GFA CFI CONFERENCE 25 NOV 21

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS & LESSONS,

DOING SAFETY BETTER

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Safety Management System

Safety Bulletin

October 2021

RESUMPTION OF GLIDING ACTIVITIES AFTER PERIODS OF INACTIVITY

This bulletin provides guidance on considerations for members and clubs on resumin gliding activities after prolonged periods of inactivity or reduced activity.

A wide perspective is taken, across disciplines and perspectives; operational, airworthiness, training, competition, general club activities, and self-care. This guidance explores issues of skills degradation, fitness, fallibility and adaptability, plus what we can do about it, in a didfing context.

This guidance is derived from research¹ on skills decline and biases that affect risk exposure, fitness to tily, currence and recency, occurrences and gliding experience overseas and Australian regions affected by lockdowns or protracted inactivity in 2020-21

Strategies are offered to help pilots manage their preparedness, assess their fitness to fly, understand their personal risks and susceptibilities to errors, and transition more safely to more demanding scaring activities post-inactivity. Some team and organisational strategies are suggested to defend against individual errors and help others to safely manage risks and opconfunities. Potential pitfals are raised to incrove awareness.

We want every pilot to fly safely, enjoy the experience, with all people, aircraft and equipment undamaged. We want every member to help their peers achieve this.

ACUIEVING A CASE TRANSITION TO NORMAL ACTIVITIES



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Trading as Gliding Australia



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ACHIEVING A SAFE TRANSITION TO NORMAL ACTIVITIES

Achieving a safe transition to normal activities, post reduced activity, begins with clinical assessments of what new risks or degradations may have occurred, in multiple contexts:

Pilots: How long since last flight? Three flights in 90 days? How many hours and launches in last year? Where are you on the Currency Barometer (see Appendix 1)? How current were you before inactivity? What sort of flying profile? How demanding was that activity.



SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS, LESSONS, DOING SAFETY BETTER

- SKILLS DECAY & CURRENCY -
- **VARIABLES & PROFICIENCY -**
- **ATTENTION & DISTRACTION &** VIGILANCE -
- **RISK APPETITE V OPPORTUNITY -**

TEM & FEEDBACK-

DOING SAFETY BETTER

APPENDIX C - CURRENCY BAROMETER

(Courtesy of the British Gliding Association)



How safe a pilot am I?

Hours

Launches

Using the barometer

Add up your hours and launches for the last twelve months. Put the figures on the barometer. Where the line drawn between them crosses the white line, read the appropriate advice for the box colour.

Example shows pilot with 25 hours and 12 launches

EXPERIENCE

What is your experience? Your total hours and launches represent experience, BUT your currency is just as important - maybe more so!

CURRENCY

If you intend flying and have flown fewer than three take-offs and landings in the previous 90 days, you are advised to first have a check flight

WEATHER

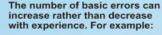
Difficult weather conditions:

- wind above 15kt
- rain showers
- crosswind take-off/ landing



40 **GREEN SECTION**

YOUR STATUS IS GOOD **BUT TAKE CARE**



- bad approach
- poor cockpit check
- glider not properly rigged
 unprepared for launch failure
- field landing errors

THE LAW OF GRAVITY STILL APPLIES TO YOU

YOU ARE NOT AS GOOD AS YOU THINK!

Be cautious when special conditions apply. For example:

- a new airfield
- new type of glider
- type of launch rarely used
- unknown terrain

Be even more cautious when the WEATHER CONDITIONS are DIFFICULT

RED SECTION YOU ARE RUSTY!

You may not be able to cope with difficult conditions, a new type of glider, or a type of launch with which you are not familiar or in practice

If it is more than two months since your last flight, talk to an instructor (see CURRENCY)

If the weather conditions are difficult, talk to an instructor

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS & LESSONS CURRENCY

33 HR 42 L

WHO IS STILL PRONE TO **MAKE ERRORS?**

25 HR 12 L

IS ONE FLIGHT IN BENIGN **HOME CONDITIONS ENOUGH?**

12 HR

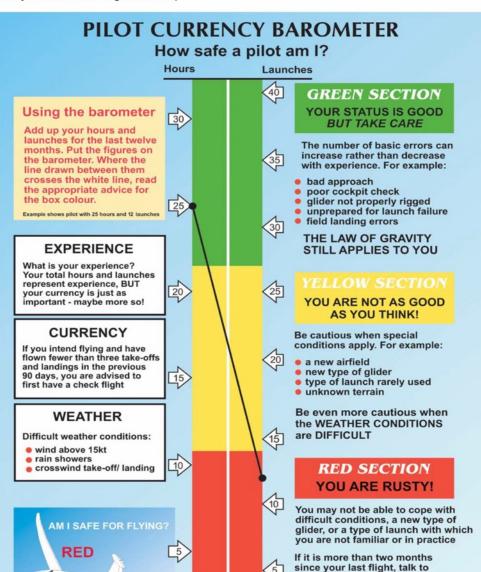
COMPLACENCY? OPTIMISM BIAS? TOO MUCH TOO SOON?

Gliding Federation of Australia

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APPENDIX C - CURRENCY BAROMETER

(Courtesy of the British Gliding Association)



SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS & LESSONS CURRENCY PROFICIENCY – NO OF VARIABLES! **CROSSWIND! WEATHER!** SINK! **DISTRACTION UNLANDABLE** COMPETITIVE **AREAS PRESSURE** GOAL **FIXATION FATIGUE** LONG **OVERLOAD CROPS GRASS FENCES POWER** COMPLEX

GLIDER TYPE

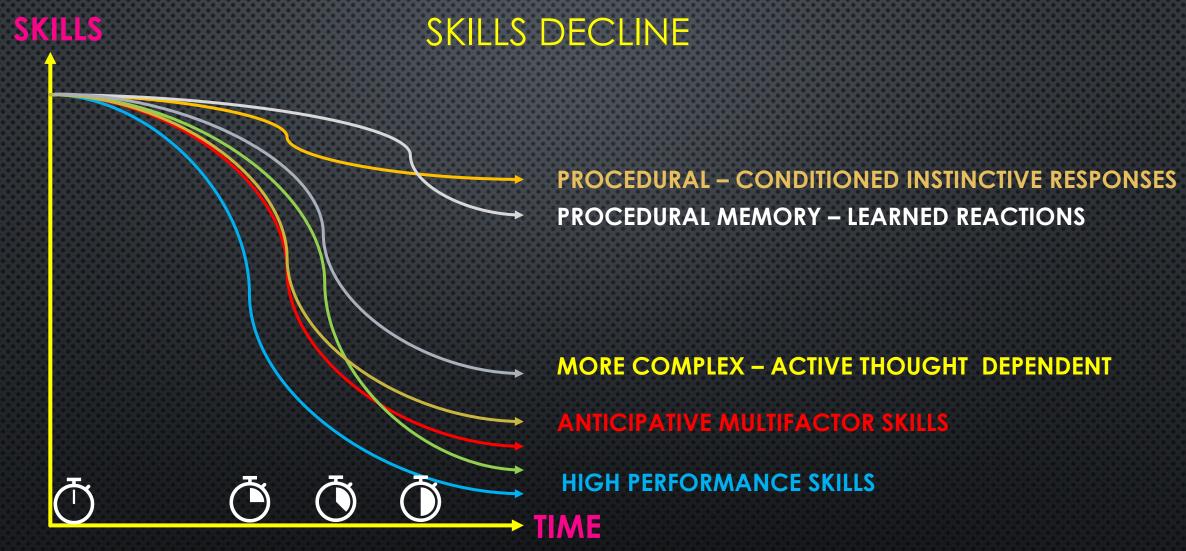
LINES!

GREEN

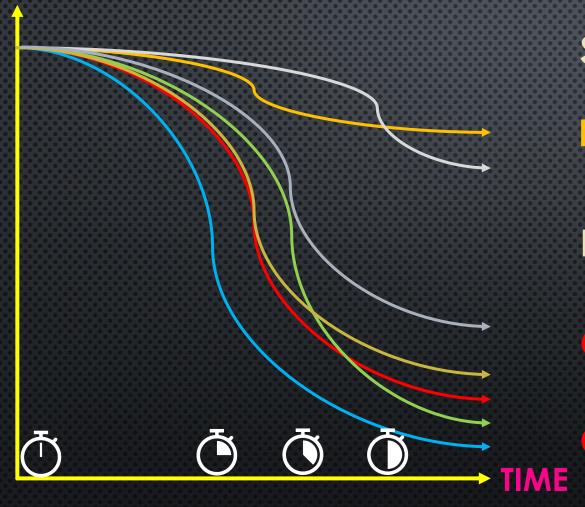
an instructor (see CURRENCY)

If the weather conditions are

difficult, talk to an instructor



SKILLS SKILLS DECLINE – COMPOUNDING FACTORS



STRESS

SLEEP DISRUPTION

LIFESTYLE DISRUPTION

ECONOMIC PRESSURE

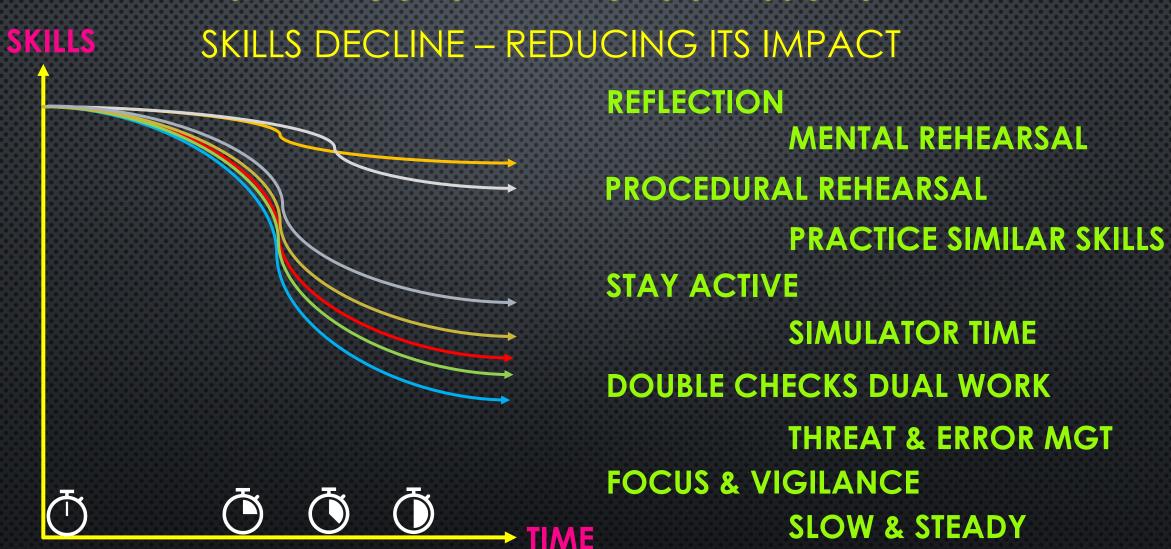
LOWER FITNESS

INATTENTION

OPTIMISM BIAS

OVERCONFIDENCE

COMPLACENCY





The Thermal Podcast

The Thermal Episode #24

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PATTERNS & TRENDS

INSURANCE CLAIMS UP >50%

LESS FLYING MORE ACCIDENTS

EXPERIENCED PILOTS MORE RISK

TOO MUCH TOO SOON

TOO MANY VARIABLES

OPTIMISM BIAS

COMPLACENCY – LOW VIGILANCE



COVID CURRENCY

The BGA safety team highlights the concerns of pilot currency. particularly due to events in the past 10 months

Clubs can obtain printed copies of Safety Briefings

and Covid constraints, your next your last. Pilot 'currency' is always a concern, of course, but the past 10 months or so have produced some particular problems.

Psychologists have shown that our procedural memory, which holds our learned skills, routines and reactions, deteriorates less quickly than that which supports more deliberate thought processes. This means that, like the ability to ride a bicycle, our handling skills can survive quite long periods
Each task takes more thought and workload without use. Experienced pilots may be able to fly manoeuvres competently despite being affecting both our situational awareness and rusty, and convince themselves and others that they are still in good form.

More complex tasks and active thought processes in flying suffer more [1]. A study for the FAA [2] found that, while mid-hour

crosswind take-offs quite reliably after a significant lay-off, short field landings, flight at minimum airspeed and instrument-related tasks were more seriously affected, and pilots were less able to 'stay ahead of the aircraft'. reducing our remaining capacity and our ability to prioritise and make decisions. Cues - particular circumstances that prompt actions such as lowering the undercarriage are especially eroded.



The Thermal Podcast

The Thermal Episode #24

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liding Club Co	nfidential, we go to A	ustralia and the Balaciava Gliding Clu	bhome base for Ber	nard Eckey - (gliding gur	u and auth	105		
finallygliding		ve all been affected by COVID-19. B	ut what does it mean	or us when w	get into t	he cockpi	t? We he	ar from	the Soaring Associati

PATTERNS & TRENDS

ACCIDENTS - LOW CURRENCY

MISSED CUES

POOR PRIORITISATION

RIGGING ERRORS

DI ERRORS

GROUND HANDLING LAUNCH



COVID CURRENCY

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and Covid constraints, your next flight could come a long time after your last. Pilot 'currency' is always a concern, of course, but the past 10 months or so have produced some particular problems.

Loss of currency

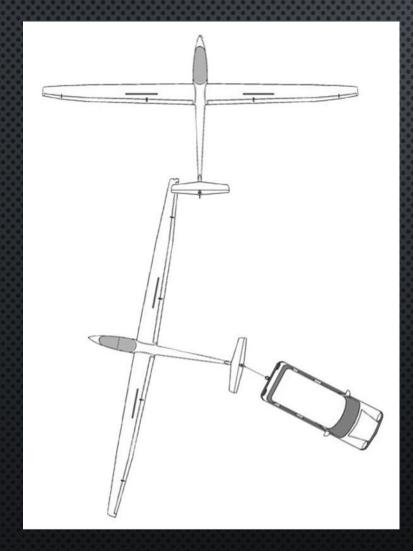
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These are important factor

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS & LESSONS AUSTRALIAN EXAMPLES





GROUND HANDLING

TOWING INTO OBSTACLES

TOWING INTO SMALL GAPS

INJURIES TO PEOPLE

BROKEN TOWING EQUIPMENT

IMPACTS WITH VEHICLE REAR

HANGAR RASH DAMAGE

TRACTOR UNFAMILIARITY



SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS & LESSONS AUSTRALIAN EXAMPLES

LAUNCH ACCIDENTS & LOW CURRENCY

- **•DAMAGE OUTLANDING NEXT TO AD AFTER BOW IN ROPE**
- •XW WING DOWN LAUNCH LOSS OF CONTROL
- •AEROTOW WITH AIRBRAKES OPEN
- •LAUNCHES ROPES FOULED IN NOSEWHEEL

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS & LESSONS AUSTRALIAN EXAMPLES

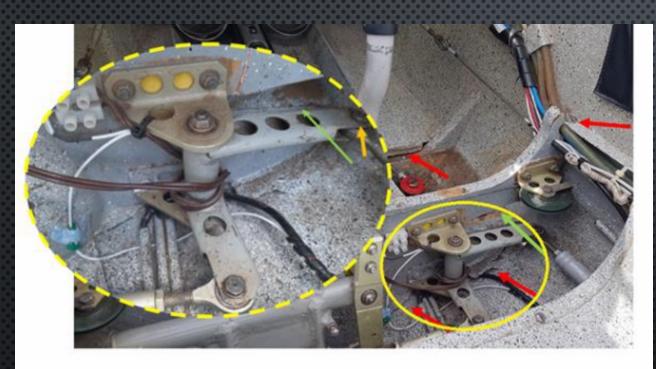


Photo 4 - The nut on the bolt (orange arrow) contacted with the bulkhead preventing movement of the bell crack through the cavity (green arrow).

OCCURRENCES - LOW CURRENCY / LOW VIGILANCE / HUMAN FACTORS

ALTIMETER SETTING ERROR 1000' LOW – AIRSPACE INCURSION

TAKE UP SLACK, ROPE OVER WING, RINGS JAMMED IN AILERON

HEAVY LANDING W LATE INTERVENTION - NEXT FLIGHT NO LEFT AILERON

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS & LESSONS AUSTRALIAN EXAMPLES

LOW CURRENCY & CASCADE OF HUMAN FACTORS

EXPERIENCED PILOT

- LAYOFF
- LOW CURRENCY
- OLDER
- POSSIBLE DEHYDRATION
- PRESSURED INTO LAST FLIGHT
- UNDERSHOOT
- LOW VISIBILITY
- ANGLED APPROACH
- ELECTRIC FENCE



SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS & LESSONS AUSTRALIAN EXAMPLES

RIGGING & DI ERRORS





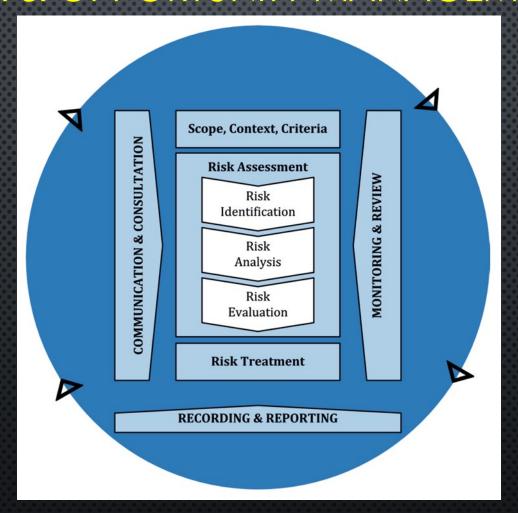
SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS & LESSONS DOING SAFETY RIGHT

- **•BUILDING POSITIVE CAPACITY**
- **•DIVERSITY OF OPINION, OK TO VOICE DISSENT**
- •ABILITY TO SAY STOP! PAUSE! WARNING SIGNS!
- •RISK DISCUSSIONS KEPT ALIVE
- •DEFER TO EXPERTISE, THE PERSON WHO ACTUALLY KNOWS (MIGHT NOT BE THE ONE IN CHARGE!)
- •TALKING BREAKING HIERARCHIES
- •CREATING IMPROVEMENTS
- •PRIDE OF WORKMANSHIP / PROFESSIONALISM
- •DECLUTTERING

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS & LESSONS RISK & OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT

WHAT IS YOUR RISK APPETITE?

WHAT IS YOUR CLUB'S RISK APPETITE?



WHAT IS THE RISK TO REWARD RATIO?

WHAT CAN YOU GAIN FROM GRADUAL PROGRESSION?

THREATS

ERRORS

UNDESIRED AIRCRAFT STATE





Gliding Australia Training Manual
Trainer Guide

Unit 25 - Threat & Error Management

KEY MESSAGES

- Threats come at you, while errors come from you.
- Our aim is for Pristine Flights any variation to a straightforward pristine flight is a threat.
- Mismanaged threats can lead to errors.
- Errors can lead to Undesired Aircraft States (UAS).
- A UAS can lead to an aircraft incident or accident.
- Pilots must use TEM strategies to mitigate against Threats and Errors.

THREATS

ERRORS

UNDESIRED AIRCRAFT STATE

THREAT & ERROR MANAGEMENT

THIS WEEK AT NARROMINE?

THUNDERSTORMS RAIN HAIL

WIND SHIFTS BUGS SOFT GROUND

LONG CROPS LONG GRASS WIRES

HIDDEN FENCES GA AIRCRAFT LOW SUN

OTHER GLIDERS FUEL CONTAMINATION

FLAT BATTERY TYRE PUNCTURE

OVERCONFIDENCE
MISCALCULATION
DROP WING GROUNDLOOP
MISHANDLE CONTROLS
WATER BALLAST VENT TAPED UP
RIGGING ERROR

PRESS-ON-ITIS
LOOKOUT BREAKDOWN
NAVIGATION ERROR
OBSTRUCT CONTROLS
DI ERROR

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS & LESSONS SYSTEMIC VIGILANCE

CURRENCY
PROFICIENCY
POOR CHECKS
JUDGEMENT
SA LACKING
OVERCONFIDENT
ERRORS

CROSS CHECKS
TEAMING
HASTEN SLOWLY
BUILD SKILLS &
PROFICIENCY
CULTURE
VIGILANCE

UNDESIRED AIRCRAFT STATE

WHY? X 6
SYSTEMIC CAUSES
TEM & VIGILANCE
CULTURE & HF
BEHAVIOUR
DOING SAFETY
SYSTEMS RIGHT

EARLY
INTERVENTIONS
CLARITY OF
RESPONSE
+VE CULTURE
VIGILANCE

INCORRECT RESPONSES POOR ERP SMS BLAME CULTURE ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES

UPSTREAM – PREVENTION PROBABILITY MGT

DOWNSTREAM – CONSEQUENCE MGT

DOING SAFETY RIGHT



- EXTEND IMSAFE TO ARE WE SAFE?
- •HASTEN SLOWLY !!!
- •STERILE ENVIRONMENTS COCKPIT, LAUNCH POINT, HANGAR, VEHICLES
- FATIGUE MANAGEMENT
- •LIMITATIONS / ELEGIBILITY FOR COMPETITIONS
- •RISK APPETITE RISK V OPPORTUNITY
- •THREAT & ERROR MANAGEMENT

LOOK AFTER YOUR MATES, LET THEM LOOK AFTER YOU