#### AVIATION LESSONS

#### for TRAM OPERATIONS

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Photo credit: Channel 3 News, Memphis

Photo credit: Sharad Ranabhat

#### 2005 - 2007

#### Air Ambulance in Northern Canada



#### 2007 - 2016

Air Canada Express





Photo credit: Skies Magazine

#### 2008 & 2011

#### Accident investigation training

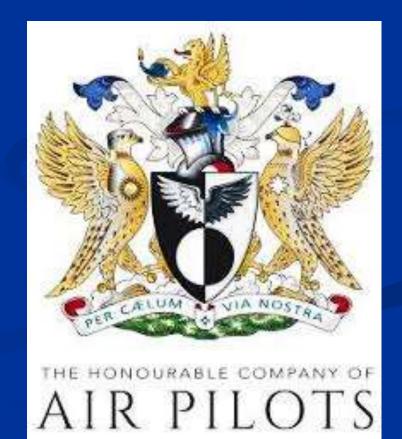


#### AIR SAFETY VOLUNTEER WORK

International Society
of Air Safety Investigators
<a href="https://www.isasi.org">www.isasi.org</a>



Honourable Company
of Air Pilots (pilots' guild)
www.airpilots.org



#### TODAY'S DISCUSSION

#### AVIATION LESSONS THAT CAN BE APPLIED TO TRAM OPERATIONS

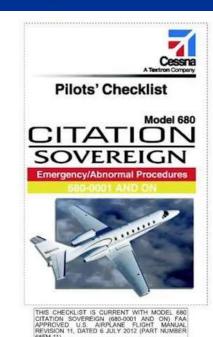
- 1. Emergency checklists
  - → Possibly best piece of emergency equipment
- 2. Passenger evacuations
  - → Rise of undesirable behaviour

# WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ITEM IN AN EMERGENCY FOR PLANES/BOATS/TRAMS?

- → Fire extinguisher?
- → First Aid Kit?
- > Defibrilator?
- → Emergency Brake?
- → Emergency Exit?

# WHAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ITEM IN AN EMERGENCY FOR PLANES/BOATS/TRAMS?

- → Emergency checklist book!
- → Why?
  - → Psychological phenomenon called **STARTLE EFFECT**



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#### STARTLE EFFECT

- Defined by USA FAA as:
  - "uncontrollable, automatic reflex that is elicited by exposure to a sudden, intense event that violates a pilot's expectations."
- Basically, the Fight or Flight reflex
- → Physical response is automatic & instantaneous
- → Mental response much slower

#### PHYSICAL RESPONSE TO STARTLE EFFECT

- Signal sent to both emotional and rational parts of brain
- > Emotional part of brain responds first
- → Triggers adrenalin shot
- Takes over (hijacks) rational brain function

#### MENTAL RESPONSE TO STARTLE EFFECT

- → Basic motor response disrupted for 3 seconds
- → Complex motor tasks disrupted for 10 seconds
- → Information processing disrupted for 30-60 seconds
- > Overall cognitive processing disrupted, leading to poor decisions / inappropriate actions for the situation

### ANTIDOTE IS A WELL-WRITTEN EMERGENCY CHECKLIST

## EMERGENCY CHECKLISTS BASICS

- → Following an emergency, brain function is compromised
  - Teach crew to go to checklist <u>promptly</u> to restore some rational thought
- → Well-written checklist can help diagnose ambiguous situations
  - → Systems can be complex, particularly electrical

#### POORLY WRITTEN CHECKLIST

#### **SWISSAIR FLIGHT 111:**

- → Lost with all souls in 1998
- Pilots followed checklist directly into a crash
  - → Smoke inhalation not given serious enough consideration
  - → Aircraft manufacturers amended their checklists worldwide



Photo credit: Alchetron

#### CHECKLIST NOT FOLLOWED

#### **AIR TRANSAT 236:**

- → Ran out of fuel halfway across Atlantic in 2001
- Safely glided to Azores
  Islands
  - → No fatalities
- → Pilots failed to follow checklist which would have alerted them NOT to transfer fuel if a leak was suspected



# WHY IS THE POLE STILL ON THE WIRE? STARTLE EFFECT? POOR CHECKLIST?





Photo credit: Channel 3 News, Memphis

Photo credit: Jessica M. Hackett

# EMERGENCY CHECKLISTS SUMMARY OF MAIN POINTS

- 1. Teach crews to go to checklist <u>promptly</u> in emergency
  - → Immediate/memory items may take precedence
- 2. Review them following serious incident
  - → Swissair 111 led to many changes
- 3. Make sure it's actually onboard
  - → Dash 8 aircraft flew 80+ times with wrong checklist

#### PASSENGER EVACUATIONS

- Last item on checklist might be an evacuation
  - → Being at the end gives false impression emergency has been fully dealt with
- → In reality, evacuations are chaotic affairs
  - → People taking baggage
  - → People taking video dangerously close to hazards
- > Remedy is rehearsal / practice

# WHY EVACUATE? SMOKE INHALATION

- In a fire situation, more likely to be killed by smoke than burns
- → Fire sucks in O<sub>2</sub> reducing amount available for breathing
  - → Using O<sub>2</sub> mask helps but takes a long time to bring someone back to normal

#### SMOKE INHALATION

- High temperature of inhaled smoke inflames airways & lungs, blocking oxygen supply and makes breathing difficult
- → Gas from smoke contains CO and cyanide
  - $\rightarrow$  Bonds to blood molecules easier than  $O_2$ , blocking supply of  $O_2$  to brain / other organs

ANTIDOTE IS TO GET PEOPLE AWAY FROM IT

#### AIR FRANCE FLT. 358:

- → Half the exits did not open
- → Several passengers took their baggage, despite seeing flames (not just smoke)
- → Somehow, no fatalities
- Captain was worst injured
  - → Conductors may have to command evacuation if Motorman incapacitated



Photo credit: Sharad Ranabha

#### **BRITISH AIRWAYS 2276:**

- → Uncontained engine fire during takeoff roll
- Several people filming, competing to get best video
- → Several people exiting with their baggage, despite visible flames near fuel tanks holding enough fuel to fly for 10+ hours



#### **AEROFLOT FLIGHT 1492:**

- Hard landing resulting in the landing gear collapsing
- → Occupants in the front of the aircraft got out with their baggage while 41 passengers died in the back



#### DASH 8 vs. FUEL TRUCK:

- → Late night collision due poor visibility in snow
- Passengers evacuated before command given
  - → Propellors still turning
- → Captain injured, same as for Air France
  - → Conductors may have to command evacuation if Motorman incapacitated



Photo credit: TSBC

## PASSENGER EVACUATIONS SUMMARY OF MAIN POINTS

- 1. Practice
- 2. Practice
- 3. Practice

# PASSENGER EVACUATIONS SUMMARY OF MAIN POINTS

- → Where possible, use actual equipment
  - → E.g. Qantas training facility in Sydney
- > Simulate door failure(s)
- > Put prams / pushchairs in the way
- Passengers with limited mobility

#### FINAL THOUGHTS

- Examples shown have been extreme in comparison to normal tram operations
  - > Trams do not have temp. gauge for resistance grid
- Checklist most important emergency eqpt.
  - > Review after incident and amend if necessary
- > Evacuations going to be chaotic
  - → Practice, practice!

# LIONS,

