

IATA Incident Review Meeting IRM-09

Hong Kong, 26-27 October 2010



STEADES Current Status

- ∇ World's largest ASR database
- *>* >105,000 ASRs annually
- With 4.5M annual sectors ,STEADES represents28% of world's western built jet traffic

Traffic	STEADES Sectors ('09)	% of world	
A320 Family	734,000	12%	
A330	138,000	27%	
A340	55,000	28%	
A380	8,600	100%	
B777	129,000	37%	
B737	828,000	23%	
B747	163,000	26%	

STEADES Participation 110+ airlines



- → Over 600 incident categories



STEADES Analysis

STEADES data is comprised of Air Safety Reports collected from over 110 participating airlines and submitted to IATA quarterly.

DISCLAIMER: The information contained in this publication is subject to constant review in the light of changing government requirements and regulations. No subscriber or other reader—should act on the basis of any such information without referring to applicable laws and regulations and/or without taking appropriate professional advice. Although every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, the International Air Transport Association shall not be held responsible for any loss or damage caused by errors, omissions, misprints or misinterpretation of the contents hereof. Furthermore, the International Air Transport Association expressly disclaims any and all liability to any person or entity, whether a purchaser of this publication or not, in respect of anything done or omitted, and the consequences of anything done or omitted, by any such person or entity in reliance on the contents of this publication.

© International Air Transport Association. All Rights Reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, recast, reformatted or transmitted in any form by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or any information storage and retrieval system, without the prior written permission from: Senior Vice President, Safety, Operations & Infrastructure



STEADES Analysis: Cargo Smoke/Fire

- Database Query Criteria
 - Date Range:
 - Q1 2003 to Q1 2010 inclusive; AND
 - Descriptors/Categories:
 - → "Smoke/Fumes Hold",
 - → "Fire False Warning Hold",
 - "Fire Detection System Hold
 - → "Fire/Sparks Hold"
 - "Fire Protection System Hold"



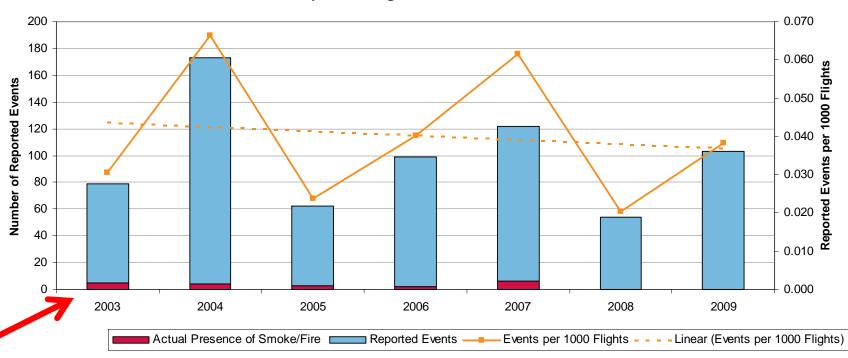
STEADES Analysis: Cargo Smoke/Fire

- Results
 - → 718 reports matching criteria (7 year timeframe)
 - → Approx. 0.039 per 1,000 sectors OR 1 event per 25,400 flights
 - ✓ Industry (estimate): nearly 4 events each day (3 Ground, 1 Airborne) or 1,390/year
 - → 3% (20 events) confirmed actual presence of smoke or fire. (5 events airborne)
 - → Approx 0.0011 per 1,000 sectors or 1 event per 880,000 flights
 - → Industry (estimate): 1 event every 9 days
 - → 4% (31 events) involved "non-normal" deplaning of passengers



Cargo Smoke/Fire Events - Trend

Reported Cargo Smoke / Fire Events



Last reported Cargo Smoke/Fire event where the presence of smoke/fire was confirmed occurred in Q3 2007.



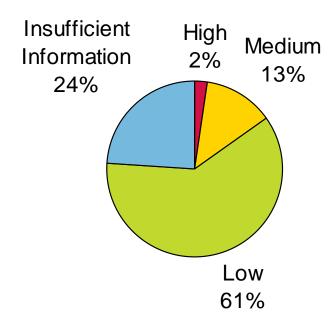
Cargo Smoke/Fire Events - Risk

→ 76% (546 events) included risk information

High: 16 events

Medium: 94 events

Low: 436 events



Note: The risk code assigned to an event is done at the airline. IATA does not validate incoming reports for risk assignment.



Cargo Smoke/Fire Events — Sampling of

High Risk Events

7 Translated: "Very heavy rain at BKO. Decided to hold at GATAM to calculate landing distance for wet runway. While waiting, FWD CARGO SMOKE alarm and LAND ASAP. Emergency checklist performed and declared MAYDAY. Immediate ILS 06. Visual at about 500 ft AGL. As soon as we vacated the runway, the airport fire service performed a visual inspection, nothing to report. Passengers deplaned. Inspection by a mechanic who explained that this is recurring item on this aircraft due to sensitivity of the smoke detectors."



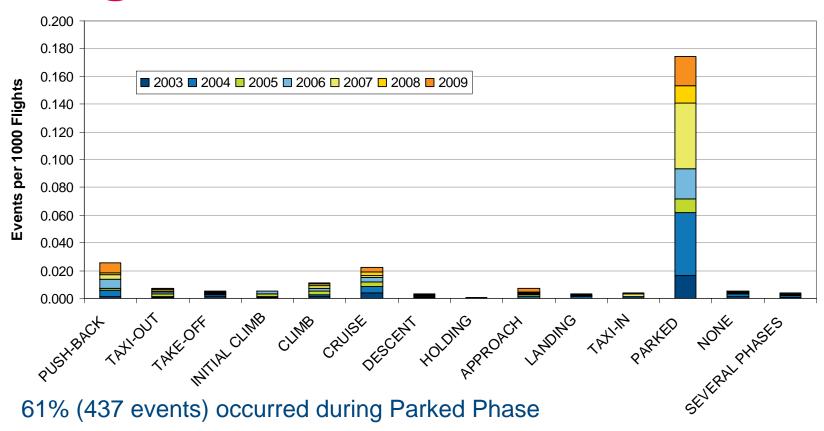
Cargo Smoke/Fire Events — Sampling of

High Risk Events

➢ B777 - "During cruise, the crew received a smoke warning indication for the bulk cargo hold. The fire extinguisher bottles were discharged and the fire indication went out, but returned after 5 minutes. The aircraft was diverted to an enroute airport where a safe overweight landing was performed. Inspection carried out found a smoking passenger bag."



Cargo Smoke/Fire Events - Flight Phase



- 7% (30 events) due to exhaust fumes from ground equipment vehicles
- ⁷ 66% (287 events) due to insecticide spray

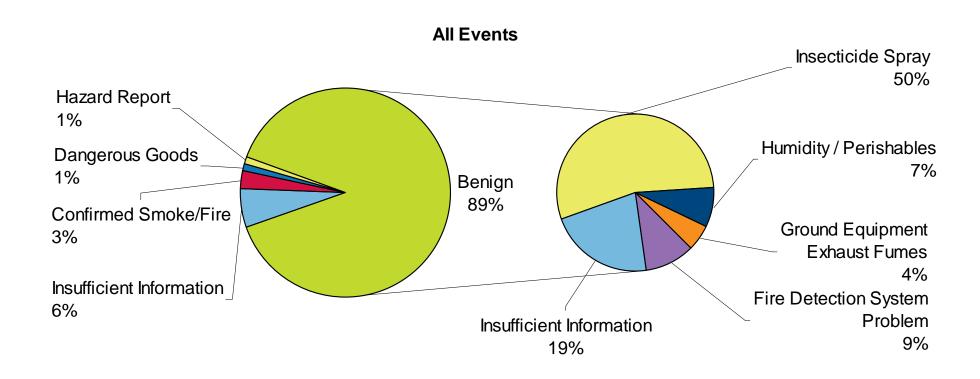


Cargo Smoke/Fire

Drill-down on Actual Smoke/Fire Events versus Benign Events



Cargo Smoke/Fire Events –





Cargo Smoke/Fire Events - Actual

Smoke/Fire Events

- Actual Smoke/Fire Events: 20 events
 - → Power Drive Unit (PDU): 6 events
 - Passenger Bag or Courier Material: 6 events
 - Wires: 2 events
 - → Found wire bundle damaged
 - → Found wires cut and shorting-out, circuit breaker tripped
 - Failed electronic system: 1 event
 - → Entertainment System: 1 event
 - → Leaking Heat Exchanger: 1 event
 - → Leaking oil pipe: 1 event
 - Insufficient Information: 2 events
- ✓ Last Actual Smoke/Fire Event reported in Q3 2007



Cargo Smoke/Fire

Drill-down on Airborne Events



Cargo Smoke/Fire Events - Airborne

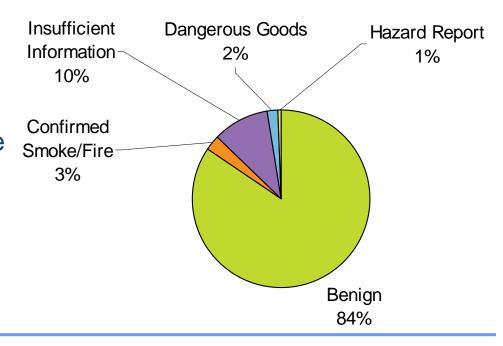
- 166 events during airborne phases
 - □ Approx. 0.0089 per 1,000 sectors OR 1 event per 112,000 flights
 - Industry (estimate):
 - Roughly 1 event per day somewhere in the world



Cargo Smoke/Fire Events - Airborne

- Confirmed Cargo Smoke / Fire events:
 - □ 3% (5 events) involved confirmed smoke or fire during airborne phases
- 166 benign events mainly false warnings, problems with Smoke/Fire detection equipment, or humidity / perishables

Airborne Events





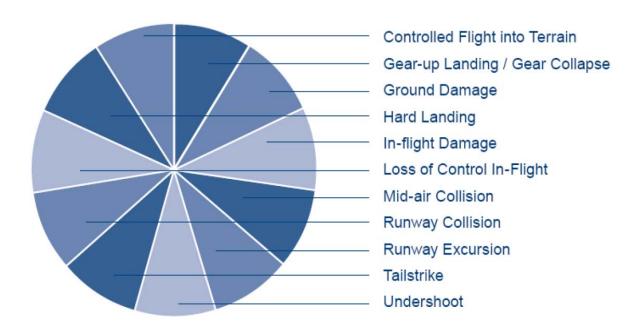
Cargo Smoke/Fire Events - Airborne

- Sample narrative
 - B777- "On arrival and during unloading of the bulk cargo bay, a courier bag was found to have suffered heat damage. The outer cover was melted through and the cardboard box contents showed signs of scorching. Ground staff stated that the bag was located above the marked limit and was found in contact with the hold ceiling, covering a hold lighting unit. Engineering have completed installation of modification kits to adapt the hold lighting to a lower wattage system..."



STEADES Analysis for IRM

☐ Goal: introduce each section (accident category) at IRM with high level analysis of accident category precursors found in STEADES.





Events with potential for or resulting in a Mid-air Collision



Mid-Air Collision Extract from Safety Report 2009:

→ None in Safety Report 2009



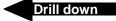
Mid-Air Collision Precursors from STEADES:

- UAS:
 - **TCAS**
 - Altitude Deviation



Drill down

- Zerial Deviation
- Errors:
 - Flight Crew Manual Handling
 - Flight Crew Auto Handling
 - Flight Crew Mis-selection
 - Checklist / SOP use
 - Insufficient crew rest
- Threats:
 - Auto Flight (defects / failures with autopilot, uncommanded pitch/roll, roll/pitch exceedence...)
 - Instrument failures
 - ✓ Loss of Comms
 ✓ Drill

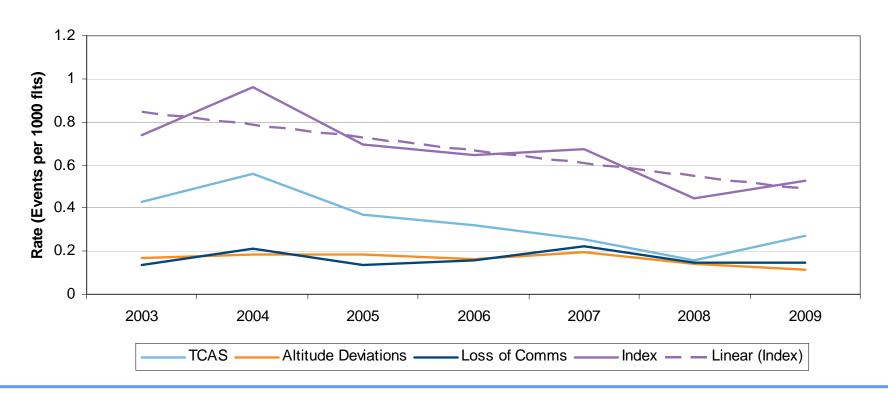


- Pressurization failures / problems
- Navigation System failures
- Meteorological (fog...)



Mid-Air Collision Precursors from STEADES:

Mid-Air Collision Precursors

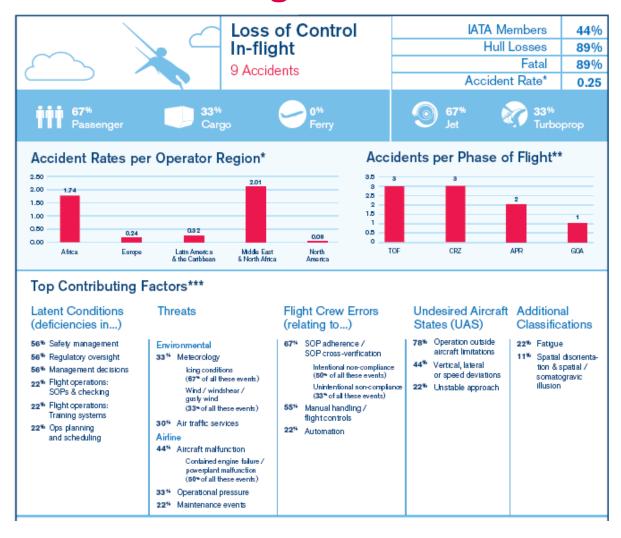




Events with potential for or resulting in a Loss of Control



Loss of Control In-flight Extract from Safety Report 2009:





Loss of Control In-flight Precursors from STEADES:

Drill down

Drill down

✓ UAS:

- Aircraft Limit Exceedence
- Unstable Approach
- Temporary Loss of Control
- Avoidance Manoeuvre
- → Stall Warning/Alpha protection
- Fuel imbalance
- Aircraft out of trim

Errors:

- Flight Crew Manual Handling
- Flight Crew Auto Handling
- → Configuration warnings (Flaps)



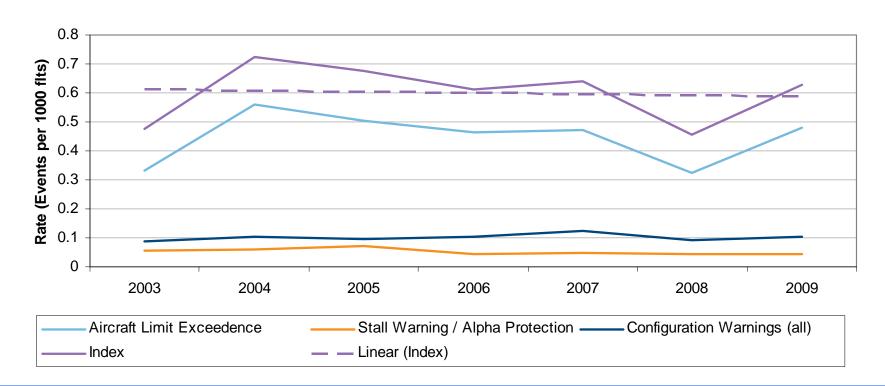
Threats:

- ▼ Flight Controls (defects with Trim, Flaps, Rudder...)
- Auto Flight (defects / failures with autopilot, uncommanded pitch/roll, roll/pitch exceedence...)
- Bidstrike
- ▼ Environmental (volcanic ash, animal strike...) Meteorological (turbulence, windshear, crosswind...)
- ▼ Fuel (failure of crossfeeds, booster pumps, contamination...)
- Ice / Rain Protection (failure of anti/de icing)
- Instrument failures
- → Damage to structures (wings, fuselage, fin...)
- Documentation (error with fuel plan)



Loss of Control Precursors from STEADES:

Loss of Control Precursors

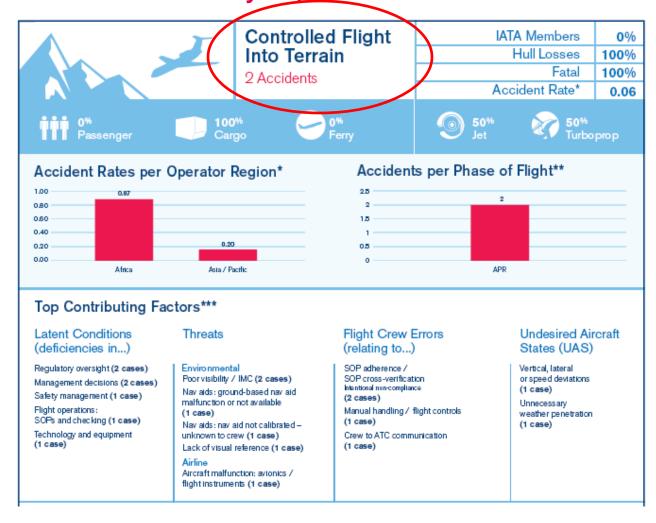




Events with potential for or resulting in a CFIT



CFIT Extract from Safety Report 2009:





CFIT Precursors from STEADES:

JUAS:

- Unstable Approach
- Aircraft out of trim
- EGPWS warnings



Drill down

Errors:

- Flight Crew Manual Handling
- Flight Crew Auto Handling
- → Flight Crew Mis-selection
- Checklist / SOP use
- Insufficient crew rest

Threats:

Auto Flight (defects / failures with autopilot, uncommanded pitch/roll, roll/pitch exceedence...)

Drill down

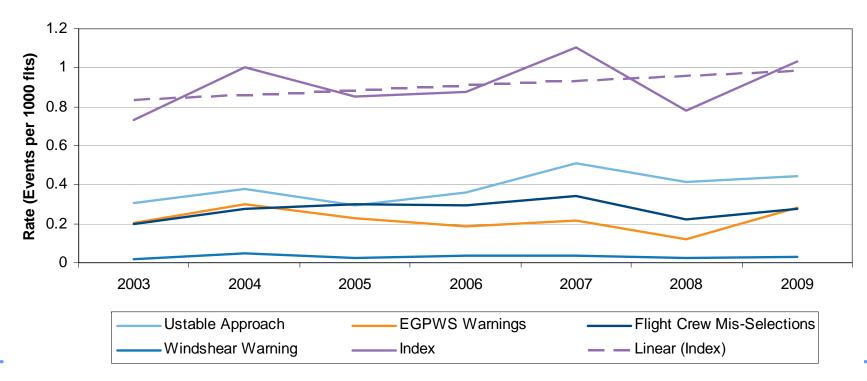
- Instrument failures
- Pressurization failures / problems
- Navigation System failures
- → Meteorological (fog...)
- Windshear





CFIT Precursors from STEADES:

CFIT Precursors



IRM-09 HKG Oct 26-27,2010 STEADES Analysis - IRM

Published October 2010



5 CFIT Accidents classified by ACTF (193 fatalities) in 2010

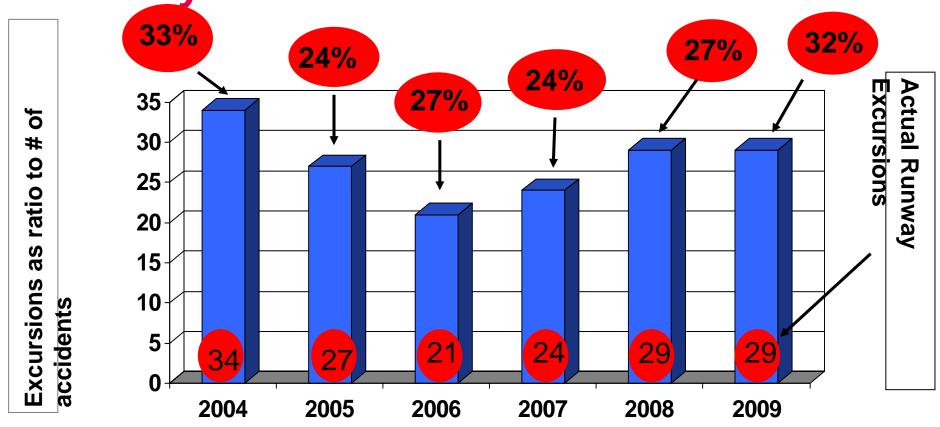
Aviastar-TU	(0)		Mar 22
Pamir Airways	(38)		May 17
Aero Service (Congo Brazzaville)		(9)	June 19
Air Blue	(146)		July 28
National Air Car	go (0)		Oct 12



Events with potential for or resulting in a Runway Excursion



Runway Excursions 2004 - 2009

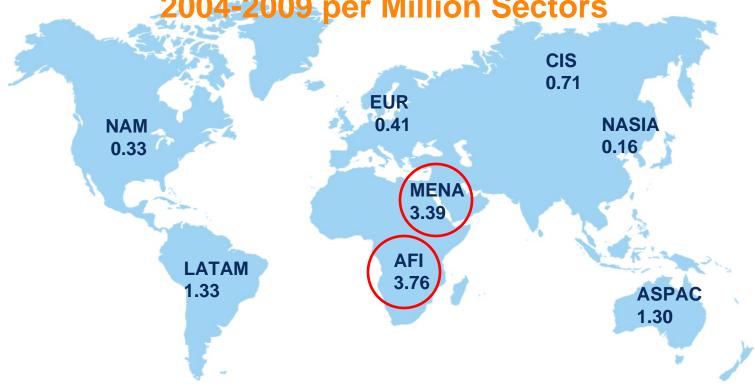


The % is relative to the total number of accidents during that year



Runway Excursions (Rates)



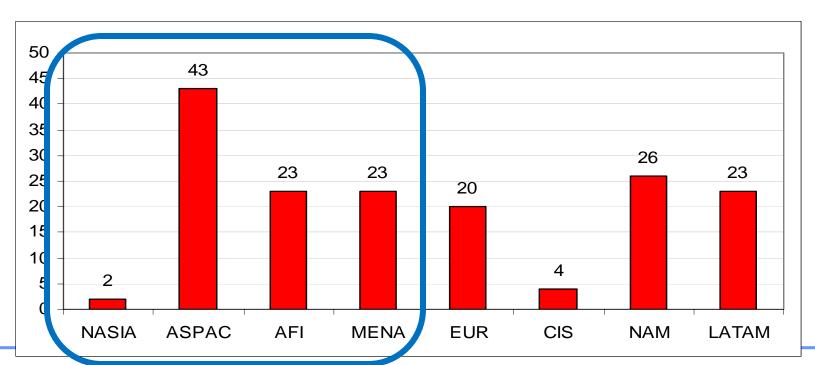


Based on region of operator

IRM-09 HKG Oct 26-27,2010



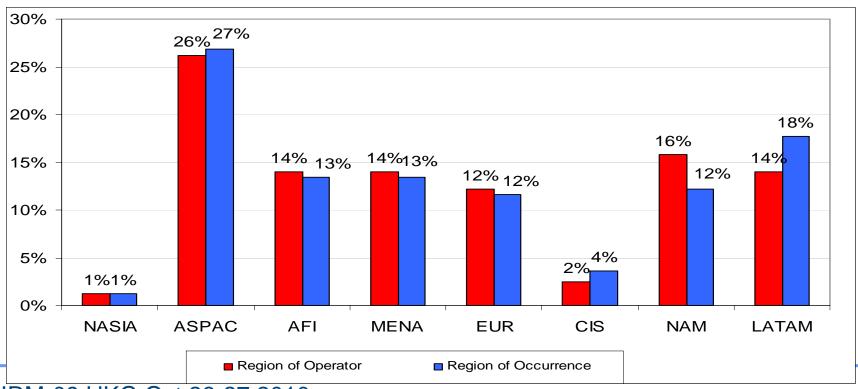
Runway Excursions - Regional Occurrences 2004-2009 accident count



IRM-09 HKG Oct 26-27,2010



Runway Excursions - Regional Occurrences Region of Operator Vs. Occurrence



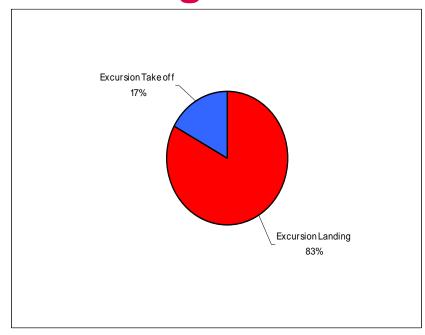
IRM-09 HKG Oct 26-27,2010



Overrun vs. Veer off

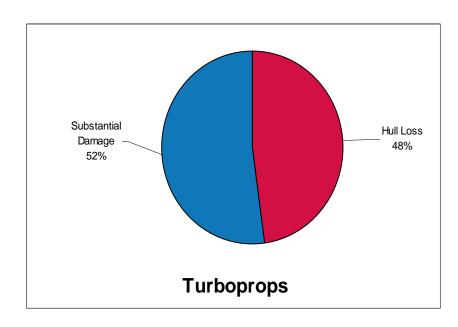
Overrun Veer off

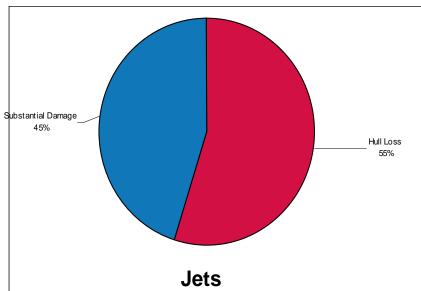
Take off vs. Landing





Turboprops vs. Jets Substantial Damage and Hull Loss

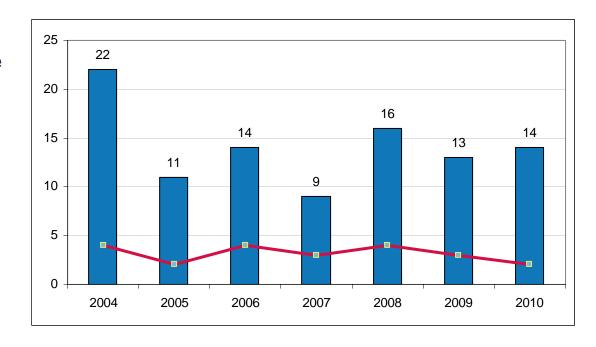






2010 Runway Excursion Accidents (Till Sep 2010) accident data

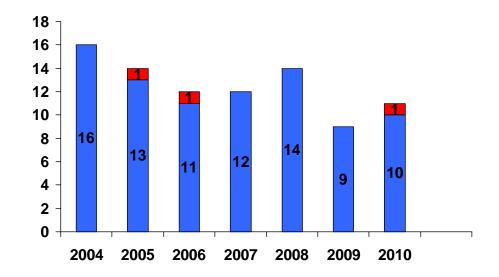
- Year to September, there have been 77 events
 - 26 Accidents
 - 200 fatalities
 - 51 other Runway Excursion Incidents (known)
 - Ratio is 26/77 (34 %)





EMAS Arrests vs. Overrun Accidents (2004-2010) accident data

- To date, there have been five incidents where the technology has worked successfully to arrest aircraft which overrun the runway and in several cases has prevented injury to passengers and damage to the aircraft
- From 2004- Sep 2010, a total of 3 accidents were arrested by EMAS

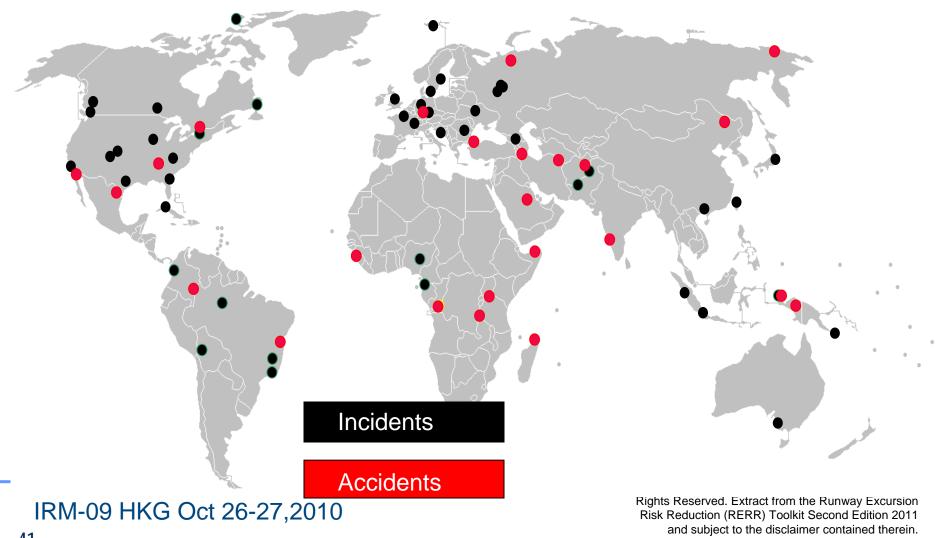


Overrun accidents

EMAS Saves



2010 Runway Excursion (thru Sept 2010)





2010 STEADES Analysis published

Topic	Origin of Request	Туре	Timeline	Status
1. Airport Markings Deficiencies	IRM/SG 2009	Mini	May 2010	Published
2. South Atlantic ATM Events	Airline requests	Mini	May 2010	Published
3. ATM Events at Toronto	Airline requests	Mini	July 2010	Published
4. ATM Events in Philippines	Airline requests	Mini	Sept 2010	Published
5. Anti/De Icing Events	Airline requests	Mini	Oct 2010	Published



2010 Analysis scheduled

Topic	Origin of Request	Туре	Timeline	Status
6. Turbulence Injuries	Cabin Safety TF	Mini	Oct 2010	In progress
7. Medical Diversions	Cabin Safety TF	Mini	Oct 2010	In progress
8. Cargo Door Indications	Airline requests	Mini	Nov 2010	In progress
9. Airport Markings/construction	IRM/SG 2010	In-depth	Nov 2010	In progress
10. Cargo Smoke/Fire Warnings	Airline Requests	In-depth	Oct 2010	In progress
11. Foreign Object Damage	Airline Request	In-depth	Oct 2010	In progress
12. NOTAM Issues	IRM/SG 2010	In-depth	Nov 2010	In progress
13. Unstable approach	Customer survey	In-depth	Dec 2010	In progress





© International Air Transport Association 2011. All Rights Reserved. Extract from the Runway Excursion Risk Reduction (RERR) Toolkit Second Edition 2011 and subject to the disclaimer contained therein.