

Managing Human Factors Risk

Captain Steve Sheterline

General Manager Training

British Airways Flight Operations

What is Risk Management?

How do we manage risk in Flight Operations?

Safety Culture

Management Recognition Tools

Operational Mitigation Tools

Training/Feedback

Safety is *No Accident*

BRITISH AIRWAYS 

So in a safety critical business.....

.....how do we manage the risks?

Effective Risk Management

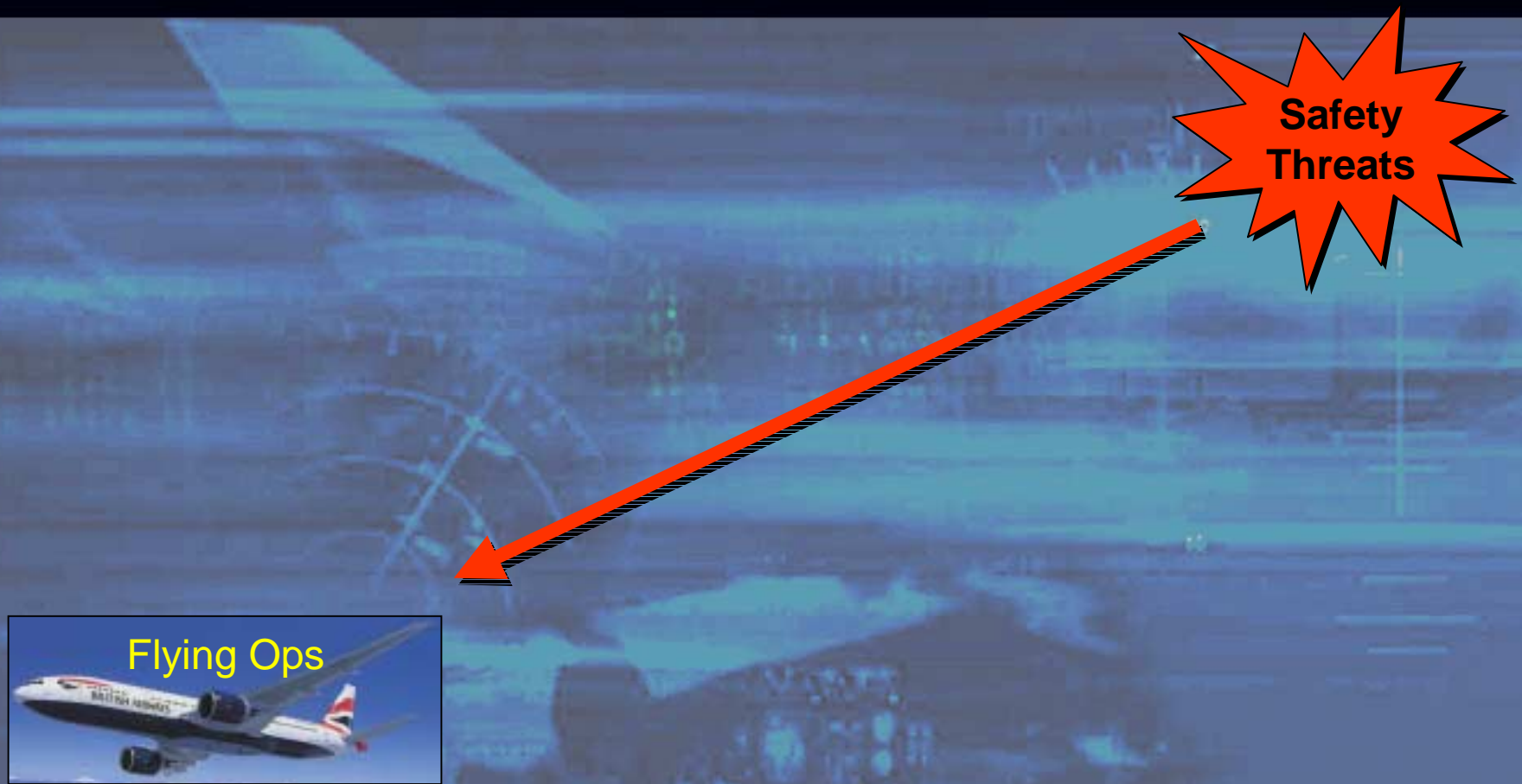
Organisation

Procedures/Technical

Training

Data

Layered Defences

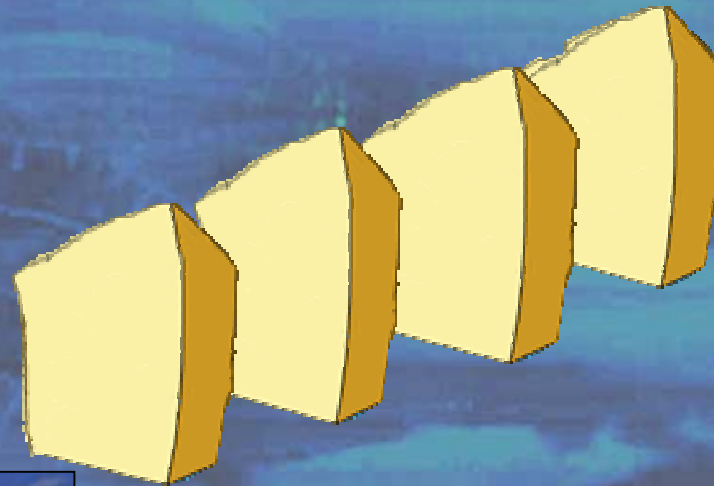


Layered Defences



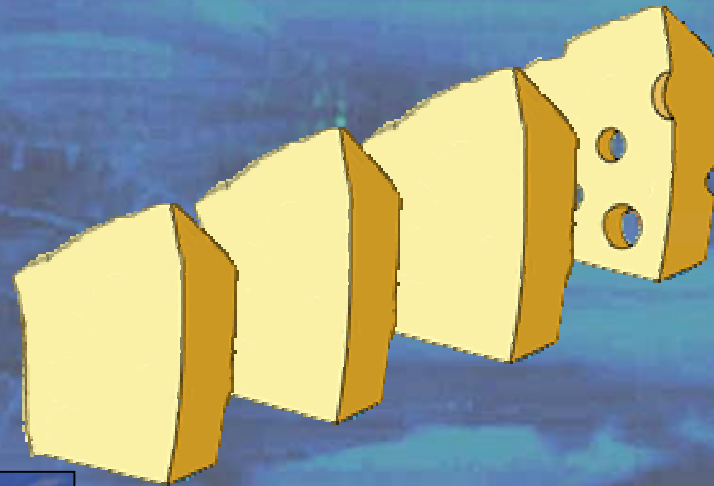
Layered Defences

Erosion



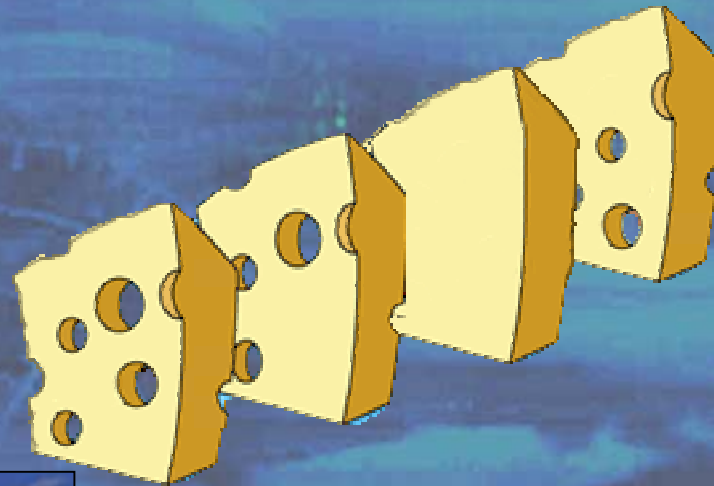
Layered Defences

Erosion



Layered Defences

Erosion



**Safety
Threats**

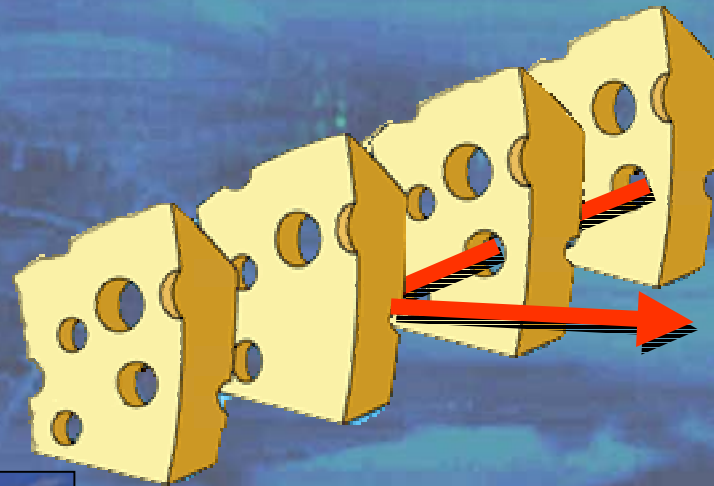


Flying Ops

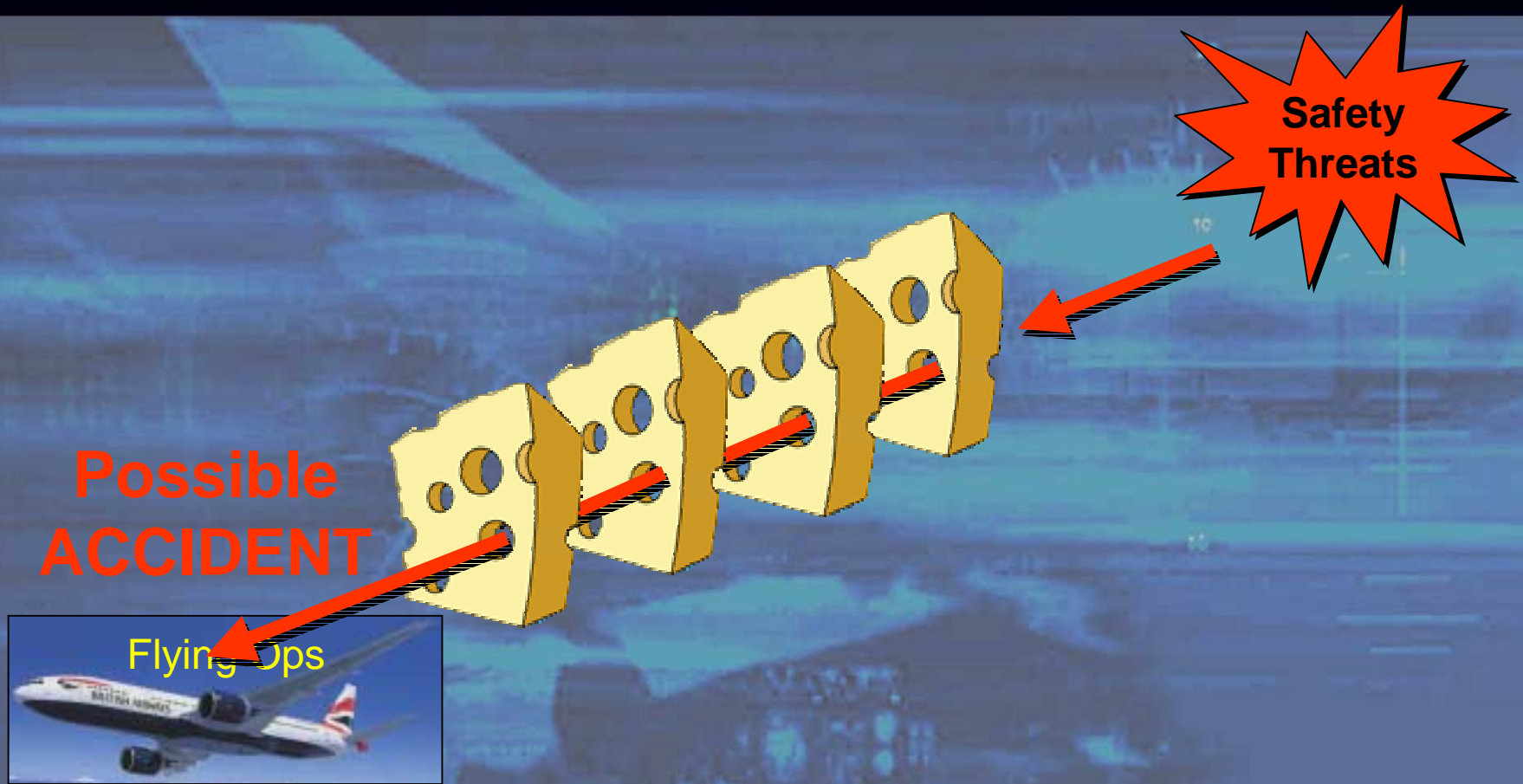


Layered Defences

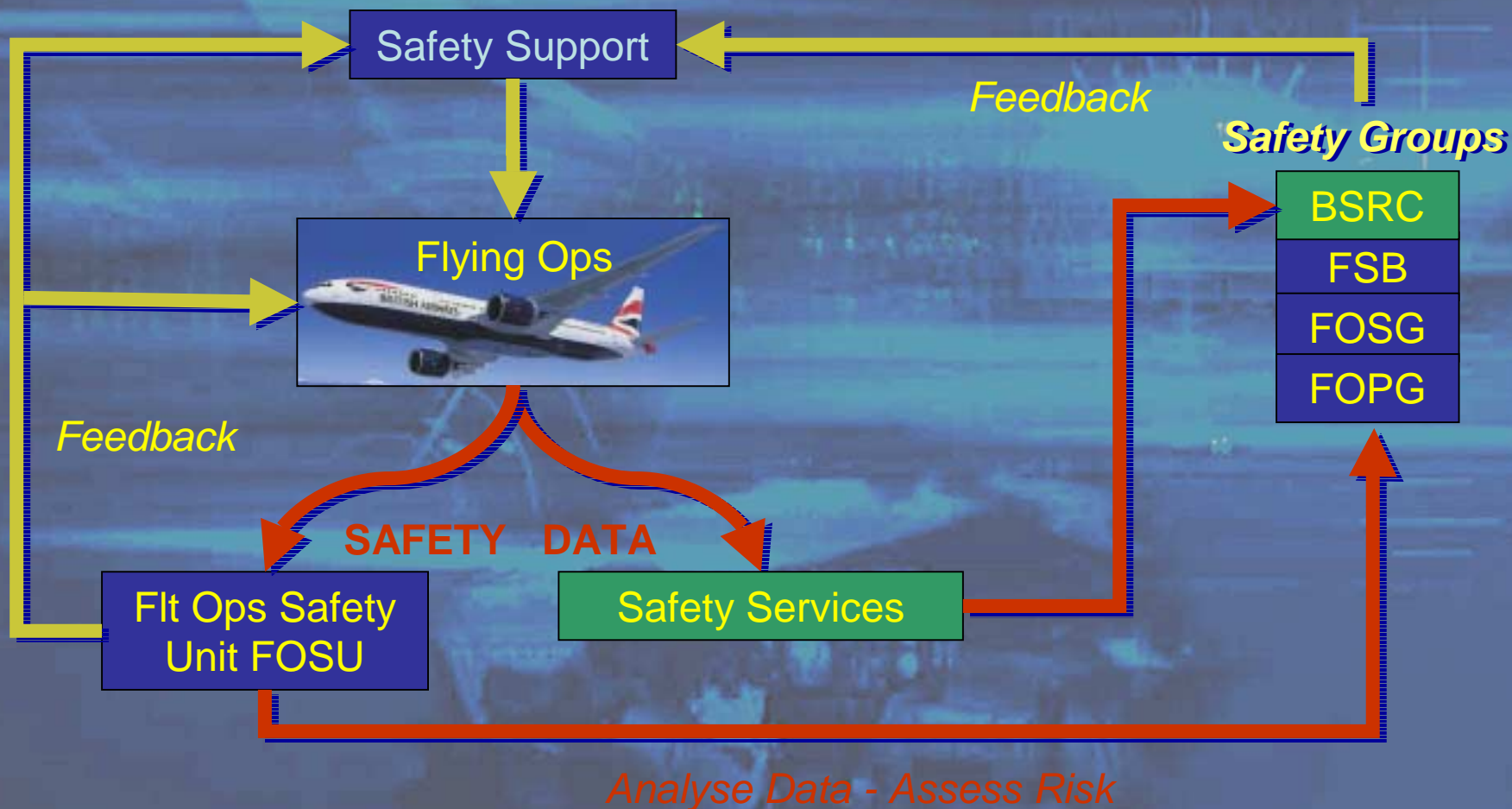
Erosion



Layered Defences Ineffective



Incident / Event data life cycle



Organisation – Key Ingredients

Strong Safety Culture

No Blame

Open Reporting

Designed around TEM

Easily Understood

Consistently Applied

Acknowledge what experts do

Blend of Technical and Human Factors

HF Common Language

Trainer Skills

Operational Rigour

Air Safety Reports (MOR)

SESMA (FDR Data)

Incident Analysis (CTA)

Risk Assessment (RAT)

Potential Accident Types

CFIT

Collision – Mid-Air/Ground

Loss of Control - Tech / Non Tech

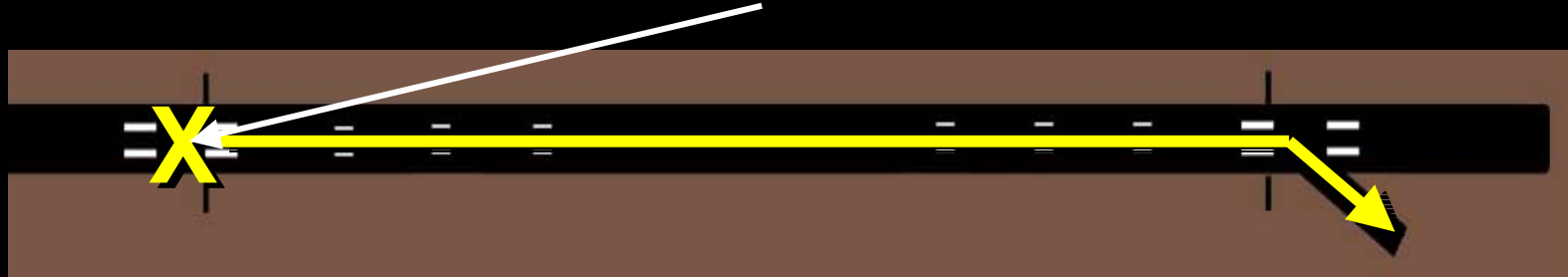
Runway Excursion

Fire / Smoke/ Fumes

Security

Near miss example

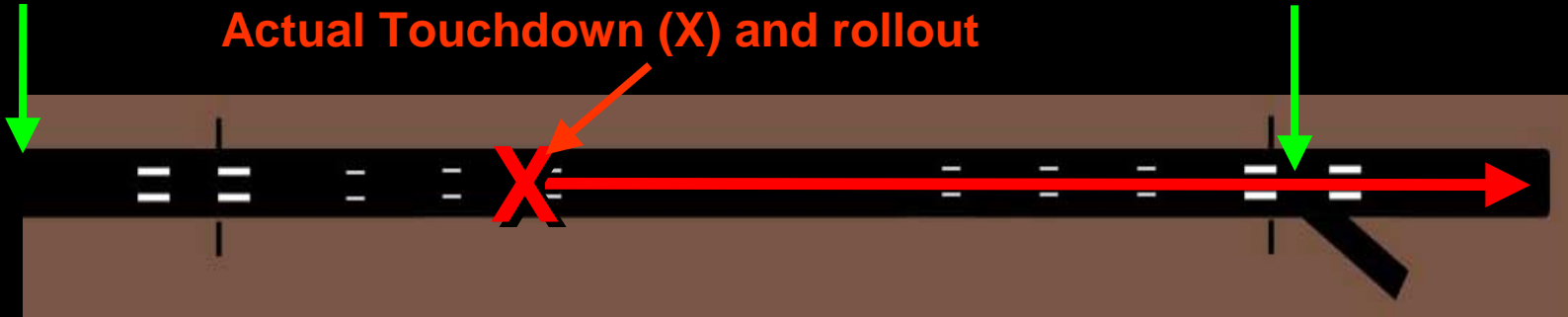
Normal Touchdown zone (X) with planned roll out



35 knots fast

Approx 80 knots passing normal turnoff

Actual Touchdown (X) and rollout



HUMAN FACTORS
Mindset (Training)
Overload (SA)
Tunnel vision (SA)
Confidence (Training)

Traditional

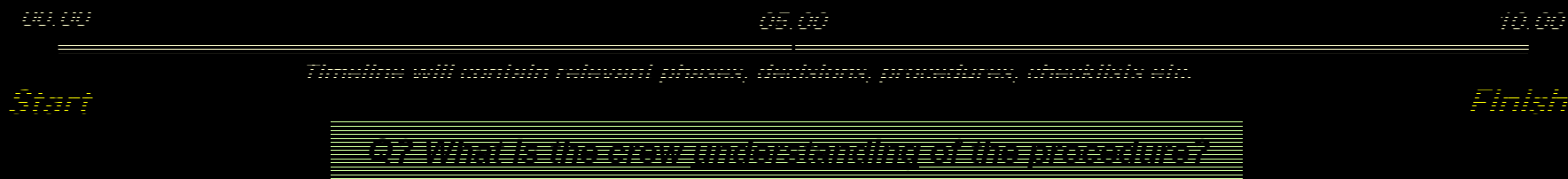
- *analytical questioning supported by data (FDR/weather reports/ATC etc)*
- *informs what happened and how*
- *Investigators to establish causal factors*

Cognitive Task Analysis

- *informs individual/crew understanding of SOPs, custom and practice (work-arounds), what happened, how it happened and why the crew did what they did*
- *better informs causal factors and remedies*

CTA Process – 3 Stages

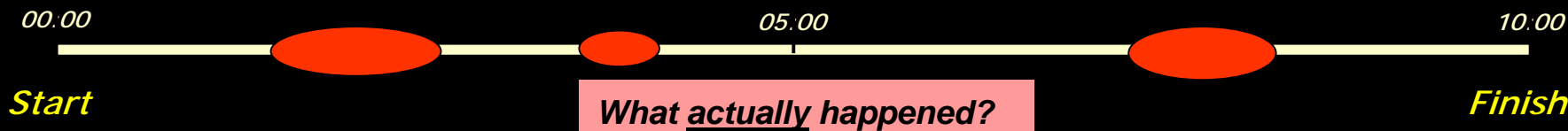
1. Timeline with Key Events established beforehand



2. Custom and Practice



3. Incident Timeline



Use output to:

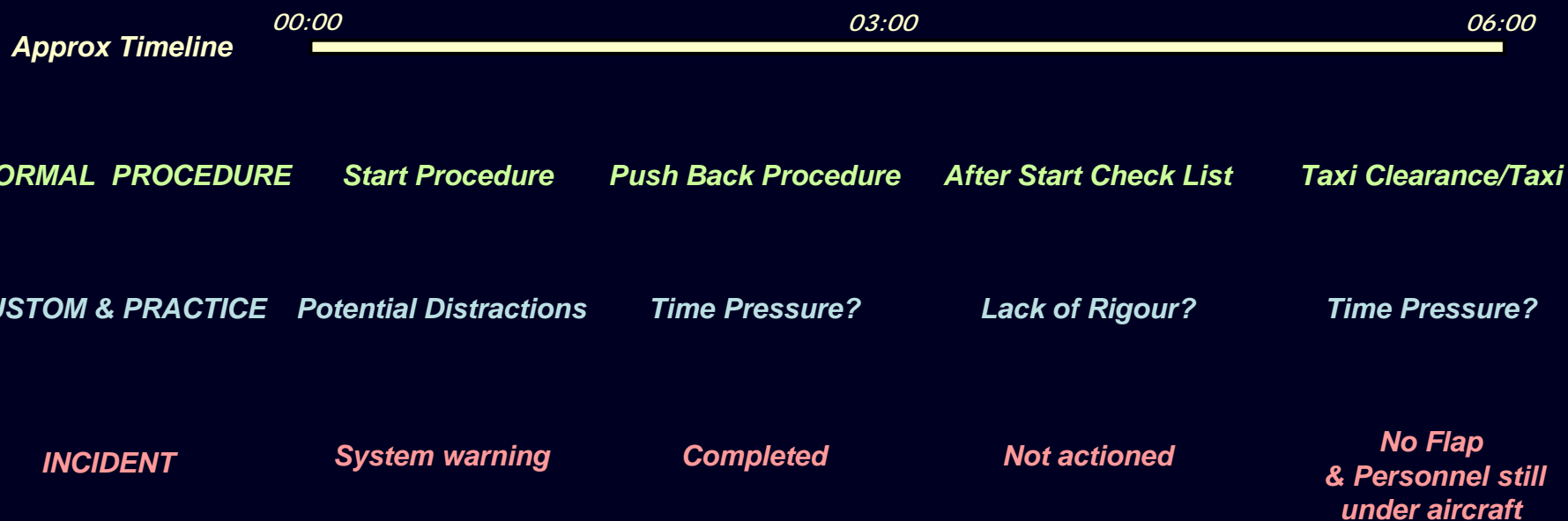
Review/modify procedures

Review/modify training

Develop expertise

CTA Example – Taxi Incident

Summary: Aircraft attempted to taxi without flap and with personnel under aircraft



Output from taxi incident CTA used to:

- **Change 2 SOP's based on Crew feedback**
- **SESMA event for taxi no flap**
- **Check Ride feedback item introduced**
- **Develop generic distraction management training module for Sim Checks (all fleets)**

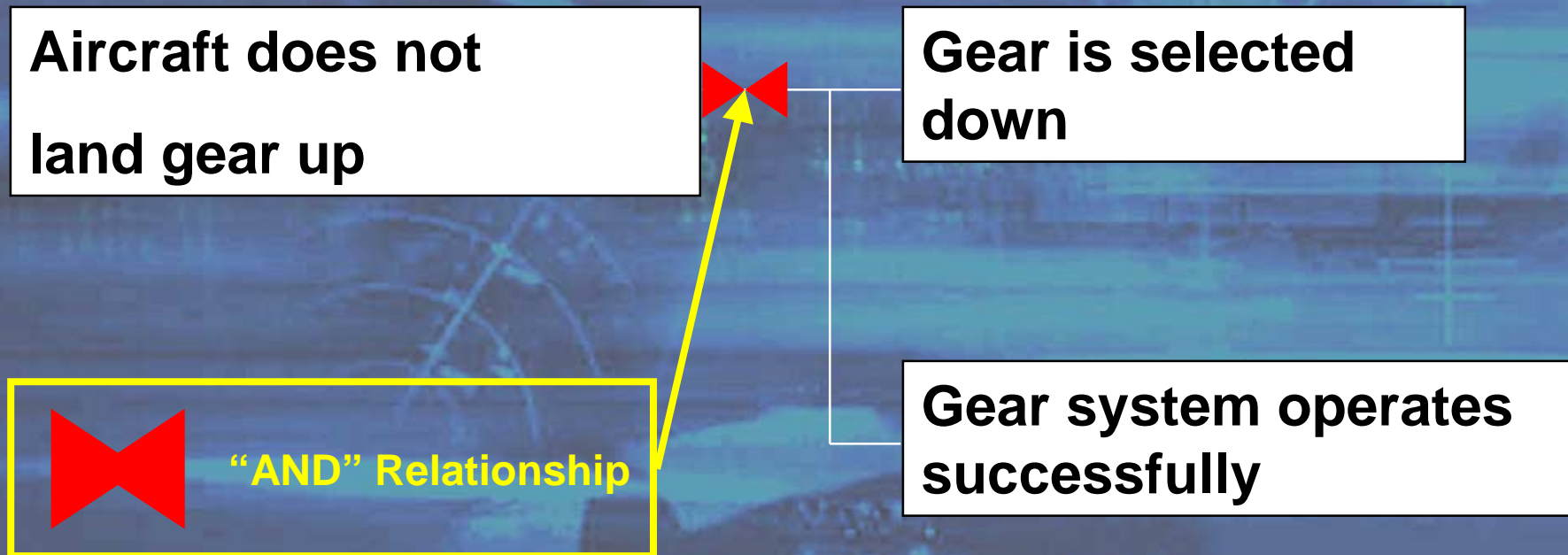
Risk Assessment Tool (RAT)

What does it do?

.....and how does it do it?

Example

Risk Assessment Tool (RAT)




Risk Assessment Tool (RAT)

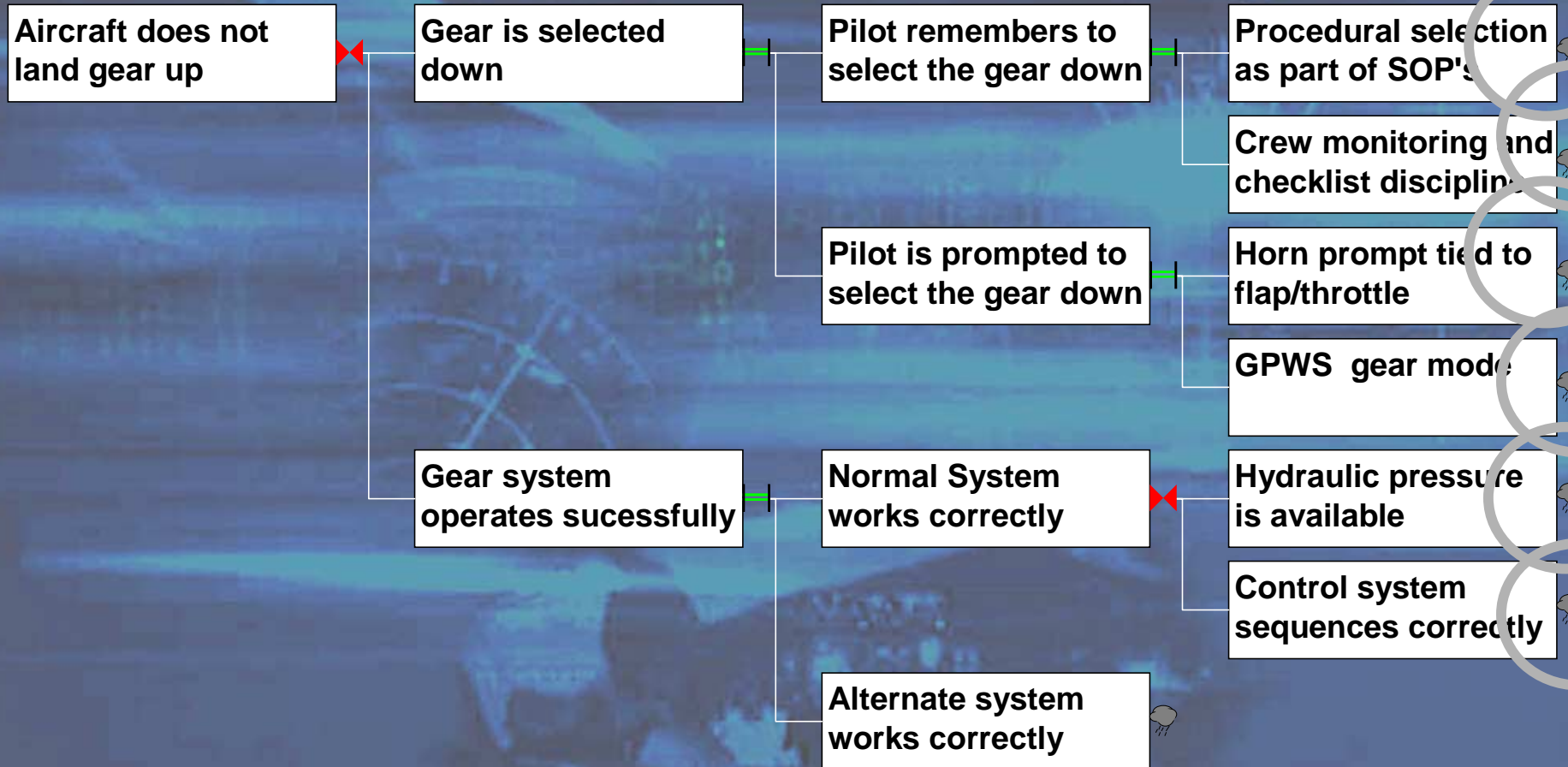
Gear is selected down

Pilots remembers to select the gear down

Pilots are prompted to select the gear down

 **“OR” Relationship**

RAT Example



RAT Example Outcome

In this case, the previous slide shows that the probability of an aircraft landing with the gear up is approximately once in 100 million flights.

Risk Management – closing thoughts.....

Tools

CTA - Cognitive Task Analysis

RAT – Risk Assessment Tool

Key points

- 1. Thinking of Safety in a different way**
- 2. Never relax your effort - you are always cutting the grass!**

Questions?