



FLIGHT REVIEW PLAN AND CHECKLIST

Thank you for choosing Sundance Aviation for your Flight Review. Please complete the following documents prior to arrival for your appointment to the best of your ability. If unable to we can work with you on any individual questions needed.

Minimum requirements for the Flight Review is one hour ground and one hour flight time.

Schedule 3 hours for the Flight Review Online or call (509) 946-2515

- Complete the top portion only of the flight review plan and checklist.
- Complete the Private Pilot-Airplane Flight Review (10 pages) using a current FAR/AIM and Aircraft POH.
- Complete the Airfield Signs & Marking Assessment (last two pages print in color). Self correct using the answer sheet provided.

SUNDANCE AVIATION

FLIGHT REVIEW PLAN AND CHECKLIST

Name _____ Date _____

Grade of Certificate _____ Certificate No. _____

Ratings and Limitations _____

Class of Medical _____ Date of Medical _____

Total Flight Time _____ Time in Type _____

Aircraft to be Used: Make and Model _____ N# _____

Location of Review _____

Fill out the above portion only

I. GROUND REVIEW

- Pilot certificates and other FAR Part 61 requirements
- Aircraft performance and limitations
- Aircraft loading, weight and balance
- Aircraft systems and operating procedures
- Abnormal and emergency procedures
- Flight planning and obtaining weather information
- Airspace, charts, and publications
- Aircraft documents and records
- Avoidance of hazardous weather
- Air traffic control

Ground Instruction Hours: _____

Remarks: _____

II. FLIGHT MANEUVERS AND PROCEDURES REVIEW

- Preflight inspection
- Use of checklist
- Takeoffs and landings (normal, crosswind, short and soft field)
- Go-arounds
- Maneuvering during slow flight
- Stalls
- Constant altitude turns
- Simulated forced landings and other emergency operations
- Flight by reference to instruments (except recreational pilots)
- Radio communication and navigation (if aircraft equipped)
- Navigation by pilotage
- Collision avoidance, traffic pattern operations, ground operations

Flight Instruction Hours: _____

Remarks: _____

III. OVERALL COMPLETION OF REVIEW

Remarks: _____

Signature of CFI _____ Date _____

Certificate No. _____ Expiration Date _____

I have received a flight review, which consisted of the ground instruction and flight maneuvers and procedures noted above.

Signature of the Pilot _____ Date _____

Name _____ Date _____
Cert# _____ CFI _____

PRIVATE PILOT- AIRPLANE-FLIGHT REVIEW

14 CFR PART 1

1. The Federal Aviation Administrator or any person to whom he has delegated his authority in the matter concerned is referred to throughout the FARs as the _____.
2. From the following list, select the terms that pertain to "category" with respect to aircraft certification.

A. Utility	C. Acrobatic	E. Transport
B. Balloon	D. Multiengine	F. Landplane
3. The time that an aircraft first moves under its own power for the purpose of flight until it comes to rest after landing is _____.
4. The average forward horizontal distance at which prominent unlighted objects may be seen and identified by day and prominent lighted objects may be seen and identified by night is known as
 1. Ground visibility.
 2. Flight visibility.
 3. Runway visual value.
 4. Runway visual range.
5. "Night" is defined as the time from
 1. Sunset to sunrise.
 2. One hour before sunset to one hour before sunrise.
 3. One-half hour after sunset to one-half hour after sunrise.
 4. The end of evening civil twilight to the beginning of morning civil twilight as published in the American Air Almanac, converted to local time.

14 CFR PART 61

1. [61.3] What document(s) is/are required to be in your personal possession or readily accessible in the aircraft when you are acting as pilot in command of an aircraft?
 1. A pilot logbook with appropriate endorsements
 2. An appropriate pilot certificate, medical certificate, and logbook
 3. A certificate showing satisfactory completion of a flight review
 4. A current pilot certificate, an appropriate medical certificate, and photo ID.
2. [61.5] The seven aircraft category ratings that could be placed on pilot certificates are _____

3. [61.31] What is required before you may act as pilot in command of an airplane with more than 200 hp. if you logged no pilot-in-command time in a high-performance airplane prior to August 4, 1997?
 1. An FAA flight test in the airplane
 2. 15 hours of instruction in the airplane
 3. Three solo takeoffs and landings within the previous 90 days
 4. Receive and log ground and flight training from an authorized instructor in either a high-performance airplane or an approved flight simulator or flight training device.
4. [61.57] As a private pilot, you may not act as pilot in command of an aircraft carrying passengers unless you have made at least three takeoffs and landings in an aircraft of the same _____, _____, and _____ within the preceding _____ days.

[61.23] To answer questions 5 through 7, match the expiration date with the medical certificate, date issued, and usage (answers may be used more than once). (use the letter for the answer)

5. First-class, 7/12/XX

ATP, 40 or over _____
Commercial pilot _____
Private Pilot, 40 or over _____
Private Pilot, under 40 _____

A. 7/31/2 years later
B. 7/31/5 years later
C. 1/31/1 year later
D. 1/31/6 months later
E. 7/31/1 year later

6. Second-class, 11/1/XX

Commercial pilot _____
Private Pilot, 40 or over _____
Private Pilot, under 40 _____

A. 11/1/1 year later
B. 11/30/2 years later
C. 11/1/2 years later
D. 11/30/1 year later
E. 11/30/5 years later

7. Third-class, 2/28/XX

Private Pilot, 40 or over _____
Private Pilot, under 40 _____

A. 2/28/2 years later
B. 2/28/1 year later
C. 8/31/2 years later
D. 2/28/5 years later
E. 8/31/5 years later

8. [61.57] Assume that you are a private pilot acting as pilot in command of an aircraft carrying passengers at night. Within the preceding 90 days, you must have made at least three

1. Touch-and-goes at night in any aircraft.
2. Touch-and-goes at night in an aircraft of the same category and class.
3. Takeoffs and three full-stop landings in an aircraft of the same class.
4. Takeoffs and three full-stop landings at night in an aircraft of the same category, class, and type.

9. [61.57] Assume you are making a flight carrying passengers, and official sunset will occur at 1900 local time. If you do not meet the recent flight experience requirements for night flight, you must be on the ground not later than

1. 1900.
2. 1930.
3. 2000.
4. 2030.

10. [61.56] To act as pilot in command of an aircraft, you must have either a logbook endorsement showing the satisfactory completion of a flight review or the completion of a pilot proficiency check within the preceding

1. 6 calendar months.
2. 12 calendar months.
3. 24 calendar months.
4. 36 calendar months.

11. [61.60] If you change your permanent mailing address and wish to continue to exercise the privileges of your pilot certificate, you must notify the FAA of the change within _____.

12. [61.113] In relation to operating expenses and compensation while you are acting as pilot in command, the regulations specify that as a private pilot you may

1. Not share operating expenses with passengers.
2. Share the operating expenses with passengers.
3. Share the operating expenses with passengers and receive compensation from them for pilot services.
4. Share operating expenses plus be compensated for the time involved if the pilot meets the flight-time requirements for a commercial pilot certificate.

13. [61.113] What exception, if any, allows you as a private pilot to act as pilot in command of an aircraft carrying paying passengers?

1. There is no exception
2. If the passengers pay for the operating expenses
3. If a donation for the flight is made to a charitable organization
4. If the flight is made with a 50 n.m. radius of the airport of origination

14 CFR PART 91

1. [91.3] Assume an in-flight emergency occurs which requires immediate action. As the pilot in command,
 1. You may not deviate from any FARs.
 2. You may not deviate from FARs unless permission is obtained from ATC.
 3. You may deviate from FARs to the extent required to meet that emergency.
 4. You may deviate from FARs to the extent required to meet the emergency but must then submit a written report to the Administrator within 24 hours.

2. [91.3] The final authority as to the operation of an aircraft is the _____.

3. [91.7] Who is responsible for determining if the aircraft is airworthy?
 1. The owner of the aircraft
 2. The company operating the aircraft
 3. The pilot in command of the aircraft
 4. A certificated aircraft maintenance inspector

4. [91.9, 91.203] From the following list, select the certificates and documents that FARs require you to carry aboard an aircraft during flight.
 - A. Operating limitations
 - B. Registration certificate
 - C. Return to service endorsement
 - D. Airworthiness certificate
 - E. Aircraft maintenance records
 - F. Restricted radiotelephone operator permit
 - G. Record of next required maintenance

5. [91.17] You may not act as pilot in command of an aircraft while under the influence of alcohol or while
 1. Under stress.
 2. Taking any prescription drug.
 3. Under the care of a physician.
 4. Using any drug that affects your faculties contrary to safety.

6. [91.17] No person may act as a crewmember of a civil aircraft within eight hours after the consumption of any alcoholic beverage or while having alcohol in the blood, which is
 1. Detectable.
 2. .04% by weight or more.
 3. .05% by volume or more.
 4. .09% by weight or more.

7. [91.17] When may a pilot allow a person who is obviously under the influence of alcohol or drugs to be carried in the aircraft?
 1. Never
 2. Only if there are two pilots aboard the aircraft
 3. If the person does not have access to the cockpit or pilot's compartment
 4. Only in an emergency or if the person is a medical patient under proper care

8. [91.103] Regulations require that, prior to each flight under VFR, the pilot in command must
 1. Preflight the airplane.
 2. Check for any known traffic delays.
 3. Become familiar with all available information concerning that flight.
 4. Calculate the weight and balance to determine if the CG is within limits.

9. [91.103] For flights not in the vicinity of an airport, in addition to considering the weather and the amount of fuel required for the flight, you must also
 1. File a flight plan.
 2. Designate an alternate airport.
 3. Ensure that all navigation equipment is operational.
 4. Consider an alternate course of action if the flight cannot be completed as planned.

10. [91.103] Before beginning a flight, as pilot in command, you must
1. Check the accuracy of the ELT.
 2. Check to see that each flight instrument is operational.
 3. File a flight plan for all night flights.
 4. Determine the runway lengths, takeoff and landing distances at the airports you intend to use
11. [91.105] As pilot in command, when are you required to wear your safety belt?
1. During flight less than 10,000' MSL
 2. During takeoff and landing
 3. When flying through turbulent conditions
 4. During takeoff and landing and enroute
12. [91.107] Regarding **passengers**, the pilot in command must ensure that all passengers are briefed on the use of safety belts and notified that they must be fastened
1. At all times.
 2. During takeoff and landing.
 3. When flying through turbulent conditions.
 4. During takeoff and landing and enroute.
13. [91.113] While on **base** leg in an airport traffic pattern, you sight another airplane on a two-mile **final**. The airplane that has the right-of-way is the one
1. That is the least maneuverable.
 2. Which is closest to the landing threshold.
 3. On final approach, regardless of altitude.
 4. At the lowest altitude.
14. [91.113] Arrange the choices on the right in order of priority with regard to right-of-way over other aircraft.
- | | |
|----------|---------------------------|
| 1. _____ | A. Glider |
| 2. _____ | B. Airship |
| 3. _____ | C. Aircraft in distress |
| 4. _____ | D. Airplane or helicopter |
| 5. _____ | E. Balloon |
15. [91.117] What is the maximum indicated airspeed for flights at or below 2,500 feet AGL within four nautical miles of the primary airport of a Class C or D airspace area?
1. 156 knots (180 m.p.h.)
 2. 200 knots (230 m.p.h.)
 3. 230 knots (265 m.p.h.)
 4. 265 knots (305 m.p.h.)
16. [91.117] The maximum authorized airspeed for flight beneath the lateral limits of a Class B airspace area, or in a VFR corridor designated through a Class B airspace area is
1. 156 knots.
 2. 180 knots.
 3. 200 knots.
 4. 250 knots.
17. [91.117] The maximum indicated airspeed for flight below 10,000 feet MSL, unless otherwise authorized or required by ATC, is
1. 156 knots.
 2. 180 knots.
 3. 200 knots.
 4. 250 knots.
18. [91.119] Except when necessary for takeoff and landing, when you are flying over congested areas you must maintain an altitude of at least
1. 1,000 feet from any obstacle.
 2. 1,500 feet above any obstacle.
 3. 1,000 feet vertically and 1,000 feet horizontally from the nearest obstacle.
 4. 1,000 feet above the highest obstacle within a horizontal radius of 2,000 feet of the aircraft.
19. [91.121] During a cross-country flight at an altitude below 18,000 feet, you should set the altimeter to
1. 29.92 when operating at an altitude of more than 10,000 feet AGL.
 2. The setting of a station along the route and within 100 n.m. of the aircraft.
 3. Departure airport elevation, and reset it to the destination airport setting at the midpoint of the flight.
 4. The departure airport elevation, a station at the midpoint of the flight, and finally to the destination airport setting when you are within 10 n.m. of the airport.

20. [91.123] When may ATC request a detailed report of an emergency, even though a rule has not been violated?

1. Anytime an emergency occurs
2. When priority has been given
3. When the incident occurs in controlled airspace
4. Only when an accident results from the emergency

21. [91.123] What action, if any, may be required if you deviate from an ATC instruction during an emergency and are given priority over other air traffic?

1. No action is required.
2. File a report with the FAA Administrator within 48 hours.
3. File a report with the chief of the ATC facility within 48 hours.
4. File a detailed report within 48 hours with the manager of the air traffic control facility if requested.

[91.125] For questions 22 through 27, match the appropriate pilot action for each of the different ATC light signals by selecting from choices A through K.

Color and Type	Surface	Flight	
22. Steady red	_____	_____	A. N/A
23. Steady green	_____	_____	B. Stop
24. Flashing red	_____	_____	C. Taxi clear of runway in use
25. Flashing green	_____	_____	D. Cleared to taxi
26. Flashing white	_____	_____	E. Return to starting point on airport
27. Alternating red/green	_____	_____	F. Cleared for takeoff
			G. Return for landing (to be followed by steady green at the proper time)
			H. Give way to other aircraft and continue circling
			I. Cleared to land
			J. Airport unsafe $\frac{3}{4}$ do not land
			K. Exercise extreme caution

28. [91.127, 91.129] You must comply with any departure procedures established by the FAA at

1. Controlled airports only.
2. Uncontrolled airports only.
3. Any airport, whether it is controlled or uncontrolled.
4. Airports with published instrument approach procedures when the tower is in operation.

29. [91.151] The fuel requirement for flight under VFR during daylight hours requires that you carry enough fuel to fly to the first point of intended landing and to fly after that, at normal cruise speed, for _____ minutes.

30. [91.151] For VFR flight at night, you must carry enough fuel to fly to the first point of intended landing and, at normal cruise speed, for another _____ minutes.

31. [91.153] What is not required information for your VFR flight plan?

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Cruising altitude | 3. Names of the passengers |
| 2. Type of aircraft | 4. Aircraft TAS |

[91.155] For questions 32 through 34, match the appropriate minimum flight visibility and distance from clouds with the airspace and altitude by selecting from choices A through F. (use the letters to answer)

- A. 1 statute mile
- B. 3 Statute miles
- C. 5 Statute miles

- D. 500 feet below
1,000 feet above
2,000 feet horizontal

- E. 1,000 feet below
1,000 feet above
1 mile horizontal
- F. Clear of clouds

32. 1,200 feet or less above the surface (regardless of MSL altitude)

Within Class C airspace:

Visibility _____ Cloud separation _____

Outside controlled airspace: (except as provided in FAR 91.155(b))

Day

Visibility _____ Cloud separation _____

Night

Visibility _____ Cloud separation _____

33. More than 1,200 feet above the surface but less than 10,000 feet MSL

Within Class B airspace:

Visibility _____ Cloud separation _____

Outside controlled airspace:

Day

Visibility _____ Cloud separation _____

Night

Visibility _____ Cloud separation _____

34. More than 1,200 feet above the surface and at or above 10,000 feet MSL

Within Class G airspace:

Visibility _____ Cloud separation _____

Within Class B airspace areas:

Visibility _____ Cloud separation _____

35. [91.157] You may not operate an airplane within controlled airspace at night under special VFR unless
1. A certified flight instructor is on board.
 2. The flight visibility is at least 3 miles.
 3. The flight can be conducted 500 feet below the clouds.
 4. You have a current instrument rating and the airplane is equipped for instrument flight.
36. [91.157] A special VFR clearance authorizes you to enter the lateral boundaries of Class B, C, D, or E airspace designated for an airport when the
1. Ceiling is less than 1,000 feet and the visibility is less than 1 mile.
 2. Flight visibility is at least 1 mile and the aircraft remains clear of clouds.
 3. Flight can remain clear of clouds with no restriction on visibility.
 4. The flight can maintain 1 mile visibility at an altitude no lower than the cloud base, provided this altitude is at least 1,000 feet AGL.
37. [91.159] Compliance with the VFR cruising altitudes is required
1. At any altitude.
 2. Above 3,000 feet AGL.
 3. Above 5,000 feet AGL.
 4. Above 10,000 feet MSL.
38. [91.203] From the list of required certificates or documents specified in the regulations, the one that must be displayed at the cabin or cockpit entrance and within view of passengers or crew is the _____.
39. [91.207] The installation of an emergency locator transmitter is not required on training aircraft flown within a 50 n.m. radius of the airport where the training flight originated. **TRUE / FALSE**
40. [91.207] The non-rechargeable batteries in an ELT are required to be replaced
1. annually.
 2. every 24 months.
 3. during each 100 hour or annual inspection.
 4. after 1 hour of cumulative use or when 50% of the useful life has expired.
41. [91.209] Aircraft position lights are required to be illuminated from
1. Sunset to sunrise.
 2. 1 hour before sunset to 1 hour after sunrise.
 3. 30 minutes after sunset to 30 minutes before sunrise.
 4. 1 hour after sunset to 1 hour before sunrise.
42. [91.211] Assume that you are planning to cruise at a cabin pressure altitude of 13,500 feet MSL for 1 hour and 45 minutes. For how long are you required to use supplemental oxygen?
1. 1 hour
 2. 1 hour and 15 minutes
 3. 1 hour and 30 minutes
 4. 1 hour and 45 minutes
43. [91.211] All passengers of an aircraft must be provided with supplemental oxygen if the flight will be above a cabin pressure altitude of
1. 10,000 feet MSL.
 2. 12,500 feet MSL.
 3. 14,000 feet MSL.
 4. 15,000 feet MSL.
44. [91.215] If an altitude-encoding, transponder-equipped aircraft is flown in uncontrolled airspace, the Mode C function need not be turned on when the aircraft is below the floor of a Class B airspace area.
TRUE FALSE
45. [91.303] Aerobatic flight is prohibited within four nautical miles of the centerline of any Federal airway.
TRUE FALSE

46. [91.303] Aerobatic flight is not allowed
1. Within 5 miles of any airport.
 2. Within 2,000 feet of the surface.
 3. When the flight visibility is less than 5 s.m.
 4. Over any congested area of a city, town, or settlement.
47. [91.303] What is the minimum flight visibility and lowest altitude that is permitted for aerobatic flight?
1. 3 miles and 1,500 feet
 2. 5 miles and 1,000 feet
 3. 7 miles and 1,000 feet above the highest obstacle within 5 miles
 4. 10 miles and 1,500 feet above the highest obstacle within 5 miles
48. [91.307] Except for certain provisions, you are required to wear a parachute if any intentional maneuver exceeds _____ of bank or _____ nose-up or nose-down attitude.
49. [91.313] Restricted category civil aircraft are normally prohibited from flight
1. Within Class D airspace.
 2. Within 20 n.m. of Class B airspace
 3. Over densely populated areas.
 4. Under instrument flight rules.
50. [91.405] The responsibility for ensuring that an aircraft is maintained in an airworthy condition is primarily
1. The maintenance shop.
 2. The owner or operator of the aircraft.
 3. The pilot in command of the aircraft.
 4. The certified mechanic who signs the aircraft maintenance records.
51. [91.407] If an alteration or repair substantially affects an aircraft's operation in flight, that aircraft must be test flown by an appropriately rated pilot and approved for return to service prior to being operated
1. By a private pilot.
 2. With passengers aboard.
 3. For compensation or hire.
 4. Away from the vicinity of the airport.
52. [91.409] Completion of an annual inspection and return of the aircraft to service should always be indicated by
1. An entry in the maintenance records.
 2. Completion of an alteration and repair form.
 3. Issuance of a new airworthiness certificate.
 4. Issuance of an aircraft registration certificate.
53. [91.409] If an aircraft receives an annual inspection on September 20 of this year, the next annual inspection will be due no later than
1. September 30 of next year.
 2. September 20 of next year.
 3. 100 flight hours following the last annual inspection.
 4. 12 calendar months after the date shown on the registration certificate.
54. [91.417] What record or documents shall the owner or operator of an aircraft keep to show compliance with an applicable airworthiness directive?
1. The aircraft maintenance records
 2. Airworthiness and registration certificate
 3. Aircraft flight manual and owner's handbook
 4. A copy of the Airworthiness Directive

NTSB PART 830

1. [830.2] According to NTSB Part 830, an aircraft accident is an occurrence associated with the operation of an aircraft for the purpose of flight, which results in
 1. Serious injury to any person or substantial damage to the aircraft.
 2. Injury to any person or property, regardless of the extent involved.
 3. Injury to any person or damage to the aircraft in excess of \$300.
 4. An injury to any person which requires hospitalization or damage to the aircraft which require repairs.

2. [830.5] If an aircraft is involved in an accident which results in substantial damage to the aircraft but no injuries to the occupants, the nearest NTSB field office should be notified
 1. Immediately.
 2. Within 48 hours.
 3. Within 7 days.
 4. Within 10 days.

3. [830.5] What incident would necessitate an immediate notification to the nearest NTSB office?
 1. An in-flight fire
 2. An in-flight radio failure
 3. Ground damage to the propeller blades
 4. An in-flight loss of VOR receiver capability

4. [830.5] Select the incident that requires immediate notification to the nearest NTSB field office?
 1. A near miss
 2. An in-flight radio failure
 3. An in-flight generator or alternator failure
 4. An overdue aircraft that is believed to be involved in an accident

5. [830.5] The inability of a required flight crew-member to perform normal flight duties due to in-flight injury or illness is a requirement for immediate notification of the NTSB. TRUE FALSE

6. [830.5] Immediate notification to the NTSB is also required when damage to property other than the aircraft is estimated to exceed _____.

7. [830.15] The operator of an aircraft that has been involved in an accident is required to file an accident report within _____ days.

8. [830.15] Within what time frame, if any, is the operator of an aircraft that has been involved in an incident required to submit a report to the nearest field office of the NTSB?
 1. Immediately
 2. Within 48 hours
 3. Within 7 days
 4. Immediately, if requested to do so

Flight Review

Performance, Weight and Balance Questions

Use POH/Information Manual for Your Aircraft

- What is the full fuel/no wind range for the aircraft @ 65% power?

- What is the T/O distance over a 50ft obstacle @ Joseph, OR., 95F, Altimeter setting 30.92, and a 5 kt tail wind.(full gross weight)?

- What is the maximum useful load available with full fuel?

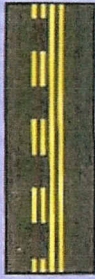
- What is the maximum fuel weight/gallons when all seats are occupied with 175# each and 60# baggage?

_____ LBS / _____ GAL

- How does forward CG effect stability? Increases Decreases
 - WHY



A



B



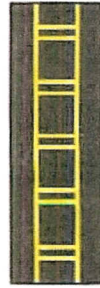
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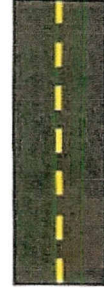
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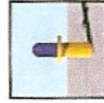
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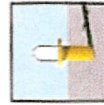
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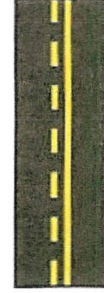
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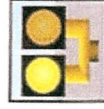
S



T



V



W

Airfield Signs & Markings Assessment

Write the correct letter in each blank matching the description. Answers and explanations are on the reverse.

1. This sign identifies the runway on which your aircraft is currently located.
2. This sign indicates thousands of feet remaining to the end of the runway.
3. This marking means the runway or taxiway is closed.
4. These lights outline the edges of a runway.
5. This array is located at the intersection of two runways and a taxiway.
6. This marking indicates where an aircraft is to hold before entering a runway.
7. An aircraft that taxis past this sign may interfere with the navigational landing aid signals an approaching aircraft is using.
8. Stopping behind this marking will ensure wingtip clearance for aircraft on an intersecting taxiway.
9. This painted marking indicates the edge of the ILS critical area. Ground control may ask you to hold short at this line if an aircraft is using the ILS.
10. This sign alerts you that you are approaching a runway end, on a taxiway, is accompanied by a runway holding position marking.
11. This sign indicates an area prohibited to aircraft.
12. Taxing past this sign may interfere with operations on the runway even though it is not located at a runway intersection.
13. These lights outline the edges of a taxiway.
14. These lights are sometimes installed on each side of a taxiway prior to its intersection with a runway.
15. This sign identifies the taxiway you're currently on.
16. This marking indicates the edge of a path for vehicle traffic on areas also intended for aircraft.
17. This array indicates that you are approaching the intersection of two taxiways.
18. This sign indicates the direction to a destination runway.
19. This sign indicates an exit from a runway.
20. This painted marking indicates the line between a movement area and a non-movement area on the airport.



Air Traffic Organization-Safety

See our website: <http://www.faa.gov/go/runwaysafety>

1. N **Runway Location Sign** These signs are typically installed where the proximity of two runways could cause confusion.
2. T **Runway Distance Remaining Sign** The example sign shows 8,000 feet remaining.
3. M **Closed Runway and Taxiway Marking** This marking may be painted or raised and lighted. It is usually used only for permanent or long-term closure; runways may be temporarily closed by NOTAM.
4. S **Runway Edge Lights** These are used to outline the edges of runways during periods of darkness or restricted visibility conditions.
5. G When several runways and taxiways intersect, the holding position sign indicates the designation and approximate direction of each surface.
6. B **Runway Holding Position Markings** The dashed lines face the runway, while the solid lines face the taxiway. Stop prior to crossing the first solid line of the runway holding position marking.
7. A **ILS Critical Area Holding Position Sign** When the ILS is in use, ATC may ask you to hold short of this marking. Otherwise you may cross it.
8. Q **Taxiway Holding Position Markings** Stop prior to crossing this line if instructed to hold short of the taxiway.
9. F **ILS Holding Position Markings** You may cross this marking unless ground control instructs you to hold short.
10. E **Runway Holding Position Sign** This sign will be placed within 10 feet of the Runway Holding Position Marking. The numbers on the sign are arranged to correspond with their respective runway thresholds.
11. J **No Entry Sign** This is usually placed at the end of a one-way taxiway or at the intersection of a movement surface and a roadway.
12. C **Runway Approach Area Holding Position Sign** Found on taxiways that cross the approach or departure area of a runway.
13. R **Taxiway Edge Lights** Blue reflectors may be used instead if the taxiway abuts other usable pavement.
14. W **Runway Guard Lights** These lights are intended to alert a pilot of a runway/taxiway intersection and are located on either side of the holding position marking.
15. D **Taxiway Location Sign** This is frequently co-located with an array of direction or hold location signs.
16. K **Vehicle Roadway Markings** "Zipper Stripes" mark areas intended for vehicle traffic. Solid white stripes may also be used to define vehicle roadways located on an aircraft apron area.
17. H Signs are arranged left to right, starting with the first taxiway on the pilot's left and proceeding clockwise around the intersection. In this case, taxiway A intersects the perpendicular taxiway C.
18. L **Destination Sign** Separate destinations in the same direction are separated by a dot. Words such as Ramp, Cargo, Mil (Military) and Term (Terminal) are often seen on these.
19. P **Runway Exit Direction Sign** These signs are located just prior to the exit, on the same side of the runway.
20. V **Nonmovement Area Boundary Markings** The dashed line faces the movement area. Pilots must contact ground control for clearance before entering the movement area. However, this marking is an optional aid and may not appear at every movement area border.