

FLIGHT
SAFETY
FOUNDATION



SEATTLE, WA | NOVEMBER 12-14

71ST ANNUAL
INTERNATIONAL AIR SAFETY SUMMIT
IASS 2018

AIRFRANCE
INDUSTRIES

KLM
Engineering &
Maintenance

ADAPTIVENESS®

MAINTENANCE LOSA : SAFETY CULTURE'S PROBE & SPARK.

Flight Safety Foundation | 71st Annual International Air Safety Summit
Christine ZYLAWSKI

November 2018

MAJOR CHALLENGE

MLOSA IMPLEMENTATION

Major Challenge ?

Change Management.



MAJOR CHALLENGE

MLOSA IMPLEMENTATION



**Involving Management
& Labor Unions**



**Enrolling
Volunteers**



**Training
Observers**



Non-punitive



**Secure &
Confidential**



**Informing
workforce**

**Targeted
enhancements**



**Systematic
observations**

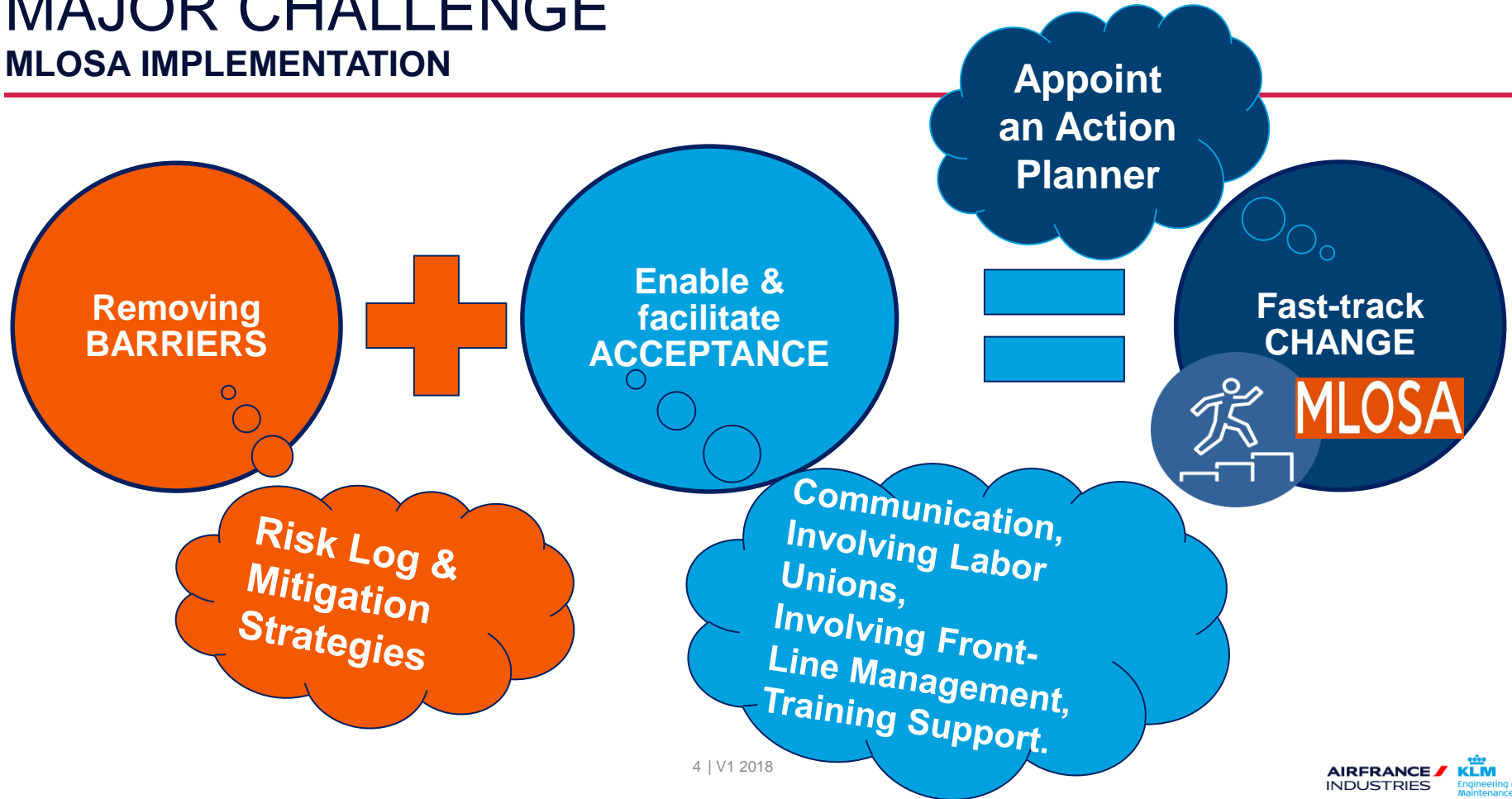


**Peer to peer
observations**



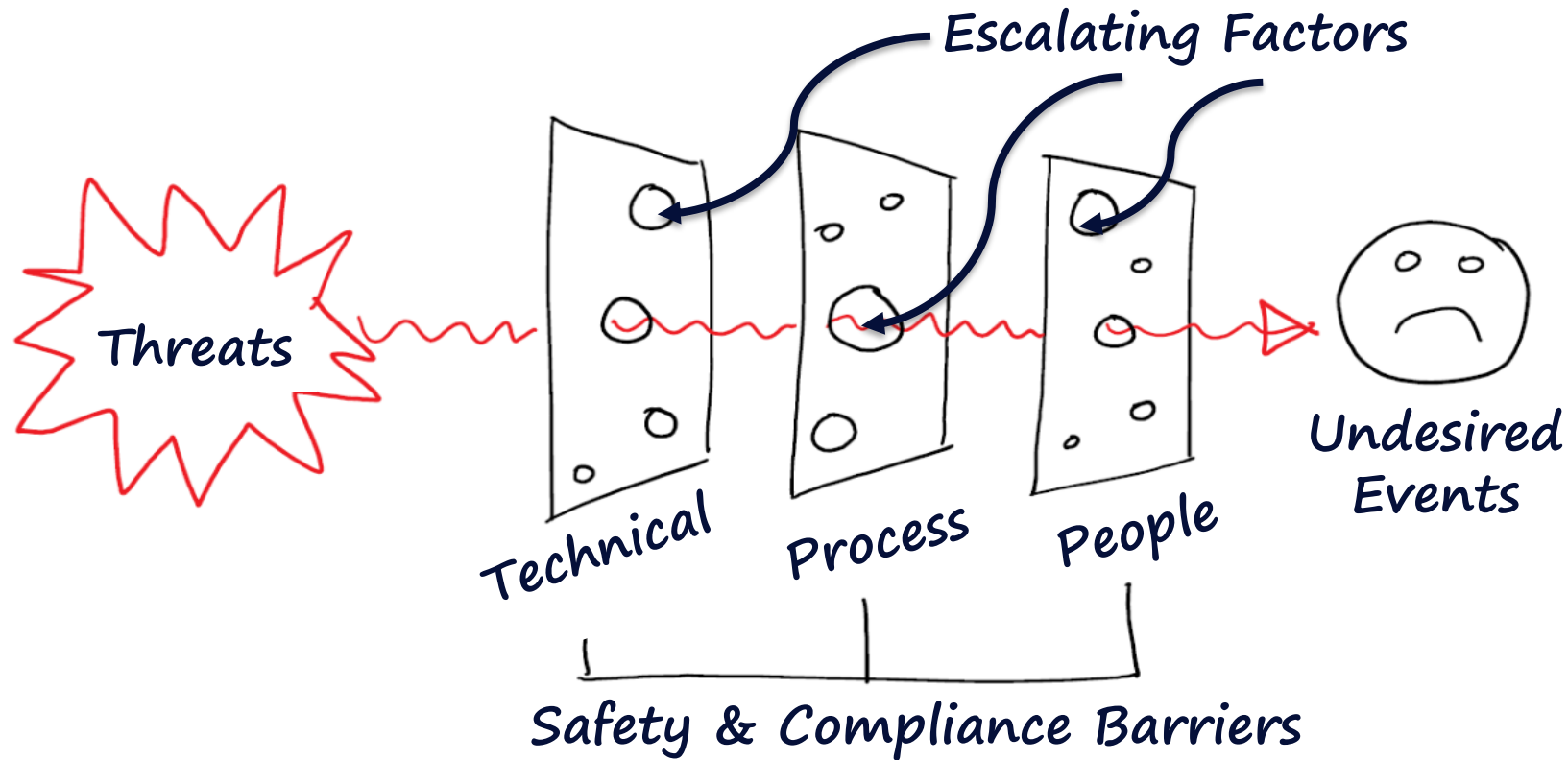
MAJOR CHALLENGE

MLOSA IMPLEMENTATION



PREDICTIVE APPROACH

HOW MLOSA IS ENHANCING OUR SMS ?



PREDICTIVE APPROACH

HOW MLOSA IS ENHANCING OUR SMS ?

Safety Culture Promotion

- **Confidence climate encourages transparency:** 120 Occ. reports/1000 flights.
- Upholding a safety climate to **promote good practices and safe behaviors.**
- Adherence, collaboration & participation to **new safety initiatives.**



Collaborative Actions between Safety & Compliance

- MLOSA data **fuels our RBO program.**
- Improving threats identification & correlation.
- Safety Alert : new media.
- Cross-BU's improvements.



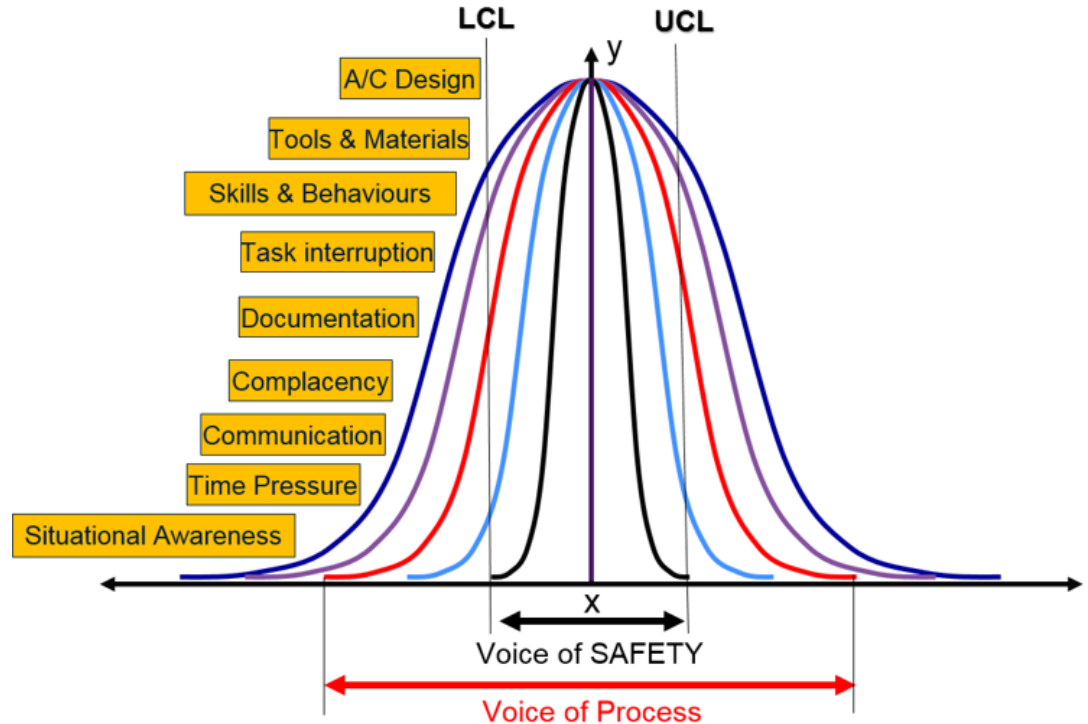
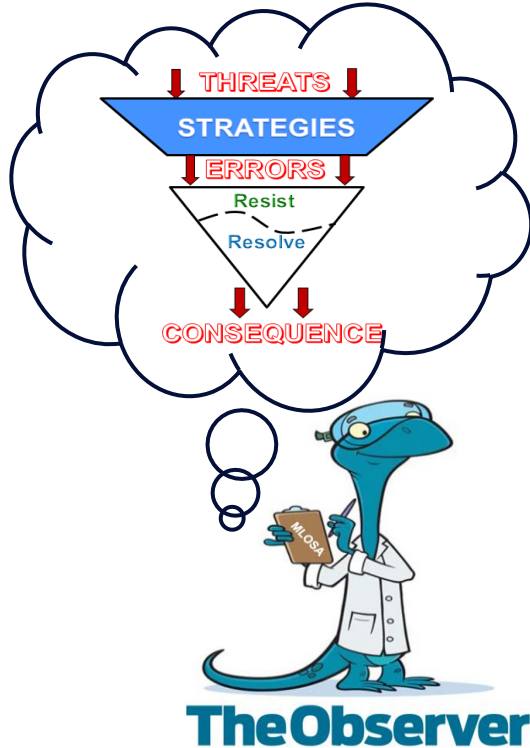
Moving forward

- Adapting content to Millennials to learn in a way that they can assimilate & gain in competence.
- **Competence based training programs.**
- **Safety toolbox talks.**
- New Corporate Safety Culture Program.



ANALYZING MLOSA DATA

GETTING ACTIONABLE SAFETY KNOWLEDGE



ANALYZING MLOSA DATA

GETTING ACTIONABLE SAFETY KNOWLEDGE

Field observation

Statistical Problem

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * X_1 + \beta_2 * X_2 + \beta_3 * X_3 + \dots + \beta_n * X_n + \varepsilon$$

Statistical Solution

$$\text{Ln}\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = \text{logit}(p) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * X_1 + \beta_2 * X_2 + \beta_3 * X_3 + \dots + \beta_n * X_n + \varepsilon$$

Field Solution

Define
Measure

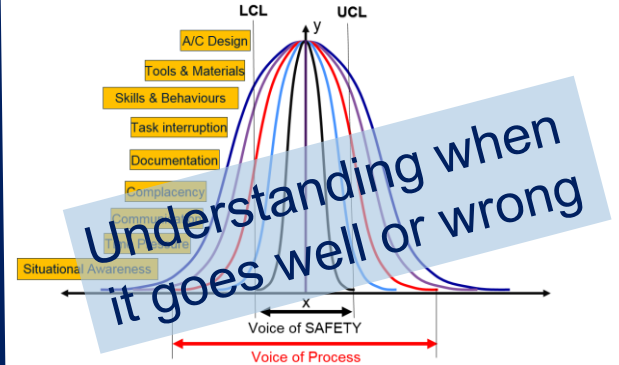
Y

Contributors to
Variability

Analyze
Improve

Xs

Control



Target:
 $Y = f(Xs)$

ANALYZING MLOSA DATA

GETTING ACTIONABLE SAFETY KNOWLEDGE

DUMMY FIGURES

■ THR-118 - Lack or improper installation

■ THR-107 - Incorrect operating configuration

■ THR-058 - Failure or damage in service

■ THR-047 - Disregard of limitation (part, inspection, visit)

■ THR-114 - Insufficient reliability / performance of a family of elements

■ THR-038 - Deterioration, Contamination / foreign object

■ THR-113 - Installation of a unauthorized reference

Binary logistic regression of Error Y'

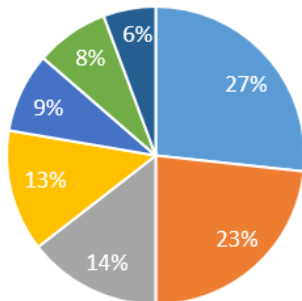
Regression Source	DL	Somme des carrés d'écarts ajustée	Moyenne ajustée	Khi deux	Valeur de p
Threat #1	1	34,584	34,5835	34,58	0,000
Threat #2	1	4,229	4,2285	4,23	0,040
Threat #3	1	4,525	4,5246	4,52	0,033
Threat #4	1	4,016	4,0162	4,02	0,045
Threat #5	1	14,302	14,3023	14,30	0,000
Threat #6	1	3,197	3,1973	3,20	0,074

The deviance table contains the P-values for the regression inputs, both of which are less than 0.05 have a statistically significant effect on the process output. In other words, if the P-value is less than 0.05, then the input variable predictor does influence the process output.

Each term of the deviance table has a Chi square value for the like hood ratio test. Chi square value is the test that determines whether a term has an association with the response. Minitab uses Chi square value to calculate the p-value.

Regression Equation P(1) = $\exp(Y') / (1 + \exp(Y'))$

$Y' = 2,960 + 2,650 \text{ Threat\#1} + 0,937 \text{ Threat \#2} + 1,109 \text{ Threat \#3} + 0,913 \text{ Threat \#4} + 1,646 \text{ Threat \#5} + 1,007 \text{ Threat \#6}$



■ EF-394 - R: Inadequate tools/materials/fixtures/GSE/ IT

■ EF-381 - P: Lack of situational awareness / routine / complacency

■ EF-391 - A: Failure to follow-up maintenance procedure / policy

■ EF-389 - A: Communication procedure not followed

■ EF-395 - R: Inadequate/unavailable documentation/manuals

■ EF-396 - R: Inadequate third party support

■ EF-383 - E: Inadequate planning/order/shift

■ EF-380 - P: Lack of experience / inadequate skills

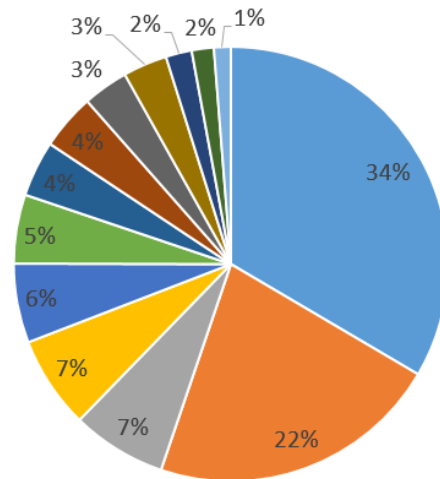
■ EF-321 - Skill unsuitable or insufficient

■ EF-384 - E: Distractions/interruptions/pressure

■ EF-390 - A: Improper quality/information control procedures

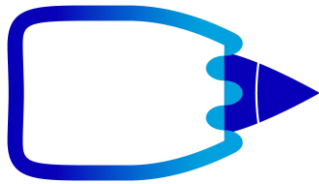
■ EF-099 - Documentation unsuitable, erroneous, inaccessible ...

■ EF-387 - E: Poor system interface / complex aircraft design



ANALYZING MLOSA DATA

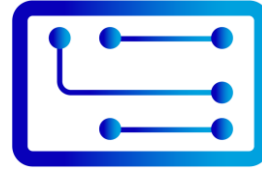
GETTING ACTIONABLE SAFETY KNOWLEDGE



Engines



Airframe



Components



Line maintenance



Mx/E. Knowledge / Skills



Mx/F. Individual Factors



Accueil

Toolpad

Mx/A. Information

ANALYZING MLOSA DATA

GETTING ACTIONABLE SAFETY KNOWLEDGE



Changing Personnel Skills

*new aircraft technology,
new regulations,
digital transformation.*



Preserving & spreading skills

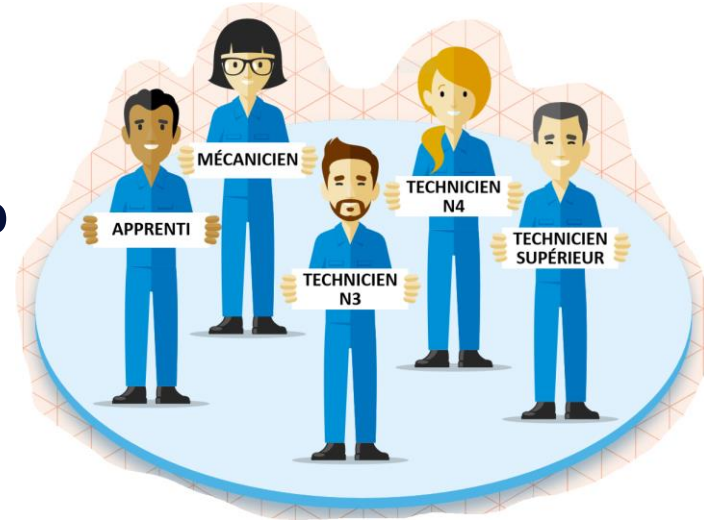
*anticipating workforce retirement,
intergenerational knowledge transmission.*



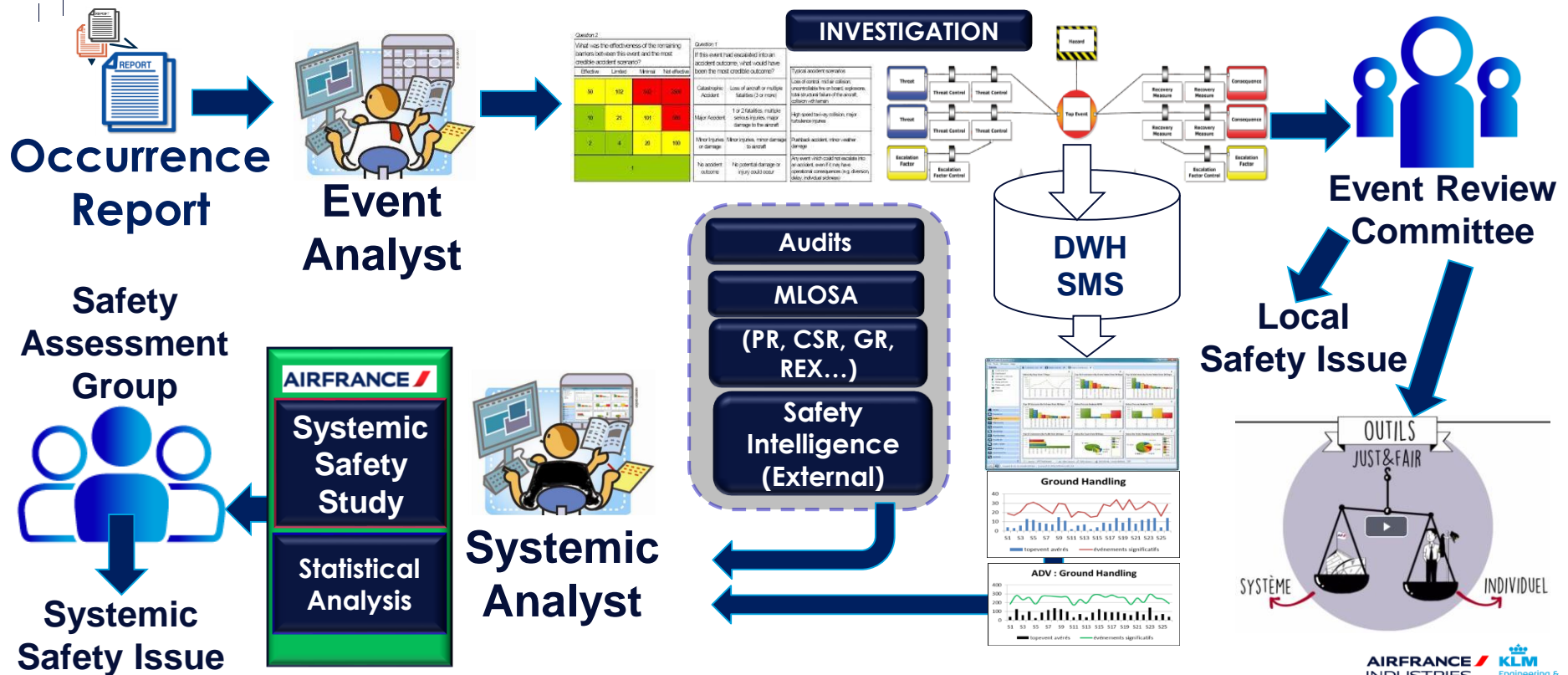
Developing Apprenticeship

welcoming younger generations to prepare for the future.

Competence Assessment Program.



INTEGRATING DIFFERENT SOURCES OF DATA

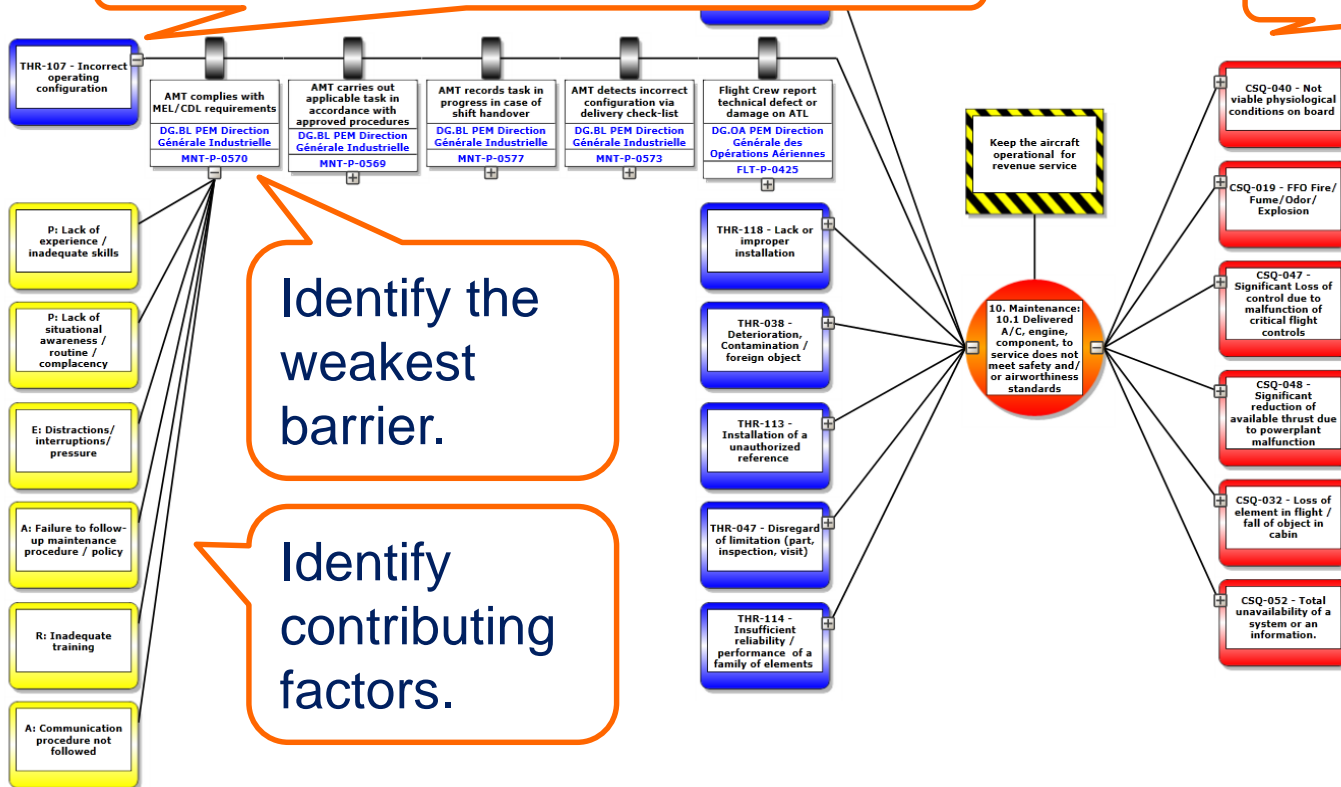


SAFETY PERFORMANCE

INTEGRATING DIFFERENT SOURCES OF DATA

What is the most exposed threat ?

Consequence.



SHARING MLOSA DATA

SHOULD WE SHARE MLOSA DATA ?



- Should we share LOSA data ? Yes.
- How ? Start up collaborative workshops to address common issues & share best practices.
- Who ? Operators, Manufacturers, FAA.
- Topic ? “technical documentation” and “failure to follow procedures” issues. Enhancing technical contents, adapting it to new generations & integrating AMM to fit into new digital tools.

CONCLUSION

Maintenance LOSA : Safety Culture's Probe & Spark.

MLOSA

Safety  **Attitude**
We think Safety - We act Safely



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Follow us



www.afiklmem.com

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