



EHS LifeFlight Community Day/Night Approved Helipads



Steps to guide selection of a permanent Community Day / Night Helipad

- Look for a large firm and level field / open area, free of any hazards in or above the helipad and away from traffic / children.
- The helipad itself must be 110' x 110' firm and level.
- There must be at least one clear angled approach into the helipad (so that the helicopter will not hit anything coming into land).



- Take into consideration the prevailing wind; normally out of the West for Nova Scotia. This should be a wide angled clearing.
- There must also be a clear area on the opposite of the helipad (about half the size of the helipad), free of any hazards; called the overshoot area.
- Obtain permission from the land owner to set up a permanent helipad on the site.



- If you have one approach path you'll need to purchase 11 two ft high orange florescent highway cones with retro reflective tape around the cones and 11 two foot concrete patio stones.
- Drill a hole through each corner the base of the cone and through the concrete patio stone.
- 4 bolts anchor the cone to the patio stone
- Do this for all 11 cones / patio stones
- If you have an area large enough with two clear approach paths (either 90 or 180 degrees apart from one another), you'll need to purchase 14 cones and patio stones.



EHS
Emergency Health Services
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- Place one cone/patio stone on each corner of the helipad 110'ft apart.
- Place one cone/patio stone in the middle of each side of the helipad
- These eight cones/patio stones will mark the helipad perimeter.
- Look closely to ensure there are no hazards inside or above the square area you have just laid out.
- Lay out three cones approximately 30 feet apart from each other in a line; identifying the safe approach path. Do this for each approach path.



Prevailing Winds

**Overshoot
Area**

**Landing Zone
110 ft x 110 ft**

Helicopter Approach

Helicopter Approach



Wind Direction
#1



Wind Direction
#2



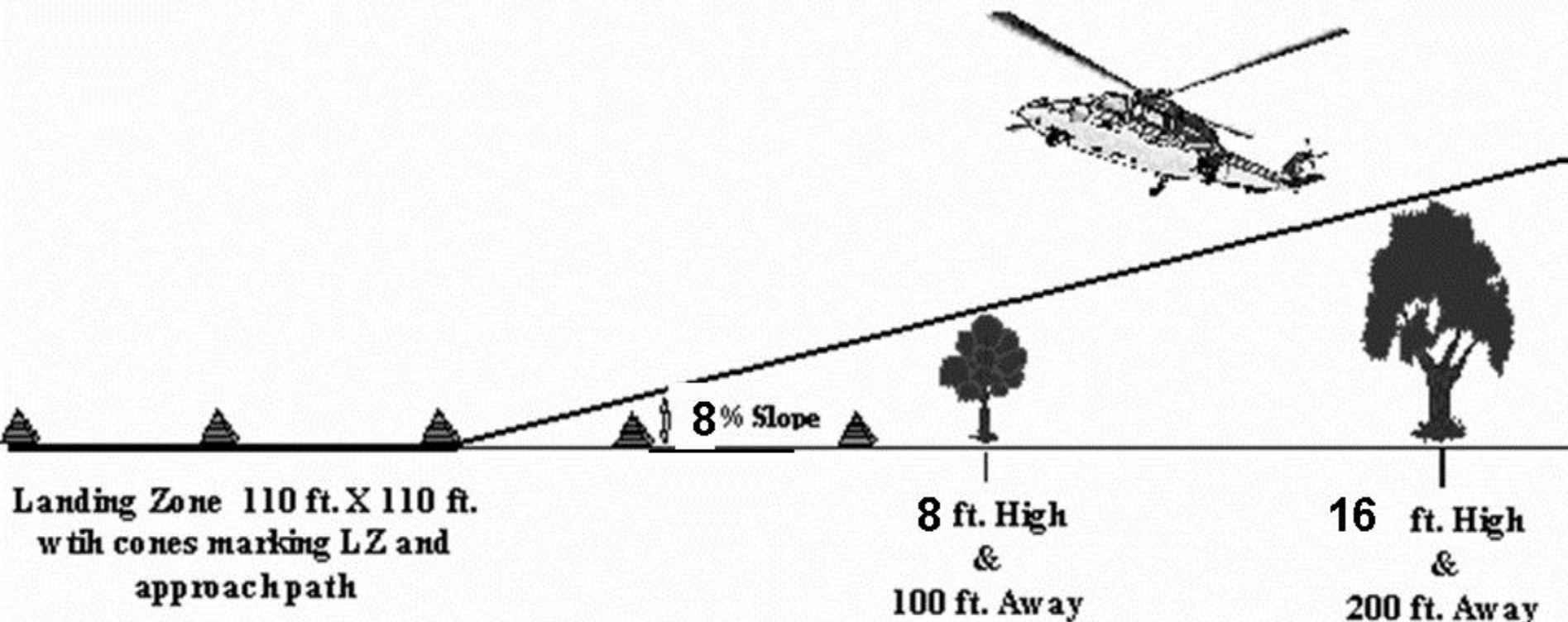
Approach #2



Approach #1



Side view of an approach path for a Pre-Designated Approved Landing Zone



No obstructions (such as trees, hills, etc.) can be above the 8 %slope. Therefore, at 100 feet from the edge of the Landing Zone, nothing can exceed 8 feet. At 200 feet from the edge of the Landing Zone, nothing can exceed 16 feet.



- Contact EHS LifeFlight to purchase a helipad lighting kit and arrange for a Helipad inspection. The lighting kit will be brought to you at the time of inspection.
- If the helipad is deemed safe for EHS LifeFlight operations, we will drill the cones to secure the lights to.
- The lighting kit must be stored in a warm dry location when not in use. The cones however must remain on site and undisturbed year round.
- You will be briefed on specific operating procedures once final approval is granted.
- Note EHS LifeFlight will not land at the helipad after dark unless the helipad has passed a yearly safety inspection.



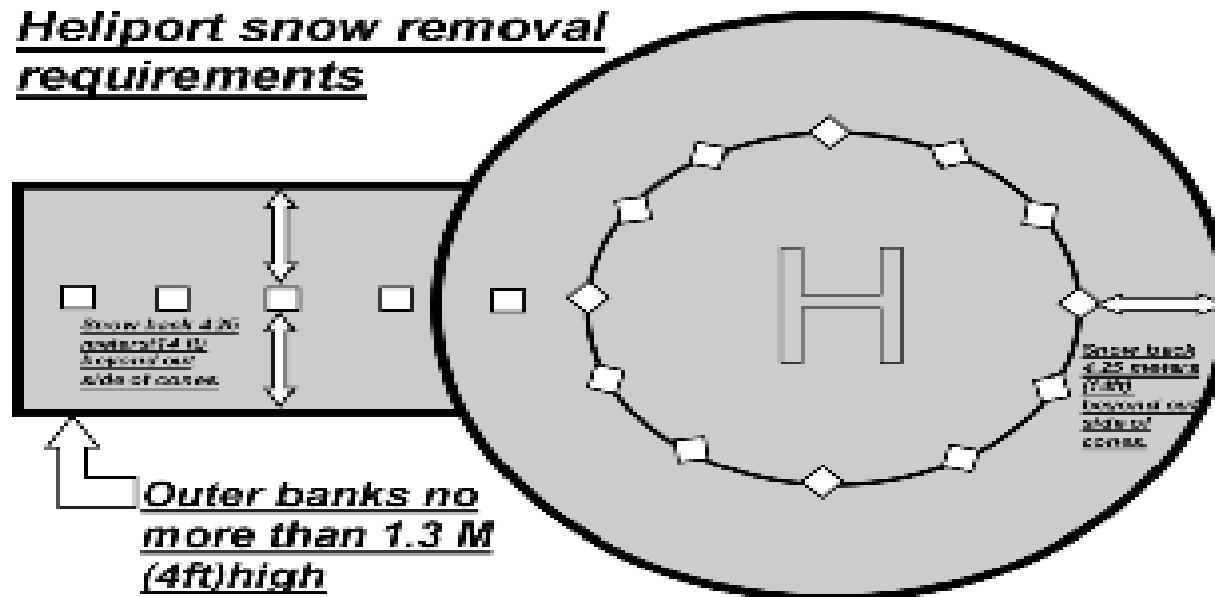
Helipad Maintenance

- Keep the helipad and approach paths mowed in the summer and clear of deep snow in the winter. If the cones are not visible, EHS LifeFlight will not land
- Keep the helipad clear of foreign object debris
- Inspect the cones on a regular basis for wear / replace as necessary
- Notify EHS LifeFlight ASAP if the helipad ceases to operate or becomes temporarily un-useable

Helipad Snow Removal Guidelines

- 1) Clearing of snow should commence after 10cm (4 in) of snowfall.
- 2) The cones must be clear of snow and fully exposed so they can be viewable by the helicopter.
- 3) The snow must be cleared back 4.3 meters (14 feet) from the outside of the cones and the height of these banks are not to exceed 1.2 meters (4 ft).
- 4) When clearing around the cones, be careful not to damage them, use a hand shovel to do this.
- 5) If you find debris on the heliport please remove it, as it is a potential hazard.
- 6) No sand/salt should be used on the landing pad (inside circle), if sand/salt is required use only on the entrance to the heliport.
- 7) Immediately report broken or damaged lights/cones to **EHS LifeFlight** dispatch **1(800) 743-1334**

Heliport snow removal requirements



Helipad Landing Zone Officer (LZO) Checklists

Helipad LZO Procedures

The LZO shall:

- ☐ Wear proper personal protective equipment
- ☐ Perform helipad safety checks prior to each landing
- ☐ Provide the weather and hazard briefings to pilots
- ☐ Keep people and vehicles from entering the SZ
- ☐ Notify pilots ASAP of any safety issues / concerns
- ☐ Use hand signals as appropriate (when no radio contact is available)
- ☐ Control SZ until two-minutes after take-off

Helipad Safety Checks

The LZO must inspect the helipad's LZ and SZ prior to LifeFlight's arrival:

- ✓ LZO Radio / Cell phone on
- ✓ LZO Protective Equipment: vest, goggles, hearing protection, etc.
- ✓ Weather: record readings
- ✓ Lights – Helipad floods on
- ✓ Lights – Helipad perimeters on
- ✓ Lights – Windsock on
- ✓ Lights – Hazards on
- ✓ Windsock functional
- ✓ Helipad clear: FOD / Snow / Ice
- ✓ Ground access to helipad clear
- ✓ Air approaches to helipad clear
- ✓ Security: People / Vehicles kept clear of LZ and SZ
- ✓ Ventilation system shut down

Weather Briefing (Radio)

- ☐ Wind Direction (From)
- ☐ Wind Speed
 - ☐ (Sustained and Gusts)
- ☐ Air Temperature
- ☐ Horizontal Visibility (↔)
- ☐ Precipitation Type (if any)

Hazard Briefing (Radio)

- ☐ LZ Deficiencies
 - ☐ Lighting / Windsock / etc.
- ☐ LZ Surface Conditions
 - ☐ FOD / Snow / Ice / etc.
- ☐ Approach Issues
 - ☐ Hazard Light Deficiency
 - ☐ Kites / Cranes / Birds
- ☐ Security Issues
 - ☐ i.e.; Fire / Threats / etc.
- ☐ Confirm LZ "Readiness"

Radio Communications

1. TMR portable - AMT Air (if unavailable try the following options)
2. TMR portable - AMT Sim
3. Cell phone - notify EHS Medical Communications Centre of briefings
4. Hand signals (see below)



Land Here



Abort Landing

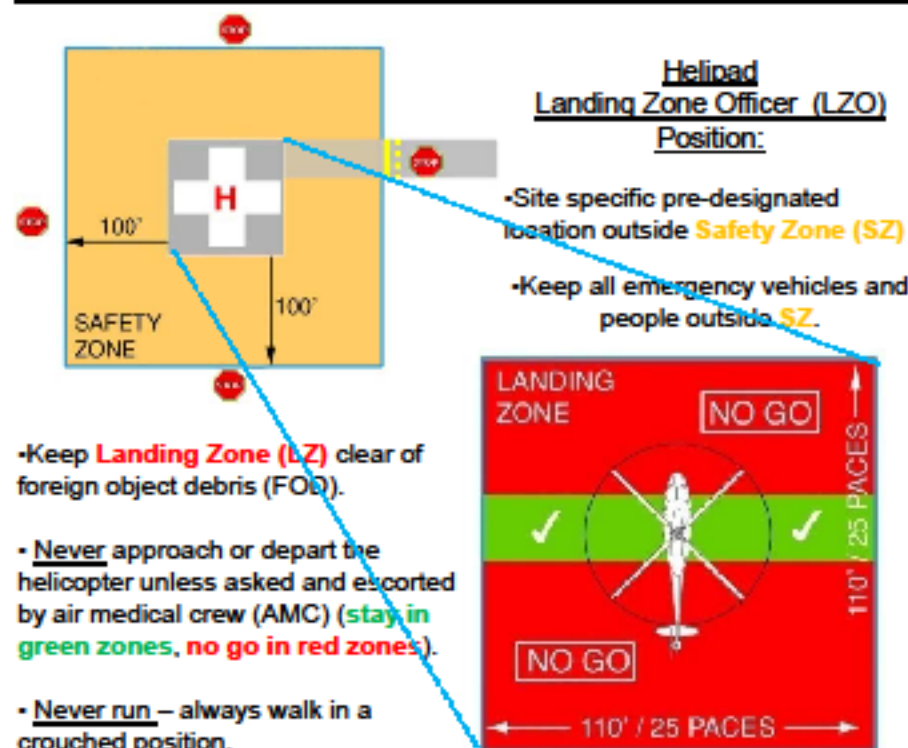


All Clear

Observe radio silence during landing / takeoff unless you see an Immediate Safety Hazard!

Landing Zone Officer Reference Card

Air Medical Transport 1-800-743-1334



EHS LifeFlight
Phone (902) 873-3857
Fax (902) 873-3887

637 Barnes Drive
Halifax Stanfield International Airport
Nova Scotia B3T 1K3

www.ehslifeflight.ca
ehslifeflight@emci.ca

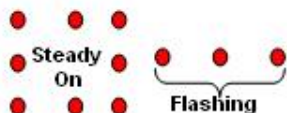


Community Helipad Portable Lighting Procedure

EHS LifeFlight approved helipads must be lighted 30 minutes prior to dusk, nighttime, 30 minutes after dawn and low light conditions, to ensure safe operations. Upon notification by EHS Communications Centre that the helicopter is inbound to your helipad, please deploy the portable lights in the manner described below.

Helipad with one approved approach path:

- 1) Place a light on top of each cone (lining up the holes in the light base with the holes in the side of the cone). Place the attached pin through the holes (light and cone) firmly securing the light to the cone.
- 2) For the eight lights that mark the helipad perimeter, press the black button on the top of the lights once (steady on mode) 10-15 minutes prior to the helicopter landing.
- 3) For the three lights marking the approved approach path, press the black button on the top of the lights twice (flashing mode) 10-15 minutes prior to the helicopter landing.
- 4) Give the helipad briefing (status, wind direction, etc.) to pilots when requested to do so, via TMR (AMT AIR).
- 5) During landing / takeoff the LZO should stand next to fire apparatus (100 ft outside of the helipad perimeter with red emergency vehicle flashers on) and be on TMR (AMT AIR) to warn of any hazards.
- 7) Once the helicopter has landed and the rotors have come to a full stop, press the black button again to shut off the lights.
- 8) Prior to the helicopter engines start up, turn the lights on in the same manner as previously described.
- 9) Two minutes after departure, press the black button again to shut off the lights. Inspect the lights for damage, unpin and place lights in the Lighting Kit and return them to your department.
- 10) Batteries should be inspected monthly and replaced as required.



Helipads with two or more approved approach paths:

- 1) Place a light on top of each cone marking the perimeter of the helipad (eight cones), (lining up the holes in the light base with the holes in the side of the cone). Place the attached pin through the holes (light and cone) firmly securing the light to the cone.
- 2) For the eight lights that mark the helipad perimeter, press the black button on the top of the lights once (steady on mode) 10-15 minutes prior to the helicopter landing.
- 3) Pick the approach path that is best suited for the helicopter landing into wind. For example; if the winds are from the west and you have an approved approach path on the north and the east side of the pad, select the easterly path to light. Place a light on top of the three approach cones (lining up the holes in the light base with the holes in the side of the cone). Place the attached pin through the holes (light and cone) firmly securing the light to the cone.
- 4) For the three lights marking the best approach path, as described above, press the black button on the top of the lights twice (flashing mode) 10-15 minutes prior to the helicopter landing.
- 5) Give helipad briefing (status, wind direction, etc.) and identify which of the approach paths are lighted, via TMR (AMT AIR) to pilots.
- 6) During landing / takeoff the LZO should stand next to fire apparatus (100 ft outside of the helipad perimeter with red emergency vehicle flashers on) and be on TMR (AMT AIR) to warn of any hazards.
- 7) Once the helicopter has landed and the rotors have come to a full stop, press the black button again to shut off the lights.
- 8) Prior to the helicopter engines start up, turn the lights on in the same manner as previously described.
- 9) Two minutes after departure, press the black button again to shut off the lights. Inspect the lights for damage, unpin and place lights in the Lighting Kit and return them to your department.
- 10) Batteries should be inspected monthly and replaced yearly.

