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Η συμβολή των προτύπων διαχείρισης κινδύνων στην ασφάλεια των πτήσεων

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, 2016



UNIVERSITY OF THE PELOPONNESE

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS

Master of Arts in

“Global Risks and Analytics”

The contribution of Risk Management
Standards in Aviation Safety

Master's Dissertation

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Final Version

Corinth, 2016

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1. Κουτσούκης Ν.
2. Φακιολάς Ευ.
3. Χουντάλας Π.

Abstract

The aim of my thesis was to present the contribution of standards in flight safety. The literature review highlighted the usefulness of standards to improve products and services. Increased competition forced the organizations taking an increasing risk. So the organizations were taken in implementing risk management standards such as ISO 31000: 2009.

The introductions of new technologies and globalization have helped the rapid growth of aviation. Such a complex organization as the aviation organization requires careful adjustment of these standards to the specificities of its activities.

Acknowledging that the main asset in an aviation organization is to provide safe transportation, these organizations need a safety management system. Safety is a value that gives life to the organization, but is influenced by many factors. Controlling them requires knowledge of the organization, equipment, legislation and generally the human factor.

The human factor is the one who is involved directly or indirectly with all the activities of an aviation organization. For this reason, it becomes difficult the safety audit. But the universal and systematic approach to risk management process and safety management systems, have greatly control the level of safety with constantly reducing the accident rate.

The contribution of standards has been catalytic in flight safety and in general in increase of the benefit of the aviation organization.

Keywords: Risk Management Standards, Aviation safety.

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13	(: Hosler, 2015).	37

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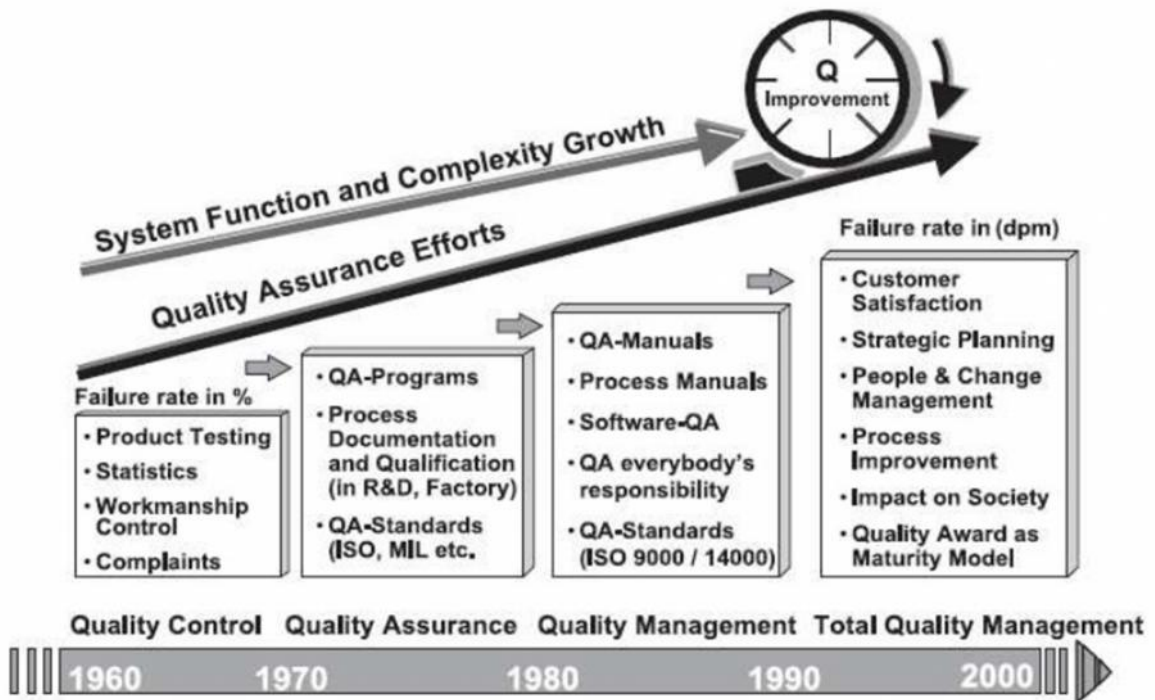
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(Deming, 1986; Juran, 1988; Ishikawa, 1986; ISO, 2015).
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 299.1, 1979 BS 5750), (1982 SN 029 100, 1987 EISO 29000, 1990 EN/ISO 29000) (Ishikawa, 2005).
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9000, ISO-IEC Guide 73 ISO 31000 (ISO, 2005, ISO, 2009a, ISO, 2009b).

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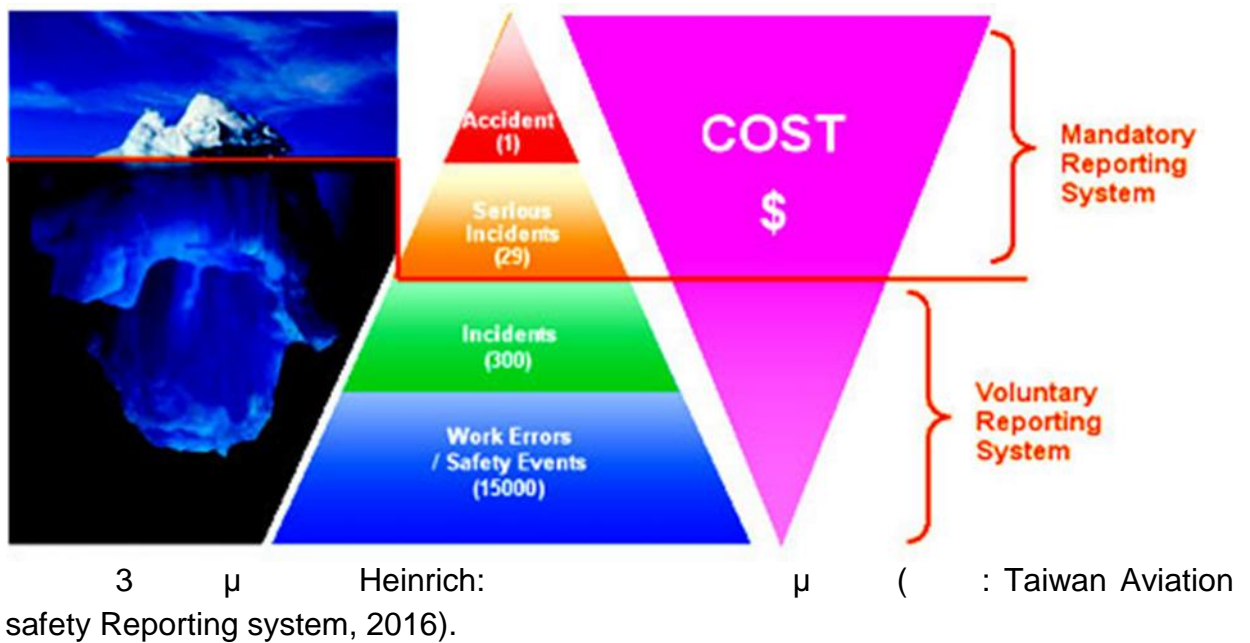


2 (: N CAA, 2012).
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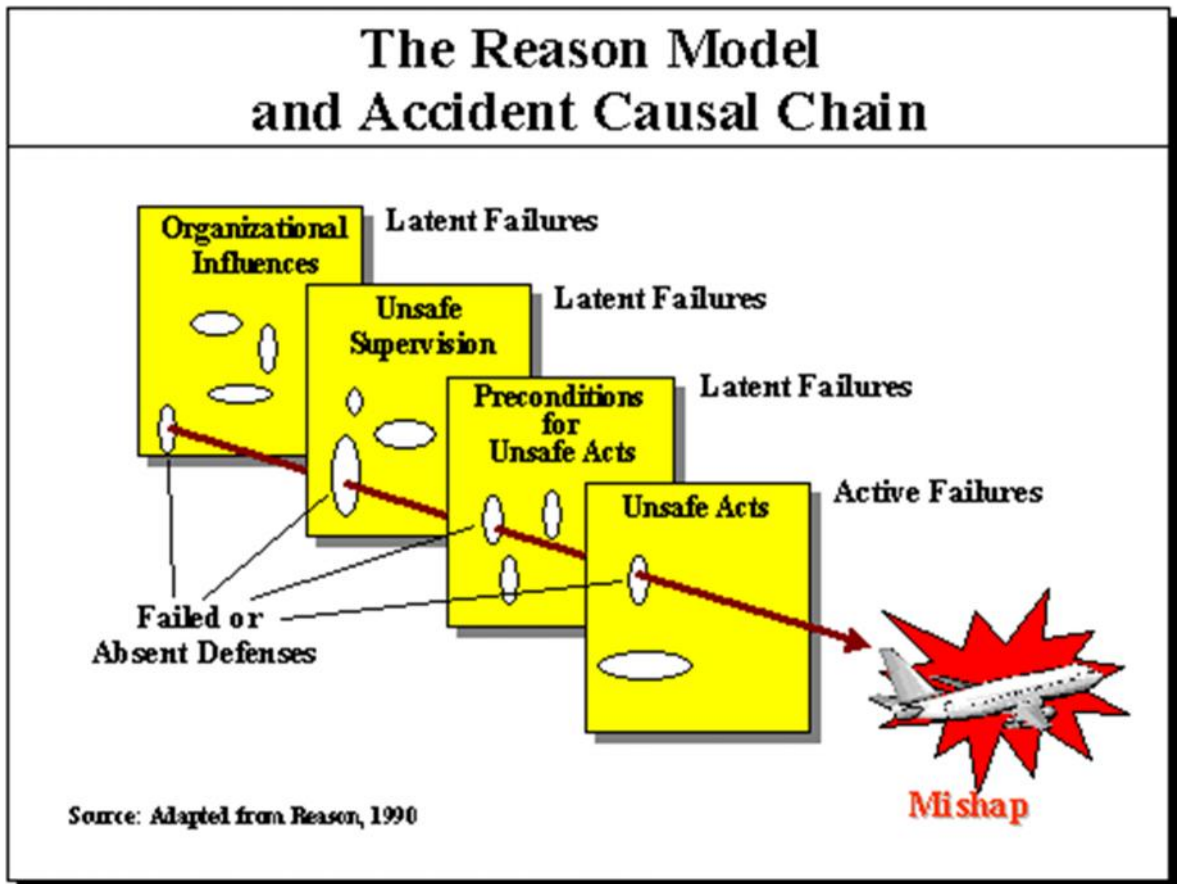
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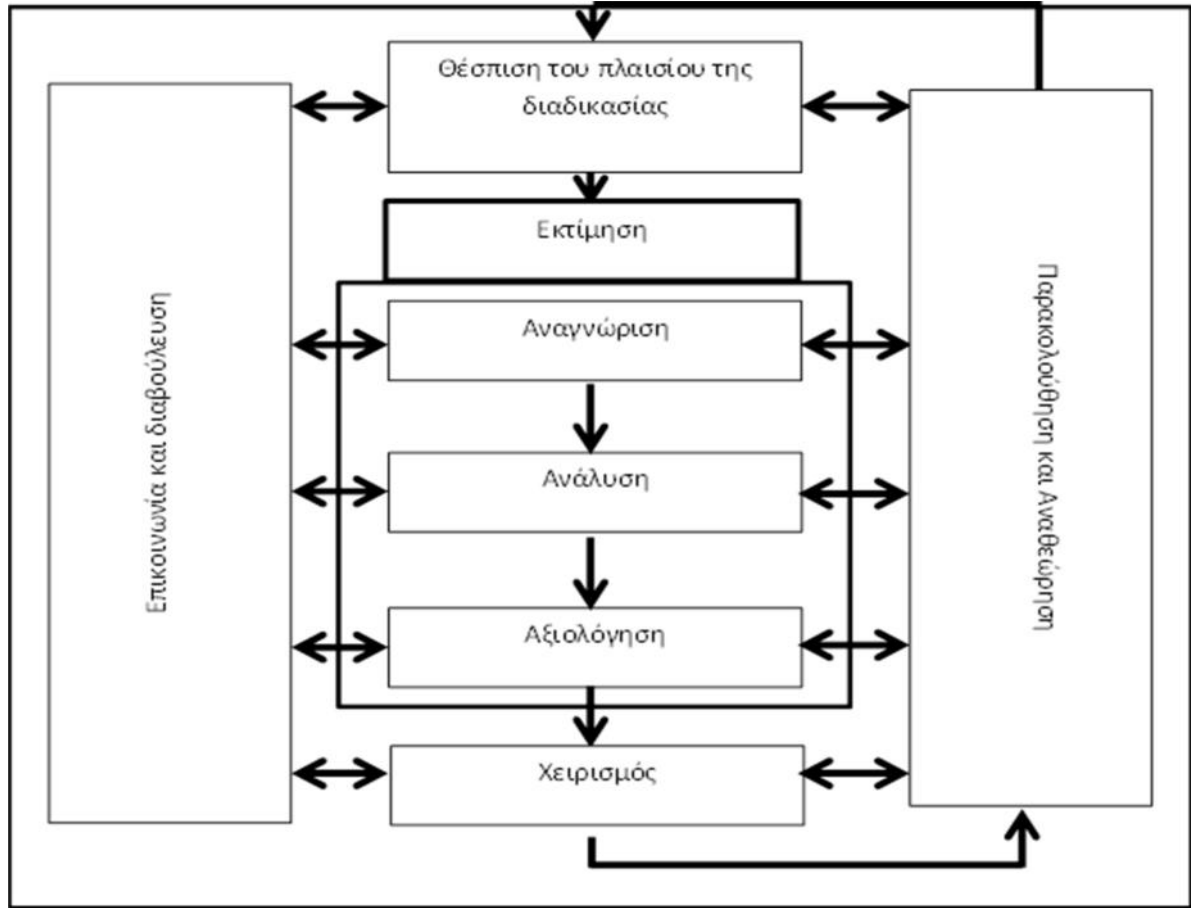
Reason (1990) model (4). Reason (causal models : Bow tie, Fault Tree, Event tree, Common cause) (Fedja and Milan, 2008).



Reason (: The European Web Portal for Process Safety, 2016).

(, 2015) :

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(ISO, 2009b).

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(§3.3), the operations analysis, the preliminary hazard analysis, the what if tool, the scenario process tool . . . (FAA. 2000).

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RISK MATRIX						
		1	2	3	4	5
	1	Rabc1*F10	Rabc2*F10	Rabc3*F10	Rabc4*F10	Rabc5*F10
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	3	Rabc1*F3	Rabc2*F3	Rabc3*F3	Rabc4*F3	Rabc5*F3
	4	Rabc1*F2	Rabc2*F2	Rabc3*F2	Rabc4*F2	Rabc5*F2
	5	Rabc1*F1	Rabc2*F1	Rabc3*F1	Rabc4*F1	Rabc5*F1

3-3

Silver Fox D1 RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET									
DATE	TAIL #	MISSION	MC						
28-Feb-05	113	Combat	Hosler						
RISK VALUE	0	1	3	5	10	20	ACTUAL	RAV Updates	
TAKEOFF									
CROSSWIND (KTS)	0-3	3-7		8-10	> or = 10 NO FLT		1		
ICING				FORECAST LT	FORECAST/KNOW/N MOD/SEV NO FLT		0		
CLOUD CEILING (AGL)	>12,000	8,500-11,999	5,500-8,499		1,000- 5,499***	<1,000' NO FLT	1		
MISSION AREA									
CLOUD CEILING (MSL)	>20,000	5,000-19,999		1,000-5,000	<1,000' NO FLT		1		
ICING	NONE			FORECAST LT	FORECAST/KNOW/N MOD/SEV NO FLT		5		
TURBULENCE		LIGHT			MOD/SVR NO FLT		0		
LANDING									
CROSSWIND (KTS)	0-3	3-7	8 - 10	11-16	> or = 17 NO FLT		3		
TYPE LANDING	DAY		IR ONLY / NT				0		
ICING				FORECAST LT	FORECAST/KNOW/N MOD/SEV NO FLT		0		
HUMAN									
LANDING CURRENCY (DAYS) ²	1 - 5	6 - 10	11 - 20	>20	>40		0		
CURRENCY (DAYS)	1-30		31-60	61 OR MORE			0		
CREW COMPOSITION	ALL RL 1	RL PROG	1 STUDENT	MULT STUDENTS			0		
MISSION									
HOURS BETWEEN DUTY DAYS	12 OR MORE			10-12*		10 OR LESS**	0		
MISSION TYPE	PROFICIENCY		TRAINING		COMBAT		10		
PLATFORM EXPERIENCE (HOURS) ¹	100 OR MORE		20-99		0-19		0		
CONDITIONS	DAY		IR ONLY/NT				3		
DUTY DAY (HOURS)	≤12 hrs			12-13 hrs*		>13hrs**	0		
MULTI-SHIP	NO		YES				0		
MACHINE									
SOFTWARE TYPE ³	STANDARD			NEW LOAD			0		
HARDWARE ³	STANDARD				NEW TYPE		0		
RESIDUAL RISK LEVEL									
	0 - 40	41 - 75	76 - 109	110 - 162			Total	#REF!	
	LOW	MED	HIGH	EXT. HIGH			RISK LEVEL	Low	
RISK APPROVAL AUTH.	CO CDR	BN CDR	BDE CDR	1ST DEPT OFFICER	24				
SIGNATURE>									
Notes: 1. Platform experience is based on senior operator in the GCS with least amount of mission experience during entire flight. 2. Landing currency is based on currency standards. 3. New software loads and new hardware require 3 complete flights to be considered standard. * Company Commander approval required ** Battalion Commander approval required *** Pattern Training Only									

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(: Hosler, 2015).

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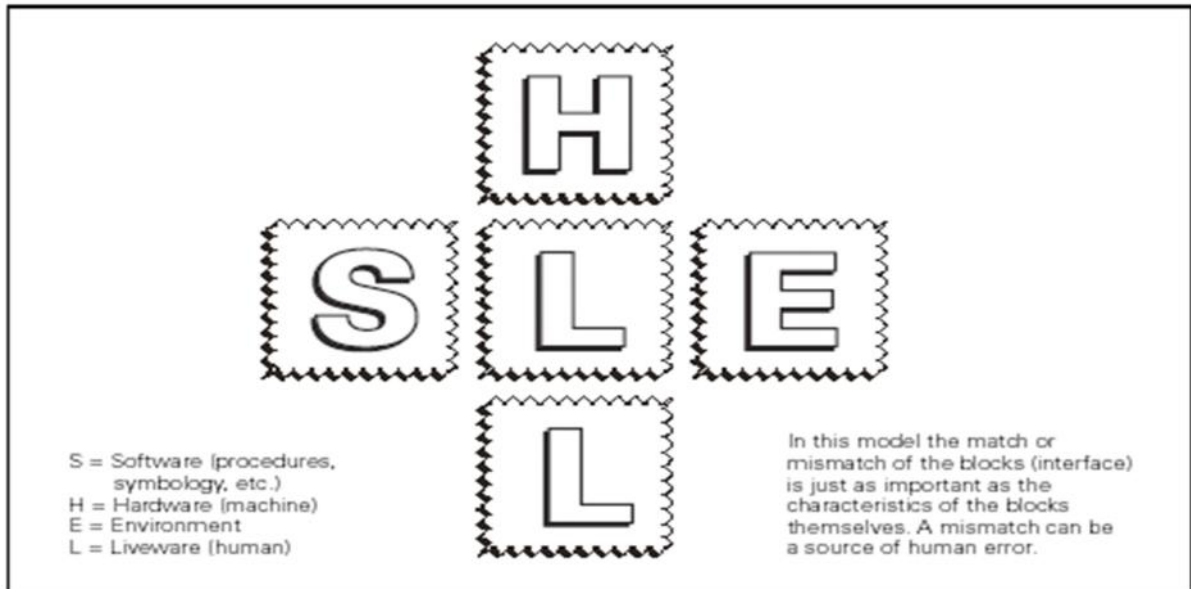
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8 μ SHELL (: Aviation Knowledge, 2016).

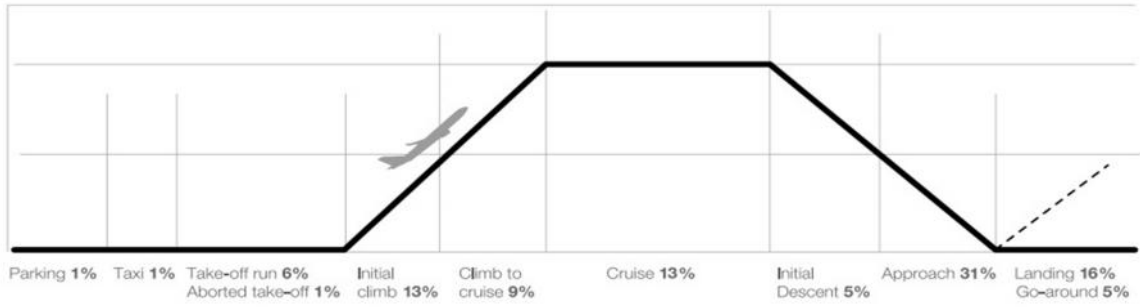
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μ SHELL, Human Factors Analysis and Classification System (HFACS) (HFACS inc, 2014).

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9 μ (: Airbus, 2014).

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11 μ μ (: Muller et al., 2014).

COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET
For use of this form, see FM 5-19; the proponent agency is TRADOC.

1. MSNTASK 49/ISR Afghanistan		2a. DTG BEGIN 2820800ZFEB15	2b. DTG END 281400ZFEB15	3. DATE PREPARED (YYYYMMDD) 20150228			
4. PREPARED BY							
a. LAST NAME Hosler			b. RANK Contractor		c. POSITION Mission Commander		
5. SUBTASK	6. HAZARDS	7. INITIAL RISK LEVEL	8. CONTROLS	9. RESIDUAL RISK LEVEL	10. HOW TO IMPLEMENT	11. HOW TO SUPERVISE (WHO)	12. WAS CONTROL EFFECTIVE?
1	Changing Takeoff Winds	M	Move launcher into the wind Choose launch/recovery site with multiple takeoff and landing directions	L	Site Survey before selection	Mission Commander	Yes
2	Trees/Cactus on the takeoff heading	M	Move launch direction to avoid obstacles Move launcher farther back for greater climb out an turn distance	L	Site Survey Go/No-Go checklist	Mission Commander	Yes
3	High Density Altitude	M	Thorough engine checks prior to launch Good engine maintenance for better performance Fly at lower altitudes	L	More frequent engine maintenance	Mission Commander	Yes
4	Combat operations near known enemy	H	Fly at higher altitude Greater stand-off distance from target area	L	Pre-mission planning Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)	Mission Command	Yes
5	Winds shift for landing	M	Have multiple surveyed landing directions available	L	Site Survey	Mission Commander	Yes
Additional space for entries in Items 5 through 11 is provided on Page 2.							
13. OVERALL RISK LEVEL AFTER CONTROLS ARE IMPLEMENTED (Check one)							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOW <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE <input type="checkbox"/> HIGH <input type="checkbox"/> EXTREMELY HIGH							
14. RISK DECISION AUTHORITY							
a. LAST NAME Captain America		b. RANK CPT		c. DUTY POSITION Company Commander		d. SIGNATURE	

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 (cost-benefit analysis)

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$$\mu = \frac{\text{Benefit} - \text{Cost}}{\text{Cost}}$$

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 20/07/2016.

AFNOR: Association Française de Normalization (8)

ANSI: American National Standards Institute (8)

ASPRAM: Aircraft Performance Risk Assessment Model (18)

AvSP: Aviation Safety Program (18)

BSI: British Standards Institution (8)

CAA: Civil Aviation Authority (34)

CEN: European Committee for Standardization (8)

DIN (Deutsches Institut für Normung) (8)

EASA: European Aviation Safety Agency (9, 34)

FAA: Federal Aviation Administration (9, 18, 34, 39)

FOQA: Flight Operations Quality Assurance (18)

GAIN: Global Aviation Information Network (18)

GASP: Global Aviation Safety Program (17)

ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization (9, 17, 33, 34)

ISO: International Organization for Standardization (, , 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 19, 25)

NSA: NATO Standardization Office (8)

SARP: Standards and Recommended Practices (9)

SMS: Safety Management System (13)

TQM: Total Quality Management (4)

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