

# TRUST

## *The Recreational UAS Safety Test* Study Guide

### Requirements

- **Recreational drone pilots may only fly for fun.** Do not fly for work, payment, or for a business.
- **Controlled Airspace** is usually found around airports, cities, and metropolitan areas. Most likely requires authorization through LAANC or FAA DroneZone.
- **Uncontrolled Airspace** does *not* mean unregulated. Airspace closest to ground level and away from airports. Does not require authorization but does require compliance with all other rules including not flying over 400 feet above ground level.
- **Prior to flying your drone**, check with a *LAANC UAS Service Supplier* or the *B4UFLY* app to find out if the airspace you plan to fly in is restricted/needs authorization or is prohibited.
- **Temporary Flight Restriction (TFR)** can happen anytime/anywhere. Usually issued for events like Presidential/VIP visits, major sporting events, or for severe weather.

### Preparation

- **The person flying the drone is responsible for all aspects of the flight**, including where it flies, how high it flies, and that all rules and regulations are followed.
- **Factors that can affect your ability to fly your drone safely include** distractions, drugs/medications, alcohol, sickness, health, stress, fatigue, weather conditions, and physical obstacles (power lines, trees, buildings, people, etc.).
- **Check your drone before and after each flight** to make sure it's working properly and there isn't any damage. Do not fly with a low power or damaged battery.

### Safety

- **Community Based Organization (CBO)** safety guidelines must be followed when flying under the Exception for Recreational Flyers.
- **Maintaining Visual Line of Sight (VLOS)** helps avoid ground obstacles, bystanders, and manned aircraft. No binoculars, cameras, or other devices are allowed.
- **Using a visual observer** does not allow a recreational flyer to fly a drone beyond VLOS.
- **If you are using first-person-view (FPV) goggles** or looking at your control station for most of the flight, you must have a visual observer next to you and they must maintain VLOS of the drone.
- **Drones must give way to manned aircraft at all times during flight!**

### Limitations

- **Before flying your drone for the first time**, you should read the manufacturer's safety information to learn about maximum altitude, weight, and flight distance; automated features; and battery duration, strength, and range.
- **Most common cause of drone incidents is a lost signal.** Know how your drone will respond.
- **Register your drone with the FAA** if it weighs 0.55 pounds (250 grams) or more. Registration number must be displayed on drone exterior.
- **Must provide proof of registration and TRUST course completion** upon request by law enforcement or FAA personnel.

**Note:** The term "drone" includes a variety of Unmanned Aircraft Systems such as RC airplanes, RC helicopters, and quadcopters. An unmanned aircraft is a component of an unmanned aircraft system (UAS). Defined by statute, an unmanned aircraft is an aircraft that is operated without the possibility of direct human intervention from within or on the aircraft (Public Law 112-95, Section 331(8)).