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SAFE ICE Thickness Depends on Load / Activit

BE ICE Smart



Stay Safe

- Use designated ice surfaces where the ice thickness is regularly tested for safe recreational use.
- Many factors affect ice quality and thickness air temperature, snow cover, water depth, size of water body, currents and distribution of weight on top of the ice.
- Stay off river ice avoid moving water and stay off water bodies with changing water levels (i.e. storm water retention ponds).
- Never go onto ice alone always go with a buddy.
- Have an escape plan if you drive on ice open windows, unlock doors, unfasten your seat belt and turn on your lights.
- Bring an ice safety kit floatation device, lighter, waterproof matches, pocketknife, compass, whistle, as well as ice picks, ice staff, and rope. A cellular phone could also help save your life.
- Supervise children on or near ice children should always be under adult supervision.

The Facts

- Clear blue ice is the strongest and safest.
- White opaque or 'snow ice' is half as strong as clear blue ice.
- Dull grey ice is rotting and unsafe.
- · Ice is rarely uniform in thickness.
- Spring Ice is Rotten Ice. Stop using the ice once spring thaws begin.

Recommended Minimum Ice Thickness for New Clear Hard Ice No ice is without some risk. Be sure to measure ice thickness in several locations.	
Ice Thickness	Load/Activity
3" (7 cm) or less	STAY OFF!
4" (10 cm)	Ice Fishing, Walking, Cross Country Skiing
5-7" (13-18 cm)	One Snowmobile or ATV
8-12" (20-30 cm)	One Car, Group of People
12-15" (30-38 cm)	One Mid-Size Pickup Truck or Van

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