

SOARING ASSOCIATION of CANADA



OFFICIAL OBSERVER
self-test

You are welcome to submit additional OO questions which reflect areas of misunderstanding regarding the FAI Sporting Code or its interpretation, or which will improve the quality and usefulness of this questionnaire. Please forward proposed changes to Tony Burton at <t-burton@telus.net>.

OFFICIAL OBSERVER'S SELF-TEST

Official Observers – how well do you understand your duties?

Try to answer each question and understand the 'why' before you check the answer on the back page. Under each question there are usually two references; the left one refers to the current FAI *Sporting Code for Gliding*, the right hand one to its *Annex C – OO & Pilot Guide*. Being clear on the exact definition of flight terms such as "start point" will help you avoid mistakes which could invalidate an otherwise good flight by the pilot. A little attention to detail goes a long way.

- 1 The responsibility that a badge claim has been completed correctly:
 - a) lies with the pilot and the OO
 - b) lies with the OO (the SOO may assist if there is one)
 - c) lies with the pilot4.2.2 1.4
- 2 The latest time that a declaration may be made for a badge or record flight is:
 - a) anytime before takeoff
 - b) at least one hour before takeoff
 - c) by radio to the OO if the pilot has already launched1.1.3
- 3 On a badge flight over a triangular course, the shortest leg:
 - a) must be at least 28% of the total distance
 - b) must be at least 25% of the total distance
 - c) there is no restriction in task geometry3.1.8
- 4 A pilot plans to begin a free distance flight 20 km from the airfield. He may:
 - a) be released by the towpilot at the requested point (which was not declared), then proceed
 - b) after releasing anywhere, fly into the OZ of a declared start point, then proceed
 - c) either start procedure is acceptable1.3.1 / 1.4.2i
- 5 A start point is:
 - a) the release point
 - b) crossing a start line
 - c) shutting down a motorglider engine
 - d) any of the above1.2.9 4.1
- 6 Claims for badge flights must be sent to the Badge chairman (through the club Senior OO if there is one):
 - a) within 6 months of the flight
 - b) within 60 days of the flight
 - c) within 12 months of the flightBadge application form (notes & instructions)
- 7 A Silver distance may be claimed for a 99 km flight if it is a completed triangle or an out and return course:
 - a) true
 - b) false2.1.1a 2.3
- 8 A barograph or FR does not need to be used for:
 - a) a Silver height, if observed at that height by the OO
 - b) a Silver duration, if continually observed by the OO
 - c) a Silver distance, if certified by two witnesses2.4.1
- 9 A barograph calibration graph is used to determine a height gain on a Gold altitude flight:
 - a) when the required height gain appears marginal
 - b) at all times regardless of the height gainSAC badge application form (baro evidence)
- 10 A declared triangle flight was completed off a 2000 foot launch with the following leg distances:
leg 1 – 21 km, leg 2 – 52 km, leg 3 – 34 km.
 - a) a Silver distance claim is valid
 - b) a Silver distance has not been achieved2.2.1a
- 11 If the loss of height between the start and finish points on a Gold distance task was 1500m, the distance that can be claimed on a 353 km badge flight is:
 - a) 353 km
 - b) 328 km
 - c) 303 km2.4.4
- 12 A pilot has a FR declaration but just prior to launch decides to change the task with a paper declaration. Only the changed waypoints need to be written down and signed by the OO since remaining info is in the FR.
 - a) true
 - b) false, the new declaration must be complete2.3a
- 13 A pilot is allowed to change a record task with a last minute paper declaration prior to launch.

