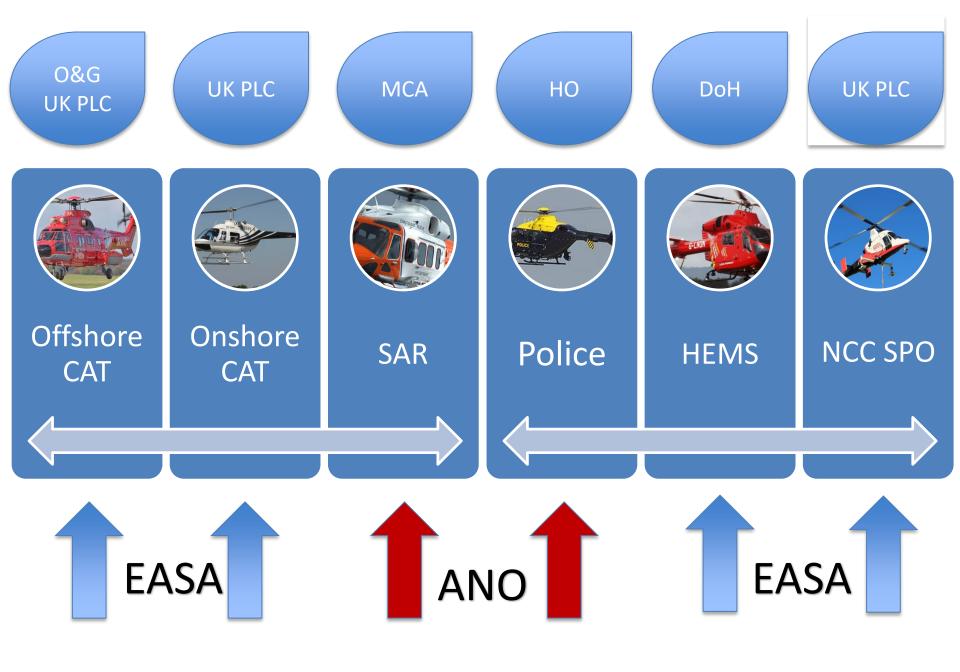


How Does The CAA UK See The Industry Today?

Rick Newson
Flight Operations Manager (Helicopters)
UK CAA



As the UK's independent aviation safety regulator we work so that:



- the aviation industry meets the highest safety standards,
- consumers have choice, value for money, are protected and treated fairly when they fly,
- through efficient use of airspace, the environmental impact of aviation on local communities is effectively managed and CO2 emissions are reduced,
- the aviation industry manages security risks effectively.

How do we do that?



- We regulate all UK operators to ensure they comply with relevant international safety standards including European-wide safety regulations set by the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA).
- Apply EASA oversight requirements along with CAA
 Performance Based Regulation principles.
- Cross capability team of inspectors
 - Flight operations
 - Airworthiness
 - Licensing
 - Aerodromes/Airspace/ATC
- Government and stakeholder liaison



THE FARTHER **BACKWARD YOU** CAN LOOK, THE **FARTHER** FORWARD YOU CAN SEE.

Winston Churchill



Traditional and innovative methods of analysing the industry:

- MORs
- Accident and incident trends
- Oversight activity
 - 5 offshore flight operations inspectors
 - 6 dedicated inspecting officers
- Global NAA intelligence
- Internet scraping data laking!!
- Al
- Looking for best practice Safety 2 principles

And Performance Based Oversight methodologies....





Performance Based Regulation

1. Consistently **gathering and analysing safety risk information** about all parts of an organisation's operations and capturing them as a single regulated entity.



- 2. Assessing and agreeing the performance of each entity to manage their safety risks
- 3. **Grouping safety risk information into Sectors** of the industry with similar types of operation to create a better understanding of the top risks and good practice approaches to managing them.
- 4. Making more **informed decisions about the safety out**comes that we and the industry should aim to deliver to better manage the top risks across the sectors and setting out the actions required of different stakeholder groups for example, entities, sectors, EASA, ICAO, to achieve them.
- 5. CAA resources proportionately applied to oversight activity and safety improvement projects.

CAA Horizon Scanning



The Past – Trends/technologies/events have emerged and surprised the CAA

e.g.

- Volcanic ash
- Drones

The Future - What might the future hold?

- A shift towards autonomy
- New innovations
- Changing needs of workforce
- Cyber vulnerabilities
- Security threats
- Deep water exploration

How might these affect the industry? Are we prepared?

Saudi Arabia oil and gas production reduced by drone strikes



(1) 14 September 2019













The offshore sector is highly complex



- Technical Structurally and systemically with many processes, organisations and varying rule sets
- Non technical Cultures, leaders, behaviours and values

Frog and bike thinking! (Alistair Mant)

 Effective safety management and management of change across the overall system sharing mutually important information

OFFSHORE Sector



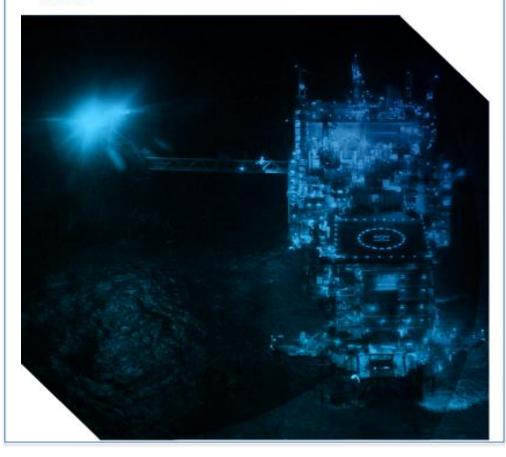
,p-							
UNITED KINGDOM							
		UK H&S Executive					
		MoU (Annex E)					
	0	ffshore H&S	i				
Step Change	Oil & Gas UK	<u>OHSLG</u>	<u>UK CAA</u>				
Step Change in Safety	Oil and Gas UK	OHSLG (From Action A1)	UK CAA				
		(From Academy (1)	AOC Oversight				
The HSSG Co-Chairs Dave Dickson / Mark Abbey	The ASTG	HSRMC	CAA (BHA) / CAA HMLC	HCA			
HSSG	<u>HSRMC</u>						
		<u>HSRMC</u>		http://www.helid			
	Unmanned Systems Tech Group	<u>GHOST</u>	нѕс				
OPITO (UK)	SAR Consortium	UAS Committee?	нтс				
tps://www.opito.com/							
	Resilience Group	HeliOffshore					





Civil Aviation Authority – Safety review of offshore public transport helicopter operations in support of the exploitation of oil and gas

CAP 1145



5 accidents in the preceding 4 years to Aug 2013 Sumburgh

Feb 2014

Reactive look at safety

Initial CAA safety directive:



- Ditching performance and flight over 6 m seas
- Use of Emergency Floatation Systems (EFS)
- Cat A Emergency Breathing Systems (EBS)
- Passenger seating

Review of UK offshore helicopter safety made:

32 CAA Actions

and

29 Recommendations to the industry/EASA.

 Significant effort on behalf of operators, manufacturers, regulators and safety/trade bodies in striving to achieve the highest safety standards.

Subsequent introduction of SPA HOFO



Collaborative approach taken with:

- AOC operators,
- OEMs,
- EASA,
- HeliOffshore,
- StepChange in Safety
- OGUK

Change implemented through the Leadership of Offshore Helicopter Safety Leadership Group (OHSLG)

OHSAG leading to **OHSLG**:



Safety Leadership – and at all levels of management

Promoting the normal behaviours of:

- Safety
- Risk consciousness
- Learning culture
- Collaboration

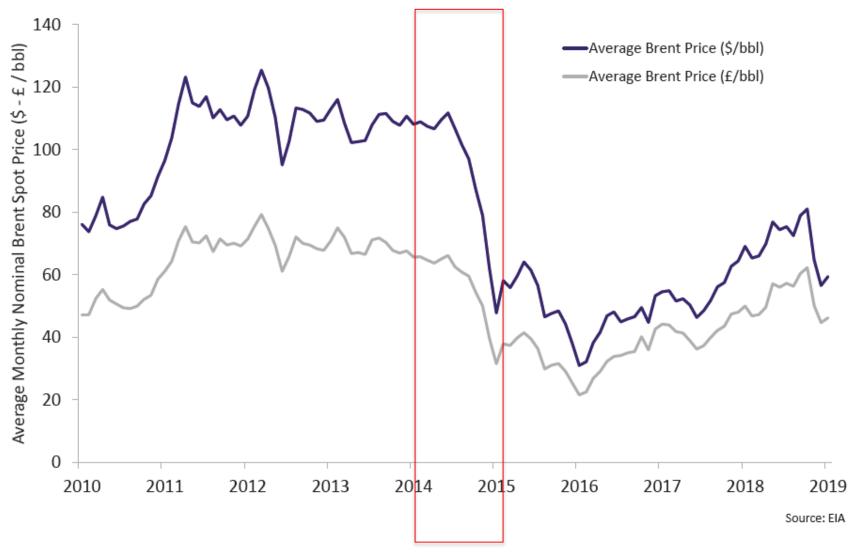
On going work including a final update report



- Flight operations
- Airworthiness
- Pax safety and survival
- Improving knowledge and facilitating change

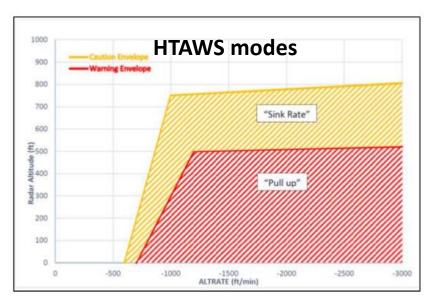


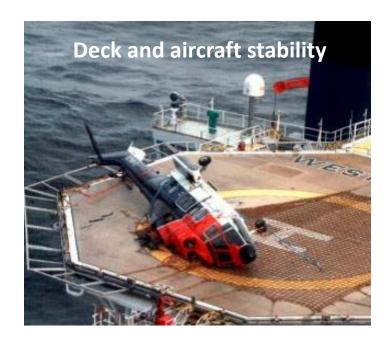
Brent Crude Prices



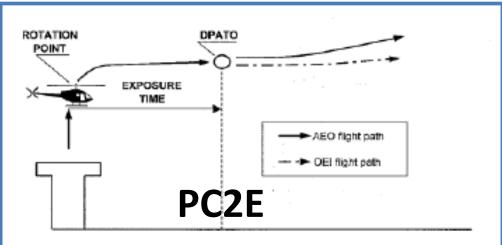
















Common Offshore operational sector risks (EPT derived)



- Unstable decks with limited visual cues Contact with ship superstructure due to uncontained drift during landing and take off at night
- Helideck operations wrong deck landing, obstacle environment, management
- Inadvertent carriage of Lithium Metal Batteries as Cargo or pax baggage to/from Offshore locations leading to uncontained fire in cargo compartment leading to uncontained fire in cargo compartment.
- Down turn in the Offshore oil and gas market. Pilot Distraction enroute and Distraction during Critical phases of flight Continuing uncertainty over job security and loss of pay and conditions due to loss of contracts and closure of bases
- Oil and gas contracts tight termination clauses, tight margins or not being able to successfully bid for contracts. Investment in people, training and technology. Distraction and error leading to a safety incident.

Helicopter Airworthiness Common Risks

Civil Aviation Authority

AW 169 / AW 189 Loss of Tail Rotor Effectiveness

 UK CAA continues its engagement with EASA and UK operators regarding the current inspection regimes on Tail Rotor Duplex bearing and in-service performance.

Operators Management of Critical Parts

- UK CAA is currently engaged in a pilot scheme with offshore operators to understand Critical Part rejection rates. AW 139 data is being gathered and analysed to understand if there are any trends in the rejection of Critical Parts, as defined by Leonardo.
- The UK CAA has also issued Safety Notice <u>SN 2019/006</u> regarding the provisioning of Strip Reports.
- The UK CAA has seen a positive trend in the reporting of MOR's regarding Critical Parts early rejections.

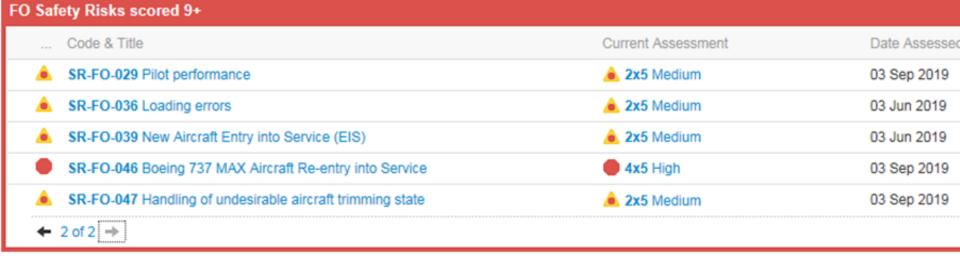
Health Monitoring – (VHM/HUMS)

 UK CAA has conducted a further independent review of operators use of HUMS and its own internal process – this will be concluded in September and summarised in CAP 1145 PIR

	Code & Title	Current Assessment	Date Assessed
•	SR-FO-001 Undeclared and/or mis-declared high hazard dangerous goods transpo	4x5 High	03 Jun 2019
<u> </u>	SR-FO-002 Inappropriate flight path management during operations in a degraded	<u>▲</u> 3x4 Medium	31 May 2019
<u> </u>	SR-FO-010 Incorrect Performance Data	<u>▲</u> 3x5 Medium	03 Jun 2019
<u> </u>	SR-FO-014 Crew Fatigue leading to degraded performance	<u>▲</u> 2x5 Medium	03 Jun 2019
<u> </u>	SR-FO-022 Incorrect setting of both altimeters leading to a risk of CFIT during 3D	<u>▲</u> 2x5 Medium	03 Jun 2019
←	1 of 2 →		

FO Safety Risks scored 9+

CAA Top Risks from RSMS





How does the CAA see the UK industry today?

- Safe, compliant and consumer focussed (you are safe and should feel safe)
- Agile to change, but challenged in resilience
- Risk conscious
- Collaborative all stakeholders inc Govt and OGUK