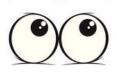
The White Cross Code Before crossing avalanche terrain :



STOP! and assess the slope from a safe place. Make sure everyone in the group gets to speak.. Look for signs of **danger** or **safety**.



LOOK AT THE SLOPE! How steep is it? Slopes under 30° are usually safe. Is it big or small? Look for TERRAIN TRAPS like boulders, trees, cliffs or gully/streambeds where even a small slide can be consequential. What shape is the slopw? Steep rollovers are more dangerous. What way does it face? Is it sheltered from the wind or exposed to a strong sun? Look at the snowpack. Thin snow is usually safer. Does it look and feel 'slabby'? Will your route take you into the path of avalanche slopes above or to the side? An avalanche on a steep slope can make adjoining gentle slopes slide too. Avoid cornices.



LOOK AT THE SKY! What direction is the wind and how strong? Is snow being blown? If so, where is it being deposited? Winderoded slopes and ridge lines are safer, sheltered slopes can form wind slab. Is it raining or snowing heavily? Fresh heavy rain and snow increases the danger. Has it suddenly warmed? Is the sun out? Is the slope still frozen in the shade or being melted with snowballs rolling down?



THINK! How do you feel – listen to your gut! Are you **alone** or in a **big group?** Do you feel are you relying on someone else to decide? Are you eager to make fresh tracks? Are you confident your companions have the equipment and skills to rescue a buried victim out in less than 15 minutes? Does your safety equipment or local knowledge make you feel like **taking bigger risks**? **Resist pressure to 'just go for it'**. **Don't be lazy** and never be afraid to turn back.



DECIDE! Make a clear go/no-go decision.<u>Everybody should discuss</u>. Does the slope match the hazards mentioned in the <u>avalanche forecast</u>? Are there any signs of danger – recent avalanches nearby, shooting cracks, 'whoomphing' noises from the snow indicating an you are at high risk of triggering an unstable slab. If a persistent weak layer is mentioned in the forecast, this is very dangerous and hard to detect.

If there are signs of danger *<u>do not cross</u>* – find a safer way or turn back. If there are signs of safety, *<u>cross</u>* – but one at a time, with jacket hoods up, faces covered and hands out of pole wrist loops; moving between 'islands of safety' like rocks; staying in sight and keeping a close watch on the person crossing. <u>Other tracks are not a sign of safety.</u>