IAC 2303 AIRLINE SAFETY MANAGEMENT

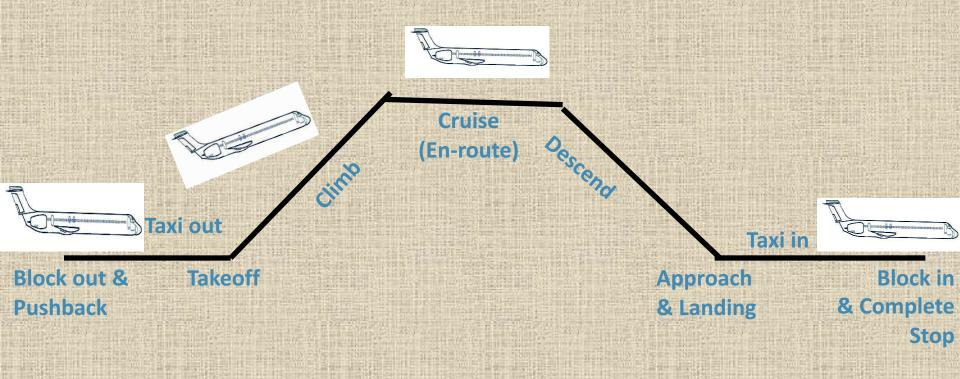
UNIT 9 Emergency Procedure



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Understand the important of Safety of passengers
- Capable to prepare to address EMERGENCY circumstances.
- Familiar with Discipline & Responsibilities, Communication, Operation Procedures, Emergency Procedures, Passenger Handling, Slide Jump, Survival & Water Survival.

Phase of Flight



CRITICAL 11 MINUTES

80 % of all plane accidents happen within the first 3 minutes of a flight or in the last 8 minutes before landing.



EMERGENCY EVACUATION

Emergency evacuation from an aircraft which may take place on the ground, in water, or midflight.

There are standard evacuation procedures and special evacuation equipment.

Commercial aircraft are equipped with safety cards which include locating

And using emergency exits, slides, floatation devices.

AIR FRANCE BOEING 727

Consignes de sécurité / Safety instructions Sicherheitsvorschriften Consignas de seguridad / 安全のしおり

POSITION DE SECURITE / SAFETY ATTITUDE / SICHERHEITSSTELLUNG POSITION DE SECURIDAD / P.P.R. / Someth Process of Marine





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GRET DE SALVETAGE/LIFE JACKET/RETTUNGSWESTE CHALSCO SALVAVIDAS/ REPIRE/ TUNGSWESTE







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BOEING 727

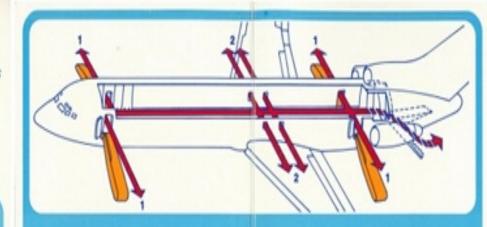
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DÉCOLLAGE ET ATTERRISSAGE





1 PORTES/DOORS/AUSGANGTÜR/PUERTAS/ 形形の / セジュート





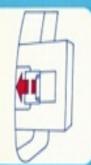




2 ISSUES DURILES AILES / EXITS / NOTAUSGÂNGE / SAUDAS / RR EI / SAUCIAN DUTA











安全须知

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

A330

为了您的安全 | For your safety

进行编阅读本提知

Please read instructions carefully

斯从机组的指令

Follow crew's instructions.

如果您有其它问题。请与机能联系

Please contact crews if you have further questions



入座沿进系经安全带

Please keep your seat bolt fastened. while seated





"E行全程 | During the entire fight



禁止者病 No smoking



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起飞与着档 | Take-off and Landing

- Upright seebook
- Onken.
- ●日子世界6 Open window shade



控制手柄 聚位 Slow hardet



earphone



其是安全等、由等(出布) Faster sext bet (including shoulder belt if equipped) light & low



安全带 Seat Beit.

S.L. Fasten











裁生表 Life Vest



使用水油 Downing instructions



















斑波斯透射照原处

Please return instructions to seat pocket after reading.



中醫東方航空 CHINA EASTERN





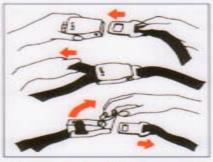
Safety on board Airbus A320

Issue 1 May 2000

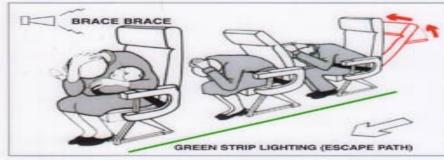
PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE FROM AIRCRAFT











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Adult Life Jacket





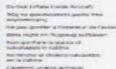


Child Life Jacket























4 LIFE-THREATENING SITUATIONS







CA shall initiate the evacuation if there are "life threatening" condition occurred as the following; (NO DOUBT - GET OUT)

- 1. Fire and dense smoke
- 2. Fuel Leakage
- 3. Fuselage cracked/serious damaged
- 4. Flood/Submersion

Evacuation Procedure

IMPORTANCE OF TIME

- All CA must be react to "what to do" & "how to do" use the shortest time in an instance situation.
- A post-impact fire, the evacuation of the passengers from the aircraft is crucial to complete, fire may be ignitable within 90 seconds.



REJECTED TAKEOFF

- Captain requires evacuation when it is "life threatening",
- Captain command via announcement

"Evacuate - Evacuate - Evacuate"

- Command by turn on EVAC signal
- CA follow the evacuation procedure



Incident: Avior B734 at Panama City on May 9. 2014, rejected takeoff and temporary runway excursion

- On ground landing: Slide
- Ditching (On water): Slide Raft





TYPE OF EMERGENCY

- Classified by Time remaining
 - a) Planned Emergency
- Time available to prepare cabin & passenger
- 1) Plan emergency with full cabin preparation
- 2) Limited time emergency
 - b) Unplanned Emergency

No time available to prepare, most likely occur during takeoff or landing.

Evacuation Procedure

EMERGENCY TYPES

PLANNED
(land & ditching)

UNPLANNED
(land & ditching)

EMERGENCY LANDINGS

Prepared

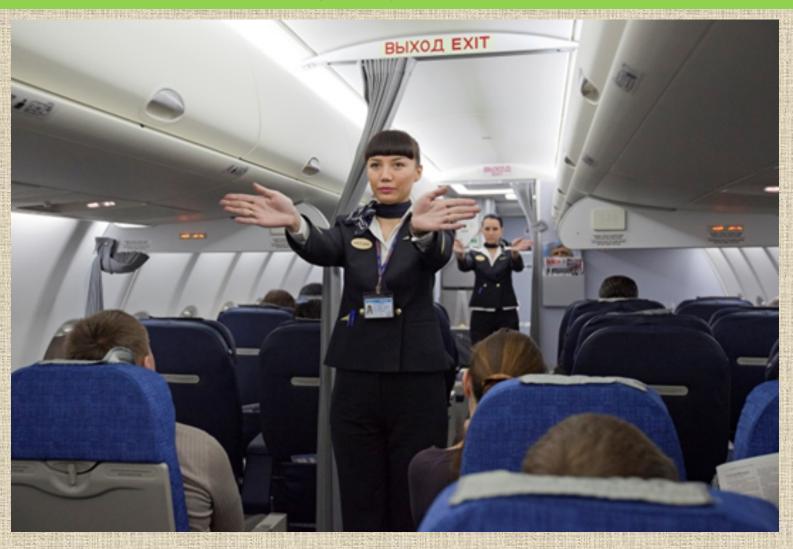
- Time is available to prepare for the full procedure
- Fire/smoke, technical failure and bird strike
- Communication between flight and cabin crew established
- Time available could be as long as 40 minutes.

Unprepared

- Not enough or no time to prepare for the full procedure
- Immediately after take off or prior to landing
- Typically just the sudden initiation of emergency command
- US Airways Hudson River landing had 3 minutes

PLANNED EMERGENCY

1. Cabin preparations



Selection Of Abled Body Passenger

- Airlines crew who are trained on EM /EVAC procedure
- Police, Military, Rescue personnel, Fire fighter, Security guard or medical personnel (as they are trained in crowd control or chaotic situation)
- **Strong & body fit passenger.









Cabin Preparation

- Explain brace position
- Explain how to use life vest (Ditching)
- Secure loose items
- Check pax seat belt/ belongings



PLANNED EMERGENCY

2. CA do self prepare

- 1) Put on low-heeled shoes.
- 2) If time permit,
 - remove sharp objects
 - put on life jacket
- 3) For Purser, inform flight crew when cabin is secure.
- 4) Perform brace position & silent review.
- 5) Alert for 'BRACE' signal 1 min before impact
- 6) Order "Brace Brace Brace ,Head down Head down Head down"

Brace Position for cabin crew

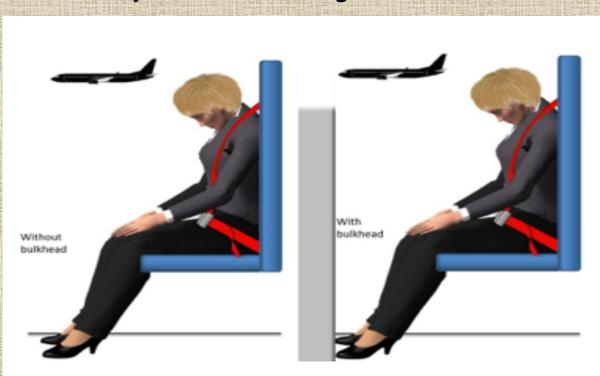
Depend on the direction their seats face and type of restraint system those seats are equipped with.

 In forward facing seats: the cabin crew should fasten seatbelt as tight as possible and rest their chins on their sternums, arms and hands should be positioned in their laps or holding onto the side of their seats.

Brace Position for crew

This posture is to prevent or minimize injuries during an impact by leaning or bending forward head and body in a safe manner.

- fasten seatbelt tight & low at hip
- feet place firmly flat on floor





 In rear facing seats, the cabin crew should sit back in their seats, rest their heads against their seat backs or headrests, and have the restraint systems

have the restraint systems.





Brace Positions for Passenger

- 1. Regular Seat (wide-pitched)
- bend forward over legs
- Grab ankles







Brace Positions for Passenger

2. Regular seat (narrow-pitched)

 Place both hands on seatback in front and press forehead against arm.



 Adults holding infants should provide as uniform support as possible to the infant's head, neck, and body, and lean over the infant to minimize the possibility of injury due to flailing.









With seat in front

No seat in front

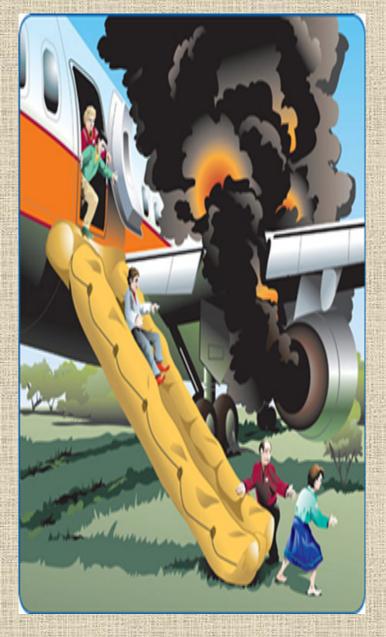
With a child



PLANNED EMERGENCY

SIGNAL TO EVACUATE







"Come this way, Jump and slide"



Ditching

Same procedures as emergency landing, except:

- Passengers should be informed about the ditching procedure.
- Cabin crew should demonstrate the donning of life vests, the brace positions, the exits, and show the safety cards.
- Cabin crew should make sure that passengers have correctly donned life vests (including infant's life vests), and understand how and when to inflate.

 Passengers should be reminded to inflate life vests only as they leave the aircraft

 Crewmember life vests should be a different color than the passengers' life vest (e.g., bright orange). Life vests should have lights



Real time of ditching case



Seat cushion





seat cushion is floatable

Real time of ditching



Slide use as a flotation device



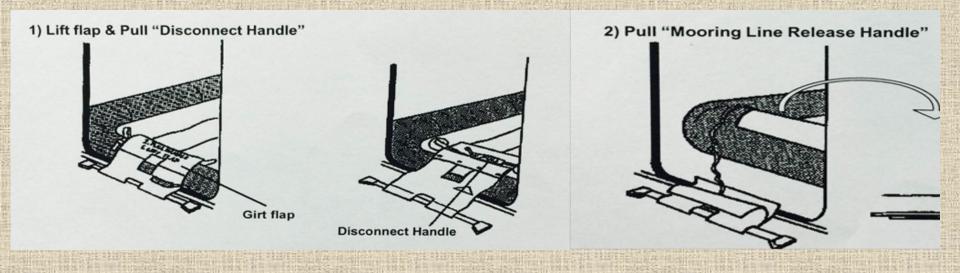




Disconnect slide from the aircraft

To disconnect slide:

- 1. Lift flap, pull "Disconnect handle"
- 2. Pull "*Mooring line release handle*" to free slide from aircraft











*CA make "Pin down" To ensure nobody left in cabin (row seat, lavatory, etc.)



WINDOW EXIT: (Crash Landing) when evacuation begin, use command

"OPEN WINDOW EXIT" – "GET OUT" - "SLIDE OFF THE WING"





