



# BOOKLET

## VIP Flight



**CHARTER 2013** Mt Pinatubo



---

## Aircraft - Gen. Characteristics

---

- Crew: 1
- Capacity: 5 passengers
- Length: 10.93 m (35 ft 10½ in)
- Rotor diameter: 10.7m (35 ft 1 in)
- Height: 3.14 m (10 ft 3½ in)
- Disc area: 89.75 m<sup>2</sup> (966.1 sq ft)
- Empty weight: 1,162 kg (2,561 lb)
- Max. takeoff weight: 2,250 kg (4,960 lb)
- Powerplant: 1 × Turbomeca Arriel 1D1, 545kW (732 shp)



---

## Performance - Specifications

---

- Cruise speed: 245 km/h (132 knots, 152 mph)
- Range: 671 km (362 nmi)
- Endurance: 4.5 hrs
- Service ceiling / Max Height Attained: 4,600 m (15,100 ft)
- Rate of climb: 8.5 m/s (1,675 ft/min)

---

## Achievements - Notable Facts

---

On 14 May 2005, an Ecureuil AS350B3 piloted by Didier Delsalle landed at about 8,848 meters on the top of the Mount Everest. As required by the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale, the aircraft remained on the summit longer than 2 minutes before returning to Lukla. The flight set rotorcraft world records, for highest of both landing and take-off.

Delsalle also rescued two Japanese climbers at 4,877 meters (16,000 feet), and one climber noted that the flight meant a better chance of rescue, though the pilot mentioned “The thought of rescuing climbers was one of the things that motivated me to do this project. But the forces I encountered were so powerful that to guarantee a safe flight you’d have to design a more powerful copter”.



## On The Way - Sightseeing Spots

### Malabon Coastline Shipyards

While flying over Manila, you will be able to see some of the most famous shipyards in the Philippines. Indeed, Filipino workers are now gaining a reputation as world-class shipbuilders. Thanks to President Benigno S. Aquino III push on this industry, the Philippines overtook European countries and became the world's fourth largest shipbuilding nation in 2010, following South Korea, China and Japan, in terms of newbuilding completion volume.



### Plaridel, Bulacan province.

A first class urban municipality in the province of Bulacan, Plaridel has its niche in Philippine History being the site of the Battle of Quingua during the Philippine-American War, in part of the defense of First Philippine Republic against the Northern Campaign of American Army.

Plaridel is one of the earliest settlement to be established at around 1590 as Encomienda. Its Parish Church of Santiago Apostol has one of the unique

Moorish architectural style among the Augustinian Churches in the province.

### Mount Arayat

Mt Arayat is an extinct stratovolcano on Luzon rising at 1,026 metres (3,366 ft). There is no recorded eruption of the volcano, although weak steaming is present in the eroded vents on the N-W side of the summit. Ancient eruptions created the lava dome White Rock, on the western slopes of the mountain, making a nice tourist destination and a field trip for students of Pampanga Agricultural College.



The Mountain is said to be the home of the god/sorcerer named Sinukuan/Sinukwan or Sucu, which mean "The end" or "he who others have surrendered to." Sinukuan is believed to be able to transform and do as he pleases at will, his only real rival being Namalyari of Mt Pinatubo.



---

## Mt Pinatubo - History

---

**M**ount Pinatubo is an active stratovolcano located 87 km (54 miles) northwest of Manila, near the tripoint of the Philippine provinces of Zambales, Tarlac, and Pampanga. It is located in the Cabusilan Mountains, separating the west coast of Luzon from the central plains. Before the volcanic activities of 1991, its eruptive history was unknown to most people.



It was heavily eroded, inconspicuous and obscured from view. It was covered with dense forest, which supported a population of several thousand indigenous people, the Aetas, who fled to the mountains during the Spanish conquest of the Philippines.

### The Aetas

**A**n indigenous tribe of African descent, the Aetas (also spelled as *Ayta/Ita*), had lived on the slopes of the volcano and in surrounding areas for several centuries, having fled the lowlands to escape persecution by the Spanish during their conquest of the Philippines in the 16th Century. They were a hunter-gatherer people who were extremely successful in surviving in the dense jungles of the area. These people also grew some staple crops such as wheat, barley, rice and raised animals.



In total, about 30,000 people lived on the flanks of the volcano in about 25 established barangays (villages) and other small settlements like Tarukan village and Maruglu. The dense jungle covering most of the mountain and surrounding peaks supported the hunter-gathering Aeta, while on the surrounding flatter areas, the abundant rainfall of almost 4 meters (13 ft, annually) provided by the monsoon climate and the fertile volcanic soils provided excellent conditions for agriculture.

To the Aetas, Pinatubo was no ordinary mountain. The 1,745 meter peak, considered an inheritance from their ancestors, is the place where the Aetas believe they can freely commune with departed spirits of their forefathers whom they believe inhabit the animals, trees and mounds of earth that abound there. Traditionally animists, they have considered Pinatubo as sanctuary, the 'Holy of Holies', the inner sanctum where their supreme God, the *Apo na Mallari*, dwells.



---

## The Eruption - March to July, 91

---

On March 15, 1991, a succession of earthquakes was felt by villagers on the northwestern side of the volcano, with increasing intensity for two weeks, confirming some kind of volcanic activity was likely to happen.



On April 2, the volcano awoke, with phreatic eruptions occurring near the summit along a 1.5 km (0.93 mi) long fissure. Over the next few weeks, small eruptions

continued, dusting the surrounding areas with volcanic ash. Seismographs recorded hundreds of small earthquakes every day, and immediately installed monitoring equipment to analyse the volcano for clues.

Volcanic activity increased throughout May, but the first magmatic eruptions occurred on June 3, and the first large explosion on June 7 generated an ash column 7 km (4.3 mi) high.

On June 15, 1991, after more than four centuries of slumber, Pinatubo erupted so violently that more than 5 billion cubic meters of ash and pyroclastic debris were ejected from its fiery bowels. Known as the 2nd largest terrestrial eruption of the 20th century, *Bulkang Pinatubo* produced eruption columns 18 kilometers wide at the base and heights reaching up to 30 kilometers above the volcano's vent, the most violent phase lasting for about 3 hours.

Adding to the dramatic event, as a continuous reminder that a natural disaster never comes alone, especially in the Philippines, on the same day struck Typhoon Yunya (*PAGASA name: Diding*), passing about 75 km (47 mi) north of the volcano and bringing a lethal mix of ash and rain: mudflows (lahars) caused by rainwaters re-mobilizing earlier volcanic deposits caused extensive destruction to surrounding infrastructures and altered the river systems months to years after the eruption.

In its wake 847 people lay dead, 184 injured, 23 missing, and more than 1 million people displaced: roof collapsing, magma and gas flows were followed by a huge spread of illness in relocation areas due to healthcare facilities being destroyed by the terrible event. Hundreds of millions of dollars in private properties and infrastructure lay in ruins, which would require tens of billions of pesos and several years to rebuild. Successful predictions at the onset of the dimactic eruption led to the evacuation of tens of thousands of people from the surrounding areas, saving many lives, but the surrounding areas were severely damaged by pyroclastic flows and ash deposits.

## DO NOT REMOVE CARD FROM AIRCRAFT Passenger Briefing Information

Do Not Walk In This Area

**DANGER**  
Do Not approach the tail rotor

Do enter and exit the helicopter from the front. The rear is **EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS** due to the tail rotor.



Do not walk upright under rotors...

Do not walk uphill under rotors.

Do crouch when walking under rotors, hold on to hats and loose clothing

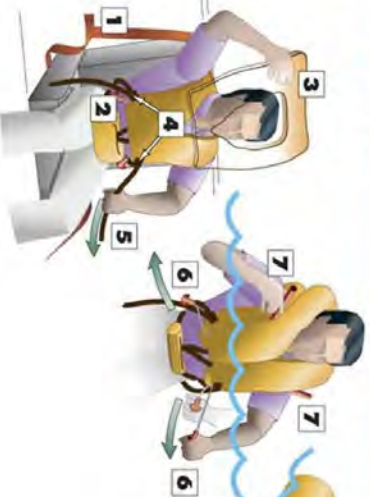
## What To Do in Case of an Emergency Landing in Water

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Remain calm and follow instructions of the pilot.
2. After aircraft has come to rest in water, remove your seat belt and head set.
3. Put on your life vest, **DO NOT INFLATE!**
4. Upon pilot's command, open or jettison cabin doors.
5. Exit aircraft only after rotors have stopped turning.
6. Operate gas inflation handle on your life vest.

### LIFE VEST OPERATION

1. Remove your seat belt and head set.
2. Remove life vest from waist pouch.
3. Don your life vest by pulling over your head.
4. **DO NOT INFLATE!** Fasten buckles.
5. Pull tight around waist. Exit aircraft through the emergency exit doors.
6. Jett gas release knobs.
7. If the vest becomes soft, it may be inflated orally.



## What To Do in Case of an Emergency Landing on Land

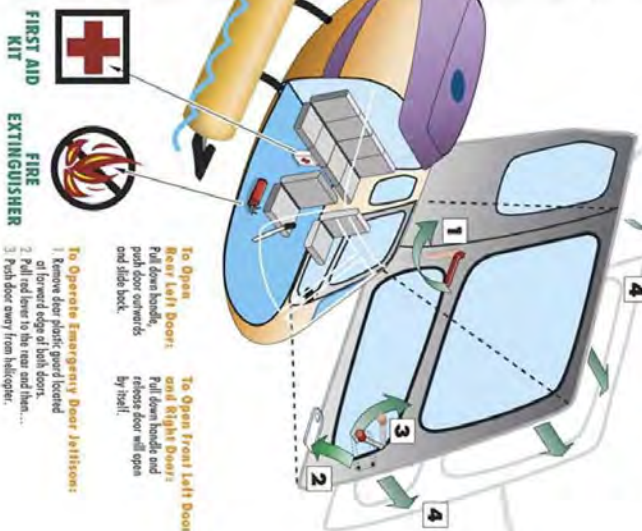
### EXIT AIRCRAFT ACCORDING TO SEATING

Passengers in **BACK SEATS** should exit the door behind the pilot!

Passengers in the **FRONT SEATS** should exit the door opposite the pilot!



**NO SMOKING** at any time



**FIRST AID KIT**



**FIRE EXTINGUISHER**



**To Open Rear Left Door:**  
1. Pull down handle, pull door upwards and slide back.

**To Open Front Left Door and Right Door:**  
1. Pull down handle and release door will open by itself.

**To Operate Emergency Door Jettison:**  
1. Remove door pin, push located of forward edge of both doors.  
2. Roll out lever to the rear and then...  
3. Push door over from helicopter.

## Seat Belt Operation

Aviation quality seat belts are provided for your safety and shall be worn at all times.

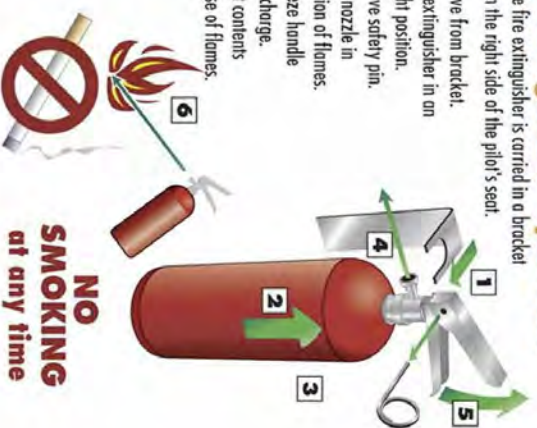
1. Connect buckle ends.
2. Pull loose end until tight.
3. To release, lift lever.
4. Pull belts apart.



## Fire Extinguisher Operation

A portable fire extinguisher is carried in a bracket located on the right side of the pilot's seat.

1. Remove from bracket.
2. Hold extinguisher in an upright position.
3. Remove safety pin.
4. Point nozzle in direction of flames.
5. Squeeze handle to discharge.
6. Direct contents to base of flames.



**NO SMOKING** at any time

