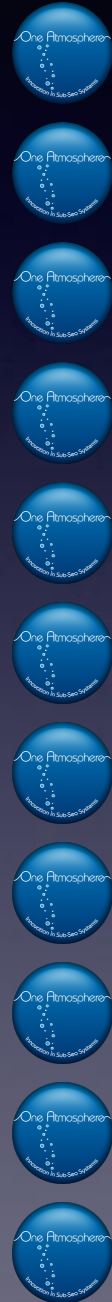


One Atmosphere

Innovation in Sub-Sea Systems

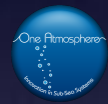
BACKGROUND



- 2009 Inflation Concept moved to Avn
- 2010 CTD Prep
- 2011 CTD awarded by Defence
- 2012 Conduct CTD
- 2013 CTD Successful completion
- 2014 CTD Phase 2 Integration with Airbus Group AP
- 2015 Phase 2 Complete
- 2015 Civillian R&D commence
- 2015 Defence Innovation Research Funding awarded
- 2016 A109 sideward Floatation Demonstrated
- 2016 Production Preparation Mil/Civ

MILITARY APPLICATION

Pegasus

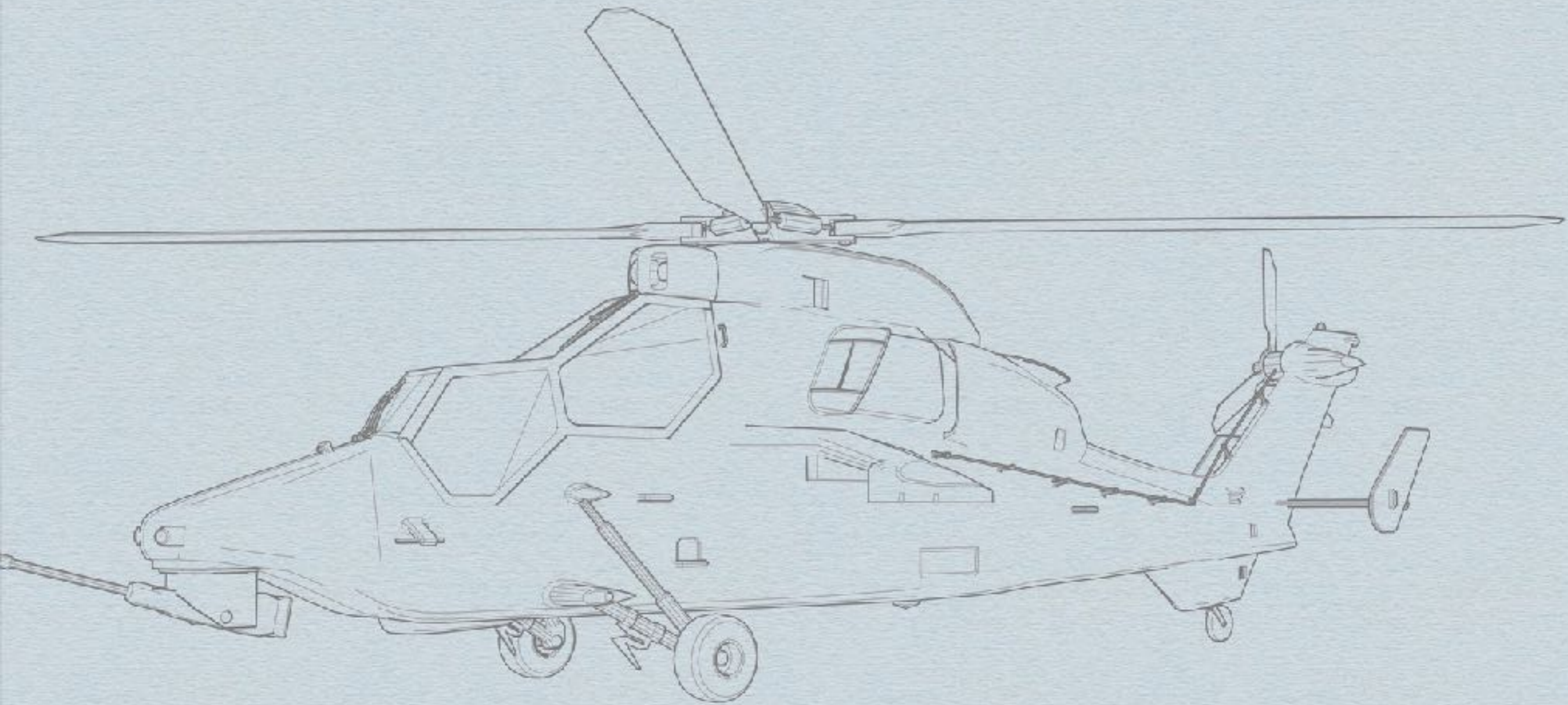


Lightweight
Underwater inflation
High tensile strength buoyancy bags (Super
fibre technology)
Role equipment

Incidents involving helicopters
operating over the sea have caused many deaths.

Lack of post crash safety systems
have been identified as a cause for the preventable deaths.









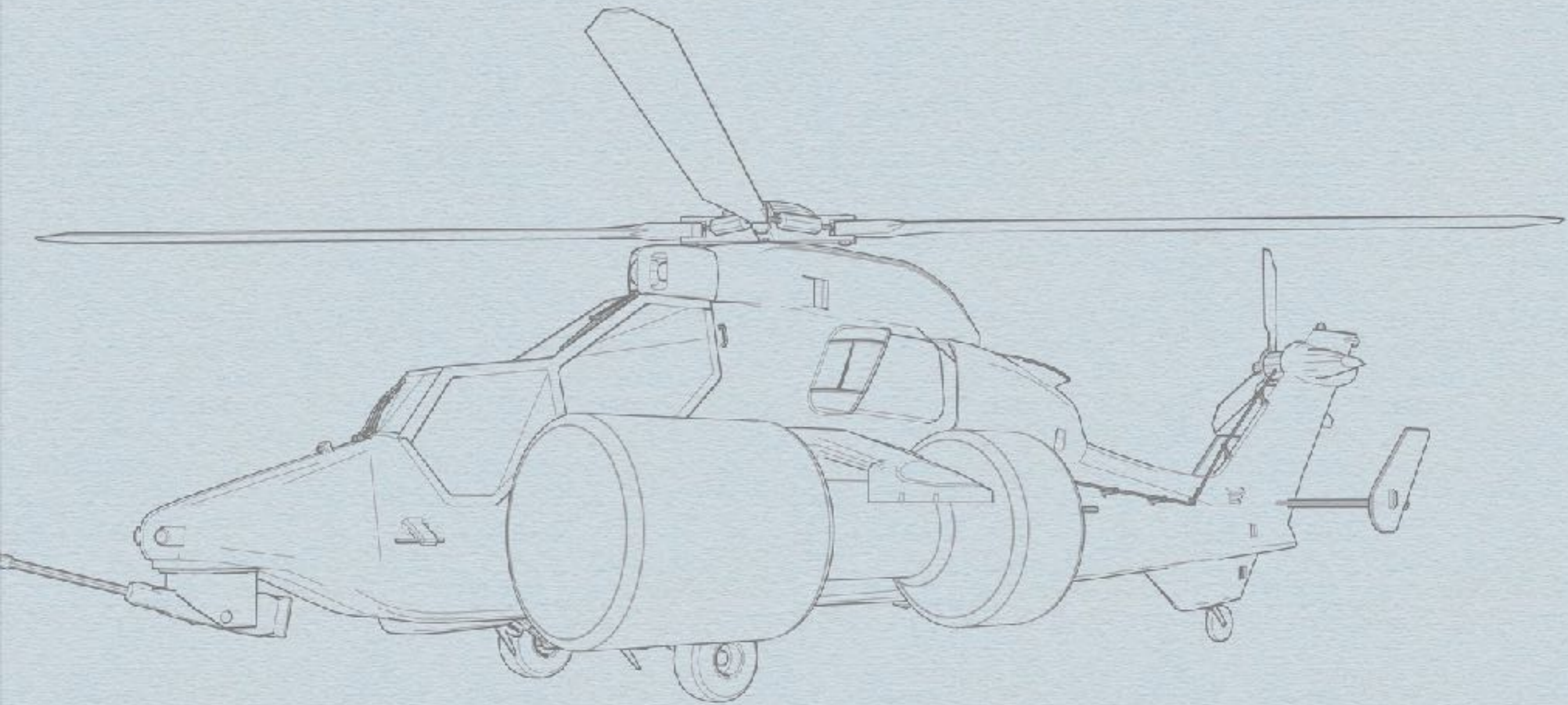


Winter testing in
Tasmania.











Different shape = Floating
variation



CIVIL APPLICATION

Current floatation systems that allow an aircraft cabin to be completely flooded are inadequate as evidenced by the drowning statistics for North Sea operations (CAA Stats).

OA is developing a supplementary floatation system that greatly enhances survivability by ensuring breathing space is available to passengers and aircrew (takes drowning out of the equation).

Requirement is to achieve a legislative effect to that takes technological advancements into consideration to prevent the drowning of passengers and aircrew. (i.e. legislate breathing)

Newly developed Lightweight and rapid inflating systems have been developed and proven (ADF DSTG CTD*).

*Australian Defence Force, Defence Science Technology Group, Concept Technology Demonstration

One Atmosphere has begun the certification process for the Australian Defence Force and EASA.

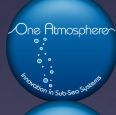
OA Staff include:



Operational Airworthiness Expertise



Technical Airworthiness Expertise



Software Certification Expertise



Civil and Military Aircrew

Certification has been considered from day 1.

Ditched Aircraft Stability

One Atmosphere is developing a controlled method of conducting capsizing allowing us to gather the required data for modelling* in all sea states.

This will enable assumptions to be reduced and achieve the most survivable outcome for passengers and aircrew.

*Current contractual requirement for Australian Defence Force, Defence Science Technology Group.

90 Degree Floating Aspect (Asymmetric)



Advantage: Cabin volume over 90% air for increased survivability

Disadvantages: Egress more difficult

Potentially unstable in elevated sea states

Unknown flotation aspect (two outcomes for training)

35 to 45 Degree Floating Aspect (Asymmetric)



Advantage: Airframe stable, unlikely to re-capsize

Disadvantages: Cabin volume over 70% water, many occupants under water

Unknown flotation aspect (two outcomes for training)

Cabin out of water (Symmetrical)



Advantage: Cabin volume over 90% air for increased survivability

Easy egress routes

Airframe stable, unlikely to re-capsize

Disadvantages: Inverted, likely in air release of seat belt



