

Meridian Model Flyers (MMFA) Rules

Rules will be distributed electronically to all existing members, delivered electronically to all new members as part of the orientation package as well as posted on the club website, as well as physically posted at the field. Revised February 3, 2024

- Use of the facility restricted to members of the MMFA and their Guests
- All Pilots must have M.A.A.C. Membership and a Minimum of Basic RPAS certificate
- Pilots and assistant must observe all MAAC safety Rules, Guidelines and Codes
- Use of the frequency control board is mandatory for 72mhz
- No flying over Pit, Spectator, or Parking zones
- No flying on pilot station side of the flight line
- No flying on the eastern edge of MMFA flying site no fly zone
- All Pilots shall use marked Pilot stations
- Engine tuning or Break-in to be done at designated location away from Pits and Spectator areas
- Engines shall be started at or north of the start line facing away from pits
- Failure to comply with field rules may result in withdrawal of flight privileges

Normal Operating Procedures and Club Safety Rules

All Pilots shall have a minimum of a Basic RPAS pilot's certificate and adhere to both RPAS part IX requirements and all MAAC safety rules guidelines and codes.

1. There is an altitude limit of 400 feet AGL at our field
2. Model assembly should be done in the designated pit area
3. Batteries shall not be connected to electric models unless the model is restrained in the start-up area – **no exceptions.**
4. Gas/glow/turbine models must be restrained and started in the start-up stands or similar, located in the start-up area. Do not conduct prolonged tuning if other pilots are flying.
5. The direction of take-off landing, and traffic pattern will be determined by the prevailing winds. If no wind, all take-offs etc. shall be northeast or west.
6. Hand launching and bungee launching shall be done in agreement with any pilots flying – normally off to one side of the pilot stations.
7. Our flying area as measured from the center of the pilot stations is a box 173m left, 22m right and then on a diagonal to the Gravel pile then north to the south side of the water pump station. Refer to the site flying area map for no-fly zone depictions. Flying area is from the pilot stations West to the dog park fence, east to the delineated line then diagonally to the gravel pile then north to the south side of the water station.
8. Recovery of RPA that land/crash off the runway but in the flying area will be done in agreement with any pilots flying.
9. A fire extinguisher is available in the sun shelter.
10. If there is an accident requiring emergency services, cellular service is adequate to call 911. The civic address is 53032 Range Road 280 Stony Plain AB
11. Pilots may fly in formation provided they agree to do so. There is no limit on number of airborne RPA.

Meridian Model flyers operates within 1.047 NM of an aerodrome as listed in the CFS or CWAS and is required to provide all members with the following information:

12. The aerodrome name is Westview Health Center Airport (CSP2) and it is located 1.047 nautical miles SSE of our modelling site. The helipad is at the stony Plain Hospital
13. The Aerodrome is Lichtner Farms (CSP3) and is located 2.99 nautical miles SW of our modeling site
14. Our site is well clear of the Aerodrome traffic patterns. There are no CFS RPA procedures and no other CFS PRO comments that affect our modelling site.
15. In the event of a “fly-away” towards the Stony Plain Hospital(CSP2), you may call the aerodrome operator **Capital Health Authority 780-968-3600(facilities department) (Cary is helipad manager 780-968-3270 direct line) and advise them of the issue.** Our site is in uncontrolled airspace so there is no need to notify ATC.
16. In the event of a “fly-away” towards Lichtner field CSP3 you may contact the aerodrome operator **Frank Lichtner at 780-968-7059 or 780-292-0990 and advise them of the issue.** Our site is in uncontrolled airspace so there is no need to notify ATC.
17. MMFA club members should check for related NOTAM either using the [NAV CANADA NOTAM](#) portal or using RPAS Wilco app or similar. If you are the first pilot of the day and have printed a RPAS Wilco site survey, please leave it at the site for fellow modelers to reference.
18. The club executive has contacted the operator (OPR) of CSP2 Cary, 780-968-3270, and they have expressed no issues with our RPAS site at MMFA. We have also contacted the operator of CSP3, Frank and they have expressed no issues with our RPAS site at MMFA.
19. No flying will commence until after 8am or half an hour after sunrise whichever is later and will end at a half hour before sunset, the time of which is available on the Weather Network App for the town of Stony Palin. Night flying is not allowed at MMFA Club unless your RPA is brightly lit.
20. Visual observers and MAAC “spotters” are optional at our site. The following are club procedures for ensuring full scale aviation safety:
 - a. When any member or other person spots a full-scale airplane that is approaching the site, they are to yell out “AIRPLANE” in a loud voice.
 - b. ALL Pilots **must** immediately descend to as low an altitude as possible to avoid the aircraft with maximum clearance or land if required
 - c. When the full-scale airplane is no longer a threat, the person who gave the warning shall yell “ALL CLEAR”, or the pilots may make that determination themselves, and resume flying.
21. If there is any type of near miss or safety concern between a full-scale aircraft and our RPA, **ALL FLYING SHALL** cease immediately. The members involved should fill out a MAAC reportable occurrence report and submit that to the Club executive and follow MAAC policy with the following exceptions:
 - a. If the member(s) involved believe the risk was very minimal, they may complete their own self declaration or risk assessment using the MAAC form. Submit a copy of the form to the club executive when able and recall you must keep this form for one year (CAR901.49 (2)). Resume flying when done.
 - b. If the member or Club executive deems the event serious, flying will not resume until members are given permission by the Club executive – in writing.
 - c. If there is actual contact between an aircraft and a MAAC RPAS – all flying will cease until MAAC confirms we may resume operations.
 - d. This process is for **your** protection.

22. No RPA or other model aircraft flying will occur below the Club mandated weather minimum:
- If cloud is present below 1000' above the model flying area
 - a horizontal visibility requirement of less than 3sm around the flying area, and
 - if there are other obscuring conditions (fog, smoke, haze etc.) which could make spotting full-scale aircraft difficult.
 - There are no other risk mitigating strategies required at MMFA Club.

23. The Club executive will review these rules at least once a year.

24. As the Meridian Model Flyers field is within 1NM of the inactive CSP2 aerodrome (heliport), **it is MANDATORY that NOTAM be checked at the beginning of every flying day**, and the NOTAM must be examined to check the status of the CSP2 aerodrome.

- IF CSP2 is NOTAM'd inactive, then BASIC and ADVANCED RPAS pilots may fly in the full field configuration with the pilot stations in their original locations.
- IF CSP2 is not NOTAM'd inactive, then the pilot stations must be immediately moved to the restricted position and ALL pilots Basic or Advanced must only fly outside the 1NM zone, with the runway also restricted as such.

NOTAM status of CSP2 may be checked on the NAV CANADA PORTAL at:

<https://plan.navcanada.ca/wxrecall/>

or on the RPAS Wilco phone app.

Field Diagram



Flight Box





VFR CIRCUIT PROCEDURES AT UNCONTROLLED AERODROMES

Communications Requirements

Information can be exchanged with a flight service station (FSS), community aerodrome radio station (CARS), universal communications (UNICOM), or vehicle operators by directed transmissions, or with other aircraft by broadcast transmissions. See the *Transport Canada Aeronautical Information Manual* (TC AIM) RAC 4.5 for the current requirements.

It is essential that pilots be aware of other traffic and exchange information when approaching or departing an uncontrolled aerodrome, since some aircraft may be receiver only (RONLY) or no radio (NORDO).

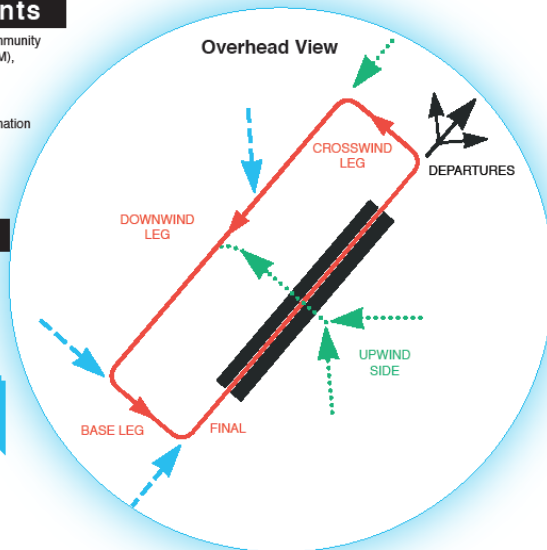
Standard Left-Hand Pattern

Before arriving at an uncontrolled aerodrome, plan your approach to the circuit.

If it is necessary to cross over the aerodrome prior to joining the circuit, or after departure, it is recommended that the crossover be made at least 500 ft above the circuit altitude.

Where designated, a mandatory frequency (MF) or aerodrome traffic frequency (ATF) area is normally a circle with a 5-NM radius, capped at 3 000 ft above aerodrome elevation (AAE). All radio-equipped aircraft must monitor a common designated frequency.

At aerodromes that have published instrument approaches, the MF area may be expanded to include the approach area. See the *Canada Flight Supplement* (CFS) for current information.



MF/ATF Communication Procedures (see TC AIM 4.5.7)

Note: If your aircraft is radio-equipped, it is recommended that the same calls be made at non-MF aerodromes.

Arrival: (CAR 602.101)

- Report position, altitude, arrival procedure intentions and estimated time of landing (ETL) at least 5 min prior to entering the area.
- Maintain a listening watch on the designated frequency.
- Report when joining the circuit, giving position in the pattern.
- Report when on the downwind leg, if applicable.
- Report when established on final.
- Report when clear of the active runway after landing.

Operations on manoeuvring area: (CAR 602.99)

- Report intentions and maintain listening watch prior to entering the manoeuvring area.

Departure: (CAR 602.100)

- Report intentions before moving onto take-off surface.
- Ascertain by radio and by visual observation that no conflict is likely during takeoff.
- Report departure from aerodrome traffic circuit.
- Monitor the designated frequency until well clear of the MF/ATF area.

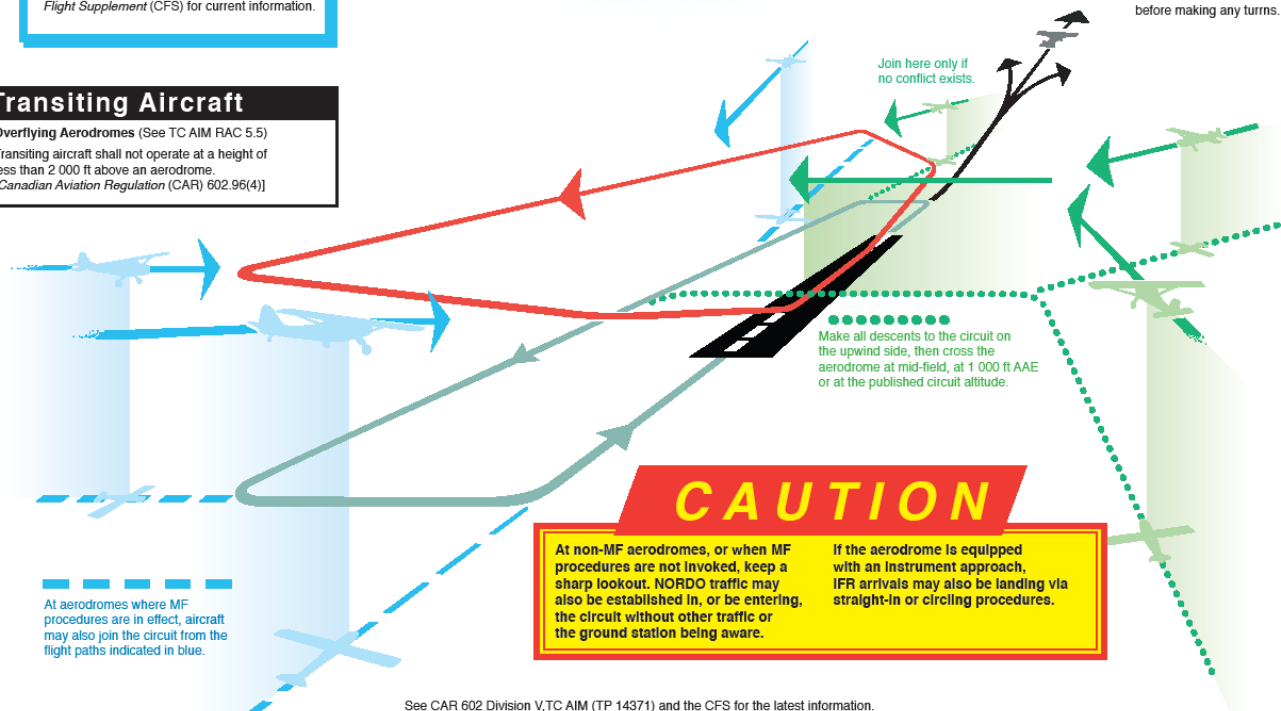
Circuits: (CAR 602.102)

- Report when entering the downwind leg.
- Report, with intentions, when established on final.
- Report when clear of the active runway after the final landing.

Transiting Aircraft

Overflying Aerodromes (See TC AIM RAC 5.5)

Transiting aircraft shall not operate at a height of less than 2 000 ft above an aerodrome. [Canadian Aviation Regulation (CAR) 602.96(4)]



CAUTION

At non-MF aerodromes, or when MF procedures are not invoked, keep a sharp lookout. NORDO traffic may also be established in, or be entering, the circuit without other traffic or the ground station being aware.

If the aerodrome is equipped with an Instrument approach, IFR arrivals may also be landing via straight-in or circling procedures.

See CAR 602 Division V, TC AIM (TP 14371) and the CFS for the latest information.