



Short Safety Subject

Short Safety Subjects are provided by the Public Safety Business Center, Fort Bragg, NC. Our intent is to provide safety topics for the purpose of increasing safety awareness and improving safety performance. Additional Short Safety Subjects are available on the PSBC Business Management Web Site at:

www.bragg.army.mil/psbc-bm/PubsAndForms/ShortSafetySubjects.htm

Winter Car Preparation



Driving in the winter means snow, sleet and ice that can lead to slower traffic, hazardous road conditions, hot tempers and unforeseen dangers. To help you make it safely through winter, here are some suggestions from the National Safety Council to make sure that you and your vehicle are prepared.

Weather - At any temperature - 20 degrees Fahrenheit below zero or 90 degrees Fahrenheit above - weather affects road and driving conditions and can pose serious problems. It is important to listen to forecasts on radio, TV, weather channel, or forecasts in the daily papers.

Your Car - Prepare your car for winter. Start with a checkup that includes:

- Checking the ignition, brake system, wiring, hoses, and fan belts
- Changing and adjusting the spark plugs
- Checking the air, fuel and emission filters, and the PCV valve
- Inspecting the distributor
- Checking the battery
- Checking the tires for air, sidewalks wear and tread depth

Your car should have a tune-up every 12,000 to 15,000 miles or lower to ensure better gas mileage, quicker starts and faster response on pick-up and passing power.

Necessary Equipment - An emergency situation on the road can arise at any time and you must be prepared. Following the tune-up, a full tank of gas, and fresh anti-freeze, your trunk should carry:

A properly inflated spare tire, wheel wrench and tripod-type jack
A shovel
Jumper cables
Tow and tire chains
A bag of salt or cat liter
Tool kit

Essential Supplies - You must be prepared with a “survival kit” that should always remain in the car, be replenished after use, and contain the following:

- Working flashlight and extra batteries
- Flares, reflective triangles and brightly-colored cloth
- Compass
- First aid kit
- Exterior windshield cleaner
- Ice scraper and snow brush
- Wooden stick matches in a waterproof container
- Scissors and string/cord
- Non-perishable, high-energy foods like unsalted canned nuts, dried fruits, and hard candy

In addition, if you are driving long distances under cold, snowy and icy conditions, you should also carry supplies to keep you warm such as:

- Heavy woolen mittens, socks, cap, blankets
- Newspapers to wrap around your torso and feet and large plastic leaf bags you can cut holes in for your head and arms

If You Become Stranded:

- Do not leave your car unless you know exactly where you are, how far it is to possible help, and are certain you will improve your situation
- To attract attention, light two flares and place one at each end of the car a safe distance away. Hang a brightly colored cloth from your antenna or window
- If you are sure the car’s exhaust pipe is not blocked, run the engine and heater for about 10 minutes every hour or so depending upon the amount of gas in the tank
- To protect yourself from frostbite and hypothermia, use the woolen items, blanket, newspapers and large bags to keep warm
- Keep at least one window open slightly. Heavy snow and ice can seal a car shut
- Eat a hard candy to keep your mouth moist