



On the Ground

Be prepared:

- □ Are there services at the airport I'm flying to?
- □ Will I be able to find shelter there, if necessary?
- □ Has the airport had snow recently?
- □ Is the runway open and cleared?
- □ Am I night current and proficient?
- □ If IFR, are MEAs near my airplane's service ceiling?

Dress warmly:

- **Consider temps en route, not just at departure/destination**
- □ Bring a hat—uncovered heads lose a lot of heat
- Mittens keeps hands warmer than gloves
- □ Leave room in baggage area for extra clothing

Be prepared to survive a forced landing:

- □ File and activate a flight plan
- Carry a survival kit
- □ In severe conditions, stay with the aircraft (if practical)
- **Consider bringing a personal locator beacon (PLB)**
- Carry a cell phone

Get your airplane ready:

- □ Check tire pressures (you lose 1 lb. for each 10^o change)
- Install air intake block-off plates, if you have them
- Check strut condition/inflation
- Consider removing wheelpants
- Install a carbon monoxide detector

Preflight carefully:

- □ Be alert for signs of frozen water in fuel tanks
- □ Remove ALL snow, ice, and frost from wing/tail surfaces □ Check notams

Take pity on your engine:

- Preheating makes starting easier and prevents wear
 Our minimum and had the first
- Over-priming can lead to fire
- Take care when taxiing:
- Watch wing clearance on snow mounds
 Avoid puddles and areas of heavy slush

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In the Air

Icing is deadly and unpredictable:
It degrades aircraft performance in multiple ways
Icing forecasts are sometimes inaccurate or overly cautious
Icing is not exclusively a northern phenomenon
Ice layers are sometimes a lot thicker than "normal"
Help others: Give pilot reports (including "negative icing" reports)
IF YOU HAVE AN ICE PROBLEM, TELL ATC

Don't overestimate the capabilities of non-certified aircraft:

Do everything possible to steer clear of icing

Don't rely too heavily on "non-hazard" anti-icing systems

Remember limitations of certified aircraft:

Don't forget to turn pitot heat ON

Boots should be cycled periodically

□ In weeping wing systems, be aware of fluid level, flow rate

□ Start fluid before you encounter ice

Be realistic about escape routes:

□ If you turn around, how far will you have to go?

□ How high will you have to climb?

□ Will your airplane be able to make that climb with a load of ice?

Q Remember: The worst ice is often at the top of the cloud layer

□ Will the MEA allow a descent to warmer air?

□ START LOOKING FOR ESCAPE ROUTES AT THE FIRST SIGN OF ICE

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