## LANDING ZONE GUIDELINES



24-Hour Communications Center: 206.329.2569 or 800.426.2430

When preparing for emergency air transport, we ask that you follow these landing zone guidelines. For more information, please visit airliftnw.org/LZ.

## **#1** BEFORE HELICOPTER ARRIVES

#### **ACTIVATE US EARLY!**

Call us as soon as possible for the most rapid response.



### Select LZ location at/near incident site\* Send us directly to the scene if possible.

- 15' x 15' landing gear touchdown area
- 100' x 100' for all operations
- Clear of obstructions/ overhead wires



- · Less than 10 degree slope
- · Roadway, school, parking lot or field
- · If very rural, consider GPS locator
- We can also land at non-established LZs. Always make sure that all safety precautions are met, including moving dumpsters, clearing debris and making sure that there are no obstructions.



### Inspect the landing zone (LZ):

Landing zones should be clear of:

- Debris and unsecured materials and brush taller than knee high
- X
- If the LZ is dusty or covered in loose grass, spraying the area with water helps but is not necessary



### **Observe LZ safety and security:**

- Fire department personnel should maintain a 200' perimeter for bystanders, from aircraft arrival through departure
- PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (vision and hearing protection) should be used



### Minimize LZ lighting issues:



- No white strobe lights. Use red lights to assist in noting location
- Flares are OK as long as they are not a fire hazard due to the helicopter downwash
- All white lights, such as headlights, should be OFF during landing and takeoff to protect pilot's night vision
- Do not spotlight overhead hazards; park a vehicle beneath overhead hazards



### Prepare a brief LZ description:

- Note overhead wires, light standards, radio towers, fences, obstruction or other hazards in relation to compass bearings (N,S,E,W)
- Note surface winds and visibility (N,S,E,W)





# The acronym SO WHAT can help you easily recall these instructions in a pinch.

- (S) Suitability
- (W) Winds
- (O) Obstructions
- (H) Height of Obstructions
- (A) Axis of Landing
- (T) Terrain



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### #2 HELICOPTER ARRIVAL AND LANDING

### As the helicopter approaches the landing zone, be sure to:

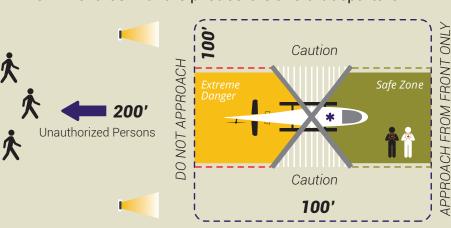
- Brief the pilot prior to arrival, noting locations of known hazards in the LZ area
- · Remain in two-way radio contact throughout landing
- If landing on a roadway, make sure to halt traffic for the duration of the evacuation
- If there are safety concerns, a pilot may need to request the LZ be moved. Be prepared to call off landing if LZ or helicopter approach becomes unsafe.

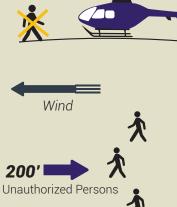


Do not approach while blades in motion

### While the helicopter is in the LZ:

- DO NOT APPROACH the helicopter until the rotor blades have stopped
- Approach the helicopter only from the front, once directed by the flight crew
- · DO NOT WALK AROUND THE TAIL, even when aircraft is shut down
- · Maintain the LZ security and light restrictions at all times
- · Review known hazards with the pilot before aircraft departure







## **#3** HELICOPTER DEPARTURE

### The following precautions should be followed for helicopter departure:

- · Clear all ground personnel away from the helicopter before the engine starts
- NO ONE MAY APPROACH after engine(s) started
- Re-establish two-way radio contact with pilot and confirm the LZ is secure
- Notify the pilot immediately if an unsafe situation develops



