

# SAFEY OFFICER RECOMMENDATIONS and INFORMATION

- **Before flight:**
  - Confirm software and firmware is up to date.
  - Inspect your aircraft: Arms, body, props.
  - Are you flying in the right environment? Know your limitations.
  - Inspect your batteries and make sure they are fully charged and not swollen.
  - Check all propellers. Are they damaged? If so change them
  - Calibrate the compass and IMU (Especially if flying in a new area or not having flown the drone in more than 30 days)
  - Check your air space. Obtain proper authorization for airspace that requires FAA authorization.
  - Remove gimbal lock(s)
  - Turn the remote controller on first. Then turn on the drone.
- **In the take-off/landing zone:**
  - Announce your intentions (“On the Field”, “Taking-Off”, “Landing”, etc.)
  - Make sure you walk behind other pilots so you will not obstruct their view of their drone.
  - Minimize your time in the flight area for your personal safety.
  - Respect the flight area:
    - At Soaring Eagle, the flight area is the entire field past the 3<sup>rd</sup> base line
    - At Edna’s, the flight area is on the other side of the barriers (when used)
  - Pilots are reminded to position their drone, when landing and taking off, facing away from the pilot. This will minimize accidental stick control movements that could cause injury.
- **In Flight/Transitioning over adjacent areas:**
  - Maintain a minimum altitude of 200 feet or more over the softball field.
  - Maintain a minimum altitude of 100 feet or more over the shooting range.
  - Maintain line of sight with your drone.
  - When flying at the Hog Eye Path (Edna’s), DO NOT FLY OVER Edna’s, the Starter shack, or the swimming pool area. DON’T fly over people! Use caution when flying over the walking path and the Pitch and Putt area. Also, do not fly over persons on the golf course.
- DJI’s “Drone Safety Tips for a Safe Flight”. While provided with the purchase of a new drone, they are likely to be unreadable due to small type size. They are important to consider when flying however! The Safety tips include the following:
  - **Post flight:**
    - Turn off drone first then remote second.
    - Do not charge battery immediately after a flight (hot battery). Leave hot battery out of case and let battery cool before charging.
    - Remove the propellers after a flight if using a soft case.
    - Attach the gimbal lock/clamps.
    - Don’t put a hot drone in your carry case until the drone has cooled.
    - Store your drone properly and with care.
- **Recreational vs Commercial flying**
  - Recreational flyers are governed by 49 USC (Code) 44809. Exception for limited recreational operations of unmanned aircraft systems
  - All recreational flyers must pass the FAA “TRUST” exam.

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- Commercial flyers must pass a Part 107 knowledge exam and complete training every 24 calendar months. (see FAA website)
- Recreational flyers fly only for “personal enjoyment”. When in doubt it is probably a Part 107 flight. (Don’t share/post videos as that constitutes Part 107 flying).
- Non-recreational drone flying **includes** things such as taking photos to help sell a property or service, roof inspections, taking pictures of a high school ball game for the school’s website. “Good will” flying can also be considered non-recreational. Good will flying would include things like volunteering to use your drone to survey areas or events on behalf of a non-profit organization.
- **Drone Training Resources**
  - Pilot Institute
  - Drone Pilot Ground School
  - UAV Coach
  - 51 Drones
  - FAA (laws, registration, certification):
    - FAA.gov
    - FAA Safety.gov
    - FAA Drone Zone
  - Other resources to consider:
    - 51 Drones
    - YouTube (be careful, anyone can post there)
    - Wired.com – search “drones”
    - <https://airbuzz.one/introduction-to-drones/>
- **Recreational Fliers**
  - If you haven’t taken the FAA required “TRUST” exam)
  - [https://www.faa.gov/uas/recreational\\_flyers/knowledge\\_test\\_updates](https://www.faa.gov/uas/recreational_flyers/knowledge_test_updates)
- **General Drone Information**
  - Don’t post to social media sites without 107 Certification.
  - Drone registration is every 3 years and the cost is \$5.00. Different rules for recreational pilots and commercial 107 pilots
  - Every 2 years, recurrent training is required for Part 107 pilots.
    - Free training is available on the FAA Safety Team website (3 courses)
- **Safety**
  - Know and adhere to the rules for registration and remote ID.
  - Visual aids may be used momentarily to enhance situational awareness.
  - Alcohol: not under the influence/no alcohol within preceding 8 hours and blood alcohol concentration (BAC) less than 0.04%.
  - When flying must present, if requested, your FAA identification to representatives of the FAA, law enforcement, NTSB, or TSA. You must also have any/all required waivers, authorizations, and exemptions needed. You are also required to have proof of RPIC knowledge (completion certificate) and other flight operation documents that are required.