

FLIGHT TEST PREPARATION PPL & CPL

REQUIRED KNOWLEDGE FOR THE FLIGHT TEST

Documents and Airworthiness

Documents to be carried on board <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Certificate of airworthiness➤ Certificate of registration➤ Weight and balance➤ Insurance➤ Journey log➤ Pilot operating handbook➤ Pilot's licenses and medical
Document validity <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Are the documents valid?➤ What must be done to maintain validity?
Maintenance release <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ What is a maintenance release?➤ When is a maintenance release required?
Regular maintenance <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Inspection cycle – (50 – 100 – 50 – 200)➤ Annual inspection
Determine the hours remaining to the next inspection or maintenance task
Dealing with found aircraft unserviceabilities – prior to, during and post flight <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Defects – how to record➤ Defects – how will a deferred defect affect this flight?
Is the aircraft airworthy?
Be aware of; <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ the Maintenance Control Manual (MCM)➤ the Operating Certificate

Weight and Balance

Standard passenger weights – summer and winter (<i>know where to find them</i>)
Fuel weight
Definitions and/or limits for; <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ utility and normal category➤ gross weight➤ maximum take-off weight➤ maximum ramp weight➤ basic empty weight➤ standard empty weight
Calculate for each leg of the cross-country; <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ zero-fuel weight➤ take-off weight➤ landing weight

How to correct a situation when the aircraft is;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ overweight ➤ out of C of G limits
Maximum weight per baggage area
Define and calculate useful load
Calculate maximum baggage and minimum fuel
Effect of a forward and aft C of G on;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ range and endurance ➤ stability and flight characteristics ➤ stall speed

Performance speeds, definitions and practical examples

V_X and V_Y – <i>memory item</i>
V_A at different weights – <i>memory item</i>
V_{FE}
V_S and V_{SO}
Factors effecting stall speed;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ flaps ➤ weight ➤ center of gravity ➤ bank ➤ power setting
V_{NE} and V_{NO}
Best glide
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ calculate altitude required for a particular distance (e.g. gliding distance to shore) ➤ how to adjust speed for strong winds
Green arc, white arc, yellow arc and red line
Maximum demonstrated cross-wind velocity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maximum cross-wind for today – (PIC's personal limits, runway conditions)
Calculate final approach speed for predicted landing weight (CPL only)

Aircraft Performance and Performance Charts & Graphs (POH)

Need to be very familiar with the POH and be able to find information quickly
Need to have a solid understanding of how to use each chart – <i>(be aware of the conditions and notes)</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maximum glide ➤ Airspeed calibration ➤ Stall speeds ➤ Take-off distance and landing distance ➤ Rate of climb ➤ Time, fuel and distance to climb ➤ Cruise performance ➤ Range profile and endurance profile

Calculate take-off and landing distances for departure, enroute and destination airports using appropriate forecast conditions for the airport.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ no obstacle & 50' obstacle ➤ grass & paved runway ➤ wind & no wind ➤ various elevations ➤ any combination of the above ➤ determine appropriate runway length required for today's flight (PIC's personal limits and safety buffer) ➤ airport with no TAF available
Calculate flight time based on available fuel and planned power settings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cruise performance chart vs. endurance profile chart ➤ Consider time, distance and fuel to climb chart ➤ Where is this information recorded on the flight plan?
Fuel burn and TAS at various power settings and various altitudes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ BHP vs. RPM ➤ Fly a constant power setting at different altitudes to achieve a constant fuel consumption
Know the procedure for leaning the engine

Performance Charts (CFS)

Koch chart
Canadian runway friction index (CRFI) including cross-wind limits and runway surface condition
Cross-wind and head-wind components

Pre-Flight Planning Procedures

VNC and VTA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Current – how do you know? ➤ Identify chart symbols, aerodrome information, terrain features, airspace including control zones, airways and air routes
CFS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ current and how long is it valid (Notams) ➤ proper interpretation ➤ times of operation, UTC time and daylight savings time
Airport facilities and times available for en route and destination airports
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Customs ➤ Flight planning ➤ Aircraft services – fuel, oil, tie downs, maintenance ➤ Public facilities at and/or near the aerodrome ➤ Communications/frequencies available ➤ Navigation aids ➤ Procedures and/or restrictions pertinent to that aerodrome ➤ VFR terminal procedure charts (CFS) ➤ Airport lighting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Time of operation ○ Type of lighting ➤ ARCAL – type J and type K

<p>Airport operations and Airspace</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Arrival and departure procedures ➤ Class D and class C control zones ➤ Airways and air routes ➤ VFR routes ➤ Terminal airspace ➤ ATF procedures – joining and departing the circuit ➤ MF procedures with and without an airport advisory – joining and departing the circuit ➤ VFR over the top ➤ Intersecting runways ➤ Lost procedures – DF steer and emergency radar assistance
<p>Enroute procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Frequencies ➤ Cruising altitude orders ➤ Minimum cruising altitudes ➤ Over flying an aerodrome
<p>Weather information for the proposed flight</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Where and how to obtain weather information ➤ Times of issue and validity for – METAR, TAF, GFA, NOTAMS, SIGMET, AIRMET, FD ➤ Interpret weather reports and forecasts ➤ CAVOK ➤ Determining weather at destination and enroute airports for your estimated time of arrival (TAF vs. GFA) ➤ Use appropriate weather conditions and/or forecasts for all calculations
<p>Weather minimums (requirements and practical use)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Control zones ➤ Controlled airspace ➤ Uncontrolled airspace above and below 1000' AGL ➤ Special VFR (SVFR) and SVFR procedures ➤ Airways and air routes
<p>Select a safe and efficient route</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Appropriate enroute altitude for weather conditions ➤ Airspace ➤ Fuelling stops ➤ Facilities for passengers
<p>Prepare your VNC and VTA</p>
<p>Prepare and understand all parts of your Nav log</p>
<p>ETE to include for each leg – climb, level to SHP, enroute, circuit and any stop over.</p>
<p>Fuel required for whole trip and each leg</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ start, taxi & take-off ➤ climb ➤ level to SHP ➤ enroute ➤ descent ➤ circuits ➤ reserve and any contingency.

Conversions and calculations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ TAS – CAS – IAS ➤ Density altitude and pressure altitude
Ground speed checks
Contingency plans for intermediate and enroute airports
Flight plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ How to fill it out ➤ Plan for opening, amending and closing
When is sunset, twilight, and official night?

Operation of Aircraft Systems and Parts of the Aircraft

Primary flight controls and trim <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ailerons, elevator and rudder controls ➤ Mass balance and aerodynamic balance
Carburetor and carburetor heat
Mixture
Propeller
Fuel system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fuel grade and colour ➤ Fuel capacity – total, usable and unusable ➤ Fuel sample – how to sample, what to look for, number of drains
Oil and hydraulic systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Oil capacity – minimum and maximum ➤ Grade of oil to use, how to add ➤ Normal oil pressure and temperature readings at various points during the flight
Ignition / Starter
Electrical
Flaps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Type ➤ Settings and operation ➤ Sideslip limitations or restrictions?
Landing gear <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Including ground handling and brakes
Avionics
Flight instruments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pitot-static and associated instruments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pitot blockage – how to recognize and handle the situation ○ Static blockage – how to recognize and handle the situation ➤ Gyro instruments – electrical or suction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vacuum system and associated instruments ○ normal limits for suction ○ what happens when there is too much suction or not enough suction ○ vacuum failure
Instruments required for day and night VFR
Radios and intercom – volume and squelch

Heater and environmental – heating, ventilating and defrost
De-icing and anti-icing
Stall warning system

Emergency or Abnormal Procedures

(need to explain how you would recognize and rectify)

<p>Engine failures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Partial power loss ➤ Rough running engine ➤ Engine failure – during the take-off run ➤ Engine failure – after take-off ➤ Engine failure – level flight at altitude
<p>Engine problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Engine overheat ➤ Low oil pressure with normal oil temperature – in flight ➤ Low oil pressure with high oil temperature – in flight ➤ Excessive magneto drop found during run-up ➤ Zero magneto drop found during run-up ➤ Spark plug fouling ➤ Fuel starvation ➤ Carburetor icing
<p>Fires</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Engine fire – on start up ➤ Engine fire – in flight ➤ Electrical fire in flight – electrical power is required ➤ Electrical fire in flight – electrical power is not required ➤ Cabin fire
Low oil temperature – prior to take-off in the winter
Aircraft icing
Amp meter – excessive rate of charge
Amp meter – insufficient rate of charge
<p>Vacuum pump failure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ complete failure or low suction ➤ in flight above cloud vs. VFR
Pitot blockage – climb / level flight / descent
Static blockage – climb / level flight / descent
<p>Bird strike</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ on wing or airframe ➤ on engine air intake
<p>Brake failure or seizure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ while taxiing ➤ on landing
Landing gear malfunctions – including landing with a flat tire
Landing without elevator control
Lost – above cloud (VFR OTT conditions)



Lost – below cloud (VFR conditions)
Emergency descent through cloud
Ditching
Flap failure – various phases during flight
Spin recovery
Spiral dive recovery
ELT operation
Sick passenger
Open door in flight – on take-off, in cruise, on approach, on landing

Radio Communication

Controlled and uncontrolled aerodromes
Obtaining clearance for SVFR
ATF, MF and control zones class C & D
Communication failure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ NORDO, RONLY, visual signals ➤ controlled and uncontrolled aerodromes
ATIS
Remote communication outlets (RCO) and dialup remote communication outlets (DRCO)
Obtaining weather from a radio facility
Filing and amending flight plans
Position reports
PIREPS
Emergency communication procedures

COMMON AIRPORTS ASSIGNED FOR NAVIGATION ROUTE

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ➔ Chilliwack (CYCW) | ➔ Kelowna (CYLW) | ➔ 100 Mile House (CAV3) |
| ➔ Hope (CYHE) | ➔ Williams Lake (CYWL) | ➔ Puntizi Mountain (CYPJ) |
| ➔ Princeton (CYDC) | ➔ Merritt (CAD5) | ➔ Chilko Lake (CAG3) |
| ➔ Penticton (CYYF) | ➔ Cache Creek (CAZ5) | ➔ Elkin Creek Guest Ranch (CBL9) |
| ➔ Pemberton (CYPS) | ➔ Lillooet (CAR4) | |
| ➔ Kamloops (CYKA) | ➔ Gang Ranch (CAY2) | |

Most cross-country routings can be completed using only the Vancouver VNC and Vancouver VTA; however an examiner may assign a routing that has airports located on the Calgary or Prince George VNC.

SAMPLE FLIGHT TEST QUESTIONS

DOCUMENTS AND AIRWORTHINESS

1. List the documents that must be carried on board the aircraft?
2. Which document lists the owner and purpose of the aircraft?
 - a. Identify the 3 different purposes that can be listed on this document.
3. What are Airworthiness Directives (AD)
4. A private pilot has a Category 1 medical examination on Sept 25, 2011. Till what date can this pilot exercise the privileges of his/her licence?
5. What is the validity period of the weight and balance for your flight test aircraft?
6. What is the purpose of the Pilot Operating Handbook?
7. Where can Interception Signals be found?
8. Does the aircraft Journey Log book need to be carried on board the aircraft at all times?
 - a. If not, under what circumstances does it not have to be carried?
9. If an error is made during an entry in the Journey Log, how can you correct the error?

10. How often does the ELT have to be re-certified, and where would you find the information indicating the latest certification?
11. List what must be done to keep the C of A valid.
12. With regards to a compass swing;
- a. How often must it be done?
 - b. Where would you find this information?
13. How do you determine if there are any snags on this aircraft?

AIRSPACE

14. What is an airway and identify the dimensions?
15. List the class of airspace for the following airports.
- a. CZBB _____
 - b. CYCD _____
 - c. CZAM _____
 - d. CAU3 _____
16. What are the legal VFR weather minimums for flight into
- a. CAU3?
 - b. CYCD?
17. What are the aircraft equipment requirements for VFR flight in Class D airspace?

18. You are currently over the town of Criss Creek (N51° 2' 15', W120° 44' 8') at 6500' ASL, what class of airspace are you in?
19. Southern Domestic Airspace is an area in which the magnetic compass readings are considered _____ (reliable / unreliable), and therefore, appropriate cruising altitudes are determined by _____ (true / magnetic) _____ (heading / track). Runway numbering is oriented to degrees _____ (true / magnetic), and surface winds are reported in degrees _____ (true / magnetic).
20. When departing an airport with no report altimeter setting, how would you set your altimeter?
21. What frequency should be monitored when on a cross country flight through uncontrolled airspace?
22. How would you define High Level Airspace?
23. Information outlining Canadian Airspace can be found in which Nav Canada publication?
24. Define the differences of Class F Airspace?
- a. Advisory
 - b. Restricted
 - c. Danger Area
25. In regards to a Mandatory Frequency (MF) area;
- a. What equipment is required to operate within an MF Area?
 - b. What is the procedure to enter an MF Area?

26. In regards to a Aerodrome Traffic (ATF) area;
- a. What equipment is required to operate within an ATF Area?
 - b. What is the procedure to enter an ATF Area?
 - c. How does an MF Area differ from an ATF Area?

CFS

27. What is the elevation of the;
- a. Kelowna airport,
 - b. Kamloops airport, and
 - c. Penticton airport?
28. Identify the longest runway in
- a. CYVR _____
 - b. CYXX _____
 - c. CYYL _____
 - d. CYKA _____
29. Approaching the Kamloops airport from the east, with no reported traffic and reported winds 270@15 you should join the circuit on _____ for runway _____.
30. Can you get fuel at King George Airpark, if so what kind?
31. What are the hours of operation for Victoria tower?
- a. Local time on November 25th _____
 - b. Local time on July 25th _____
 - c. UTC time on November 25th _____
 - d. UTC time on July 25th _____

32. Identify the appropriate aerodrome name with the given location indicator.

- a. CYSE _____
- b. CAD5 _____
- c. CYDC _____
- d. CYCD _____

33. What are the contents of a VFR position report?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____

34. Your aircraft is equipped with VHF radios, VOR, GPS and a Mode C transponder. What equipment suffixes would you write in the 'Equipment section of your flight plan?

35. What are the Public Facilities available at 108 mile Airport, BC and where relative to the airport are they located?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

36. **CYXX RSC 07/25 100 PCT BARE AND DRY, 30 INS WINDROWS ALONG ALL RWY AND THR EDGES. 1111202027**

- a. In regards to the above NOTAM, what are "windrows"?

37. **CYXS RSC 06/24 50 PCT DRY SN 0.75 INS 20 PCT COMPACTED SN 30 PCT BARE AND DRY 1111202056**
CYXS CRFI 06/24 -6C .32 1111202057

- a. In regards to the above, what does RSC stand for?
- b. Not taking the aircraft limits into account; what is the maximum cross-wind that can be handled safely with the above conditions?

38. Runway 07 at CZBB is reported to have packed snow on the surface. What upper and lower limit can we expect for the CRFI?
39. You are flying over Powel River (CYPW) at night and wish to turn on the runway lights.
- a. Explain the procedure for turning on the runway lights.
 - b. What type of runway light are used in Power River?
40. You are flying towards Glen Valley and are intercepted by a military aircraft, and notice it rocking its wings ahead of you, followed by a slow turn to the left.
- a. What message is this aircraft communicating to you?
 - b. How should you respond if your aircraft is not equipped with a radio?
 - c. If you are equipped with a radio and mode C transponder, what additional actions should you take if intercepted by a military aircraft?
41. What is meant by the abbreviation ATIS?
- a. What is the primary purpose for an ATIS?
42. 15° C is equal to _____ ° F.
43. At what minimum height above ground level should you overfly a blasting area?
44. You are approaching to land in CYVR in your Cessna and notice the lights of the 3 bar VASIS. Which of the 3 rows of lights are applicable to you?
45. In what section of the CFS can you find the characteristics of airspace?

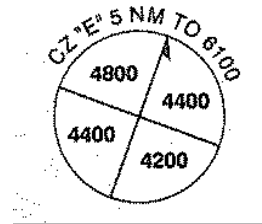
46. What is a VDF Steer and what information do you receive?
47. Explain the steps involved in obtaining a VDF Steer.
48. Can a civilian aircraft fly into and use a military aerodrome?
- a. If so are there any requirements.
49. Describe the *Noise Abatement Procedure* for departure from Langley (CYNJ) runway 19.
50. What does DRCO stand for?
- a. Explain the procedure for using a DRCO?
51. For each of the following aerodromes identify the following;
- a. Type and size of the airspace structure
 - b. Aerodrome elevation
 - c. Number and location of wind indicators
 - d. Services available

i. CYKA _____

ii. CYWL _____

iii. CAD5 _____

52. You are approaching CYWL from the South at 8500' ASL...
- Where will you make your first radio call, what will you say and to whom?
 - How will you join the circuit for runway 11 and at what altitude?
 - Where is the nearest town in relation to this airport?
 - The symbol to the right gives us what information and how can we use that information in the situation stated above.



TAKE-OFF AND LANDING DISTANCES

53. When should the mixture be leaned prior to take-off and why?
54. Explain the procedure for a "static run-up/maximum performance take-off".
55. What is meant by the term "Ground Roll"?
56. List the conditions found on the Take Off Distance chart.
- _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
57. You are about to take-off off a runway with a 50ft obstacle near the end of your runway.
- What airspeed will you lift off at?
 - What airspeed will you maintain until the obstacle is cleared?
 - After the obstacle is cleared, what airspeed will you maintain and to what altitude?
 - What flap setting will you use for takeoff?

58. Complete the following table.

Surface Condition	Pressure Altitude	Winds	Variation	Runway	Take-off Ground Roll	Take-off 50' Obstacle	Landing Ground Roll	Landing 50' Obstacle
30° C, Paved	1000 ft	METAR 18024KT	10° E	13				
-10° C, Paved	4000 ft	None available	15° W	32				
20° Dry Grass	2000'	ATIS 02010KT	5° W	36				
20° Dry Grass	2000'	ATIS 02010KT	26° E	18				

59. Complete the following table using the information in the Appendix.

Airport / Arrival Time	Pressure Altitude	Surface Temp	Wind Speed & Direction	Variation	Active Runway	Headwind Component	Crosswind Component
CYXX / 1100Z							
CYHE / 2300Z							
CYXS / 0500Z							

60. Where would you find the forecast temperatures if departing for an airport located 3 hours away?

61. How would an increase in altitude and/or temperature effect the take-off run?

WEIGHT & BALANCE

62. What is "Reference Datum"?

63. What is the reference datum for your flight test aircraft?

64. What is the useful load for your flight test aircraft (*in pounds*)?

65. Given the following items is the aircraft within weight and balance limits? See appendix
- a. Basic empty weight –
 - b. Standard empty weight –
 - c. Aircraft moment –
 - d. Oil – 6 qts
 - e. Fuel – 19 gals
 - f. Passengers – 2 males, 2 females (standard summer weights)
 - g. Baggage – 1 ten pound bag per person
66. How would you compensate for this situation?
- h. Weight above maximum take-off weight.
 - i. Center of Gravity out of range (rearward)
67. Explain the aerodynamic flight characteristics of an airplane with a rearward Centre of Gravity?
68. What is the maximum weight that can be placed in baggage areas 1 and 2 combined?
69. What is the maximum weight that can be placed in baggage area 1?
70. What is the difference between the “normal” and “utility” category on small aircraft?
71. In what weight and balance category may an aircraft be placed into a practice spin?
72. Is an aircraft airworthy if it is over gross takeoff weight (overweight) on take-off, if not why?
73. Which way does the center of gravity move as fuel is consumed?

74. Referring to the weight and balance envelope in the appendix, indicate;

- j. The most forward center of gravity at 2000 lbs, and
- k. The most rearward center of gravity at 2000 lbs.

75. Based on the answers for the above question, what is the maximum range which the center of gravity is allowed to vary?

METEOROLOGY

76. How are cloud bases reported in the following?

- a. GFA _____
- b. TAF _____
- c. METAR _____

77. In the Outlook portion of the GFA weather is coded in the terms of ceiling and visibility. Identify the figures for each category.

Category	Ceiling	Visibility
IFR		
MVFR		
VFR		

78. Complete the following chart.

	Time/s Issued	Coverage Period	Coverage Area
GFA			
TAF			
METAR			
FA			

79. With regards to the TAF data, identify the following;

- a. FM _____
- b. BECMG _____
- c. TEMPO _____
- d. PROB30 _____
- e. PROB40 _____
- f. NXT FCST _____
- g. VRB _____
- h. WS _____
- i. P6SM _____

80. What is the main difference between a METAR and a SPECI?

81. With regards to reported/forecasted winds, complete the following chart.

Forecast / Report	Direction	Intensity
GFA		
TAF		
METAR		
FD		

82. Complete the following table with regards to the cloud layers identified in METARs.

	Decode	Amount of Coverage
SKC		
FEW		
SCT		
BKN		
OVC		
CLR		

83. Assume you were planning a cross country trip to another airfield where there are limited weather reporting and NOTAM sources. List some of the possibilities that you would use in order to obtain information on that particular location.

AIRCRAFT PERFORMANCE AND DEFINITIONS

84. V_Y _____ Speed _____

85. V_X _____ Speed _____

86. V_A _____ Speed _____

87. V_S _____ Speed _____

88. V_{SO} _____ Speed _____

89. V_{NE} _____ Speed _____

90. V_{NO} _____ Speed _____

91. V_{FE} _____ Speed _____

92. Air Time _____

93. Flight Time _____

94. Airspeed markings

a. Green Arc _____ Speed _____

b. White Arc _____ Speed _____

c. Yellow Arc _____ Speed _____

d. Red Line _____ Speed _____

95. What is the fuel consumption at 4000' with 65% BHP at standard temperature?

a. What RPM would you be using to obtain this?

96. What is the maximum power? (BHP)

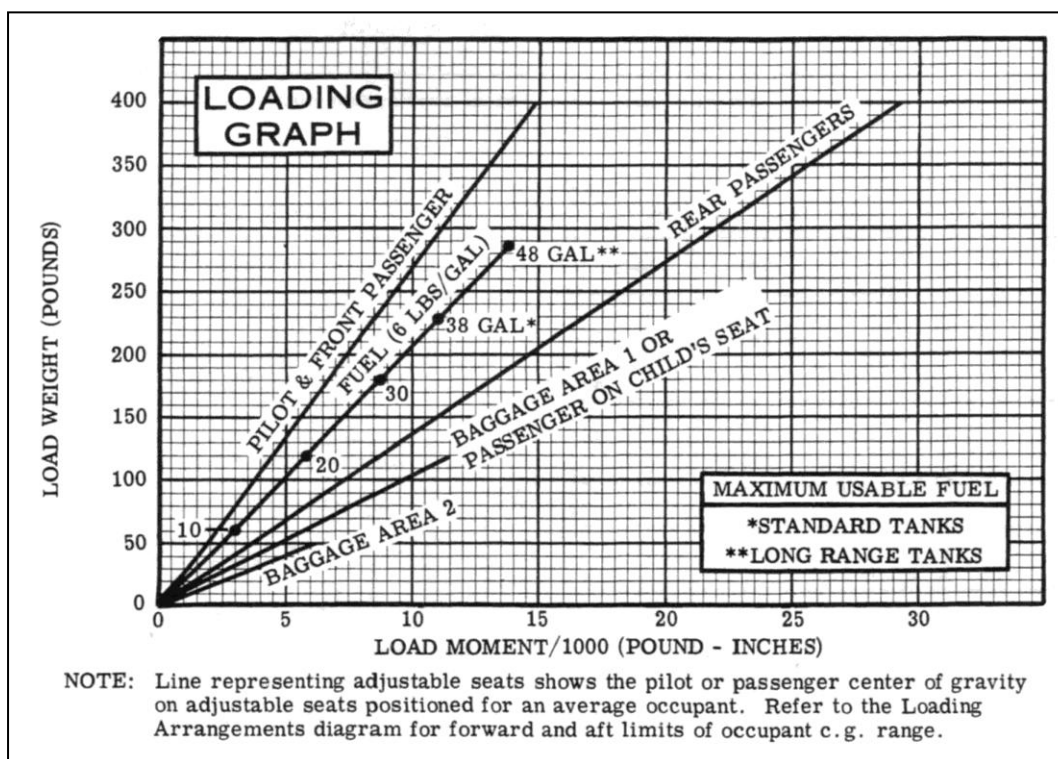
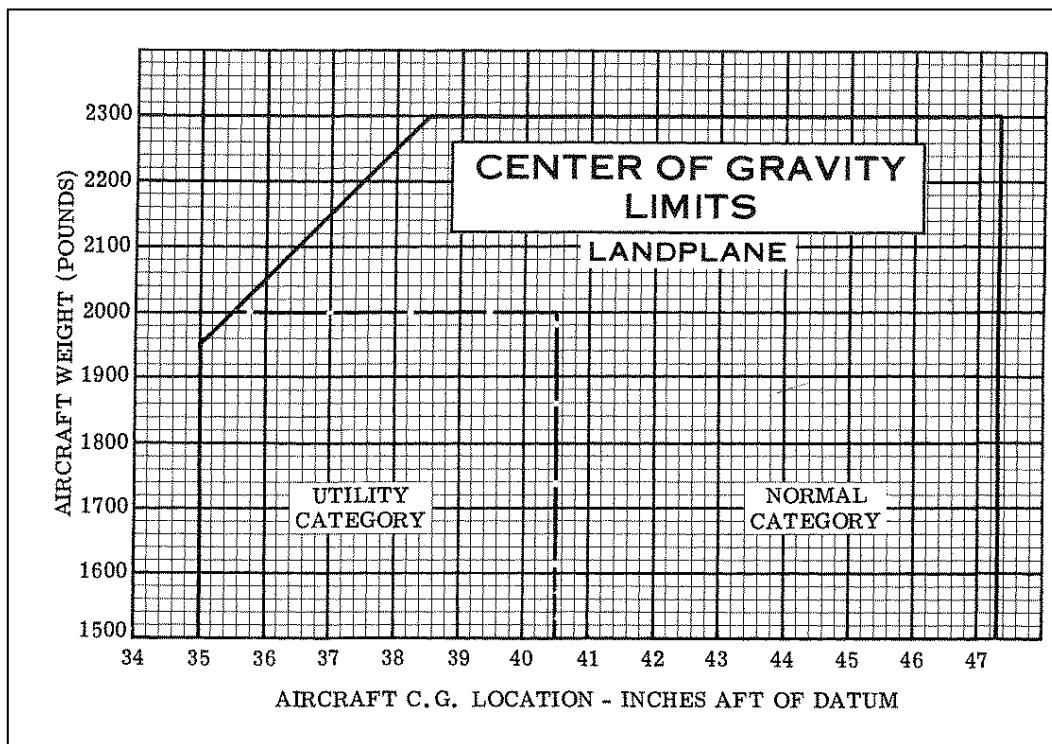
97. What is the normal operating suction range of the vacuum system?

98. In what position should the master switch be when using external power?

99. What is the purpose of a dead mag check?

100. What is the purpose of a live mag check?

APPENDIX



Weight and Balance and Equipment List Amendment

Amendment #6 to Weight and Balance report dated Jan 22, 2008

Aircraft Registration: C-GCZN
 Registered Owner: Pacific Professional Flight Centre Ltd.
 Make and Model: Cessna 172M
 Serial No: 172-64383
 Aircraft datum location: Firewall.

	WEIGHT (lbs)	ARM"	MOMENT lb/"
EMPTY WEIGHT (previous)	1456.98	39.49	57530.67
<u>Equipment Removed:</u>			
AK-450 ELT assembly s/n 484858 (incl tray, co-ax and antenna)	-1.9	116.9	-222.11
<u>Equipment Installed:</u>			
1- Artex ME406 p/n 453-6603, s/n 188-02616 (incl tray, buzzer and harness)	2.3	116.9	268.87
1- Artex antenna p/n 110-773 (incl co-ax cable)	0.5	116.9	58.45
1- Artex remote switch p/n 453-0023 with internal battery	0.2	14.8	2.96
New empty weight and moment	1458.08		57638.84
New C of G:	39.53" aft of datum		

ABBOTSFORD/BC

METAR CYXX 202200Z 09005KT 30SM FEW025 OVC140 01/M05 A2994 RMK SF1AS7
SLP141=

METAR CYXX 202100Z 09003KT 30SM FEW025 OVC180 01/M05 A2994 RMK SF1AS6
SLP143=

METAR CYXX 202000Z 03003KT 30SM OVC180 00/M04 A2996 RMK AS6 SLP148=

TAF CYXX 201738Z 2018/2118 04006KT P6SM SCT140 BKN200
FM210600 08008KT P6SM FEW040 OVC120 TEMPO 2112/2115 3SM -RASN
BKN040 PROB30 2112/2115 5SM -FZRA BR
FM211500 14012G22KT P6SM -RA SCT020 OVC050 TEMPO 2115/2118 3SM
-RA BR OVC020
BECMG 2116/2118 18020G30KT
RMK NXT FCST BY 210000Z=

HOPE/BC

METAR CYHE 202200Z AUTO 10011KT 9SM CLR M02/M07 A2997 RMK SLP150 MAX
WND 11016KT AT 2146Z=

METAR CYHE 202100Z AUTO 11008KT 9SM CLR M02/M08 A2998 RMK SLP153=

METAR CYHE 202000Z AUTO 10010KT 9SM CLR M03/M08 A3000 RMK SLP162 MAX
WND 10016KT AT 1907Z=

CYHE - No TAF is issued for this station

PRINCE GEORGE/BC

SPECI CYXS 202247Z AUTO 18013G19KT 9SM -SN OVC041 M07/M10 A2960 RMK
SLP076 MAX WND 17021KT AT 2230Z=

METAR CYXS 202200Z AUTO 18012KT 9SM OVC055 M07/M11 A2961 RMK SLP078
MAX WND 19018KT AT 2127Z=

SPECI CYXS 202110Z AUTO 18012KT 9SM OVC050 M08/M11 A2961 RMK SLP081
MAX WND 17016KT AT 2103Z=

METAR CYXS 202100Z AUTO 18011G16KT 9SM -SN OVC048 M08/M11 A2961 RMK
SLP081 MAX WND 18020KT AT 2023Z=

SPECI CYXS 202053Z AUTO 19011KT 9SM -SN OVC048 M08/M11 A2962 RMK
SLP083 MAX WND 18020KT AT 2023Z=

METAR CYXS 202000Z AUTO 18011G18KT 9SM OVC050 M08/M11 A2963 RMK
SLP087 MAX WND 20020KT AT 1922Z=

TAF CYXS 201838Z 2019/2107 18010G20KT P6SM OVC050 TEMPO 2019/2021 2SM
-SN BKN015

FM202100 20010KT 6SM -SN OVC030 TEMPO 2021/2101 1SM -SN OVC010

BECMG 2102/2104 18020KT TEMPO 2105/2107 6SM -SN OVC025

RMK FCST BASED ON AUTO OBS. NXT FCST BY 210100Z=



FLIGHT TEST CHECKLIST – DAY OF THE RIDE

WHAT TO BRING

1. Valid licence or student pilot permit
2. Valid medical
3. Radio licence
4. Photo identification
5. Log book
6. Letter of recommendation
7. Flight test fee for examiner
8. Flight test guide
9. Current CFS
10. Current VTA & VNC
11. Aircraft documents including the aircraft's POH
12. Hood for instrument flight exercises
13. Written exam results (*CPL only*)
14. Pens, pencils, highlighter, ruler and eraser
15. E6B or electronic navigation computer
16. Calculator

BEFORE THE 45/60 MINS

1. Briefly check aircraft
 - Airtime to next inspection
 - Defects
 - Wash windshield
 - Check oil and fuel
2. Prepare briefing area
 - Sufficient space for flight planning
 - Glass of water or coffee
3. Get a brief overview of the weather forecast for the day

DURING THE 45/60 MINS FLIGHT PLANNING PORTION

1. Weather package – current
 - GFA / TAF / METAR
 - AIRMET / SIGMET
 - FD
 - NOTAMS / PIREPS
2. Weather briefing
3. Plan routing
 - Consider forecast for time of flight; cloud heights, visibility, airspace and fuel requirements.
4. Complete Navigation Log
5. ICAO flight plan
6. Take-off and landing distances (over 50' obstacles)
 - Consider crosswind and headwind components
7. Weight and balance for all legs of the route.
8. Calculate approach speed for predicated landing weight. (*CPL only*)