NTSB National Transportation Safety Board

Eliminate Flammable Fuel / Air Vapors in Transport Category Aircraft

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Fuel Tank Explosions



PAL 737, May 1990



346 fatalities since 1989



Safety Improvements Wanted

...preclude the operation of transport-category airplanes with explosive fuel/air mixtures in the fuel tanks:

• Develop airplane design modifications such as nitrogen-inerting systems and insulation between heat-generating equipment and fuel tanks. A-96-174

 Modify operations to reduce the potential for fuel-air mixtures in the fuel tanks that will preclude explosive fuel-air mixtures in the fuel tank. A-96-175 (Closed - Unacceptable)

Fuel Tank Explosions a Threat?

Video of a secondary explosion in a 737 at Okinawa, September 2007





FAA Actions

Special Federal Aviation Regulation 88 (SFAR88) : Total design review of all transport airplane fuel systems for potential ignition sources.

Development of a nitrogen-based flammability reduction system.



Addressing only ignition sources has proven to be inadequate.

Fuel tank safety has only been brought to current ignition prevention standards.

SFAR88 process found additional ignition risks.

After more than 120 airworthiness directives issued, 16 *additional* threats were found to require AD action



Addressing only ignition sources has proven to be inadequate.

Source of Fuel Tank Ignition Transmile 727, Bangalore, India

Short circuit of fuel pump power wires in metal conduit routed through fuel tank.



FAA Developed Fuel Tank Rulemaking

FAA obtained industry and public input NTSB did not agree to exclude wing fuel tanks

The proposed new rule would would require: Flammability reduction in

- Existing fleet
- Newly manufactured airplanes
- New designs

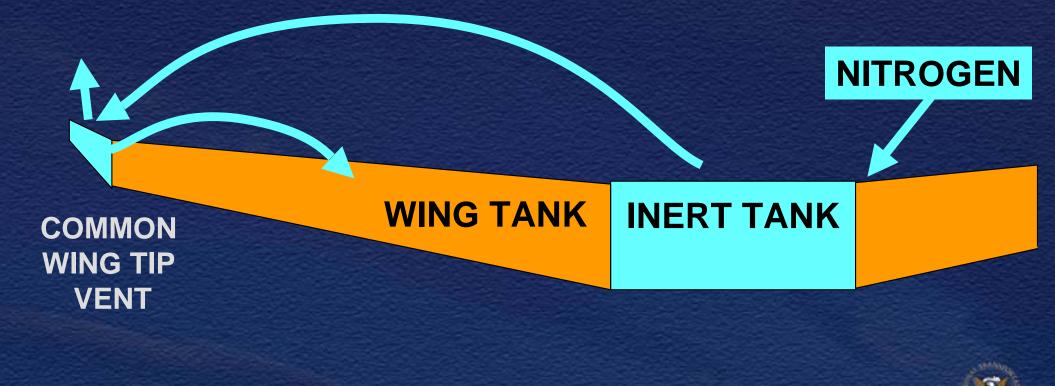
3,277 airliners total

Establishment of new design standards

New operating rules for retrofitting existing airplanes

Inerting CWT Helps Wing Tank Flammability

Nitrogen shared at shared wingtip vent box Nitrogen is heavier than air Extent of cross-venting varies



New Technology





Flammability Reduction Systems Work

- Four airplanes flying since end of 2005
- Over 30,000 flight hrs at 11 to 13 hrs/day/plane
- No technical problems or failures
 - Manufacturer and operator: "Non-Issue" technically
- Fuel cost essentially too small to be measured
- Test program is resulting in design improvements



Rule Repeatedly Delayed

FAA Rulemaking Project Initiated 2/17/04 NPRM Published on 11/23/05

DOT Office of Secretary Returned to FAA twice: 8/13-27 and 9/10-25 Scheduled to deliver to OMB June 20, 2007

Publication scheduled for September 2007 Now scheduled for February 2008



Cost-Benefit Analysis is the Big Issue

"We continue to work on the details of the rulemaking action to determine how it can be imposed consistent with our mandate to demonstrate that the additional benefits of this requirement are sufficient to justify its costs."

FAA letter of October 23, 2007



NPRM Benefits Understated

Fact: Over 346 deaths since 1989, 541 since 1959 Fact: Over 25 fuel tank explosions.

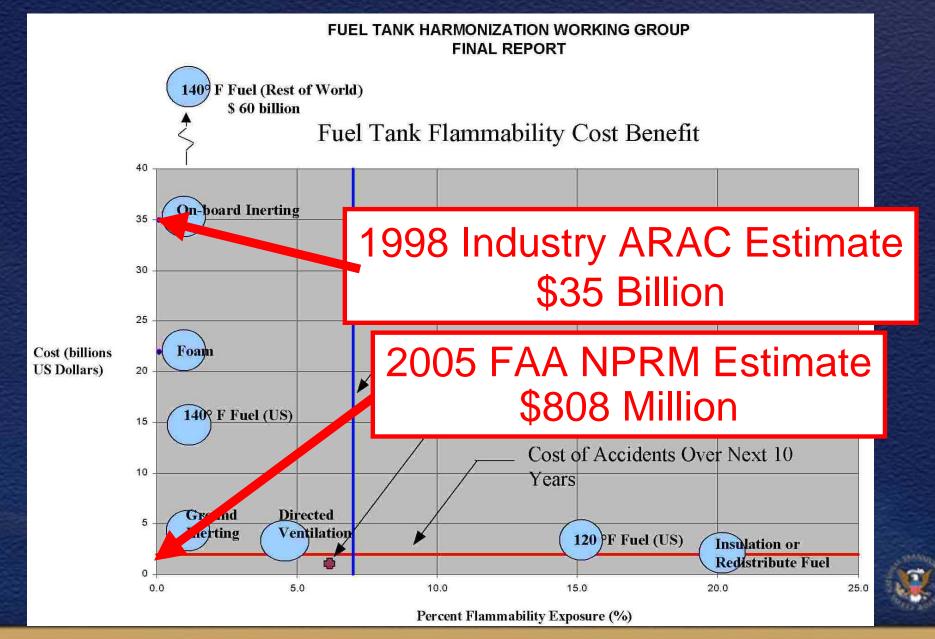
Using OMB methodology, the FAA excluded:

- Wing tanks some benefit reaches wing tanks
- Indirect benefits Fire protection in unoccupied areas
- Deliberate acts

Benefit apparently based on small number of cases Leaves analysis vulnerable to criticism of individual events



Costs Were Overstated



NTSB MOST WANTED Transportation Safety Improvements Fuel Tank Explosions Since TWA 800



Thai Airways, March 2001



Transall C160R, May 2004



Transmile, May 2006

Eliminate Flammable Fuel/Air Vapors in Fuel Tanks

Proposed Safety Board Actions

Keep the issue area on Most Wanted List
Retain yellow designation: Acceptable response – progressing slowly

Timeliness Classification



