CCAA PEL 009

$\ \, \textbf{Airline Transport Pilot Licence - (ATPL) - Aeroplane (A)} \\$

	Applicant's Skill Test/Proficiency Check Checklist								
			Appointment with Examiner						
Appl	Applicant's Name:								
Even	ninon's	Name:							
Exam	iiiier s	Name:							
Loca	tion:								
Date	:								
m·									
Time									
S= Satisf	S= Satisfactorily U= Unsatisfactorily N/A= Not Applicable								
		Accepta	ble Aircraft		S	U	N/A		
	i.	Aircraf	't Documents:						
			orthiness Certificate;						
			stration Certificate;						
	ii.		ating Limitations 't Maintenance Records:						
	11.		ook Record of Airworthiness Inspections and AD Compliance		ш				
				<u> l </u>					
		Person	nal Equipment		S	U	N/A		
	i.	View-	Limiting Device						
	ii.	Curren	at Aeronautical Charts						
	iii.	Compu	uter and Plotter						
	iv.	Flight	Plan Form						
	v.	Flight	Logs						
	vi	Current AIM, Airport Facility Directory and Appropriate Publications							
		n.	ID I		G	TT.	DT/A		
_			nal Records		S	U	N/A		
	i.		ication – Photo/Signature ID						
	ii.	Pilot li							
	iii.		at and Appropriate Medical Certificate						
	iv.		leted Application Form CCAA PEL 002 for a licence/and or rating with etor's signature (if applicable)						
	v.		uter test report						
	vi	Knowl	ledge test report (if applicable)						
	vii.	Pilot lo	ogbook with appropriate Instructor Endorsements						
	viii.	Notice	of Denial (if applicable)						
	ix.	Appro	ved Training Organisation Certificate (if applicable)						
	x.	Exami	ner's fee (if applicable)						

CCAA PEL 009 Airline Transport Pilot Licence - (ATPL) - Aeroplane

EXAMINER SKILL TEST/PROFICIENCY CHECK CHECKLIST **Applicant's Name:** Examiner's Name: **Location:** Date: Time: ☐ Aeroplane Multi Engine Land ☐ Aeroplane Multi Engine Sea

N

		1. Pre-flight preparations	S	U	N/A
	i.	Licences and documents			
	ii.	Weather information			
	iii.	National airspace system			
	iv.	Preparation of ATC flight plan			
	v.	Performance calculation			
	vi	Mass and balance calculation			
	vii.	Operation of system			
	viii.	Minimum equipment list			
	ix.	Aeromedical factors			
		2. Pre-flight procedures	S	U	N/A
	i.	Pre-flight inspection			
	ii.	Cockpit management			
	iii.	Use of checklist prior to starting engines, starting procedures, radio and navigation			
		equipment check, selection and setting of navigation and communication frequencies			
	iv.	Taxiing in compliance with air traffic control or instructions of instructor			
	v.	Before take-off checks			
		3. Airport	S	U	N/A
	i.	Radio communications and ATC light signals			
	ii.	Traffic patterns			
	iii.	Airport/Seaplane Base, runway and taxiway signs, markings and lighting			
		4. Take-offs, landings and go-arounds	S	U	N/A
	i.	Normal take-offs with different flap settings, including expedited take-off	S		IN/A
_	ii.	Instrument take-off, transition to instrument flight is required during rotation or			
Ц	111.	instrument take-ori, transition to instrument flight is required during rotation or immediately after becoming airborne			
	iii.	Cross-wind take-off (if practicable)			
	iv.	Take-off at maximum take-off mass (actual or simulated maximum take-off mass)			
	V.	Take-offs with simulated engine failures short after reaching V_2 , between V_1 and V_2			
П	779	Dejected take off at a reasonable smoot before reaching V	П	П	

		5. Flight manoeuvres and procedures			N/A
	i.	s with and without spoilers			
	ii.	Tuck under and Mach buffets after reaching the critical Mach number, and other specific flight characteristics of the aeroplane			
	iii.	Normal operation of systems and controls engineer's panel			
	iv.	Normal and abnormal operations of following systems: Engine (if necessary propeller); Pressurisation and air-conditioning; Pitot/static system; Fuel system; Electrical system; Hydraulic system, Flight control and trim system; Anti- and de-icing system, Glare shield heating; Autopilot/Flight director; Stall warning devices or stall avoidance devices, and stability augmentation devices; Ground proximity warning system, weather radar, radio altimeter, transponder; Radios, navigation equipment, instruments, flight management system; Landing gear and brake; Slat and flap system; Auxiliary power			
	v.	unit; Abnormal and emergency procedures; Fire drills e.g. Engine, APU, cabin, cargo compartment, flight deck, wing and electrical fires including evacuation; Smoke control and removal; Engine failures, shut-down and restart at a safe height; Fuel dumping (simulated); Windshear at take-off/landing; Simulated cabin pressure failure/Emergency descent; Incapacitation of flight crew member; Other emergency procedures as outlined in the appropriate aeroplane Flight Manual			
	vi.	Steep turns Early recognition and counter measures on approaching stall (up to activation of stall			
		warning device) in take-off configuration (flaps in take-off position), in cruising flight configuration and in landing configuration (flaps in landing position, gear extended); Recovery from full stall or after activation of stall warning device in climb, cruise and approach configuration			
		6. Navigation	S	U	N/A
	i.	Pilotage and dead reckoning			
	ii.	Navigation systems and radar services			
	iii.	Diversion			
	iv.	Lost procedures			
			~		27/1
_		7. Instrument flight procedures	S	U	N/A
	i.	Adherence to departure and arrival routes and ATC instructions			
	ii.	Holding procedures			
	iii.	Precision approaches down to a decision height (DH) not less than 60 m (200 ft): manually with flight director, manually without flight director, with autopilot, manually, with one engine simulated inoperative, engine failure has to be simulated during final approach from before passing the outer mark (OM) until touchdown or through the complete missed approach procedure			
	iv.	Non-precision approach down to the MDH/A			
	v.	Circling approach under following conditions:			
	A.	approach to the authorized minimum circling approach altitude at the aerodrome in question in accordance with the local instrument approach facilities in simulated instrument flight conditions; followed by:			
	В.	circling approach to another runway at least 90 degrees off centreline from final approach used in the item above, at the authorized minimum circling approach altitude			
_		8. Missed approach procedures	S	U	N/A
	i.	Go-around with all engines operating after an ILS approach on reaching DH			
	ii.	Other missed approach procedures			
	iii.	Go-around with one engine simulated inoperative after an ILS approach on reaching DH			
	iv.	Rejected landing at 15 m (50 ft) above runway threshold and go-around			
		0 Londings	C	TT.	NT/A
	i.	9. Landings Normal landings also after an ILS approach with transition to visual flight on reaching	S	U	N/A
		DH			
	ii.	Landing with simulated jammed horizontal stabilizer in any out-of-trim position			

		9. Landings (continued)	S	U	N/A			
	iii.	Cross wind landings (a/c, if practicable)						
	iv.	Traffic pattern and landing without extended or with partly extended flaps and slats						
	v.	Landing with critical engine simulated inoperative						
	vi	Landing with two engines inoperative						
	A.	aeroplanes with three engines: the centre engine and one outboard engine as far as practicable according to date of the AFM						
	B. aeroplanes with four engines, two engines at one side							
		10. Additional authorisation on a type rating for instrument approaches down to a decision height of less than 60 m (200 ft) (CAT II/III)	S	U	N/A			
	i.	The following manoeuvres and procedures are the minimum training requirements to permit instrument approaches down to a DH of less than 60 m (200 ft). During the following instrument approaches and missed approach procedures all aeroplane equipment required for type certification of instrument approaches down to a DH of less than 60 m (200 ft) shall be used:						
	A.	Rejected take-off at minimum authorized RVR						
	В.	ILS approaches: In simulated instrument flight conditions down to the applicable DH, using flight guidance system. Standard procedures of crew coordination (task sharing, call out procedures, mutual surveillance, information exchange and support) shall be observed						
	C.	Go-around after approaches as indicated in (B) on reaching DH. The training shall also include a go-around due to (simulated) insufficient RVR, wind shear, aeroplane deviation in excess of approach limits for a successful approach, and ground/airborne equipment failure prior to reaching DH and, go-around with simulated airborne equipment failure.						
	D.	Landings with visual reference established at DH following an instrument approach. Depending on the specific flight guidance system, an automatic landing shall be performed.						
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		11. High altitude operations	S	U	N/A			
	i.	Supplemental oxygen						
	ii.	Pressurization						
		12. Post-flight procedures	S	U	N/A			
	i.	After landing						
	ii.	Parking and securing						
	11.	1 arking and securing						
		COMMENTS						