

<p>Privileges and limitations of the licence with category rating</p>	<p><b>CASR 61.505 Privileges of private pilot licenses</b></p> <p>Subject to Subpart 61.E and regulation 61.510, the holder of a private pilot license is authorised to pilot an aircraft as pilot in command or co-pilot if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the aircraft is engaged in a private operation; or</li> <li>(b) the holder is receiving flight training.</li> </ul> <p>Note 1: Subpart 61.E sets out certain limitations that apply to all pilot licences, and ratings and endorsements on pilot licences.</p> <p>Note 2: The holder of a private pilot licence is also authorised to taxi an aircraft in certain circumstances: see regulation 61.430.</p> <p>Note 3: The holder of a private pilot licence is also authorised to transmit on a radio frequency of a kind used for the purpose of ensuring the safety of air navigation: see regulation 61.435.</p> <p><b>CASR 61.510 Limitations on exercise of privileges of private pilot licenses—multi-crew operations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) On and after 1 September 2015, the holder of a private pilot license is authorised to exercise the privileges of the license in a multi-crew operation only if the holder has completed an approved course of training in multi-crew cooperation.</li> <li>(2) The holder of a private pilot license that was granted on the basis of regulation 202.272 is taken to meet the requirement mentioned in subregulation (1) if, before 1 September 2015, the holder conducted a multi-crew operation.</li> </ul>
<p>Applicability of drug and alcohol regulations</p>	<p><b>CASR 99</b> Drug and alcohol management plans</p> <p><b>CAR 256</b> A person shall not, while in a state of intoxication, enter any aircraft. Not pilot while in a state of intoxication, 8 hours immediately preceding the departure of the aircraft consumed any alcoholic liquor. Shall not having consumed, used, or absorbed any alcoholic liquor, drug, pharmaceutical or medicinal preparation or other substance, his or her capacity so to act is impaired</p>
<p>VFR aircraft instrument requirements</p>	<p><b>CAO 20.18</b> and GEN 1.5 Functioning properly</p> <p><b>CAR 245</b> test all flight instruments, and, in particular, all gyroscopic flight instruments; are correctly set and uncaged</p> <p><b>CAR 138</b> comply with flight manual, procedures and operations and placards</p> <p><b>CAR 174</b> The flight and navigational instruments required for flights under visual flight rules are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an airspeed indicating system, and</li> <li>• an altimeter, with a readily adjustable pressure datum setting scale graduated in millibars, and</li> <li>• one of the following – a direct reading magnetic compass or – a remote indicating compass and a standby direct reading magnetic compass, and</li> <li>• an accurate timepiece (clock or watch) indicating the time in hours, minutes and seconds, and</li> <li>• a turn and slip indicator (only a slip indicator required for agricultural aircraft), and</li> <li>• an outside air temperature (OAT) indicator where ambient air temperature is not available from ground instruments.</li> </ul> <p><b>CAO 20.18</b> All instruments and equipment fitted to an aircraft must be serviceable before take-off unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• flight with unserviceable instruments or equipment has been approved by CASA</li> <li>• the unserviceability is permitted</li> </ul> <p><b>CAO 20.18</b> Placard all unserviceable equipment</p>

Emergency equipment requirements	<p>CAR 258 Flights over water - not fly over water at a distance from land greater than the distance from which the aircraft could reach land if the engine failed.</p> <p>CAO 20.11 each occupant of the aircraft must wear a life jacket during the flight over water; forecast must be obtained</p> <p>CAO 20.11 Life Jackets required to be stowed over water for flight &gt; 2000FT</p> <p>CAO 20.11 Life rafts for flights &gt; 100nm or 30min</p> <p>CAO 20.11 Signalling equipment ELT</p> <p>CAO 20.11 Survival equipment if raft require, remote areas or flights directed by CASA</p>
Requirements for landing areas and aerodromes	<p>CAR 168 Landing areas no restricted to runways - land and takeoff on the right of other aircraft; leave reasonable space; ground aircraft give way to TO &amp; LDG aircraft and turns made to left</p> <p>CAAP 92-1 (aeroplane) Single engine &lt; 2000kg Runway 10m Strip 30m Total width 60m. 900m approach and takeoff area clear of objects. &gt; 2000kg 15m runway.</p> <p>CAAP 92-2 (helicopter)</p>
GNSS and its use in VFR navigation	<p>when navigating by reference to radio navigation aids or GNSS, the pilot in command must obtain positive fixes at the intervals and by the methods prescribed in AIP ENR 1.1</p> <p>GNSS is not a positive fix for separation purposes</p> <p>GNSS position fixing must meet equipment requirements of AIP GEN Section 2</p>
Fuel planning and oil requirements for the flight	<p>Fuel CAAP 234-1 (2.1) Fuel required, reserves, useable fuel, consumption rates, alternate,</p> <p>CAR 234 Fuel – amount of fule to be carried, monitoring of fuel, procedures for low fuel,</p> <p>CAR 234A Oil – must have sufficient oil</p> <p>Pre-flight fuel test for water</p> <p>Fuel system inspection CAO 20.2</p> <p>Before the start of each day’s flying, and after each refuelling, check by an approved method for the presence of water and</p>
Loading and unloading fuel	<p>CAR 255 no smoking during takeoff landing and refuelling</p> <p>CAO 20.9 A is not loaded onto an aircraft while passengers are on board, or entering or leaving, the aircraft</p> <p>CAO 20.9 If pax on board for other types, must be told refuelling and leave seat belt off, no smoking or electrical devices</p> <p>CAO 20.9 The pilot ensure aircraft not flown unless fuel, aircraft engine lubricating oil, aircraft engine power augmentation fluid and aircraft hydraulic system fluid complies with the specification and grade required or approved.</p>
Managing passengers and cargo	<p>CAO 20.16.3 Carriage of Persons person may occupy dual controls</p> <p>CAR 228 – person must no manipulate controls</p> <p>CAO 20.16.2 Cargo may be carried on an unoccupied passenger seat; shall not exceed 77 kg,</p>
Aircraft loading system	<p>Alph, Bravo, “Theoretical Charlie”. Check you aircraft manual.</p> <p>Learn to use for the aircraft you will be tested in and ask your instructor about what other types to study.</p>
Aircraft performance and landing calculations	<p>Type 1 and Linear. Also check aircraft manual.</p> <p>Learn to use for the aircraft you will be tested in and ask your instructor about what other types to study.</p>
Pilot maintenance authorisations	<p>CAAP 42ZC-01v4.0</p> <p>CASA’s Maintenance Guide For Pilots</p> <p>CIVIL AVIATION REGULATIONS 1988 - SCHEDULE 8 (subregulation 42ZC(4)) tyres, landing gear, wheel bearing, seats, upholstery, doors, seat belts, bulbs lights, cleaning, batteries, filters, replenish oil and fuel, lubrication requiring non structural parts, replenish hydraulic fluids, ag equip, glider tows, inspections as instructed by manual.</p>



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Aircraft speed limitations	AIP ENR 1.1 – 74 Standard circuit speeds Low <55kt 500ft AGL, Med 55-150kt 1000ft AGL, High >150kt 1500ft AGL AIP ENR 1.1 – 72 Aircraft should not be flown in the circuit at more than 200 kt. Know where to find and be familiar with the test aircraft v speeds AIP ENR 1.4 <b>Class C</b> 250 kt IAS below 10,000 ft AMSL <b>Class D</b> 200 kt IAS – at or below 2500 ft AAL within 4 NM of the primary Class D aerodrome 250 kt IAS – in the remaining Class D airspace <b>Class E</b> 250 kt IAS below 10,000 ft AMSL <b>Class G</b> 250 kt IAS below 10,000 ft AMSL
Aircraft systems	Study the POH for the aircraft you will be tested for and make sure you know your aircraft systems: Aircraft’s navigation and operating systems, operating limitations, weight and balance requirements and loading system, startup and shutdown procedures, checklists, POH, avionics, radio, ice protection, cooling, heating, instruments, GNSS, ADF, VOR, ILS, fuel, hydraulics, brakes, controls, landing gear, oxygen?, power plant, propeller, vacuum, fire, emergency beacon, electrical.