

## LANDING ZONE (LZ) SET-UP AND SAFETY

### Selecting A Landing Zone

- THE LANDING SURFACE SHOULD BE FLAT SURFACE FREE OF OVERHEAD OBSTRUCTIONS THAT IS FIRM, AND FREE OF DEBRIS THAT CAN BLOW UP INTO THE ROTOR SYSTEM. THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SLOPE IS 6 DEGREES.
- LANDING ZONE SHOULD BE AN AREA OF 100 x 100 FEET. NONEMERGENCY PERSONNEL MUST BE KEPT BACK A MINIMUM OF 200 FEET FROM LANDING ZONE AT ALL TIMES
- THE LANDING ZONE SHOULD BE CLEAR OF VEHICLES AND OBSTRUCTIONS SUCH AS TREES, POLES AND WIRES.
- LZ MARKING AND ILLUMINATION
  - ❖ MARK THE LZ WITH FIVE LIGHTS (ONE IN EACH CORNER AND ONE INDICATING THE DIRECTION THE WIND IS COMING FROM)
  - ❖ IF LIGHTS NOT AVAILABLE, SET UP TWO VEHICLES ON THE DOWNWIND SIDE AT 45 DEGREES TO THE LZ (OUTSIDE OF THE LZ PERIMETER) TO ILLUMINATE THE LZ WITH HEADLIGHTS ON LOW BEAM
  - ❖ OBSTRUCTIONS SUCH AS POWER LINES ADJACENT TO THE LZ SHOULD BE MARKED WITH A ROW OF LIGHTS 20 FEET APART, EXTENDING THE LENGTH OF THE LANDING AREA AND PLACED BETWEEN THE LANDING AREA AND THE OBSTACLE, CLOSEST TO THE OBSTACLE
  - ❖ IF LIGHTS ARE NOT AVAILABLE, UTILIZE AN EMERGENCY VEHICLE WITH EMERGENCY LIGHTS ACTIVATED BELOW THE WIRES. IF POSSIBLE ILLUMINATE WIRES WITH SPOT LIGHT (BE PREPARED TO TURN OFF SPOTLIGHT IF REQUESTED)
- LANDING AREAS SHOULD NOT BE MARKED WITH MATERIAL THAT CAN BLOW AWAY IN THE ROTOR WASH. MATERIAL SUCH AS POLICE/FIRE BARRIER TAPE OR OTHER LIGHT-WEIGHT PRODUCTS.
- CONSIDER WIND DIRECTION, WHEN POSSIBLE. HELICOPTERS LAND AND TAKE-OFF INTO THE WIND.
- ADVISE THE HELICOPTER CREW ON INITIAL RADIO CONTACT IF THERE ARE ANY OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE AREA. OBSTRUCTIONS AT THE EDGE OF THE LZ IN LINE WITH THE APPROACH / DEPARTURE PATHS SHOULD BE NO HIGHER THAN 4 FEET.

Revised June 2009

