

GAS AVIATION

Passenger Briefing Card

Some information for the safety of passengers

The seaplane is the safest flying machine. In case of engine failure or other emergency while overflying water, the seaplane can safely land, as if it is a normal operation. In case of engine failure or other emergency while overflying land, the seaplane can safely land on any grass, earth or paved surface without problems.

In case of an impact with the water or the ground, the seaplane offers a much more effective protection to passengers than landplanes.

Propeller

Never touch the propeller. Keep far from the propeller in motion.

Movement on the floats and steps

Entering and getting out of the aircraft pay attention not to slip, in particular if surfaces are wet.

Seats

Seats slide forward and rearward. Before flying the position of the seat must be adjusted. It is very important to ascertain that the seat is locked.

Exits

The aircraft has two exit doors. Observe the position of handles and practice opening and closing the doors. In case of need windows can be broken with the feet or an object. Do not get out of the cockpit if the aircraft is in motion.

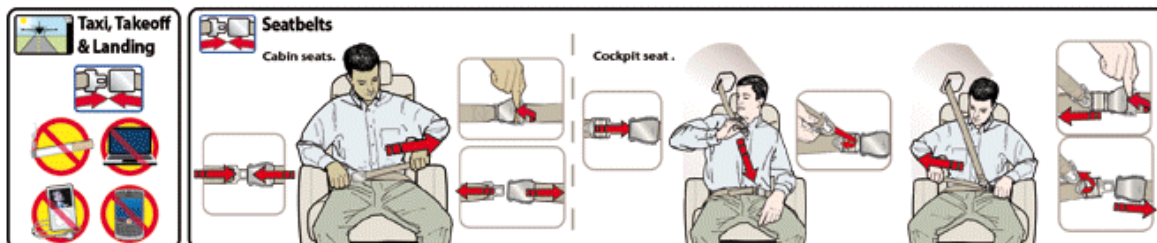


Seat belts

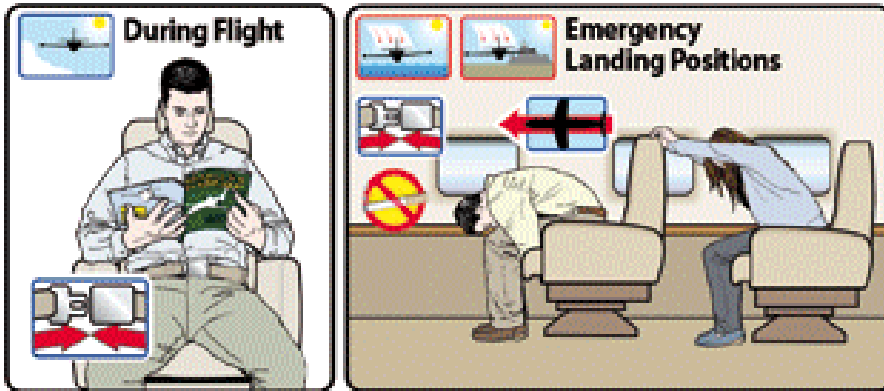
Seat belts must be fastened during takeoff and landing, but better during the entire flight. After landing, as far as the aircraft has slowed down, unfasten the seat belt.

Seat belts shall be not too loose nor too tight. Use shoulder harness.

Opening lever must be non positioned against our own body, but externally, to ease opening. Fasten and unfasten seat belt several times until you feel familiar with it.

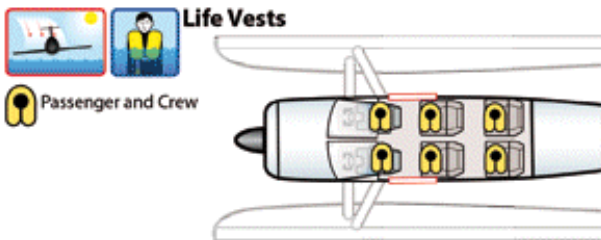


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Life jacket

If you wear a life jacket, never inflate it when inside the aircraft. Do it when outside.



Adult



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Smoking

Smoking is forbidden in the airplane. If you care to smoke, please step outside.



Controls

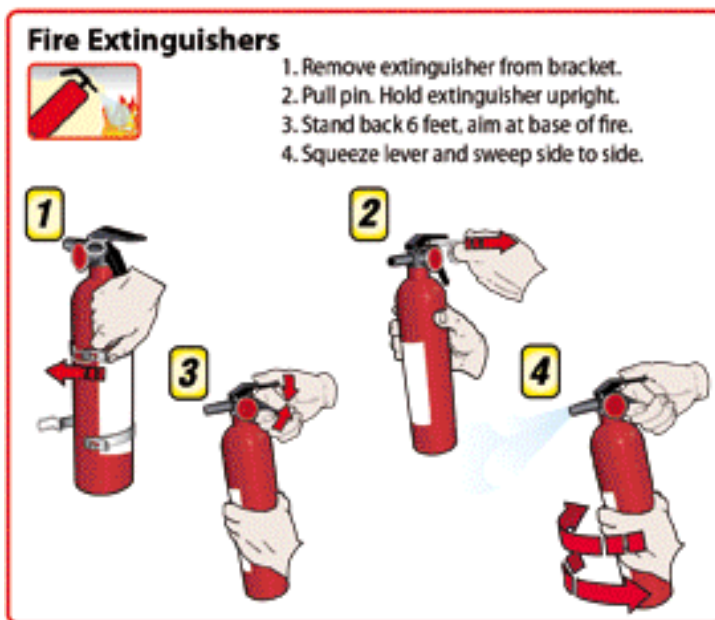
Do not touch, for any reason, the controls, unless authorized by the pilot.

If seated in a front seat:

- Pay attention not to touch controls, pedals, levers, buttons.
- Do not keep with you any voluminous object, impeding movements of the stick/wheel.

Fire extinguisher

The fire extinguisher is between the front seats.



Takeoff, approach and landing

During takeoff, approach and landing you should not:

- Disturb the pilot.
- Move in any way a significant fore-aft movement of your body changes the balance of the aircraft).

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Information to the pilot

Immediately inform the pilot about:

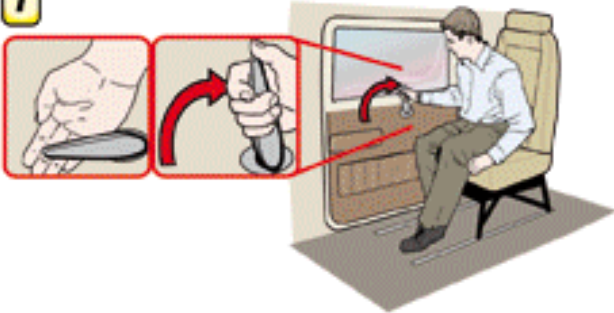
- anything that appears anomalous;
- any aircraft in the vicinity, if apparently not perceived by the pilot.

Accident

In case of accident leave as soon as possible the aircraft and remain far from it.

Cabin Doors

1



2



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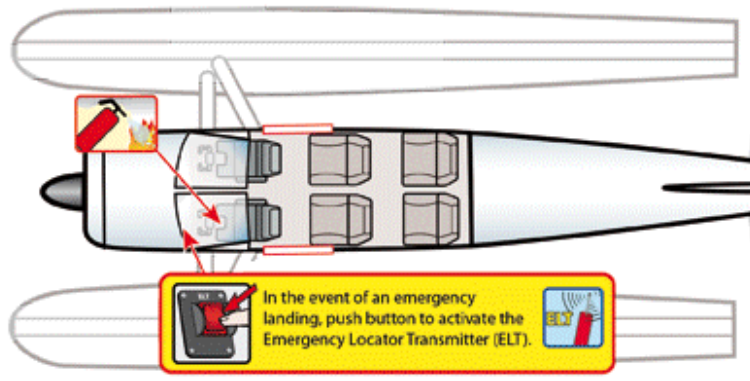


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Emergency Equipment



Capsizing

In very rare cases the aircraft could capsize. It is important that you understand what to do if this happens.

In case of capsizing:

When the aircraft is still, re-orient yourself so you will know which way to leave the cabin. Do not release your seat belt. Do not inflate your life jacket (if you are wearing one) until you reach the water surface. Clear a pathway out of the aircraft (open the door or window; force may be necessary because of outside water pressure). Now release your seat belt and exit the cabin, swimming out, away from the cabin with a hand over your head to protect from contact with the float deck or struts. At the surface, hold on to the float edge and establish communication with others by yelling. If you are wearing a life jacket, you may inflate it now. Move to the inside of the floats, using the spreader bar as a step, climb up onto the float to avoid hypothermia. Make signals to summon help.

