The Life Flight Trust

44 years ago a young plumber by the name of Peter Button watched in horror as the Lyttleton to Wellington ferry, the Wahine, sank at the entrance to Wellington harbour. Despite frantic rescue efforts, 52 people lost their lives only a few hundred metres off the coast of Seatoun. It seemed impossible that so many lives could be lost so close to shore, and Button turned to his friend and said, "there must be a better way". Today Peter's vision and efforts are evident in the form of the very successful Life Flight Trust which provides helicopter rescue and air ambulance services based out of Wellington Airport. The Trust saves hundreds of lives each year, and offers aero-medical services that would otherwise simply not exist in the region.



The Life Flight Trust's Westpac Rescue Helicopter performs more than 300 missions each year, using a range of advanced rescue equipment that can be configured to match each circumstance encountered.

History of the Life Flight Trust

The Wahine disaster made a strong impression on Peter Button, planting the seed for an air rescue service in Wellington. In 1975 with the financial help of Wellington businessman Mark Dunajtschik, he bought a Hughes 300 helicopter and founded Capital Helicopters, then acquiring his helicopter pilot's licence. Wellington neurosurgeon Russell Worth, who had treated patients flown from offshore oilrigs in the UK, became close friends with Button. Together they worked on establishing their air rescue service, gaining an air operating licence in 1976. In 1977 Capital Helicopters upgraded to a Bell 206B Jet Ranger. Equipped with a winch, life raft, communications equipment and a 'scoop-net', this became the first civilian air ambulance helicopter in New Zealand.

In 1978 a truck driver with severe spinal injuries was flown from Wellington Hospital to the Burwood Spinal Unit in Christchurch. This was the first of many hospital transfers to come, and the importance of this service to the community became obvious. Public relations manager Bill Day, who was to

become Chairman of the Trust, secured sponsorship from the Commercial Bank of Australia in 1981, which ensured the service's survival. CBA Bank eventually became Westpac, who to this day remain the principal sponsors of the Westpac Rescue Helicopter, a shining example of one of the most successful sponsorship partnerships in New Zealand. In November 1982 the Life Flight Trust was established, and Button was awarded an OBE in recognition of his service to the community. The first fixed-wing aircraft was leased in 1983, and was used for longrange medical transfers of critical patients. The Cessna Golden Eagle 421 was heavily modified for air ambulance duties and included full life-support facilities.

Button's status as a true Wellington hero was cemented in 1986 when he and his son Clive rescued two policemen from the heavily damaged Police launch 'Lady Elizabeth II', which capsized in a severe storm. Wellingtonians watched from the shore as Peter and Clive braved atrocious weather in the Bell 206, ducking in between immense waves and plucking the two surviving policemen from the floundering













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launch. Button was awarded the Queen's Medal for Gallantry and his son earned the Queen's Commendation for Gallantry.

Just a few days after the award ceremony, however, tragedy struck. While on an aerial photography shoot, Peter's helicopter was diverted by the Police to chase an escaped prisoner. The helicopter struck power lines as it followed the escapee up a riverbed, and Peter Button and two other helicopter occupants were killed. The deaths were a severe blow for the Button family and the greater Wellington community. During Peter's funeral, locals came out in huge numbers with thousands of mourners lining the streets. 16 helicopters performed a flypast in his honour.

The Life Flight Trust continued, and in 1988 introduced the first twin-engine rescue helicopter in the country, a Bolkow BO105. Unfortunately, its tenure with the Trust was cut short after a critical mechanical failure damaged the helicopter beyond repair. It was replaced by an AS350B Squirrel in 1989. In a classic display of Kiwi ingenuity,

the Life Flight Trust developed its own stretcher bridges, allowing patients to be transferred to the helicopter without being disconnected from their intensive care equipment. This signalled the start of full Intensive Care Evacuation (ICE) hospital transfers by the Trust.

In 1993 the Trust became the first air ambulance service in NZ to use the BK117, named after its sponsor - Westpac. In 1994 New Zealand Post sponsored a dedicated fixed-wing air ambulance for the Trust, a Cheyenne Mark II. A new stretcher bridge and loading system was developed for it, and this enabled the Trust to carry out fast, long-range, intensive care transfers throughout the country.

The Trust made the headlines once again in 1996, when they carried out what was the longest offshore rescue in New Zealand history at the time. The BK117 plucked an injured fisherman from a vessel 333km east of the Chatham Islands. In 1999 the Life Flight Trust continued its tradition of aero-medical innovation, and developed its

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Captions at left: 1. The Governor General presents Peter and Clive Button with their bravery award; 2. Peter Button and his Bell 206; 3. Peter and Clive Button brave 10m waves to rescue two Policemen from the Lady Elizabeth II in 1986; 4. Fairchild Metroliner III KZ-NSS; 5. BK117-D2 ZK-HLF training over Wellington Harbour; 6. Prime Minister John Key and Life Flight Trust Chair Bill Day launch the new Life Flight Air Ambulance.





own neo-natal incubator for the transfer of premature babies. Their design was more compact, 40kg lighter, and offered greatly reduced power consumption over contemporary designs.

The 25th Anniversary of air rescue and air ambulance services in 2001 saw the introduction of a new aircraft, the Fairchild Metroliner III, operated by Airwork NZ. Originally an air ambulance for Pacific Air Ambulance, this specially adapted aircraft was capable of carrying two patients at intensive care level and up to eight medical staff or family members, with the range to fly anywhere in the country, including the Chatham Islands. At the same time, a dedicated road ambulance was introduced in a partnership with Wellington Free Ambulance to guarantee quick delivery of patients between local hospitals and Life Flight, and also reduce the strain on front line ambulances.

2003 was a demanding and event-filled year for the Life Flight Trust. In January the BK117 hit trees in the Tararua Ranges and, although there were no major injuries to the four occupants, the helicopter was damaged beyond repair. After looking at all the options, the BK117 was still found to be the best platform available and a new BK117 B2 was purchased for \$2.8 million. Also in 2003, the Governor General officially opened the Trust's new, dedicated facility at Wellington Airport, the Life Flight Air Rescue Centre. In October 2003, the Life Flight Trust carried out its 10,000th mission, a milestone Peter Button would have been immensely proud of.

The Life Flight Trust carried out an exceptionally long-range mission in 2004, with the rescue of a sailor with a life threatening injury, east of the Chatham Islands. The yacht was still two days sail away from the islands, and it was decided to carry out the risky rescue. The BK117 flew from Wellington to the Chathams, while a Vincent Aviation aircraft flew as a spotter to pinpoint the yacht, and an Air Chathams Convair 540 ferried additional fuel to the island for the operation. The Life Flight Metroliner flew to the Chatham Islands to rendezvous with the helicopter and pick up the ailing sailor, returning him to Wellington Hospital. With a severe infection setting in, he would not have survived another 24 hours without surgery. Footage of the dramatic rescue is on YouTube.

On 14 February 2005, the Governor General opened the Trust's Auckland-based air ambulance service, using another Airwork Metroliner III (ZK-NSS). The Life Flight Trust took over the air ambulance service for the greater Auckland area after the collapse of Child Flight, which previously operated the service. Within a

- 1. Jetstream J32 ZK-LFW outside the Life Flight Air Rescue Centre; 2. LFW's cockpit is a little different from other J32's; 3. LFW can carry its stretcher bridge and other equipment in the pod
- under its belly; 4. The air ambulances are configured for two stretcher patients, four medical staff and a plethora of modern medical equipment.











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BAe Jetstream J32 ZK-LFW and its impressive bandage and safety pin livery, designed by a team from Weta Workshop.

year the Auckland operation had flown over 1,000 patients. Ian Lauder, who has over 40 years of experience in the ambulance business, manages the Auckland service.

In April this year the contract for the operation of the Wellington-based fixed-wing air ambulance service passed from Airwork, with its Metroliner III ZK-LFT, to Vincent Aviation, and a British Aerospace Jetstream J32. The Jetstream is a much newer aircraft and carries some 30,000 hours less on its airframe than the aging Metroliner had accrued. The lease includes maintenance and aircrew for the aircraft, and is a perfect arrangement with Vincent Aviation's hanger located directly next door to the Life Flight facility. Prime Minister John Key unveiled the Jetstream ZK-LFW, at a ceremony at the Air Rescue centre on 14 June 2012.

The Life Flight Trust now operates a fleet of three aircraft, the Westpac Rescue Helicopter BK117 (ZK-HLF, which they own and operate themselves), a Fairchild-Swearingen Metroliner III (ZK-NSS, operated by Airwork), and the new Jetstream J32 (ZK-LFW, operated by Vincent Aviation). Combined, the two fixed-wings fly over 1000 patients per year, with the helicopter performing around 300 rescues per year. To date the Life Flight Trust has helped more than 20,000 patients, and has cemented itself as a vital part of the medical services used by the community.

Life Flight Air Ambulances BAe Jetstream J32 (ZK-LFW)

The Jetstream J32 offers many advantages over its Metroliner predecessor. These include a reduced operating cost and increased internal dimensions of the cabin. The ability to stand up inside the aircraft makes movement inside the cabin much easier. The Jetstream has an offset aisle, allowing enough room for two stretchered patients and their medical equipment to be accommodated down the right-hand side of the aircraft, and four seats for medical crew or relatives down the left-hand side.

ZK-LFW first flew in 1992, and was operated by Air Brittany in France until coming to Australia as VH-OTR in 2006. It was then in storage for 5 years before ferry to New Zealand to become ZK-LFW (Life Flight Wellington) for Vincent Aviation. Currently Vincent Aviation operates one J31 and three J32-EPs, including the one contracted to the Life Flight Trust.

ZK-LFW includes extra backup cockpit displays that are not the norm for other J32s. In addition, Life Flight has heavily modified the aircraft interior for their purpose. A new wiring loom was added to supply the necessary power for the medical equipment fitted, and seats were modified to allow a doctor and nurse to sit facing each other alongside the patient. The toilet was removed to provide more room for manoeuvring stretchers. Extra communications equipment was installed to allow the medical teams to consult with specialists on the ground independently of the aircrew radio.

The aircraft wears an eye-catching 'bandages and safety pins' paint scheme designed by Wellington's Weta Workshop. Weta Workshop Creative Director Richard Taylor says, "I love the design, it is something a little different for the skies above New Zealand... it is also a strong iconic graphic for a great Kiwi team!" "The bandage design expresses, at a glance, what Life Flight is all about providing life-saving emergency air services," says Life Flight's CEO David Irving.

Flying a fixed wing air ambulance service can be quite different from normal charter flying. One of the Vincent Aviation aircrew flying the Jetstream is Dion McMillan, who has 6,000 hours on light aircraft, 737s and the Jetstream. "We do not require any special ratings to fly an air ambulance, but do receive special training in patient handling," he explains. "From a pilot's point of view we attempt to carry out gentle take-offs and landings, and avoid turbulence by changing speed, track or height as required."

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Fairchild SA227-AC Metroliner III (ZK-NSS)

The first Metroliner design flew in 1972, and has seen extensive military and civilian use around the world, with over 300 still in use today. The aircraft gained a reputation as an unforgiving yet highly capable aircraft with a high cruise speed, good range and a usable payload. Like the Jetstream, the aircraft is capable of keeping internal pressurisation at sea level up to 15,000 ft, which is very important for air ambulance duties.

Life Flight's Metroliner, ZK-NSS, has had a colorful life here in New Zealand, and once flew with Chatham Airlink, a joint venture between Airwork NZ Ltd and Chatham Islands Seafoods Ltd. One of four Metroliners registered to Airwork, it has been in use as the Auckland-based air ambulance since 2005. The aircraft provides space for two stretchered patients and their associated medical equipment, as well as up to nine medical staff or support people. The Metroliner shares the same Garrett engines as the Jetstream, but the fuselage is longer, with a smaller cross-section.

Air Ambulance Operations

Almost every day a patient requires medical equipment or specialist care that is only available outside their local area. Each year New Zealand's air ambulance services carry thousands of patients on transfers between different hospitals, with illnesses ranging from heart or neurological conditions to accident injuries such as spinal damage or severe burns. Specially trained flight doctors and nurses accompany the patients from hospital to hospital. Air ambulances also fly entire medical teams between hospitals, as well as transport blood or freshly harvested organs from a donor to the recipient.

One of Life Flight's specialities is neo-natal transfers, with the Trust flying about 200 premature babies per year. Capital and Coast DHB, in partnership with Life Flight, introduced two new incubators in August 2010 after four years of development. They are the first incubators in NZ to be certified by CAA, and the first incubators capable of carrying twins. Many twins are born premature so they make up a high percentage of the premature babies carried by the Trust. Previously this would have taken two incubators, two doctors and two nurses. On neo-natal flights a doctor and a specially trained flight nurse are carried, along with the babies' parents or relatives. This service is exceptionally important, since it allows for babies to be transferred to and from Wellington Hospital's Neo-Natal Intensive Care Unit (NICU). Caring for a premature baby can be gruelling work for parents, and often the baby will have been born elsewhere and moved to Wellington, away from the family's support network. The Trust's incubators allow the babies to be transferred back into the community of origin a lot earlier, which is greatly appreciated by the parents and relatives.

Patients are moved to and from their hospital beds on stretcher bridges that were designed by Life Flight and custom made in New Zealand especially for this purpose. Compatible with both aircraft and road ambulances, the patient's stretcher is attached to the bridge, which carries the oxygen and essential medical equipment that must be kept with the patient at all times. Each bridge has its own power and oxygen supply, a ventilator, cardiac monitor and intravenous pumps, and can be stored in the cargo pod underneath the aircraft. As CEO David Irving explains, "Life Flight aircraft have much the same medical equipment that you would find in the Intensive Care Unit of a regional hospital. It is all interchangeable between the fixed wing aircraft and the helicopter, enabling the seamless transport of patients from bedside-to-bedside."

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Emergency and Rescue Operations

The chain of events that occur once an emergency call is received is complicated, and involves contributions of multiple agencies and specialists. A 111 call will be answered in one of

three communications centres based in Auckland, Wellington or Christchurch. In some instances (for example, accidents in very remote or inaccessible locations) a helicopter may be dispatched directly from the initial call, as the time that can be saved by flying can be the difference between life and death. In other cases, a road ambulance may be dispatched and then on arrival determine that a patient needs either faster transport, or needs to be taken to a different hospital.

In some cases, people who go into remote locations carry a 406 Personal Locator Beacon from which a press of a button sends an signal, ultimately to

the Rescue Coordination Centre. After a brief check to determine that the activation is not accidental, a helicopter would usually be dispatched as it is equipped to track the signal directly to the person

As soon as Life Flight receives the call, a number of processes commence simultaneously. These include mission planning, team assembly, pre-flight checks, equipment selection (such as medical equipment, night vision goggles, winch gear), and air traffic control priority co-ordination. An attempt is made to contact anybody

already on the ground at the location, and the best hospital to take the patient to is determined, and that hospital is notified. Meanwhile co-ordination is begun with any other agencies involved. If the helicopter is dispatched to an emergency, the crew

> comprises the pilot, a crewman (who is also the winch-operator and a qualified basic paramedic) and an Advanced Intensive Care Paramedic from Wellington Free Ambulance. On arrival at the scene the paramedic takes charge of the patient's treatment, assisted by the crewman. They stabilise the patient, carefully load them onto the medical stretcher and then into the helicopter. Treatment continues on the journey to hospital. If flying into Wellington, they land on the helipad on the hospital roof and from there patients can be in the Emergency Department in less than 90 seconds. On reaching the required

facility, the paramedic hands over treatment to the specialist doctors and nurses.

The Life Flight operation is geared around providing an accurate response in as little time as possible. During the day they have an entire crew on base ready to go. The time from the receipt of a call to the aircraft being airborne is usually no more than seven minutes in the helicopter and one hour in the fixed wing. At night, the crew must either sleep on base or live within ten minutes' travel of the base, and more preparation time is taken to ensure safe night flying.



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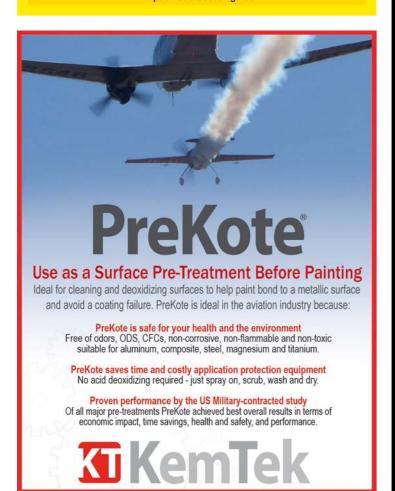
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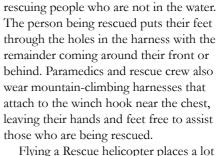
Life Flight's Westpac Rescue Helicopter Kawasaki BK117-D2 (ZK-HLF)

Now incorporated into the Eurocopter stable, the MBB/Kawasaki BK117 is widely used the world over for rescue work. A combined design and production effort between Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB) of Germany, and Kawasaki of Japan, the first BK117 flew in 1979.

HLF is maintained and piloted under a contract with Helilink New Zealand. Harry Stevenson has been flying helicopters in New Zealand for over 20 years, and flying the BK117 since 2005. He finds this helicopter perfect for the work it is asked to do in this application. "Due to its compact size, with a fairly small rotor diameter and a nicely elevated tail rotor, we can land in quite confined areas," he says. "At the same time the cabin design affords a good working space for the paramedics or medical teams. The clamshell doors at the aft of the cabin also allow good access for loading and unloading patients. The aircraft is also very robust - it can handle some pretty tough weather conditions and is very versatile for all the different types of operations that we perform."

HLF has a night vision capable cockpit, can be fitted with a 30 million candlepower Nightsun searchlight, and can carry Forward Looking Infra Red (FLIR) thermal imaging equipment that is so sensitive the crew can tell whether a house is insulated or not as they fly above them.

Different attachments are fitted to HLF's winch depending on the rescue being undertaken. For water rescues, the 'cinch collar' is put over the person's head, and under their arms. As they are lifted a clip releases, tightening the collar and ensuring they cannot fall out of the harness even if they become unconscious. The 'nappy' harness is designed for



Training with other agencies is an important part of maintaining safe rescue operations

and preparedness for whatever mission the crew might be tasked to next.

of new and challenging demands on a pilot. "Personally the biggest learning curve was coming to grips with flying at night, and of course learning to fly on the night vision goggles was another skill as well," Harry says. "Typically as a normal commercial pilot there is not much call to be flying at night, apart from frost control ops. I know when I began in 2005 I had fairly minimal night experience, most of which was frost control which is an entirely different ball

game than flying cross-country at night to unknown remote landing sites, or conducting search operations at night in the hills or over water." Night cross country ratings and night vision goggle ratings are an absolute necessity for a rescue pilot. "In my opinion it is certainly the night operations that are the most difficult and challenging part of the job" Harry says. "There are also a lot of avionics and role equipment that you must know thoroughly, ranging from beacon tracking gear, search and rescue GPS, operation of search lights and the night sun, the list goes on...".

The other type of operation that is associated with rescue operations is winching and a lot of training and effort put into performing safe and competent winching operations which could be from boats and yachts, from the water, or through heavy bush during day or night,



The BK117's high tail boom allows easy access to its rear clamshell doors.



Inside the BK117 looking out through the rear and sliding side doors.



Life Flight team in action, attending to a patient at a road accident.

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Communications are an important part of any rescue. "Good communications within our team on board are absolutely vital to carrying out the operations that we undertake", says Harry. "Between pilots, Life Flight crew, and the Wellington Free Paramedics we are a pretty tight knit team, and we put a lot of time and effort into crew resource management (CRM) training. We all have input, but at the end of the day it's the pilot that is responsible for the safe conduct of the operation. Communications can be an enormous extra workload on some jobs, especially search and rescue. When it gets busy we divide up the tasks between pilot and crew, whereby the pilot will communicate on the aviation frequencies and the Life Flight crew will talk to Police, fire, coast guard, ambulance, and maritime radio."

The Westpac Rescue Helicopter can be called on to carry out a wide variety of missions at a moments notice. The role of an air rescue crewmember is highly rewarding and widely sought after, and like other rescue services throughout the country, the Life Flight Trust team are highly trained professionals who live their job.

Costs, sponsorship and fundraising

CEO David Irving explains, "It costs \$10 million per annum to run our emergency air services. Fees for certain services to the District Health Boards and other government agencies contribute approximately \$6.5 million per year. That leaves \$3.5 million for the community to raise each year to keep us flying. We absolutely rely on support from the community and are very grateful to everyone who contributes to save lives."

The Life Flight Trust employs 24 people across its Wellington and Auckland operations including those who take care of the administration and fundraising. The small team of marketing, publicity and fundraisers staff need to raise over \$2500 for every mission flown. Along with door to door and community fundraising, many people and families whose lives have been touched by Trust will donate or bequeath funds.

The Trust relies heavily on corporate relations and sponsorship, with business's gaining a lot of respect in their community by being involved with Rescue Service support. An obvious example is Westpac with the heavily branded helicopters in the news constantly as they save lives all over New Zealand. Other sponsors behind the Life Flight Trust include NZCT, TV3, the Dominion Post, Radio Network, Auckland International Airport, Wellington International Airport, Wellington City Council, Fuji Xerox, and TeamTalk.

As well, a much appreciated network of volunteers are required for fundraising, and many in the community thoroughly enjoy helping this organisation to save lives by donating their time or services. Who wouldn't feel good every time they see a Rescue Helicopter or Air Ambulance in the news saving yet another life, knowing it was able to carry out its mission due to their contribution?

KiwiFlyer thanks the Life Flight Team for helping to organise our air-to-air photo shoot with ZK-LFW. Special thanks to Ian Pirie who flew the Jetstream with Andrew Mill as co-pilot. The camera-ship was a Cessna 182 of the Wellington Aero Club flown by Mathew Miller, both doing a great job especially 182. Thanks also to Steve Love from the 3rd Level New Zealand Blog for the wealth of information available on his excellent website: 3rdlevelnz.blogspot.co.nz

For more information about Life Flight, visit: www.lifeflight.org.nz



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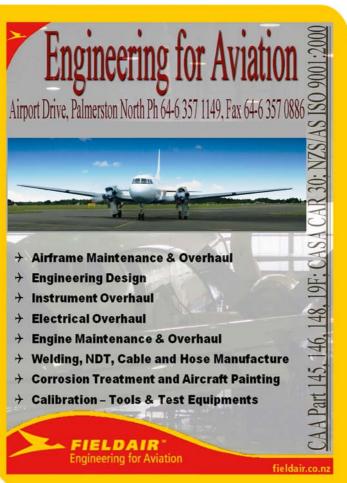
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contributed by Bill Beard

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Injuries: Nil Operation: Agricultural 13 June 2012 Date: **Report:** Helicopter struck power lines during an agricultural spraying operation. The helicopter was damaged but a safe landing was made.

Location: Opuawhanga

Type:

Type: NZ Aerospace FU24-950 EMA **POB**: 0 Location: Tarras Injuries: Nil Operation: Agricultural 4 July 2012 Date:

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POR: 1

Report: The aircraft was left unattended on the airstrip, with the engine running and the propeller in feather, and with the pilot standing nearby. The propeller moved to the fine position, causing the aircraft to move approximately 20m, striking the loading vehicle.

Piper PA-28-181 FWS Type: Location: Raglan **POB**: 4 Injuries: Nil **Operation:** Training Dual 27 May 2012 Date:

Report: Aircraft overran the runway and went through the fence on a take-off attempt.

Cessna 172M EZK Type: Location: Otorohanga **POB**: 3 **Operation:** Private Other **Injuries:** 1s 25 April 2012

Report: Aircraft landed with a strong tailwind and ended up rolling into a ditch at the end of the runway.

Type: Robinson R44 II HFF Location: Wellsford **POB**: 1 Injuries: Nil Operation: Agricultural 23 April 2012 Date:

Report: During an agricultural operation while the pilot was focusing on the area to be sprayed, he suddenly realised that he was too close to some power lines in the area and reacted by aft cyclic and increased collective input. The control inputs resulted in the helicopter pitching up and rotating to the right before descending rapidly and impacting the ground.

Grob Twin Astir GWZ Location: Stratford **POB:** 2 Operation: Training Dual Injuries: Nil 9 April 2012 Date:

Report: Glider on short final was required to take avoiding action against a glider and tow plane on takeoff from the same runway. The avoiding action caused the glider's left wing to contact the ground, resulting in a 180 degree ground loop, breaking the tail boom off.

Please note: These weekly accident reports are sourced from www.caa.govt.nz and contain information as reported to the CAA www.caa.govt.nz and contain information as reported to the CAA recently. As such, the accuracy of the information supplied cannot



