

Unnamed area

THE TRAGEDY OF FLIGHT: A COMPREHENSIVE CRASH ANALYSIS

Most accidents occur during the takeoff, climb, descent, and landing phase of flight so flying nonstop would reduce exposure to these most accident prone phases of flight.

Currently, aircraft with more than 30 passenger seats were all designed and certified under the strictest regulations.

Also, in the unlikely event of a serious accident larger aircraft provide a better opportunity for passenger survival.

There are rather long lists of hazardous materials that are not allowed, but common sense should tell you that you shouldn't bring gasoline, corrosives, poisonous gases, and other such items on the aircraft unless they were allowed by the airline and shipped in a proper container.

Although the information seems repetitious, the locations of the closest emergency exits may be different depending on the aircraft that you fly on and seat you are in.

Overhead storage bins may not be able to hold very heavy objects during turbulence, so if you or another passenger have trouble lifting an article into the bin, have it stored elsewhere.

The atmosphere in an airline cabin is pressurized to about the same altitude as denver, so any alcohol you consume will affect you more strongly than at sea level. Moderation is a good policy at any altitude.

Flight attendants are trained to handle hot drinks like coffee or tea in a crowded aisle on a moving aircraft, so allow them to pour the drink and hand it too you

The primary reason flight attendants are on an aircraft is for safety, so if one of them asks you to do something like fasten your seat belts, do it first and ask questions later

Keeping the belt on when you are seated provides that extra protection you might need if the plane hits unexpected turbulence.

“Flying is not inherently dangerous, but to an even greater extent than the sea, it is terribly unforgiving”

—Captain A. G. Lumplugh, British
Aviation Insurance Group