds."

12. Used for unnamed tropical cyclones.

13. In accordance with 4.2.5 and 4.2.6 "**Recommendation.—** Severe turbulence (TURB) should refer only to: low-level turbulence associated with strong surface winds; rotor streaming; or turbulence whether in cloud or not in cloud (CAT). Turbulence should not be used in connection with convective clouds." and "Turbulence shall be considered: a) severe whenever the peak value of the cube root of EDR exceeds 0.7"

14. In accordance with 4.2.7 "**Recommendation.—** Severe icing (ICE) should refer to icing in other than convective clouds. Freezing rain (FZRA) should refer to severe icing conditions caused by freezing rain".

15. In accordance with 4.2.8 "**Recommendation.—** A mountain wave (MTW) should be considered: a) severe whenever an accompanying downdraft of 3.0 m/s (600 ft/min) or more

and/or severe turbulence is observed or forecast; and *b) moderate whenever an accompanying downdraft of 1.75–3.0 m/s (350–600 ft/min) and/or moderate turbulence is observed or forecast*."

16. AIRMET only – not SIGMET

17. AIRMET only – not SIGMET

18. AIRMET only – not SIGMET

19. AIRMET only – not SIGMET

20. In the case of volcanic ash cloud or cumulonimbus clouds associated with a tropical cyclone covering more than one area within the FIR, these elements can be repeated, as necessary.

21. A straight line is to be used between two points drawn on a map in the Mercator projection or between two points which crosses lines of longitude at a constant angle.

22. The number of coordinates should be kept to a minimum and should not normally exceed seven.

23. Only for SIGMET messages for tropical cyclones.

24. The elements "forecast time" and "forecast position" are not to be used in conjunction with the element "movement or expected movement".

25. The levels of the phenomena remain fixed throughout the forecast period.

26. Only for SIGMET messages for volcanic ash.

27. To be used for two volcanic ash clouds or two areas of cumulonimbus clouds associated with tropical cyclones simultaneously affecting the FIR concerned.

28. End of the message (as the SIGMET message is being cancelled).

29. Only for SIGMET messages for radioactive cloud. When detailed information on the release is not available, a radius of up to 30 kilometres (or 16 nautical miles) from the source may be applied; and a vertical extent from surface (SFC) to the upper limit of the flight information region/upper flight information region (FIR/UIR) or control area (CTA) is to be applied . [Applicable 7 November 2019].

Additional notes (not specifically identified in footnotes to Table 6-1A):

In accordance with 4.2.9 "Sandstorm/dust storm should be considered: a) heavy whenever the visibility is below 200 m and the sky is obscured; and b) moderate whenever the visibility is: 1) below 200 m and the sky is not obscured; or 2) between 200 m and 600 m." (no footnote in Annex 3, but this is applicable reference

APPENDIX B

SIGMET EXAMPLES

*Note. — The figures used in this appendix are intended simply to clarify the intent of the SIGMET message in abbreviated plain language, and therefore how each SIGMET should be **constructed** by MWOs and also **interpreted** by users. The figures used are not intended to give guidance on how a SIGMET in graphical format should be produced.*

Examples of '**WS**' SIGMET. See the sections for SIGMET for volcanic ash only (WV) and SIGMET for tropical cyclone only (WC) for examples specific to those phenomena.

Contents

7) A single area of volcanic ash within the FIR

8) Multiple areas of Volcanic Ash within the FIR

9) A single Tropical Cyclone within an FIR

10) Multiple Tropical Cyclones within an FIR

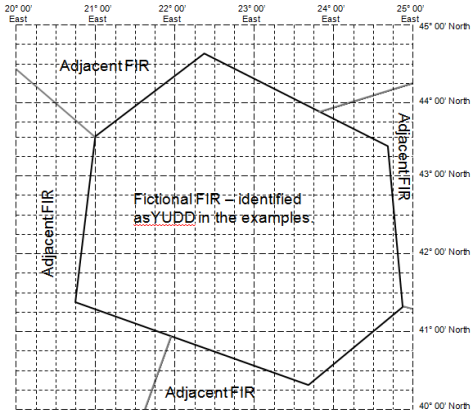
11) SIGMETs relating to ‘concave’ or ‘horseshoe’ shaped FIR

12) Examples for TEST and EXER

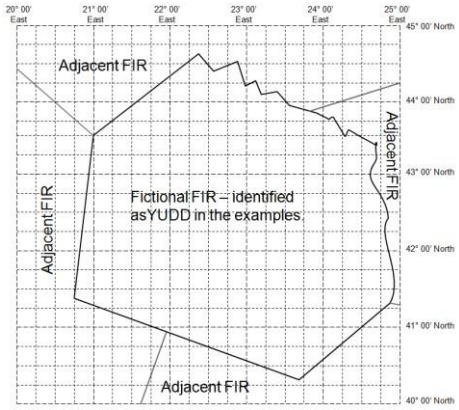
General

Explanation of fictional FIR.

In each of the examples below, a fictional FIR area is indicated, with portions of adjacent fictional FIRs also indicated. The FIR areas are overlaid on a coordinate grid, in order that the example plain language SIGMETs can be explicitly related to the intended meaning.



For some cases, examples are given where the FIR has boundaries that are complex (country borders for example, especially when defined by rivers)



Fictional FIR 'Shanlon = YUDD' is used for the examples.
Repetition of start point as last coordinate.

In accordance with practices and procedures laid down for other aeronautical bulletins (i.e. NOTAM), it is recommended that the last point of a polygon is a repeat of the first point of the polygon. This will ensure that the polygon has been closed, and that no points have been accidentally omitted.

'Direction' of encoding of the points of a polygon

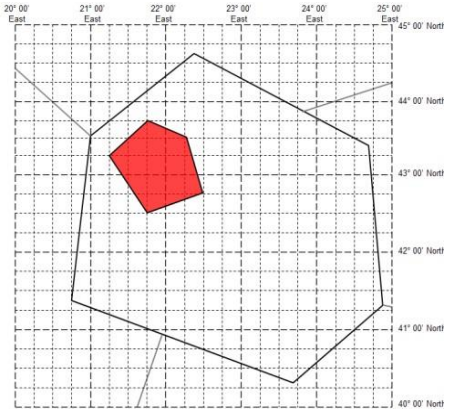
In accordance with practices and procedures laid down for other aeronautical bulletins and international practice (e.g. BUFR encoding of WAFS significant weather (SIGWX) forecasts), it is recommended that the points of a polygon are provided in a 'clockwise' sense. This assists automated systems in determining the 'inside' of polygons.

Use of 'Expected Movement' and 'Forecast Position'/'Forecast Time'.

With applicability of Amendment 77, the 'Expected Movement' element of SIGMET should not be used if the 'Forecast Position'/'Forecast Time' element is being used, and vice versa. This is to prevent duplication at best and inconsistencies at worst.

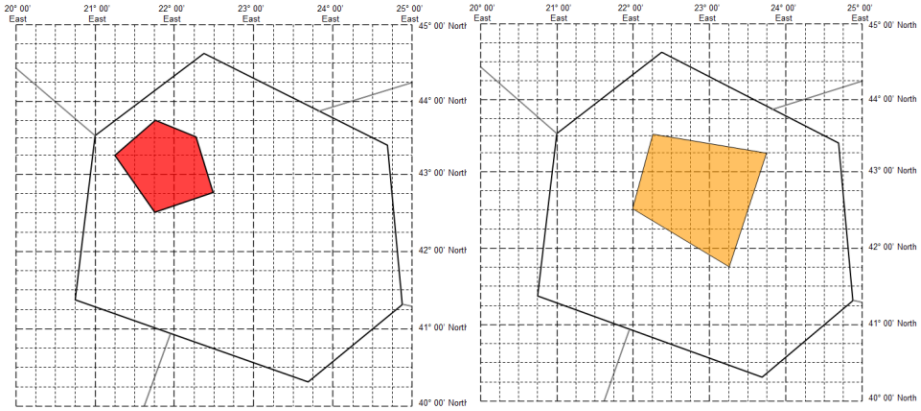
1) An area of the FIR defined by a polygon. The end point should be a repeat of the start point.

When the SIGMET does not include a'forecast position'section.



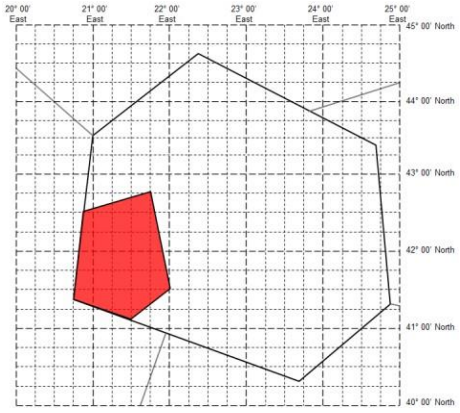
YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR SEV TURB FCST WI N4230 E02145 – N4315 E02115 –
N4345 E02145 – N4330 E02215 – N4245 E02230 - N4230 E02145 FL250/370
MOV ESE 20KT INTSF=

With an explicit forecast position:



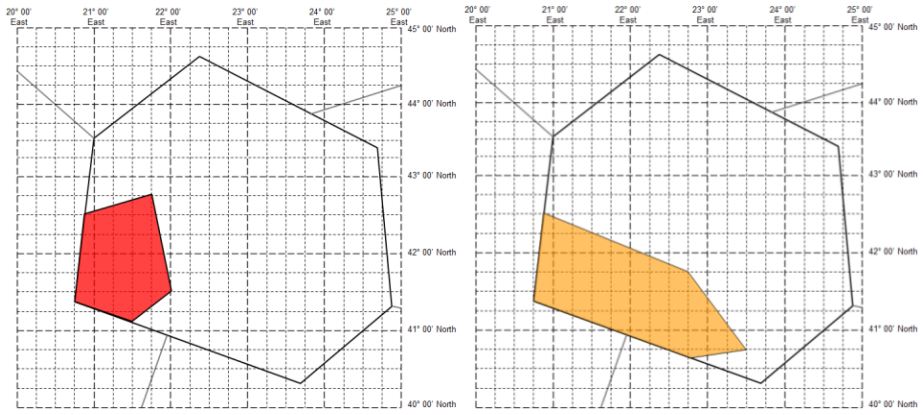
YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR SEV TURB FCST WI N4230 E02145 – N4315 E02115 – N4345 E02145 – N4330 E02215 – N4245 E02230 - N4230 E02145 FL250/370
INTSF FCST AT 1600Z WI N4145 E02315 – N4230 E02200 – N4330 E02215 – N4315 E02345 - N4145 E02315=

<u>When the SIGMET does not include a‘forecast position’section.</u>



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR SEV TURB FCST WI N4230 E02052 – N4245 E02145
–
N4130 E02200 – N4107 E02130 – N4123 E02045 - N4230 E02052 FL250/370
MOV SE 30KT WKN=

With an explicit forecast position:



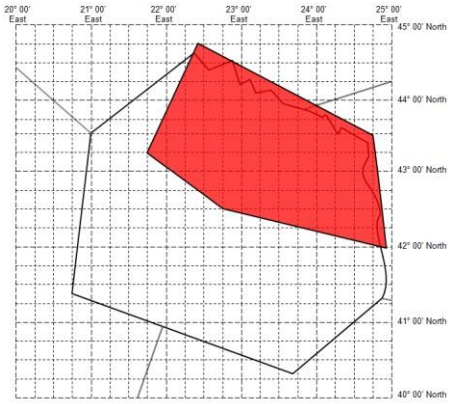
YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR SEV TURB FCST WI N4230 E02052 – N4245 E02145 –
N4130 E02200 – N4107 E02130 – N4123 E02045- N4230 E02052 FL250/370 WKN FCST AT 1600Z WI N4230 E02052 – N4145 E02245 – N4045 E02330 – N4040
E02248 – N4123 E02045- N4230 E02052=

Use of polygons with complex FIR boundaries.

Annex 3 (19th Edition, July 2016) specifies that the points of a polygon '... should be kept to a minimum and should not normally exceed seven'. However, some FIR boundaries are complex, and it would be unrealistic to expect that a polygon would be defined that followed such boundaries precisely. As such, some States have determined that the polygon points be chosen in relation to the complex boundary such that the FIR boundary approximates, but is wholly encompassed by, the polygon, and that any additional area beyond the FIR boundary be the minimum that can be reasonably and practically described. Caution should however be exercised in those instances where international aerodromes are located in close proximity to such a complex FIR boundary.

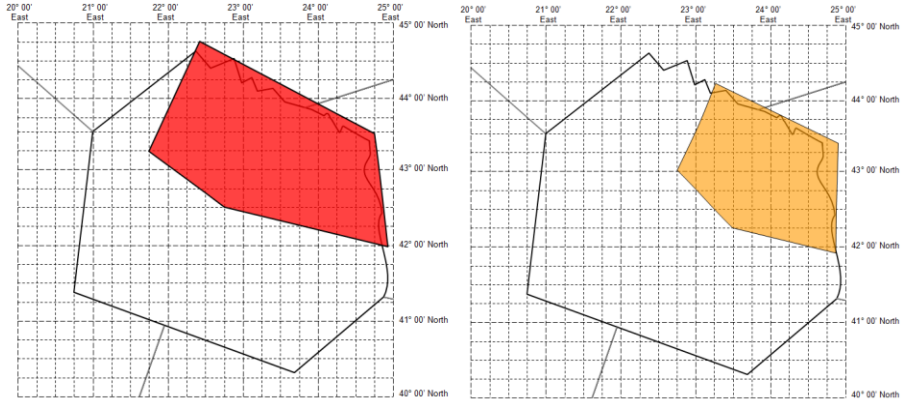
In the examples below, it would not be practical to follow the northeastern boundary of the FIR exactly. The point close to N4330 E02245 is obviously a 'major' turning point along the FIR boundary, but the other, numerous and complex turning points can only be approximated when constrained to seven points.

When the SIGMET does not include a'forecast position'section.



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR SEV TURB FCST WI N4315 E02145 – N4445 E02245 – N4330 E02445 – N4200 E02455 – N4230 E02245- N4315 E02145 FL250/370 MOV SE 20KT WKN=

With an explicit forecast position:

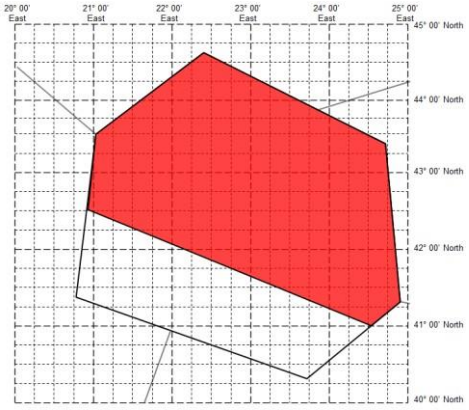


YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR SEV TURB FCST WI N4315 E02145 – N4445 E02245 – N4330 E02445 – N4200 E02455 – N4230 E02245- N4315 E02145 FL250/370 WKN FCST AT 1600Z WI N4300 E02245 – N4415 E02315 – N4322 E02452 – N4155
E02445 – N4215 E02330- N4300 E02245=

2a) In a sector of the FIR defined relative to a specified line, or single series of up to three connected lines, with start and end points on the FIR boundary (or so close to the FIR boundary so as to leave no doubt that the intent is for the line to connect to the FIR boundary at that point).

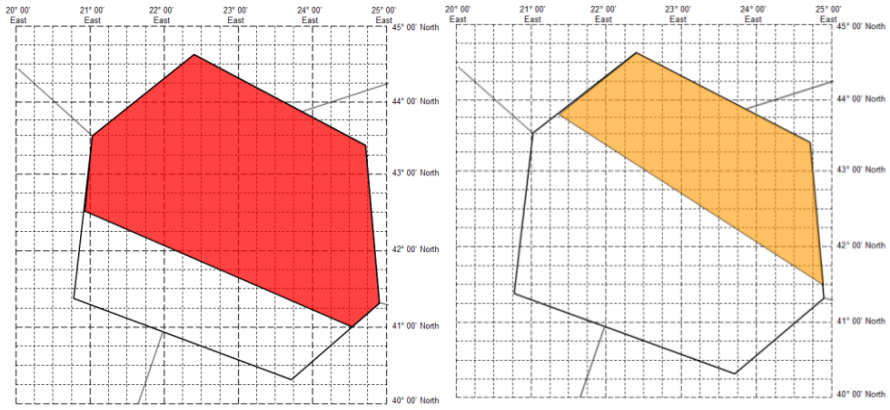
The specified points shall be on the FIR boundary (or so close to the FIR boundary so as to leave no doubt that the intent is for the line to connect to the FIR boundary at that point)

When the SIGMET does not include a‘forecast position’section.



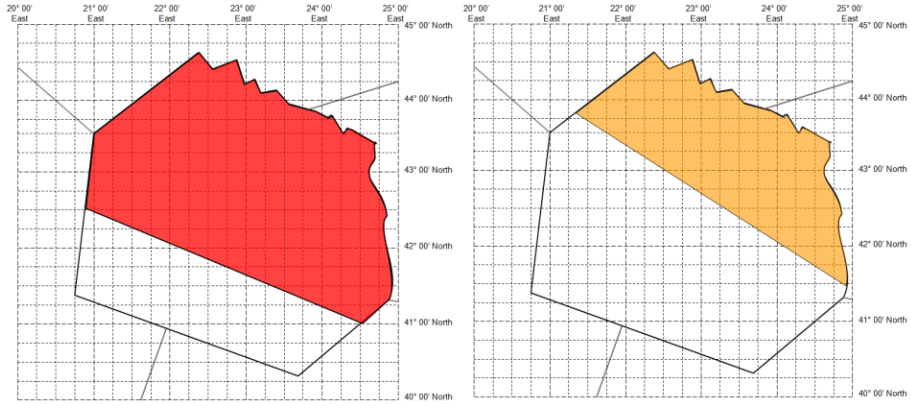
YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR SEV TURB FCST NE OF LINE N4230 E02052 – N4100 E02430
FL250/370 MOV NE 15KT WKN=

With an explicit forecast position:



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR SEV TURB FCST NE OF LINE N4230 E02052 – N4100 E02430
FL250/370 WKN FCST AT 1600Z NE OF LINE N4346 E02122 – N4130 E02452=

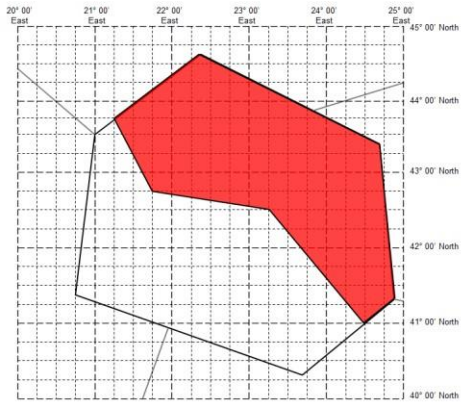
A separate example is provided below illustrating a case where the northeastern boundary is complex.



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR SEV TURB FCST NE OF LINE N4230 E02052 – N4100 E02430
FL250/370 WKN FCST AT 1600Z NE OF LINE N4346 E02122 – N4130 E02457=

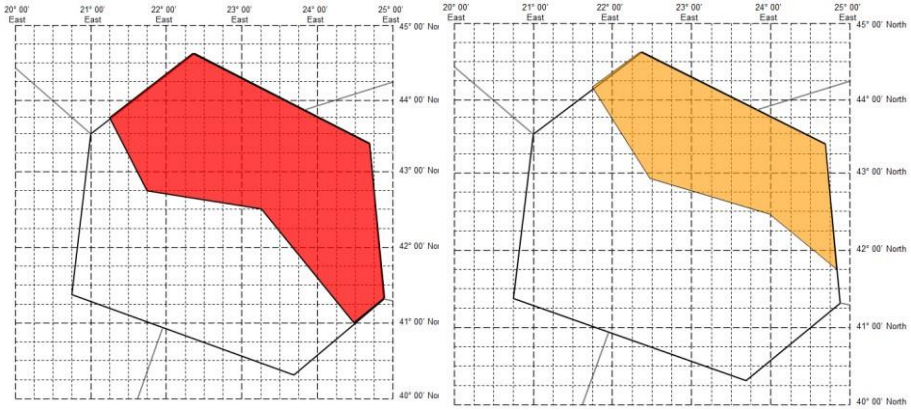
For a series of connected lines

When the SIGMET does not include a'forecast position'section.



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR SEV TURB FCST NE OF LINE N4345 E02115 – N4245 E02145
- N4230 E2315 – N4100 E2430 FL250/370 MOV NE 20KT WKN=

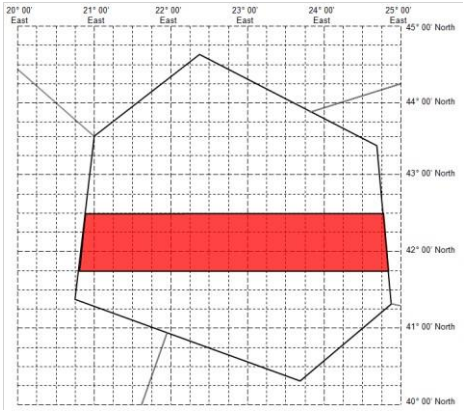
With an explicit forecast position:



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR SEV TURB FCST NE OF LINE N4345 E02115 – N4245 E02145 - N4230 E2315 – N4100 E2430 FL250/370 WKN FCST AT 1600Z NE OF LINE N4411 E02145 – N4255 E02228 - N4228 E2400 – N4130 E2450=

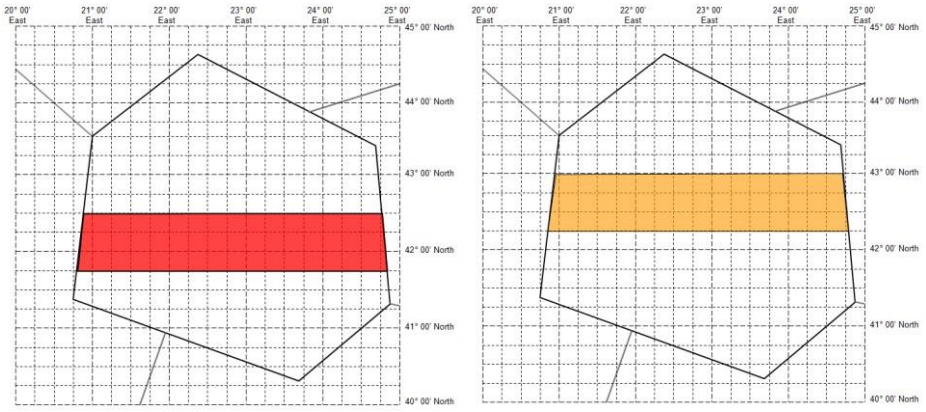
2b) In a sector of the FIR defined as being *between* two lines of latitude, or between two lines of longitude.

When the SIGMET does not include a 'forecast position' section.



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR SEV TURB FCST N OF N4145 AND S OF N4230 FL250/370 MOV N 30KT WKN=

With an explicit forecast position:



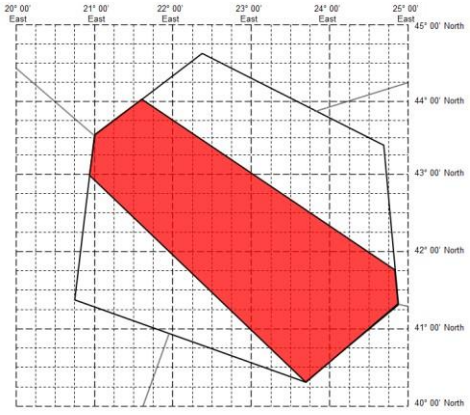
YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR SEV TURB FCST N OF N4145 AND S OF N4230 FL250/370 WKN
FCST AT 1600Z N OF N4215 AND S OF N4300=

(similar constructions can be used for specifying areas between lines of longitude)

2c) In a sector of the FIR defined as being *between* two specified lines, or *between* two series of up to three connected lines, each with start and endpoints on the FIR boundary (or start and endpoints so close to the FIR boundary so as to leave no doubt that the intent is for the line to connect to the FIR boundary at those points).

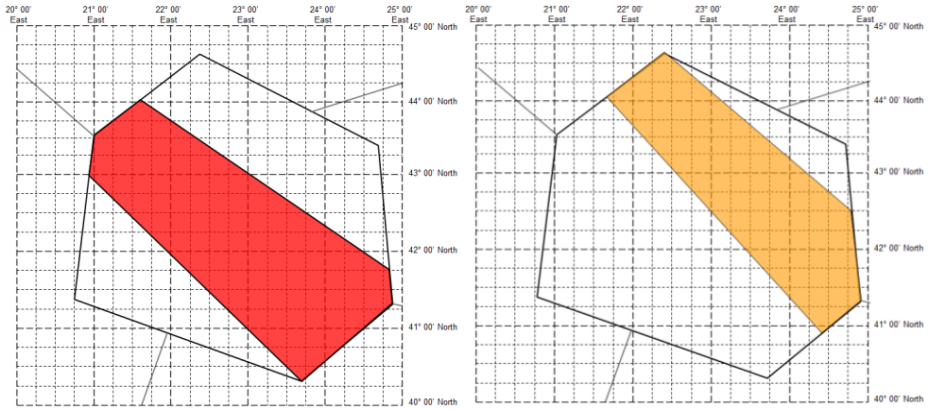
The specified points shall be on the FIR boundary (or so close to the FIR boundary so as to leave no doubt that the intent is for the line to connect to the FIR boundary at that point)

When the SIGMET does not include a'forecast position'section.



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR SEV TURB FCST NE OF LINE N4300 E02057 – N4020 E02340
AND SW OF LINE N4402 E02142 – N4145 E02450 FL250/370 MOV NE 20KT WKN=

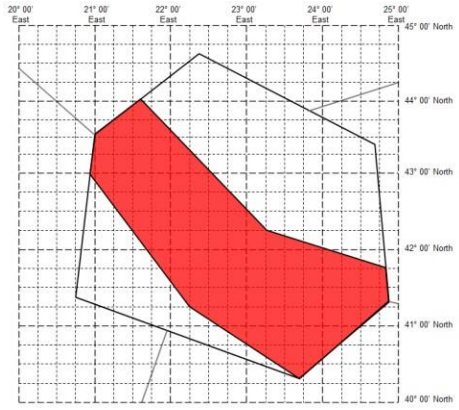
With an explicit forecast position:



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR SEV TURB FCST NE OF LINE N4300 E02057 – N4020 E02340 AND SW OF LINE N4402 E02142 – N4145 E02450 FL250/370 WKN FCST AT 1600Z NE OF LINE N4403 E02140 – N4055 E02422 AND SW OF LINE N4437 E02222 – N4230 E02447=

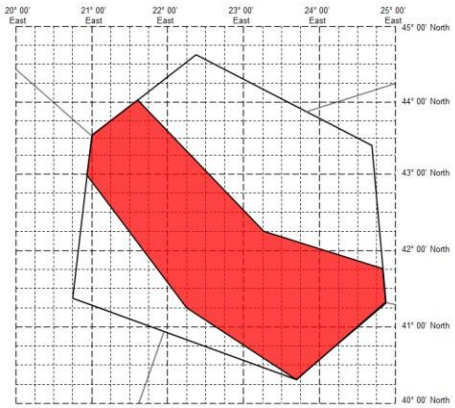
For a series of connected lines

when the SIGMET does not include a'forecast position'section.



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR SEV TURB FCST NE OF LINE N4300 E02057 – N4115 E02215 – N4020 E02340 AND SW OF LINE N4402 E02142 – N4215 E02315 - N4145 E02450 FL250/370 MOV NE 20KT WKN=

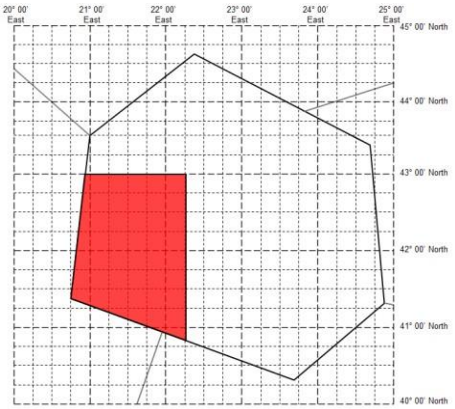
With an explicit forecast position:



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR SEV TURB FCST NE OF LINE N4300 E02057 – N4115 E02215 – N4020 E02340 AND SW OF LINE N4402 E02142 – N4215 E02315 - N4145 E02450 FL250/370 WKN FCST AT 1600Z NE OF LINE N4403 E02140 N4215 E02245 – N4055 E02422 AND SW OF LINE N4437 E02222 – N4300 E02345– N4230 E02447=

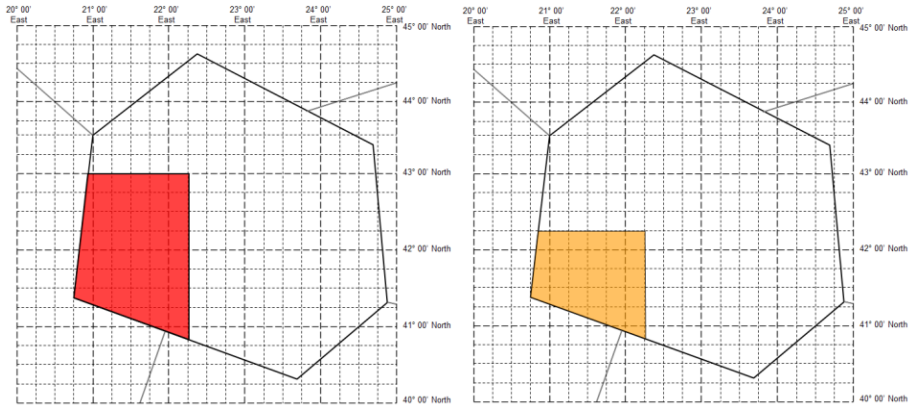
2d) In a sector of the FIR defined relative to a line of latitude and a line of longitude (effectively a quadrant)

When the SIGMET does not include a'forecast position'section.



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR SEV TURB FCST S OF N4300 AND W OF E02215 FL250/370 MOV S 12KT WKN=

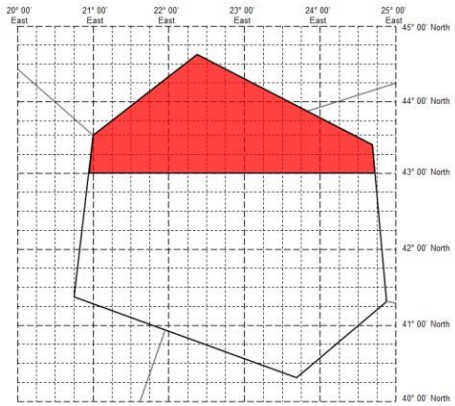
When the SIGMET does include a‘forecast position'.



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR SEV TURB FCST S OF N4300 AND W OF E02215 FL250/370
WKN FCST AT 1600Z S OF N4215 AND W OF E02215=

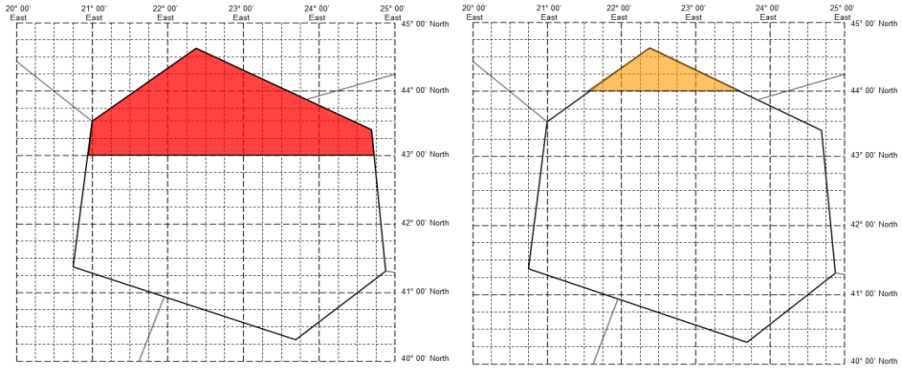
2e) In a sector of the FIR defined relative to a line of latitude or longitude (effectively a segment)

When the SIGMET does not include a‘forecast position’section.



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR SEV TURB FCST N OF N43 FL250/370 MOV N 15KT WKN=

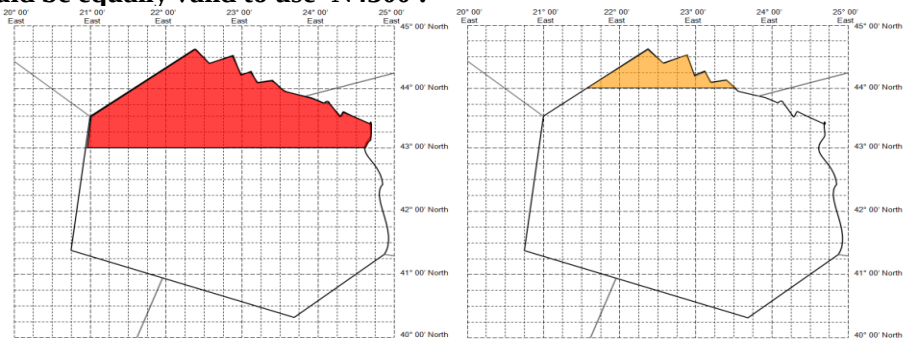
When the SIGMET does include a‘forecast position’section.



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–

YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR SEV TURB FCST N OF N43[3] FL250/370 WKN FCST AT 1600Z N OF N44=

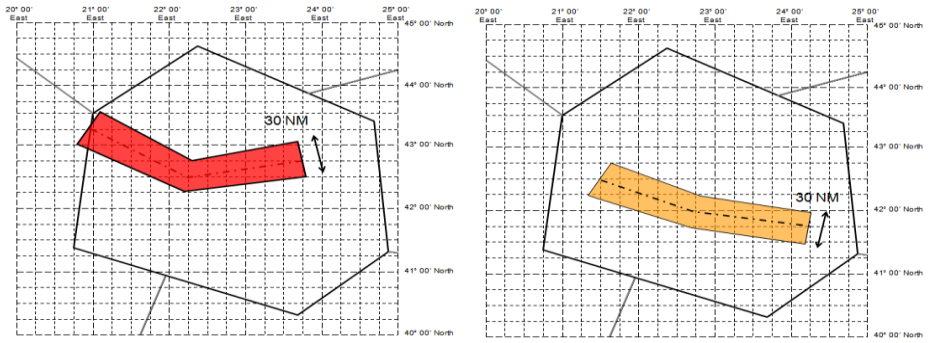
[3] It would be equally valid to use 'N4300'.



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–

YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR SEV TURB FCST N OF N43[4] FL250/370 WKN FCST AT 1600Z N OF N44=

3) Defined by a ‘corridor’ of specified width, centred upon the line described;



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR SEV TURB FCST WI 30NM WID LINE BTN N4315 E02100 – N4230 E02215 – N4245 E02345 FL250/370 WKN FCST AT 1600Z WI 30NM WID LINE BTN N4230 E02130 – N4200 E02245 – N4145 E02415=
Note: The nature of this option means that, as at N4315 E02100, it is inferred that there is some encroachment into the neighbouring FIR.

3 It would be equally valid to use 'N4300'.
4 It would be equally valid to use 'N4300'.

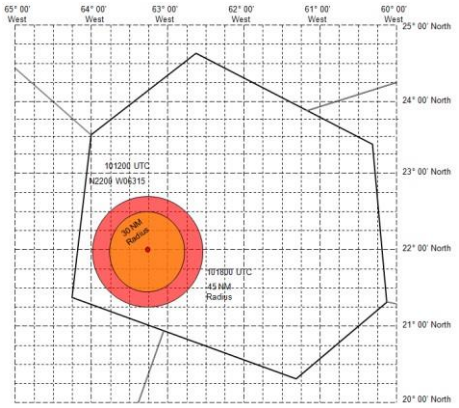
4) At a specific point within the FIR;

When the SIGMET does not include a 'forecast position' section.

YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR SEV TURB OBS N4245 E02230 FL250/370 STNR WKN=

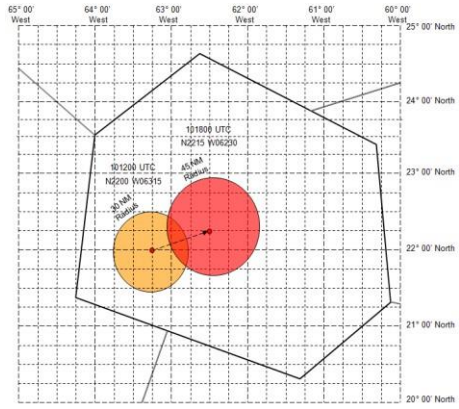
5) A vertical cylinder of specified radius.

Where the surface position at the centre of the cylinder does not change, but the radius increases.



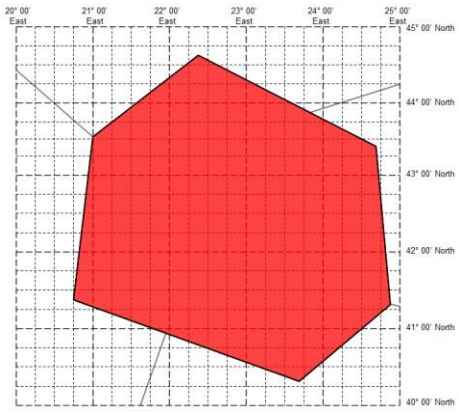
YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR RDOACT CLD OBS AT 1150Z WI 30NM OF N2200 W06315 SFC/3000FT NC FCST AT 1600Z WI 45NM OF N2200 W06315=

Where the surface position at the centre of the cylinder does move and the radius increases.



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR RDOACT CLD OBS AT 1150Z WI 30NM OF N2200 W06315 SFC/3000FT NC FCST AT 1600Z WI 45NM OF N22150 W06245=

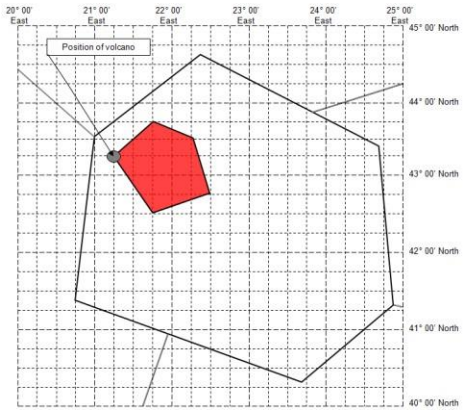
6) Covering entire FIR.



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO –
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR VA CLD FCST AT 1200Z ENTIRE FIR FL250/370 STNR WKN=

7) Single area of Volcanic Ash

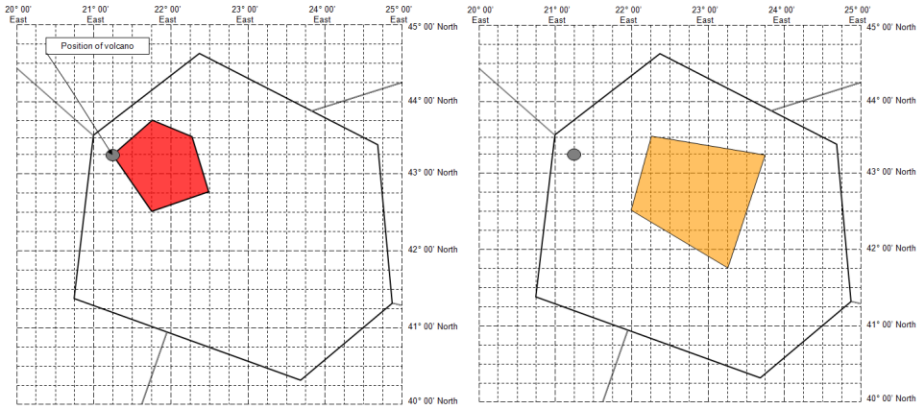
When the VA SIGMET does not include a‘forecast position’section.



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR VA ERUPTION MT ASHVAL PSN N4315 E02115 VA CLD OBS AT 1200Z WI N4315 E02115 – N4345 E02145 - N4330 E02215 – N4245 E02230 – N4230 E02145 - N4315 E02115 FL250/370 MOV ESE 20KT NC=

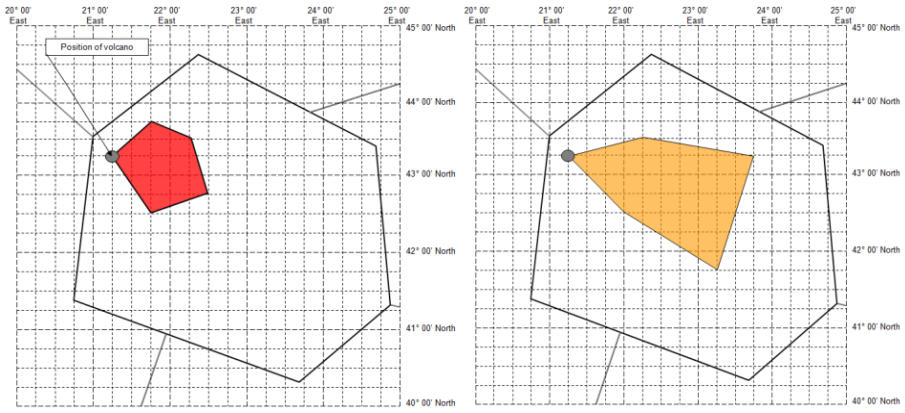
When the SIGMET does include a‘forecast position’section (no rate of movement).

For VA (eruption ceased, ash cloud persists downwind):



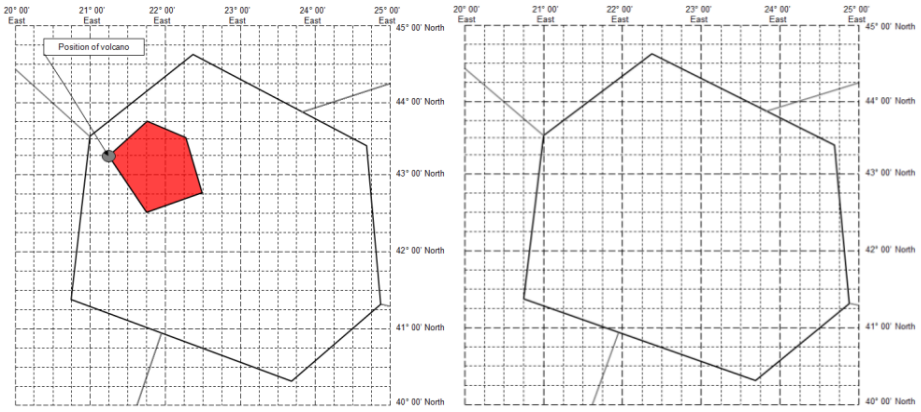
YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101800 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR VA ERUPTION MT ASHVAL PSN N4315 E02115 VA CLD OBS AT 1200Z WI N4315 E02115 – N4345 E02145 N4330 E02215 – N4245 E02230 – N4230 E02145 - N4315 E02115 FL250/370 NC FCST AT 1800Z WI N4330 E02215
– N4315 E02345 – N4145 E02315 – N4230 E02200 - N4330 E02215=

For VA (eruption on-going):



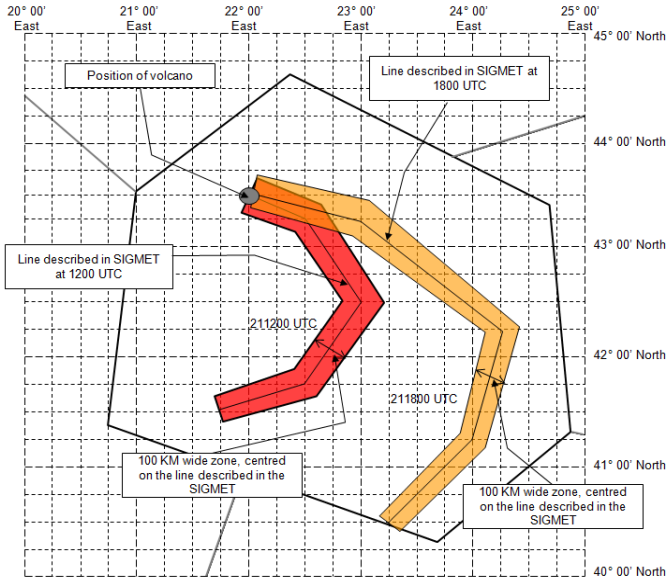
YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101800 YUSO –
YUDD SHANLON FIR VA ERUPTION MT ASHVAL PSN N4315 E02115 VA CLD OBS AT 1200Z WI N4315 E02115 - N4345 E02145 – N4330 E02215 – N4245 E02230 –
N4230 E02145 – N4315 E2115 FL250/370 NC FCST AT 1800Z WI N4315 E02115
- N4330 E02215 – N4315 E02345 – N4145 E02315 – N4230 E02200 – N4315 E02115=

For VA (eruption ceasing, ash dispersing):



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101800 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR VA ERUPTION MT ASHVAL PSN N4315 E02115 VA CLD OBS AT 1200Z WI N4315 E02115 - N4345 E02145 – N4330 E02215 – N4245 E02230 - N4230 E02145 - N4315 E02115 FL250/370 WKN FCST AT 1800Z NO VA EXP=

For VA (eruption on-going), defining the area affected as a corridor of specified width;

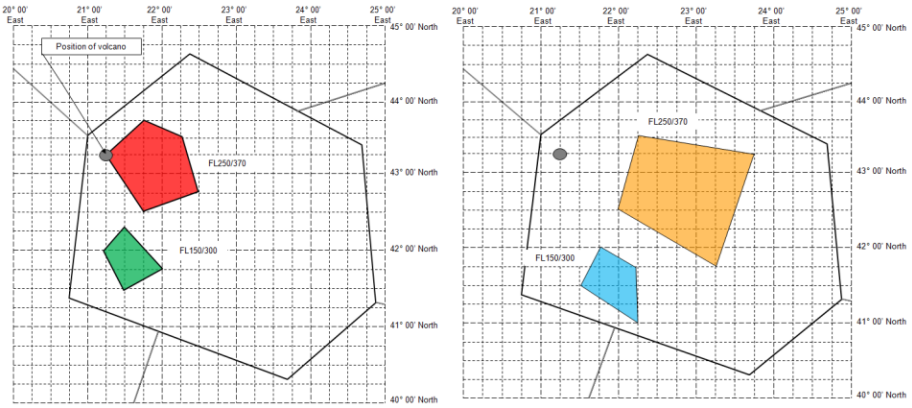


YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 211200/211800 YUSO –
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR VA ERUPTION MT ASHVAL PSN N4330 E02200 VA CLD FCST AT 1200Z WI 100KM WID LINE BTN N4330 E02200 – N4315 E02230
– N4230 E02300 – N4145 E02230 – N4130 E02145 FL310/450 NC FCST AT 1800Z WI 100KM WID LINE BTN N4330 E02200 – N4315 E02300 – N4215 E02415
– N4115 E02400 – N4030 E02315=

8) Multiple areas of Volcanic Ash

The only way to include a second instance of a volcanic ash cloud in a SIGMET message is to use the 'AND' option after the 'Forecast position' section.

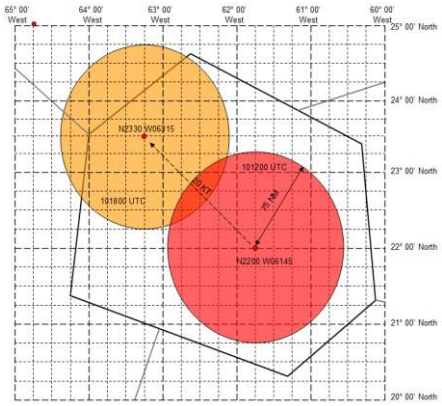
In the example below, two areas of volcanic ash cloud (at different levels) are forecast to move as described. The normal courier font refers to the northernmost areas of ash, and the italicised font refers to the southernmost areas of ash during the period. 'AND' is highlighted in **bold** to identify the separation of the two features.



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101800 YUSO –
YUDD SHANLON FIR VA ERUPTION MT ASHVAL PSN N4315 E02115 VA CLD OBS AT 1200Z WI N4315 E02115 – N4345 E02145 N4330 E02215 – N4245 E02230 – N4230 E02145 - N4315 E02115 FL250/370 NC FCST AT 1800Z WI N4330 E02215 – N4315 E02345 – N4145 E02315 – N4230 E02200 - N4330 E02215 **AND** *N4200 E02115 – N4217 E02130 – N4145 E02200 – N4130 E02130 – N4200 E02100 FL150/300 NC FCST AT 1800Z WI N4200 E02145 – N4145 E02215 – N4100 E02215 - N4130 E02130 - N4200 E02145=*

The above only works if there are two instances of ash at the start and end of the period. If the number of ash areas is different at the start and end, it is recommended that separate SIGMETs be issued as necessary.

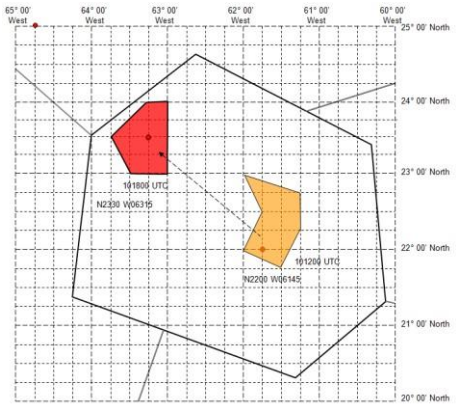
9) A single Tropical Cyclone within a FIR



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101800 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR TC GLORIA PSN N2200 W06145 CB OBS AT 1200Z WI 75NM OF TC CENTRE TOP BLW FL500 MOV NW 20KT WKN=

YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101800 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR TC GLORIA PSN N2200 W06145 CB OBS AT 1200Z WI 75NM OF TC CENTRE TOP BLW FL500 WKN FCST AT 1800Z TC CENTRE PSN N2330 W06315=

It is acceptable to use the other 'Location' options to describe the area affected by the CB of a Tropical Cyclone:

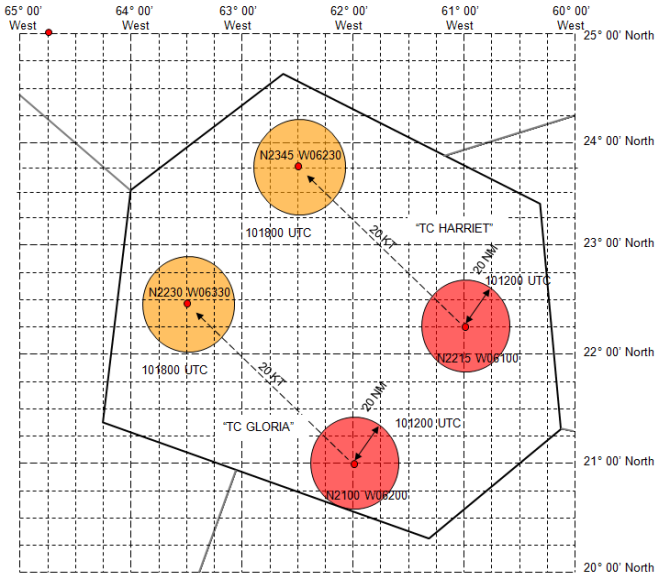


YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101800 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR TC GLORIA PSN N2200 W06145 CB OBS AT 1200Z WI N2200 W06200 – N2230 W06215 – N2300 W06200 - N2245 W06245 – N2215 W06245 – N2145 W06230 –N2200 W06200 TOP BLW FL500 WKN FCST AT 1800Z TC CENTRE PSN N2330 W06315 WI N2300 W06300 – N2400 W06300 – N2400 W06315 - N2330
W06345 – N2300 W06330 – N3300 W06300=

10) Multiple tropical cyclones within the FIR.

The only way to include a second instance of a tropical cyclone in a SIGMET is to use the 'AND' option following the 'Forecast position' section.

The example below demonstrates how two separate TCs, and the CB within a specified radius of those TCs, can be described. The normal courier font refers to TC Gloria, and the italicised font refers to TC Harriet. 'AND' is highlighted in **bold** to identify the separation between information for the two features.

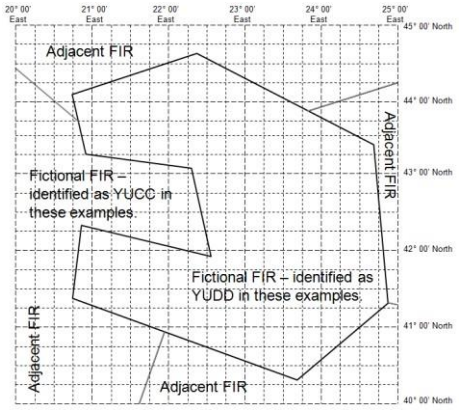


YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101800 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR TC GLORIA PSN N2100 W06200 CB OBS AT 1200Z WI 20NM OF TC CENTRE TOP FL500 MOV NW 20KT WKN FCST AT 1800Z TC CENTRE N2230 W06330 **AND** *TC HARRIET FCST AT 1200Z N2215 W06100 CB TOP FL400 WI 20NM OF CENTRE WKN FCST AT 1800Z TC CENTRE N2345 W06230=*

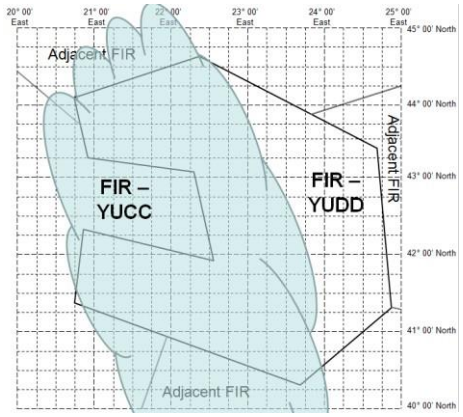
11) SIGMETs relating to 'concave' or 'horseshoe' shaped FIR's

There are examples of FIRs that partially surround adjacent FIRs and are what might be described as concave or 'horseshoe' shaped. Several examples are given below:

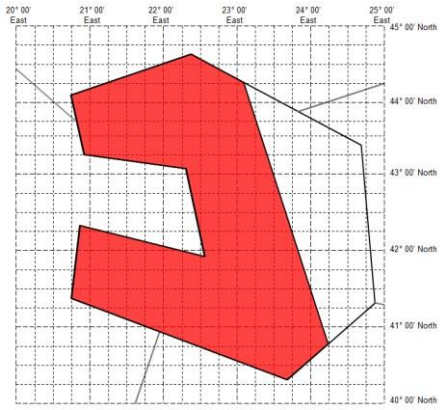
11a) Considering a concave, 'horseshoe' shaped FIR partially surrounding another FIR with 'legs' of similar size



The question arises as to how to encode a SIGMET under circumstances where the hazard affects the outer FIR (YUDD in this case) and the FIR that is partially enclosed (YUCC in this case).

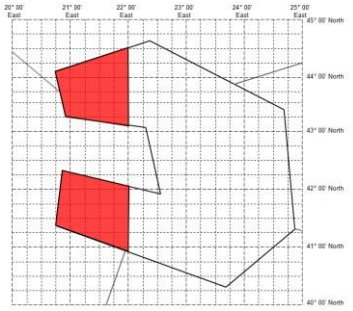


Example 1) - In this example, it is considered that the situation below could be encoded as a single, simple SIGMET. Users would be expected to interpret the SIGMET as indicating the area identified in red was affected by the hazard within the YUDD FIR.



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR SEV TURB FCST SW OF LINE N4415 E02305 –N4045 E02415
FL250/370 MOV SW 15KT WKN=

Example 2) - In this example, in order to prevent any possible ambiguity and to prevent complications and inconsistencies then two separate SIGMETs should be issued.



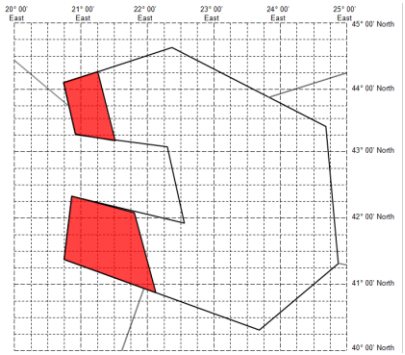
One SIGMET (northern extension of the 'horseshoe' shape)

YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR SEV TURB FCST W OF LINE N4430 E02200 –N4307 E02200
FL250/370 MOV W 15KT WKN=

AND a second SIGMET (southern extension of the 'horseshoe' shape)

YUDD SIGMET 3 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR SEV TURB FCST W OF LINE N4203 E02200 –N4058 E02200
FL250/370 MOV W 15KT WKN=

Where the line delineating the hazard is not a line of latitude or longitude, a similar process should be followed



One SIGMET (northern extension of the 'horseshoe' shape)

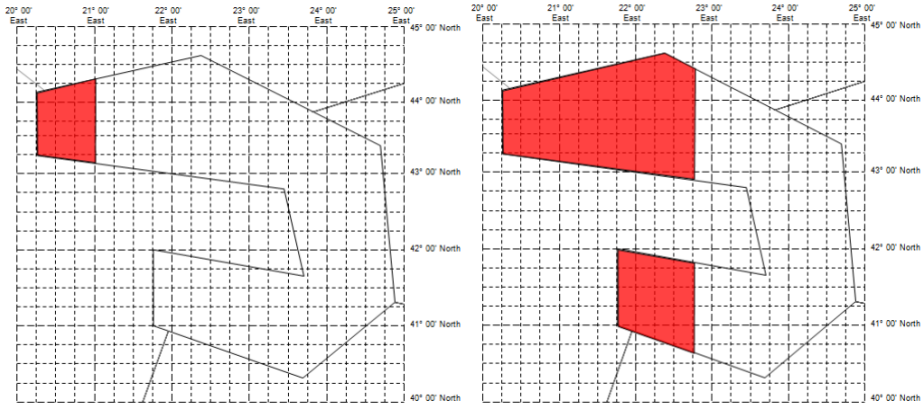
YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR SEV TURB FCST SW OF LINE N4415 E02115 –N4312 E02130 FL250/370 MOV W 15KT WKN=

AND a second SIGMET (southern extension of the 'horseshoe' shape)

YUDD SIGMET 3 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR SEV TURB FCST SW OF LINE N4205 E02147 –N4052 E02206 FL250/370 MOV W 15KT WKN=

11b) Considering a concave, 'horseshoe' shaped FIR partially surrounding another FIR with 'legs' of very different size.

If the southern 'leg' is expected to be affected during the forecasted validity period, as the example below then 2 SIGMETs should be issued.



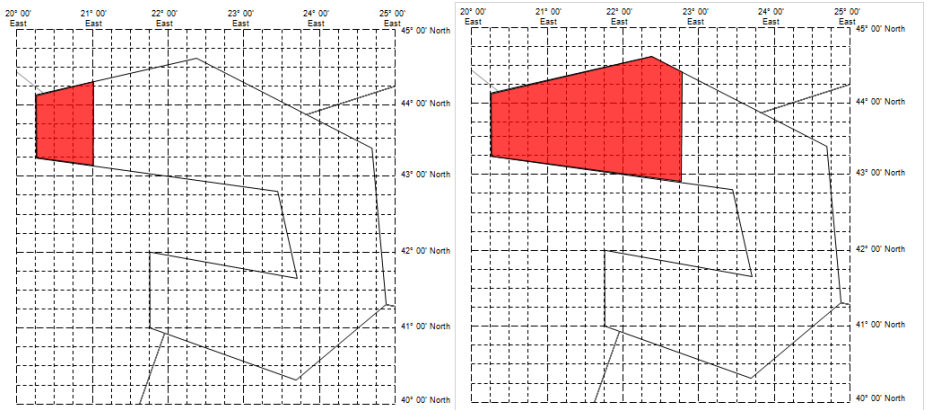
YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR SEV TURB FCST AT 1200Z W OF LINE N4416 E02100 –N4307 E02100 FL250/370 MOV E 25KT WKN FCST 1600Z W OF LINE N4427 E02245 –N4252 E02245=

And

YUDD SIGMET 3 VALID 101330/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR SEV TURB FCST AT 1330Z W OF LINE N4200 E02145 –N4100 E02145 FL250/370 MOV E 25KT WKN FCST 1600Z W OF LINE N4147 E02245 –N4038 E02245=

Note, the validity time (highlighted) of the second SIGMET commences sometime after that of the first since the southern extension of the horseshoe shape is not as far west.

If the southern leg of the FIR is not expected to be affected, as in the example below,



Then a single SIGMET could be issued.

YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR SEV TURB FCST AT 1200Z W OF LINE N4415 E02100 –N4307 E02100 FL250/370 MOV E 25KT WKN=

However, to remove any possible doubt it is better to include an explicit forecast position,

YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR SEV TURB FCST AT 1200Z W OF LINE N4415 E02100 –N4307 E02100 FL250/370 MOV E 25KT WKN FCST 1600Z W OF LINE N4427 E02245 –N4252 E02245=

It should also be noted that in all of these examples relating to concave, horseshoe shaped FIRs, polygons could also be used to explicitly define the areas affected. The above examples are intended to show that the principle under such circumstances is that two SIGMETs should be issued. This, as noted, will prevent ambiguity and will permit straightforward translation of alphanumeric SIGMET into IWXXM versions of SIGMET.

12) Examples using TEST and EXER indicators.

The principles of using the TEST and EXER indicators are straightforward.
The fundamental and overriding principle is that SIGMET bulletins marked as TEST or EXER through the use of these indicators MUST NOT be used for operational decision making.

When using TEST, depending on the circumstances, the SIGMET may be truncated immediately after the TEST indicator, and this approach may be useful when simply testing routing of messages.

Alternatively, and again depending on the circumstances, realistic (although not necessarily valid) data may be included.

With regard to EXER, it is expected that the SIGMET will contain realistic although not necessarily valid data. This will permit EXERs at national or regional level to be undertaken.

In all instances, by including the TEST or EXER indicators at a specified point in the SIGMET message, users and systems can immediately identify if the message should be used for operational decision making.

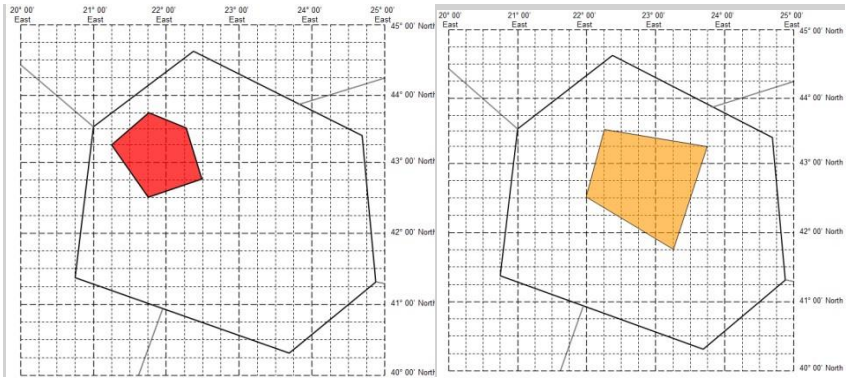
THIS DOES NOT REMOVE THE REQUIREMENT FOR ALL STAKEHOLDERS TO APPLY APPROPRIATE RIGOUR AND QUALITITY CONTROL WITH REGARD TO CORRECT IDENTIFICATION AT ORIGINATION AND CORRECT USE ON RECEIPT/PROCESSING

TEST SIGMET message, with minimum content:

The example below may be used for ad hoc testing of routing, or for regional SIGMET routing tests.

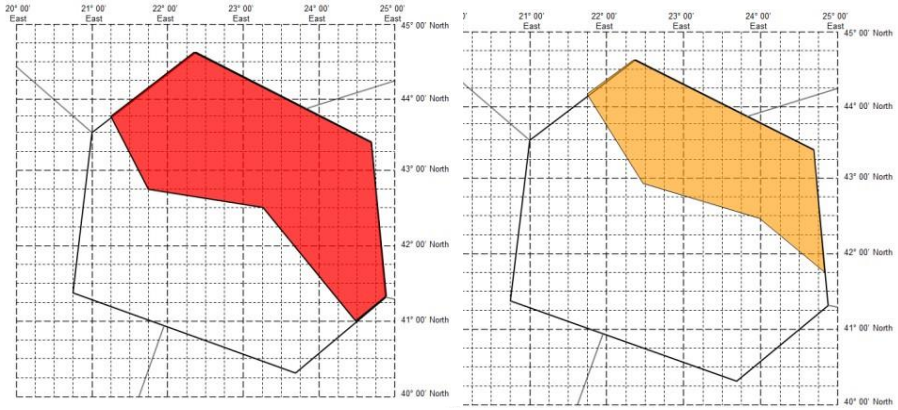
YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR TEST=

TEST SIGMET message, with realistic (though not necessarily valid) content:



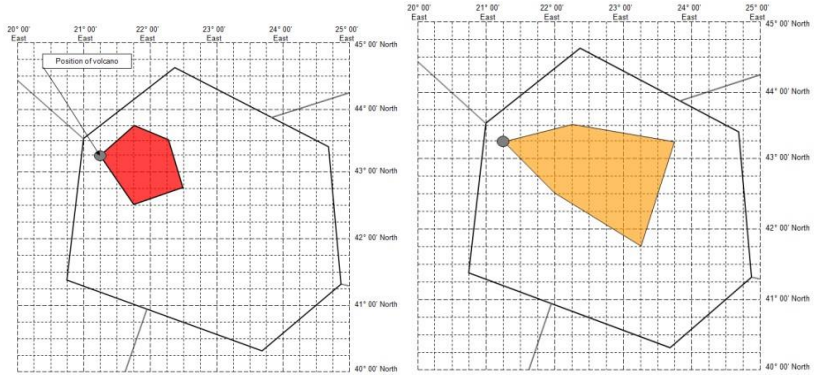
YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR/UIR TEST SEV TURB FCST WI N4230 E02145 – N4315 E02115 – N4345 E02145 – N4330 E02215 – N4245 E02230 - N4230 E02145 FL250/370
INTSF FCST AT 1600Z WI N4145 E02315 – N4230 E02200 – N4330 E02215 – N4315 E02345 - N4145 E02315=

EXERCISE SIGMET message, with realistic (though not necessarily valid) content:



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101600 YUSO–
YUDD SHANLON FIR EXER SEV TURB FCST NE OF LINE N4345 E02115 – N4245 E02145 - N4230 E2315 – N4100 E2430 FL250/370 WKN FCST AT 1600Z NE OF LINE N4411 E02145 – N4255 E02228 - N4228 E2400 – N4130 E2450=

For an organised Exercise
The most common, organised EXERCISE – especially at regional level – is likely to be related to volcanic ash. On such occasions, 'historical' data is used in order to practice procedures over specific areas.



YUDD SIGMET 2 VALID 101200/101800 YUSO –
YUDD SHANLON FIR EXER VA ERUPTION MT ASHVAL PSN N4315 E02115 VA CLD OBS AT 1200Z WI N4315 E02115 - N4345 E02145 – N4330 E02215 – N4245 E02230 – N4230 E02145 – N4315 E2115 FL250/370 NC FCST AT 1800Z WI N4315 E02115 - N4330 E02215 – N4315 E02345 – N4145 E02315 – N4230 E02200 – N4315 E02115=

APPENDIX C

SIGMET TEST PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 1 — REGIONAL SIGMET TEST PROCEDURES

1. .Introduction

1.1. The Meteorology Divisional Meeting (2002) formulated Recommendation 1/12 b), *Implementation of SIGMET requirements*, which called, *inter alia,* for the relevant planning and implementation regional groups (PIRGs) to conduct periodic tests of the issuance and reception of SIGMET messages, especially those for volcanic ash.

1.2. This document describes the procedures for conducting regional SIGMET tests. The test procedures encompass all the three types of SIGMET, as follows:

- SIGMET for volcanic ash (WV SIGMET);
- SIGMET for tropical cyclone (WC SIGMET); and
- SIGMET for other weather phenomena (WS SIGMET).

1.3. The requirements for dissemination of SIGMET are specified in Annex 3, Appendix 6, 1.2 and in this guide Section 3 Paragraph 3.6 to the AFI SIGMET Guide.

1.4. Tropical cyclone and volcanic ash cloud SIGMETs will be referred to hereafter as **WC** SIGMET (due to the $\mathbf{T_1T_2}$ section of the WMO AHL being set to **WC**) and **WV** SIGMET (due to the $\mathbf{T_1T_2}$ section of the WMO AHL being set to **WV**) respectively. All other SIGMET types will be referred to by **WS** (due to the $\mathbf{T_1T_2}$ section of the WMO AHL being set to **WS**).

2. Purpose and scope of regional SIGMET tests

1.5. The purpose of the regional SIGMET tests is to check the awareness of participating MWOs of the ICAO requirements for the issuance of SIGMET and the compliance of the States' procedures for preparation and dissemination of SIGMET bulletins with the relevant ICAO Standards and Recommended Practices (SARPs) and regional procedures.

1.6. An MWO is at liberty to issue SIGMET test messages for local reasons (i.e. testing of local systems/routing etc.). Whilst such tests may not involve other MWOs or agencies directly, it is recommended that the general principles of this guide be followed with regard to local, ad hoc testing.

Note: It is recommended that MWO's consider issuing SIGMET test messages following upgrades to operational SIGMET or dissemination systems.

1.7. Hereafter, references to 'SIGMET tests' or 'tests' should be understood to refer to AFI regional SIGMET tests.

1.8. The scope of the tests is to check also the interaction (where appropriate, depending on regional requirements) between the tropical cyclone advisory centres (TCAC) and volcanic ash advisory centres (VAAC), and the MWOs in their areas of responsibility. Therefore, where the issuance of **WC** and **WV** SIGMET is being tested, the TEST SIGMET messages initiated by the MWO should normally be triggered by a test advisory issued by the respective TCAC or VAAC.

1.9. Dakar and Pretoria regional OPMET data banks (RODB) will monitor the dissemination by filing all TEST SIGMETs and advisories and the corresponding reception times. The monitoring results for **WC**, **WV** and **WS** SIGMET will be provided in the form of summaries to the SIGMET test focal points given in section 3.4.3 with a copy to the ICAO Regional Office Dakar and Nairobi

1.10. A consolidated summary report will be prepared by both the SIGMET test focal points and submitted to the ICAO regional office Dakar and Nairobi. The report will include recommendations for improvement of the SIGMET exchange and availability. The results of the tests should be reported to the AFI Infrastructure and Information Management Sub-Group (IIM/SG) meetings.

1.11. Participating States, for which discrepancies of the procedures or other findings are identified by the tests, will be advised by the ICAO Regional Office and requested to take necessary corrective action.

3. SIGMET test procedures

1.12. **Procedures for WC and WV SIGMET tests**

1.12.1. Participating units

1.12.1.1. **Tropical Cyclone Advisory Centres (TCAC):**
TCAC, La Reunion

1.12.1.2. **Volcanic Ash Advisory Centres (VAAC):**
VAAC, Toulouse

1.12.1.3. **Regional OPMET Data Banks (RODB):**
RODB Dakar
RODB Pretoria

1.12.1.4. **Meteorological Watch Offices (MWO):**
All MWOs listed in AFI eANP Volume II Part V Table MET II-1, under the responsibility of the corresponding TCACs and VAACs.

1.12.2. WV/WC SIGMET test messages

1.12.2.1. On the specified date for the test Time (UTC) to be agreed by ICAO Dakar and Nairobi Regional Offices, the participating VAAC and TCAC should issue a TEST VA

or TC advisory[1]. The structure of the TEST advisories should follow the standard format given in Annex 3 with indication that it is a test message using the TEST indicator at the appropriate position of the SIGMET, and as shown in Attachment C-0 to this Appendix.

1.12.2.2. MWOs, upon receipt of the TEST VA or TC advisory, should issue a TEST SIGMET for volcanic ash (**WV**) or tropical cyclone (**WC**), respectively, and send it to all participating RODBs. The WMO AHL, the first line of the SIGMET, and the FIR reference in the second line of the SIGMET should be valid entries. The remainder of the body of the message should contain only the specified 'TEST' indicator. TEST SIGMETs should normally have short validity periods (10 minutes), but where appropriate TEST SIGMET may be issued with validity periods up to the maximum allowed (4 hours for **WS**, 6 hours for **WC** and **WV**').

1.12.2.3. If the MWO does not receive the TEST VA or TCA advisory within 30 minutes of the commencement time of the test then they should still issue a TEST SIGMET indicating that the VAA or TCA was not received. See Attachment C-0 for an examples of the test message.

1.12.2.4. The use of the TEST indicator and the next sequence number will avoid over-writing of previously issued and valid SIGMETs. To avoid any possible risk of confusion during genuine volcanic eruptions or tropical cyclone events, then TEST SIGMET for VA or TC should not be sent in the case where there is a valid SIGMET of the same type for the MWO's area of responsibility. However, in this case the responsible MWO should notify the WV/WC SIGMET test focal point as given in 3.4.1.3 so that they can be excluded from the analysis.

1.13. Procedures for WS SIGMET tests

The WS SIGMET is initiated by the MWO at the designated time in 3.2.2 for the hazardous phenomena specified by ICAO Regional Offices Dakar and Nairobi. It is not initiated by an advisory as in the WC and WV SIGMET tests.

1.13.1. Participating units

Each Regional Office should develop its own list of participating units, using the template below:

1.13.1.1. **Regional OPMET Data Banks (RODB):**
RODB Dakar
RODB Pretoria

1.13.1.2. **Meteorological Watch Offices (MWO):**
All AFI States MWOs listed in AFI eANP Volume II Part V Table MET II-1.

[1] Note, although not within the scope of this document, the VA and TC advisory messages also include TEST and EXER Indicators with effect from Amendment 78. Consult ICAO Annex 3 Table A2-1 and A2-2 accordingly.

1.13.2. WS SIGMET Test Message

1.13.2.1. The MWOs should issue a TEST SIGMET during the 10-minute period within the issue time specified in the State Letter communicating the SIGMET Test.

1.13.2.2. The WMO AHL, the first line of the SIGMET, and the FIR reference in the second line of the SIGMET should be valid. The remainder of the body of the message should contain only the 'TEST' indicator. TEST SIGMETs should normally have short validity periods (10 minutes), but where appropriate TEST SIGMET may be issued with validity periods up to the maximum allowed (4 hours for **WS**, 6 hours for **WC** and **WV**'.

1.14. **Common procedures**

1.14.1. Special procedure to avoid overwriting of a valid WV/WC/WS SIGMET

1.14.1.1. It is vital to ensure that the use of the 'TEST' indicator is intended to ensure that messages are correctly processed and not used for operational decision making. Accordingly, it is suggested that Test SIGMETs will use the next normally available sequence number for test SIGMET messages or the first available sequence number of any pre-defined letter assigned to test SIGMETs for those States identifying SIGMETs using an alphanumerical sequence number (ex: A3 or B03)..

For example, a SIGMET test is scheduled for 0200 UTC on the 29th. Three SIGMETs have already been issued for the FIR since 0001 UTC. The TEST SIGMET is issued as follows:

WSSG31 GOBD 290200
GOOO SIGMET 4 VALID 290200/290210 GOBD-
GOOO DAKAR FIR TEST SIGMET PLEASE DISREGARD=

1.14.2. The test date and time

1.14.2.1. ICAO Dakar and Nairobi Regional Offices will set a date and time for each SIGMET test after consultation with the participating VAACs, TCACs and RODBs. The information about the agreed date and time will be sent to all States concerned by a State letter and copied to the States' SIGMET Tests Focal Points.

1.14.2.2. Tests for different types of SIGMET should preferably be conducted on separate dates.

1.14.2.3. SIGMET tests for **WC**, **WV** and **WS** should be conducted at least yearly.

1.14.3. Dissemination of test SIGMETs and advisories

1.14.3.1. All TEST TC/VA advisories should be sent by the TCAC La Reunion and the VAAC Toulouse to the participating units, as specified in the AFI Regional Air Navigation Plan. The relevant AFTN addresses are listed in Attachment C-1 to this Appendix C.

1.14.3.2. All TEST SIGMETs should be sent by the MWOs to the participating units, as specified in the AFI Regional Air Navigation Plan. The relevant AFTN addresses are listed in Attachment C-1 to this Appendix C.

1.14.3.3. Dakar and Pretoria RODBs nominated as AFI IROGs will relay the test bulletins to their corresponding IROG.

1.14.3.4. SIGMET tests should be terminated within 2 hours of the test start time. Exceptionally, where the test requires SIGMETs to be valid for up to 4 hours, then tests may be extended to a maximum of 4 hours for WS SIGMET and 6 hours for WC and WV SIGMET.

1.14.4. Coordination with the ATS units

1.14.4.1. MWOs should inform the associated ATS units of the forthcoming SIGMET tests by a suitable advanced notice.

1.15. **Processing of the test messages and results**

1.15.1. The RODBs should file all incoming TEST advisories and SIGMETs and perform an analysis of the availability, timeliness of arrival and the correctness of the WMO bulletin headings. A SIGMET TEST Summary Table, as shown in Chapter 2 of this Appendix, should be prepared by each RODB and sent to the regional SIGMET test focal point given in section 3.4.3, with a copy to the ICAO Regional Office. .

1.15.2. The SIGMET test focal points should prepare the final report of the test and present to the ICAO Regional Office. A summary report should be submitted to the next AFI Infrastructure and Information Management Sub-Group (IIM/SG) meetings;

The current SIGMET test focal points for the AFI Region are listed in Attachment C-2 to this Appendix C.

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4. Samples Messages of SIGMET Tests

ATTACHMENT C-0 : Format of TEST Advisories and SIGMETs

1. Format of TEST Volcanic Ash Advisory

```
VA ADVISORY
TEST
DTG:            YYYYMMDD/0200Z
VAAC:           <<NAME OF VAAC>>
VOLCANO:        TEST
PSN:            UNKNOWN
AREA:           <<NAME OF VAAC>> VAAC AREA
SUMMIT ELEV:    UNKNOWN
ADVISORY NR:    YYYY/nn
INFO SOURCE:    NIL
```

```
AVIATION COLOUR CODE: NIL
ERUPTION DETAILS:     NIL
OBS VA DTG:     DD/GGggZ
OBS VA CLD:     ASH NOT IDENTIFIABLE FROM SATELLITE DATA
FCST VA CLD +6 HR:    DD/0800Z SFC/FL600 NO ASH EXP
FCST VA CLD +12 HR:   DD/1400Z SFC/FL600 NO ASH EXP
FCST VA CLD +18 HR:   DD/2000Z SFC/FL600 NO ASH EXP
RMK: THIS IS A TEST VA ADVISORY. MWO SHOULD NOW ISSUE A TEST SIGMET
FOR VA,. PLEASE REFER TO THE LETTER FROM Dakar/NairobiREGIONAL
OFFICE DATED xxxxxxxxxx.
NXT ADVISORY: NO FURTHER ADVISORIES=
```

2. Format of TEST Tropical Cyclone Advisory

```
TC ADVISORY
TEST
DTG:            YYYYMMDD/0200Z
TCAC:           <<NAME OF TCAC>>
TC:             TEST
NR:             nn (actual number)
OBS PSN:        NIL
CB:             NIL
MOV:            NIL
C:              NIL
MAX WIND:       NIL
FCST PSN +06HR: NIL
FCST MAX WIND +06HR:  NIL
FCST PSN +12HR: NIL
FCST MAX WIND +12HR:  NIL
FCST PSN +18HR: NIL
FCST MAX WIND +18HR:  NIL
FCST PSN +24HR: NIL
FCST MAX WIND +24HR:  NIL
RMK: THIS IS A TEST TC ADVISORY. MWO SHOULD NOW ISSUE A TEST SIGMET
FOR TC. PLEASE REFER TO THE LETTER FROM Dakar/Nairobi REGIONAL
OFFICE DATED xxxxxxxxxx.
NXT MSG: NIL=
```

3. Format of TEST SIGMET for Volcanic Ash

```
WVXXii CCCC YYGGgg
CCCC SIGMET <<NUMBER>> VALID YYGGgg/YYGGgg CCCC-
CCCC <<NAME>> FIR TEST=
```

or

```
WVXXii CCCC YYGGgg
CCCC SIGMET <<NUMBER>> VALID YYGGgg/YYGGgg CCCC-
```

```
CCCC <<NAME>> FIR TEST.  THIS IS A TEST MESSAGE, PLEASE
DISREGARD. TEST VA ADVISORY NUMBER YYYY/nn RECEIVED FM [name]
VAAC AT YYGGggZ=
```

or

```
WVXXii CCCC YYGGgg
CCCC SIGMET <<NUMBER>> VALID YYGGgg/YYGGgg CCCC-
CCCC <<NAME>> FIR TEST. THIS IS A TEST SIGMET, PLEASE DISREGARD.
TEST VA ADVISORY NOT RECIEVED FM [name] VAAC=
```

Examples:

```
WVJP31 RJTD 170205
RJJJ SIGMET Z99 VALID 170205/170215 RJTD-
RJJJ FUKUOKA FIR TEST=
```

```
WVJP31 RJTD 170205
RJJJ SIGMET 2 VALID 170205/170215 RJTD-
RJJJ FUKUOKA FIR TEST. THIS IS A TEST SIGMET, PLEASE DISREGARD. VA
ADVISORY NUMBER 2018/01 RECEIVED FM TOKYO VAAC AT 170200Z=
```

```
WVJP31 RJTD 170235
RJJJ SIGMET 4 VALID 170205/170215 RJTD-
RJJJ FUKUOKA FIR TEST. THIS IS A TEST SIGMET, PLEASE DISREGARD.
TEST VA ADVISORY NOT RECEIVED FM TOKYO VAAC=
```

4. Format of TEST SIGMET for Tropical Cyclone

```
WCXXii CCCC YYGGgg
CCCC SIGMET <<NUMBER>> VALID YYGGgg/YYGGgg CCCC-
CCCC <<NAME>> FIR TEST=
```

or

```
WCXXii CCCC YYGGgg
CCCC SIGMET <<NUMBER>> VALID YYGGgg/YYGGgg CCCC-
CCCC <<NAME>> FIR TEST.  THIS IS A TEST  SIGMET, PLEASE DISREGARD.
TEST TC ADVISORY NUMBER xx RECEIVED FM [name] TCAC AT YYGGggZ=
```

```
WCXXii CCCC YYGGgg
CCCC SIGMET <<NUMBER>>  VALID YYGGgg/YYGGgg CCCC-
CCCC <<NAME>> FIR TEST. THIS IS A TEST SIGMET, PLEASE DISREGARD.
TEST TC ADVISORY NOT RECEIVED FM [name] TCAC=
```

Example:

```
WCJP31 RJTD 100205
RJJJ SIGMET 1 VALID 100205/100215 RJTD-
RJJJ FUKUOKA FIR TEST=

WCJP31 RJTD 100205
RJJJ SIGMET Z99 VALID 100205/100215 RJTD-
RJJJ FUKUOKA FIR TEST. THIS IS A TEST SIGMET, PLEASE DISREGARD.
TEST TC ADVISORY NUMBER 1 RECEIVED FM TOKYO TCAC AT 180200Z=

WCJP31 RJTD 100235
RJJJ SIGMET Z99 VALID 100205/100215 RJTD-
RJJJ FUKUOKA FIR TEST. THIS IS A TEST SIGMET, PLEASE DISREGARD.
TEST TC ADVISORY NOT RECEIVED FM TOKYO TCAC=
```

5. Format of TEST SIGMET for other weather phenomena

```
WSXXii CCCC YYGGgg
CCCC SIGMET <<number>> VALID YYGGgg/YYGGgg CCCC-
CCCC <<NAME>> FIR TEST=
```

or

WSXXii CCC YYGGgg
CCCC SIGMET <<number>> VALID YYGGgg/YYGGgg CCCC-
CCCC <<NAME>> FIR TEST. THIS IS A TEST SIGMET, PLEASE DISREGARD=

Example:

```
WSJP31 RJTD 240205
RJJJ SIGMET A2 VALID 240205/240215 RJTD-
RJJJ FUKUOKA FIR TEST.  THIS IS A TEST SIGMET, PLEASE DISREGARD=
```

CHAPTER 2 — Sample table to used by REGIONAL OPMET DATA BANKS

Name of RODB Dakar
Date of Test 2011/11/17
Target (VA or TC) VA

VA Advisories (FV)

TTAAii	*CCCC*	*YYGGgg*	*Received Time(UTC)*	*Comments/Remarks*
FVAK23	PAWU	170159	01:59:29	
FVAU01	ADRM	170201	02:01:53	
FVFE01	RJTD	170200	02:00:09	
FVPS01	NZKL	170207	02:08:27	
FVXX02	LFPW	170202	02:02:41	

FVXX25 KNES 170200 02:02:01

VA SIGMET (WV)

TTAAii	*CCCC*	*YYGGgg*	*MWO*	*FIR*	*Received Time(UTC)*	*Comments/Remarks*
WVAK01	PAWU	170200	PAWU	PAZA	02:00:11	
WVAU01	ADRM	170201	YDRM	YBBB	02:02:04	
WVCI31	RCTP	170205	RCTP	RCAA	02:04:58	
WVCI33	ZBAA	170205	ZBAA	ZBPE	02:05:26	
WVCI34	ZSSS	170205	ZSSS	ZSHA	02:02:34	
WVCI35	ZJHK	170201	ZJHK	ZJSA	02:03:34	
WVCI36	ZUUU	170205	ZUUU	ZPKM	02:11:04	
WVCI37	ZLXY	170205	ZLXY	ZLHW	02:07:44	
WVCI38	ZYTX	170205	ZYTX	ZYSH	02:01:50	
WVCI39	ZWWW	170202	ZWWW	ZWUQ	02:02:40	
WVCI45	ZHHH	170204	ZHHH	ZHWH	02:08:52	
WVFJ01	NFFN	170000	NFFN	NFFF	02:15:46	
WVIN31	VOMM	170201	VOMM	VOMF	02:09:57	
WVJP31	RJTD	170205	RJTD	RJJJ	02:06:24	
WVKP31	ZUUU	170206	ZUUU	VDPP	02:12:23	
WVLA31	VLVT	170200	VLVT	VLVT	02:01:03	
WVMS31	WMKK	170205	WMKK	WBFC	02:04:28	
WVPA01	PHFO	170201	PHFO	KZAK	02:02:09	
WVPH31	RPLL	170210	RPLL	RPHI	02:08:43	
WVPN01	KKCI	170200	KKCI	KZAK	02:00:11	
WVRA31	RUCH	170205	RUCH	UIAA	02:08:01	
WVRA31	RUHB	170206	RUHB	UHHH	02:07:57	
WVRA31	RUMG	170205	RUMG	UHMM	02:08:59	
WVRA31	RUPV	170200	RUPV	UHMP	02:09:13	
WVRA31	RUSH	170205	RUSH	UHSS	02:04:22	
WVRA31	RUVV	170202	RUVV	UHWW	02:03:13	
WVRA32	RUPV	170200	RUPV	UHMA	02:06:01	
WVRA32	RUYK	170207	RUYK	UELL	02:07:28	
WVRA33	RUHB	170202	RUHB	UHBB	02:02:49	
WVSR20	WSSS	170205	WSSS	WSJC	02:05:38	
WVSS20	VHHH	170202	VHHH	VHHK	02:03:05	
WVTH31	VTBS	170211	VTBS	VTBB	02:13:53	
WVVS31	VVGL	170200	VVGL	VVNB	02:05:06	
WVVS31	VVGL	170208	VVGL	VVTS	02:14:38	

— END —

ATTACHMENT C-1 : MWO AFTN ADDRESSES

Name of MWOs	**ICAO Location Indicator of the MWO**	**AFTN Addresses / *Adresse RSFTA***			**FIC/ACC served by the MWO**	
		MWO CVM	**ACC CCR**	**FIC /CIV**	Name	ICAO Location. Indicator
Accra	DGAA	DGAAYMYX	DGACZQZX	DGFCZIZX	Accra	DGAC
Addis Ababa	HAAB		HAAAZQZX	HAAAZIZX	Addis Ababa	HAAA
Antananarivo	FMMI	FMMIYMYX	FMMMZQZX	FMMMZIZX	Antananarivo	FMMM
Asmara	HHAS		HHAAZQZX		Asmara	HHAA
Brazzaville	FCBB		FCCCZQZX	FCCCZIZX	Brazzaville	FCCC
Bujumbura	HBBA			HBBAZIZX	Bujumbura	HBBA
Dakar	GOOY	GOOYYZYZ	GOOOZQZX	GOOOZIZX	Dakar	GOOO
Dar-Es-Salaam	HTDA	HTDAYMYX	HTDCZQZX	HTDCZIZX	Dar-es-Salaam	HTDC
Entebbe	HUEN		HUECZQZX	HUENZIZX	Entebbe	HUEC
Gaborone/SSK	FBSK	FBSKYMYX	FBGRZQZX	FBGRZIZX	Gaborone	FBGR
Harare	FVRG	FVRGYMYX		FVRGZIZ	Harare	FVRG

Name of MWOs	**ICAO Location Indicator of the MWO**	**AFTN Addresses / *Adresse RSFTA***			**FIC/ACC served by the MWO**	
		MWO CVM	**ACC CCR**	**FIC /CIV**	Name	ICAO Location. Indicator
Johannesburg	FAOR	FAPRYMYX	FACAZQZX	FACAZIZX	Cape Town	FACA
Johannesburg	FAOR	FAPRYMYX	FAJAZQZX	FAJAZIZX	Johannesburg	FAJA
Johannesburg	FAOR	FAPRYMYX		FAJOZIZX	Johannesburg Oceanic	FAJO
Kano	DNKN	DNKNYMYX	DNKKZQZX		Kano	DNKK
Kigali	HRYR			HRYRZQZX	Kigali	HRYR
Kinshasa	FZAA	FZAAYMYX			Kinshasa	FZAA
Kamuzu / Lilongwe	FWKI	FWKIYMYX		FWLLZIZX	Kamuzu / Lilongwe	FWLL
Lomé	DXXX	DXXXPRVI			Lomé	DXXX
Luanda	FNLU	FNLUYMYX	FNANZAZX	FNANZQZX	Luanda	FNAN
Lusaka	FLKK	FLKKYMYX		FLFIZIZX	Kenneth Kaunda	FLFI
Mauritius	FIMP	FIMPYMYX		FIMMZIZX	Mauritius	FIMM
Maputo	FQMA	FQMAYMYX			Beira	FQBE

Name of MWOs	**ICAO Location Indicator of the MWO**	**AFTN Addresses / *Adresse RSFTA***			**FIC/ACC served by the MWO**	
		MWO CVM	**ACC CCR**	**FIC /CIV**	Name	ICAO Location. Indicator
Mogadishu	HCMM			HCSMZIZX	Mogadishu	HCSM
N'Djamena	FTTJ			FTTTZIZX	N'Djamena	FTTT
Nairobi	HKJK	HKJKYMYX		HKNAZIZX	Nairobi	HKNA
Niamey	DRRN	DRRNYMYX	DRRRZQZX	DRRRZIZX	Niamey	DRRR
Roberts	GLRB	GLRBYRYX		GLRBZIZX	Roberts	GLRB
Sal	GVAC	GVACYMYX		GVSCZIZX	Sal	GVSC
Seychelles	FSIA	FSIAYMYX	FSSSZQZX	FSSSZIZX	Seychelles	FSSS
Windhoek	FYWW	FYWHYMYX			Windhoek	FYWH

ATTACHMENT C-2: SIGMET TEST FOCAL POINTS

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2	Meteo-France	Philippe Hereil	VAAC Toulouse Manager, Met Services for Aviation Operations Head	Philippe.hereil@meteo.fr		(33) 561 078 239
4	France	Caroff Philippe	TCAC La Réunion	Philippe.caroff@meteo.fr		+262 26 2 92 11 06
5	South Africa	Mr Maluta Tshifaro	RODB Pretoria SA Weather Services (SAWS)	Maluta.Tshifaro@weathersa.co.za		
6	South Africa	Ms. Gaborekwe Khambule	RODB Pretoria SA Weather Services (SAWS)	Gaborekwe.Khambule@weathersa.co.za		
7	Senegal	Mr MBENGUE Babacar	RODB Dakar	mbengbabs@yahoo.fr; mbenguebab@asecna.org		+221 33 809 23 27 +221 77 654 98 24