NASSAU, BAHAMAS ILS 14 (MYNN)

A blue-water approach to a busy Caribbean hub.

BY JASON BLAIR

THE BAHAMAS ARE a common international desti-

A TRANSITIONS FROM EN ROUTE TO APPROACH

HINZY, MAJUR, MELON. and KURAY are all wavpoints from which this approach might be started, which then transitions into the MUNIE waypoint. All of these waypoints are also found on low-altitude en route charts and are on Victor airways that might be used to transition en route to the ILS Runway 14 approach into Nassau. A pilot planning ahead might choose their en route path to transition to one of these points. One of the most commonly used is the MAJUR intersection, which falls on BR22V-54V-57V, a Victor airway that transitions off from the Palm Beach (PBI) VOR, taking the pilot from the East Coast of the U.S. into the Bahamas with the help of Miami Approach.

B DME ARC

A pilot choosing to transition onto this approach from either the HINZY or KURAY intersection might find themselves assigned a DME arc. While not as common in many locations as in the past, an arc such as this can be used by ATC to sequence traffic from

nation for many pilots in the eastern parts of the U.S., especially in the winter months when a little sunshine and warmth are welcome. Nassau is one of the few airports in the Bahamas with radar services and instrument approaches. While much of the cruising between islands might be done VFR, a pilot might shoot an approach if it is the final destination for their stay, if there are weather concerns—or as a way to sequence into the airport to clear customs before venturing further.

multiple points onto a final approach path, as in this ILS Runway 14. Remember to use the turn-10, twist-10 (degrees) process to feed onto the approach while flying the 14 DME arc from the ZQA VOR until intercepting the final approach path of 143 degrees inbound on the ILS. For many pilots, an IFR-capable GPS can select the initial fix and help feed the aircraft around the DME arc. Don't forget to make the ILS frequency active and switch to VLOC when flying this approach, though, if you are using the GPS to feed your aircraft from the initial fixes onto the final approach path.

© MIXING WITH BIG AIRCRAFT

With many different aircraft of various sizes and speeds using this approach, be ready to mix it up in the airspace. With this said, you may be

asked to maintain your aircraft's best forward speed: to be vectored around a little bit if there are bigger aircraft needing to land; or to get out of the way quickly when landing. With an airport with runways of over 8,000 and 10,000 feet of landing distance, Nassau brings in big aircraft to use the facilities. You might be flying your GA aircraft on the approach between a Gulfstream ahead of you and a Boeing 787 behind vou. Be honest if you can't maintain something assigned to you. It's certainly better than getting run over by a faster aircraft.

• DME FROM THE ILS

While a pilot using a traditional DME source will be using the ZQA VOR (112.7) for DME fixes if using an intersection or the DME arc to feed onto this approach, they will need to transition to using

the DME on the ILS frequency (110.1) once they pass the IZQA waypoint (the final approach fix). This can be confusing because prior to this, the pilot would be using the VOR, and need to swap the frequency for the DME source to the ILS (as denoted by the D6.9 IZQA notation at the final approach fix) for the last part of the approach.

③ CORRECT GPS DATABASE?

GPS systems in aircraft have databases that include approach procedures for selected areas. Make sure if you are going here and planning on using approaches at all—anything beyond basic VFR—that your database subscription is not only current but includes the places you want to go. A subscription for a database that includes "United States" might include Puerto Rico, but not the Bahamas. A subscription for "North America" might be needed to get the right data. Verify this well ahead of your trip or plan on being a VFRonly operator for your time in the Bahamas.

JEPPESEN NASSAU, BAHAMAS MYNN/NAS 27 NOV 20 (11-1) Eff 3 Dec ILS Rwy 14 PINDLING INTL NASSAU Approach (R) 118.7 121.0 125.3 119.5 134.55 121.7 LOC DA(H) D6.9 IZQA Apt Elev 16' IZQA Apch Crs Refer to Minimums 143° 1698'(1683') 110.1 MISSED APCH: Climb on 143° heading to 2000', then LEFT turn direct ZQA VOR and hold. Trans level: FL 180 Trans alt: 18000' Alt Set: IN (MB on req) 1. DME required. 2. Use local altimeter setting; if not received, procedure not authorized. 3. No turn before MAP. MSA ZQA VOR MELON D29.6 R-003 ZQA Radar required. D29.0 R-315 D329N TON FOR NAVIGATIONAL 143° 110.1 IZQA **D6.9** IZQA [FI14] HINZY D14.0 ZQA USE. 112.7 ZQA - 25-00 - MY(P)-3002 MY(D)-3002 MY(P)-3002 77-20 MUNIE D14.0 ZQA IZQA GS **1698**' 2000' 1430 1700' TCH 52' Rwy 15' 70 | 90 | 100 | 120 | 140 | 160 SSALS 2000' 3.00° 372 478 531 637 743 849 143° ZQA LT **D**→ 112.7 hdg MAP at D1.9 IZQA STRAIGHT-IN LANDING RWY 14
LOC (GS out) CIRCLE-TO-LAND ILS DA(H) A:215'(200') C:232'(217')
B:224'(209') D:242'(227') MDA(H) 360'(345') ALS out 590'(574')-2400m 2400m 590'(574')-2800m 1200m 800'(784')-3700m 2800m 860'(844')-4600m CHANGES: Lights, circling minimums © JEPPESEN, 2001, 2020. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

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