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FLIGHT AND TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AT THE AIRPORT

Flight safety is one of the main requirements for the carriage of passengers. It is related to the accident. An aircraft accident is an event related to the operation of aircraft and occurred during the period when passengers or crew members were on it, during which destruction or damage to the aircraft occurred, with or without death of the crew members or passengers. All aviation accidents are divided into flight and ground. Flight accidents are subdivided into accidents, accidents and breakdowns depending on the consequences [1].

A catastrophe is a flight accident that entailed:

- death of crew members and passengers with full or partial clearance of the aircraft;
- the death of people from injuries received during a flight accident, within ten days after it;
- missing aircraft.

An accident is a flight accident that involves the complete destruction of an aircraft (or when recovery is impractical) without loss of life [2].

Breakage is a non-fatal flight accident in which an aircraft is damaged but can be repaired by organ repairs. The expediency of restoration is determined by the commission investigating the accident.

In some cases, an event occurs related to the operation of the aircraft, but not related to the accident, this includes an emergency [3].

An event that poses a threat to flight safety or an emergency is considered a prerequisite for an accident.

Ground-based accidents include cases of damage to aircraft on the ground:

- during starting and testing of engines;
- during maintenance, during taxiing, towing, when servicing by special vehicles;
- in case of fires, natural disasters.

The main causes of summer accidents are:

- deficiencies in flight organization, air traffic control, and ground services;
- mistakes of the crew members, indiscipline, violation of the flight manual;
- failure of aircraft systems due to the fault of the maintenance engineering staff;
- aircraft equipment failure due to design and production defects or unsatisfactory repair.

Road traffic accidents. A road traffic accident is an accident that arose in the process of movement of motor vehicles and resulted in the death or serious injury of people, damage to vehicles, structures, cargo or other material damage. Road traffic accidents are divided into such types as: collision, rollover, collision with an obstacle, collision with a pedestrian, collision with a cyclist, collision with a stationary vehicle, collision with animals, a fall of a passenger, and other incidents [4].

Collision is an accident in which moving motor vehicles collide with each other or with the rolling stock of railways.

Rollover is an accident in which a power-driven vehicle becomes unstable and overturns. This does not include rollovers caused by collisions with power-driven vehicles or collisions with stationary objects.

Collision with an obstacle - an accident in which a mechanical vehicle ran over or hit a stationary object (bridge support, pillar, fence, etc.)

Collision with a pedestrian - an accident in which a mechanical vehicle ran into a person or he collided himself on a moving motor vehicle, being injured.

Riding a cyclist an accident in which a motorized vehicle collides with a person riding a bicycle (without an outboard engine) or stumbles into a moving motor vehicle and is injured.

A collision with a stationary vehicle is an accident in which a mechanical transport vehicle ran into or hit a standing motor vehicle.

Collision with a horse-drawn vehicle - an accident in which a power-driven vehicle ran into harness, pack or riding animals, or carts transported by these animals.

Collision with animals - an accident in which a power-driven vehicle has run over wild or domestic animals [5]. Fall of a passenger is an accident in which a passenger (any person other than the driver in or on a vehicle) falls from a moving power-driven vehicle. This type of accident does not include falls resulting from a collision, overturning of vehicles or their collision with stationary objects.

Other incidents - incidents not related to the types listed above. This type of accidents includes, for example, the fall of the transported cargo on people, fire, due to a technical malfunction, etc.

Among those who died in road traffic accidents, there are people who died at the scene or from their injuries within seven days from the moment of the incident, and among the injured are people who received bodily injuries caused by the need for hospitalization or outpatient treatment after first aid [6].

These include: non-compliance by the driver with traffic rules; unsatisfactory technical condition of the braking system, steering and other systems ensuring traffic safety; non-compliance by the driver with driving rules (speeding, blinding the oncoming driver with light, etc.); unsatisfactory road condition.

Measures to ensure the safety of movement of means of mechanization of airports and the regularity of flights. The operation of special vehicles at airfields occurs in difficult conditions associated with the continuous movement of aircraft, passengers, ground equipment, maneuvering of special vehicles in the immediate vicinity of aircraft during maintenance. Such operating conditions require a clear organization of the work of special vehicles, which should be aimed at ensuring timely and high-quality maintenance of aircraft [6].

When operating special vehicles at the aerodrome, the following requirements for the organization of the movement of aircraft, special vehicles are observed: to ensure the safety of aircraft and to exclude damage to aircraft on the ground. To do this, the SST develops and is approved by the head of the aviation enterprise a scheme for the arrangement and movement of special vehicles, indicating routes and speed of movement of special vehicles. Vehicles operating on the runway must have position and flashing lights, as well as radio communication with the flight director. The approach to the aircraft is up to 5 km / h. The movement of special vehicles for loading and unloading operations (auto transporters, car lifts, vehicles with a lift body, etc.) along the airfield should only take place in the transport position. After approaching the aircraft, the special vehicle must be put on outriggers [7].

Work on the preparation of aerodromes for flights by special vehicles must be carried out with the permission of the flight director under the leadership of the person of the aerodrome service. Drivers who have passed special training according to the rules for approaching aircraft and who have completed the appropriate training are allowed to leave the airport [8].

To prevent road traffic accidents, it is necessary:

- to allow only technically sound transport vehicles to work on the line, checking the brakes, steering and lighting devices;
- when driving in hazardous conditions (narrow road sections, poor road surface conditions, ice, limited visibility), reduce the speed to the limits that ensure traffic safety;
- not to allow cases of theft and driving of vehicles by unauthorized persons;
- do not allow drunk drivers to drive vehicles;
- regularly conduct classes with drivers of vehicles on the rules of the road and the peculiarities of the operation of vehicles in the spring-summer and autumn-winter periods of the year, practice attracting specialists from the State Traffic Inspectorate to these classes;
 - to equip offices, classrooms and traffic safety corners in the special transport service;
 - to post warning signs and posters about the condition of road and airfield surfaces (hunger, snow, etc.);
- the heads and the engineering and technical staff of the special transport service constantly carry out educational work with drivers to improve labor discipline;
- widely popularize the experience of advanced drivers who work without accidents and traffic violations.

In order to study and eliminate the causes that give rise to road traffic accidents, civil aviation enterprises must compulsory registration of road accidents is carried out [9].

Regular scheduled departure is provided by:

- timely aircraft maintenance;
- trouble-free operation of ground equipment;
- the readiness of airfield pavements for flights.

This requires:

- allocate serviceable special transport to services upon request;

- to carry out technical maintenance and repair of special vehicles in accordance with the schedule of planned preventive works;
- to ensure the quality of maintenance and repair;
- conduct daily before work instructing drivers, analyzing the shortcomings of the previous shift;
- to post warning notices about the condition of aerodrome coatings (ice, etc.);
- organize a 10-day internship for drivers when switching to another type of car;
- to carry out training of drivers according to traffic rules, driving techniques for aircraft with accepted offsets before the beginning of navigation;
- conduct an internship for hired drivers;
- equip traffic safety classes with visual aids;
- to conduct training of the personnel of the FTS on the issues of operation and maintenance; - to popularize the experience of drivers working without accidents, the competition "for safe work".

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