



Airline Wet Drill



Search and Rescue Operations



Welcome all to the class

Topics

- Overview of search and rescue (SAR) operations.
- Coordination between airlines, SAR teams, and other agencies.
- Post-ditch survival techniques.

Welcome all to the class



- Source: <https://admiralcloudberg.medium.com/down-in-deep-water-the-ditching-of-alm-antillean-airlines-flight-980-0e2cd19970ad>

A blue helicopter is shown in the upper left corner, and a yellow rescue hoist is in the upper right. The background is a dark blue sky with white stars and a glowing white arc. The title text is in red and is positioned at the top of the slide.

Overview of Search and Rescue (SAR) Operations

Search and Rescue (SAR) operations are coordinated efforts to locate and assist individuals who are lost, stranded, or in danger, particularly in challenging environments.



Ensuring Passenger Safety and Managing Panic

Preparation:

Planning: SAR operations start with planning, which includes understanding the geography of the search area, possible hazards, and the resources needed.

Training: SAR teams undergo specialized training to handle various scenarios, including maritime, aviation, and wilderness rescues.



Ensuring Passenger Safety and Managing Panic

Search Phase:

Deployment: SAR teams are mobilized and deployed based on the last known position of the missing individuals and environmental factors.

Search Techniques: Techniques may include aerial searches using helicopters or drones, ground searches by foot, or maritime searches using boats.



Ensuring Passenger Safety and Managing Panic

Rescue Phase:

Rescue Operations: Once the missing persons are located, rescue operations involve safely retrieving them. This could mean airlifting, using boats, or providing medical assistance.

Communication: Continuous communication between rescue teams and command centers ensures that operations are coordinated effectively.



Ensuring Passenger Safety and Managing Panic

Recovery and Support:

Post-Rescue Care: After rescuing individuals, SAR teams provide medical care, psychological support, and transportation to safe locations.

Debriefing: Post-operation debriefing involves reviewing the operation, identifying lessons learned, and improving future SAR efforts.



Ensuring Passenger Safety and Managing Panic

Example:

If a plane crashes in a remote area, SAR operations involve aerial searches to locate the wreckage, ground teams to reach the site, and medical teams to provide immediate care to survivors.



Coordination Between Airlines, SAR Teams, and Other Agencies

Coordination between various parties is crucial for effective SAR operations. It ensures that resources are used efficiently and that the response is timely and effective.

Coordination Between Airlines, SAR Teams, and Other Agencies

Communication Channels:

Establishing Contact: SAR operations rely on clear communication between airlines, SAR teams, and other relevant agencies like coast guards or police.

Information Sharing: Airlines provide data such as the last known position of the aircraft, passenger details, and flight path to assist in the search.



Coordination Between Airlines, SAR Teams, and Other Agencies

Role of Airlines:

Initial Response: Airlines initiate the alert and coordinate with SAR teams by providing necessary information.

Passenger Information: Airlines help by gathering and sharing information about passengers and their families.

Coordination Between Airlines, SAR Teams, and Other Agencies

Role of SAR Teams:

Operational Coordination: SAR teams execute the search and rescue plans and work with other agencies to mobilize resources and personnel.

Resource Management: They manage the allocation of resources like aircraft, boats, and personnel.

Coordination Between Airlines, SAR Teams, and Other Agencies

Role of Other Agencies:

Support Services: Agencies like the military, coast guard, and emergency services provide additional support, such as specialized equipment, personnel, and logistical support.

Local Coordination: Local authorities assist with search operations in their jurisdictions and support communication with affected communities.



Coordination Between Airlines, SAR Teams, and Other Agencies

Example:

In a maritime incident, the airline might inform the coast guard and maritime SAR teams about the coordinates of the distress signal. The coast guard then coordinates with naval units to conduct a sea search and rescue operation.



Break for 10 minutes



Post-Ditch Survival Techniques

Post-ditch survival refers to the strategies and actions taken to survive after an aircraft or vessel has made an emergency landing on water.



Post-Ditch Survival Techniques

Use of Life Vests and Rafts:

Life Vests: Wear life vests immediately to stay afloat. Inflate them as instructed and ensure they are securely fastened.

Life Rafts: Board life rafts carefully. Inflate the raft if it isn't already, and ensure everyone gets into the raft. Use paddles or a distress signal to attract attention.



Post-Ditch Survival Techniques

Staying Afloat and Visible:

Remain Calm: Stay calm to conserve energy and avoid panic, try to find something to do for surviving.

Stay Visible: Use flares, signal mirrors, or emergency signaling devices to make yourself visible to rescuers.

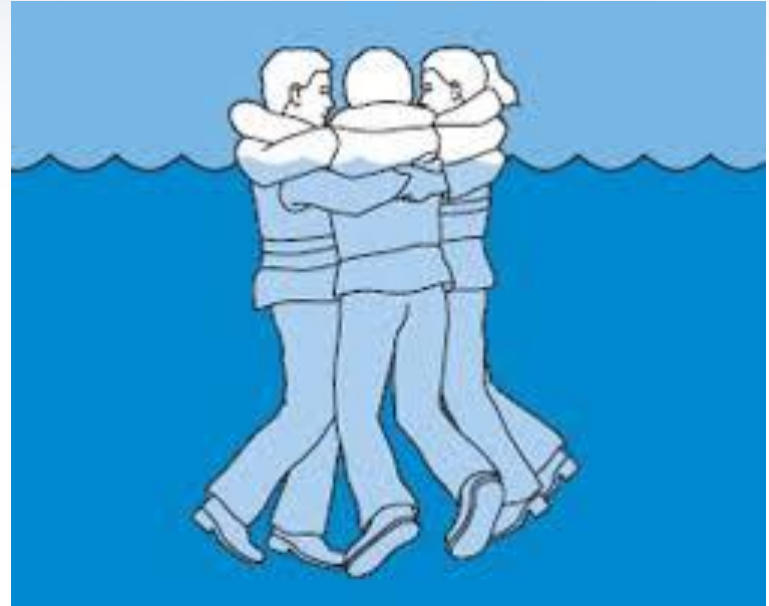
Post-Ditch Survival Techniques

Conserving Heat and Energy:

Stay Warm: Use thermal blankets or clothing to prevent hypothermia. Gather closely with others in the life raft to share body heat. I.e. Group Huddle.

Avoid Exhaustion: Conserve energy by avoiding unnecessary movement and resting when possible.

Source: <https://www.maritimenz.govt.nz/recreational/safety/lifejackets/surviving-in-cold-water/>





Post-Ditch Survival Techniques

Water and Food:

Water: Drink water from emergency supplies if available. If not, ration your intake to avoid dehydration, in case of raining, collecting the rain water for use.

Food: Consume any available emergency rations sparingly.



Post-Ditch Survival Techniques

Signaling for Help:

Flares and Radio: Use flares, emergency radios, or distress signals to communicate with rescuers.

Visual Signals: Create large, visible signs using clothing, life vests, or any available materials to attract attention from the air or sea.



Post-Ditch Survival Techniques

Example:

After a plane ditches in the ocean, survivors would immediately put on life vests, board life rafts, and use distress signals to call for help. They would work to stay warm and conserve energy while waiting for rescuers to arrive.



Q & A