Passenger Briefing Checklist

1. Baggage limits:
   - Limit baggage to 10 kg.
   - No self-service checked baggage.

2. How to secure carry-on bags:
   - Use straps or locks.
   - Avoid carrying large bags.

3. How to know where you are in the plane:
   - Use the cabin map.
   - Remember the door and window positions.

4. How to find and use exits:
   - There are two exits on each side.
   - Exits are on opposite sides.

5. Baggage limits:
   - No self-service checked baggage.
   - Limit carry-on baggage to 10 kg.

6. How to use the emergency locator transmitter (ELT):
   - Make sure it is turned on.
   - Test the transmitter regularly.

7. Rules about smoking:
   - No smoking in the cabin.
   - Only allowed in the cockpit.

8. Rules about using electronic devices:
   - No use of electronic devices during takeoff and landing.

9. How to know where you are in the plane:
   - Use the cabin map.
   - Remember the door and window positions.

10. How to find and use exits:
    - There are two exits on each side.
    - Exits are on opposite sides.

11. How to use life preservers:
    - Life preservers are required for every passenger.
    - Check that the life preserver is inflated.
    - Do not use it until after you have exited.

12. How to find and use life preservers:
    - Life preservers are required for every passenger.
    - Check that the life preserver is inflated.
    - Do not use it until after you have exited.

13. Getting Out Safely!
   - Use your survival skills.
   - Stay calm.
   - Follow the instructions.

14. Underwater egress:
   - Use your survival skills.
   - Stay calm.
   - Follow the instructions.

15. Seaplanes/floatplanes are required for every passenger.
   - Check that the life preserver is inflated.
   - Do not use it until after you have exited.

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SEAPLANE/ FLOATPLANE
A Passenger’s Guide

Flying On Board Seaplanes/Floatplanes

Be prepared!
Read this before flight!
Transport Canada takes the safety of the travelling public very seriously.
Before takeoff, read the safety briefing card and listen carefully when the pilot gives a complete safety briefing. Make sure briefing includes all the following items and ask questions about things that are not clear to you.

Passenger Briefing Checklist

❏ Baggage limits
❏ Where baggage is stored
❏ How to secure suitcases and tray tables
❏ How to know where you are in the plane, no matter its position
❏ Where to find and how to use exits
❏ Where to find and how to use life preservers
❏ Rules about using electronic devices
❏ Where to find and how to use life preservers
❏ Rules about exiting

Getting Out Safely!

Underwater egress
Canada has a strong aviation safety record. But, accidents can happen. In most water accidents, there is a strong chance that the aircraft will sink. It is therefore unlikely that you will be on board when the crash occurs. Getting out alive is therefore a matter of survival. It is critical to understand the importance of wearing a life preserver during the flight.

Stowing baggage
Many operators do not allow carry-on baggage in the cabin because it can obstruct someone if it isn’t stowed securely. If you can bring baggage on board, ask your pilot where to stow it safely.

Certain dangerous goods or hazardous materials are illegal in board a seaplane/floatplane. Do not bring any guns, corrosive,explosive,flammable, hazardous, poisonous or magnetic materials, etc., onto the plane without checking with your pilot.

Knowing how to find and use exits

All seaplanes/floatplanes are equipped with emergency exits. Learn where to find and how to use all exits before engine start up. Ask the pilot if you can practice opening the exits before engine start up.

The exit in relation to your left or right knee. If the exit is on your right knee, it will still be on your right even if the seaplane/floatplane lands at an angle to an exit. Positioning the exit above you means that the exit is at a higher altitude than the seat. Use the shoulder harness until you are ready to exit, even with your eyes closed.

Knowing how to find and use life preservers

Seaplanes/floatplanes are required to carry life preservers or personal flotation devices (PFDs) for every person on board. Find your! Know how to use it. It will save your life. Do not inflate it until you are clear of the aircraft. When you are clear of the aircraft, follow the bubbles to the surface. If you cannot, inflate your life preserver. Canada requires you to be able to swim underwater (underwater egress) as a last resort. Exhale slowly as you rise.

Step by step:

1. Get to the surface — Once you have escaped the seaplane/floatplane, follow the bubbles to the surface. If you cannot, inflate your life preserver or an inflatable device. Identify your exit one row at a time.

2. Inflate your life preserver — Only inflate if you make an emergency. Inhale deeply as you rise.

3. Open the exit and grab hold — If time permits, do so before the float plane sinks. Open the exit. If you are not open, ask the pilot to open it. Most operators will open the door if you ask. The exit only works if the aircraft is still on the surface. The water surface and the passenger have come to rest. Do NOT inflate your life jacket and harness unless you are ready to exit. Why? You will have to swim underwater (underwater egress), which is more difficult and may take longer. You will have to swim underwater (underwater egress) and then inflate your life jacket and harness.

4. Release your seat belts — Once the exit is open, and you know your exit path, keep a hold of a body part of the seaplane/floatplane and release your belt with the other hand.

— Think about what you are going to do when the initial shock of the impact passes.
— If time permits, put on or at least grab your life preserver or PFD. Why? YOU MUST HAVE IT IN CASE YOU ARE IN THE AIRCRAFT.
— Do NOT release your seat belt/harness until you are ready to exit. Why? You will be confirmed and more difficult to get out. Do not let go until you are out.
— If you are in the water — Make sure your seat belt/harness is released. If it is blocked, adjust it, immediately go somewhere to which the seat belt/harness is released. Always crate by placing one hand on a fixed part of the aircraft and not leaving that position until you are sure you can escape. Ask the pilot if you can practice opening the exits before engine start up.

5. Get to the surface — Once you are down, identify your exit. If you are in the water, swim to the surface and then inflate your life preserver. Canada requires you to be able to swim underwater (underwater egress) as a last resort. Exhale slowly as you rise.

6. Once the life preserver is inflated, if possible, grab the nearest exit. Why? You cannot swim underwater with your eyes closed until you are sure you could do it in dry conditions.

1. Try to get to the surface — Once you have escaped the seaplane/floatplane, follow the bubbles to the surface. If you cannot, inflate your life preserver or an inflatable device. Identify your exit one row at a time.

2. Inflate your life preserver — Only inflate if you are in a situation of needing it. Inhale deeply as you rise.

3. Open the exit and grab hold — If time permits, do so before the water sinks. Open the exit. If you are not open, ask the pilot to open it. Most operators will open the door if you ask. The exit only works if the aircraft is still on the surface. The water surface and the passenger have come to rest. Do NOT inflate your life jacket and harness unless you are ready to exit. Why? You will have to swim underwater (underwater egress), which is more difficult and may take longer. You will have to swim underwater (underwater egress) and then inflate your life jacket and harness.

4. Release your seat belts — Once the exit is open, and you know your exit path, keep a hold of a body part of the seaplane/floatplane and release your belt with the other hand.

— Think about what you are going to do when the initial shock of the impact passes.
— If time permits, put on or at least grab your life preserver or PFD. Why? YOU MUST HAVE IT IN CASE YOU ARE IN THE AIRCRAFT.
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6. Get to the surface — Once you have escaped the seaplane/floatplane, follow the bubbles to the surface. If you cannot, inflate your life preserver or an inflatable device. Identify your exit one row at a time.

2. Inflate your life preserver — Only inflate if you are in a situation of needing it. Inhale deeply as you rise.

3. Open the exit and grab hold — If time permits, do so before the water sinks. Open the exit. If you are not open, ask the pilot to open it. Most operators will open the door if you ask. The exit only works if the aircraft is still on the surface. The water surface and the passenger have come to rest. Do NOT inflate your life jacket and harness unless you are ready to exit. Why? You will have to swim underwater (underwater egress), which is more difficult and may take longer. You will have to swim underwater (underwater egress) and then inflate your life jacket and harness.

4. Release your seat belts — Once the exit is open, and you know your exit path, keep a hold of a body part of the seaplane/floatplane and release your belt with the other hand.
Flying On Board Seaplanes/Floatplanes

A Passenger’s Guide

Be prepared! Read this before flight!

Transport Canada takes the safety of the travelling public very seriously. Before takeoff, read the safety briefing card and listen carefully when the pilots give a complete briefing. Make sure the briefing includes all the following items and ask questions about anything that is not clear to you.

Passenger Briefing Checklist

1. Baggage limits
2. Where baggage is stored
3. How to secure backpacks and tray tables
4. How to know where you are in the plane, no matter its position
5. Where to find and how to use exits
6. Where to find and how to use life preservers
7. Rules about using electronic devices
8. Rules about exhaled
9. Exiting under water

Stowing luggage
Most operators require that all carry-on baggage be stowed in the cabin before takeoff. Luggage stowed under seat backs or on the hang glider.

Certain dangerous goods or hazardous materials are illegal in both a seaplane/floatplane. Do not bring fireworks, corrosive, flammable, explosive or infectious material, personal magnets, steel rods, or items that contain magnetism onto the plane without checking with your pilot.

Knowing how to find and use exits

Seaplanes/floatplanes are required to carry life preservers for personal use. Ask your pilot if there is a life preserver or PFD (personal flotation device) for every person on board. Find yours! Know how to use it. How to put it on and how to inflate it. Ask your pilot if there is a life preserver or PFD (personal flotation device) for every person on board. Find yours! Know how to use it. How to put it on and how to inflate it. Ask your pilot if there is a life preserver or PFD (personal flotation device) for every person on board. Find yours! Know how to use it. How to put it on and how to inflate it. Ask your pilot if there is a life preserver or PFD (personal flotation device) for every person on board. Find yours! Know how to use it. How to put it on and how to inflate it. Ask your pilot if there is a life preserver or PFD (personal flotation device) for every person on board. Find yours! Know how to use it. How to put it on and how to inflate it. 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Chapter 1: Introduction

Edited by: Sue Murray

Transport Canada is committed to ensuring the safety and well-being of passengers and crew members on board seaplanes and floatplanes. This document provides important information for passengers on board seaplanes and floatplanes, including details about safety features and emergency procedures. It is designed to help passengers make informed decisions and take appropriate actions in case of an emergency. The guide also serves as a reference for crew members and operators to ensure the safe operation of seaplanes and floatplanes.

Chapter 2: Seaplanes and Floatplanes

Seaplanes and floatplanes are designed to operate on water bodies such as lakes, rivers, and the ocean. They are equipped with pontoons or floats that allow them to land on water surfaces. These aircraft are popular for sightseeing, fishing, and leisurely flights. The safety briefing provided in this document is intended to ensure that passengers are aware of the safety features and emergency procedures on board.

Chapter 3: Safety Features

Passengers are encouraged to familiarize themselves with the aircraft's safety features before flight. Key safety features include life preservers, emergency locator transmitters, and emergency exits. Passengers should also be aware of the aircraft's emergency location and know how to use it in case of an emergency.

Chapter 4: Emergency Procedures

In case of an emergency, passengers should remain calm and follow the instructions provided by the crew. Key steps include staying calm, using safety equipment, and following emergency procedures. The guide provides detailed instructions on what to do in the event of an emergency, including how to use life preservers and emergency exits.

Chapter 5: Conclusion

Transport Canada is committed to ensuring the safety of passengers and crew members on board seaplanes and floatplanes. The safety briefing provided in this document is designed to help passengers make informed decisions and take appropriate actions in case of an emergency. The guide also serves as a reference for crew members and operators to ensure the safe operation of seaplanes and floatplanes.