

## **RATHER DEAD THAN SECOND**

## Improving the safety of glider competitions

#### **FLYTOP**

#### www.flytop.org

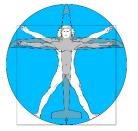
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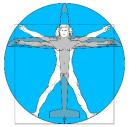
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#### **Tobias Kemmerer**

- flying sailplanes since 2006
- member of the Akaflieg Frankfurt
   academical gliding club of Goethe University
  - NOT building gliders
  - BUT soaring related research such as
    - mountain wave / thermals research
    - data gathering / sensor platform
       [AFIIS Akaflieg Frankfurt Inflight Information System]
       → (big) data science / swarm intelligence
    - flight safety
- engaged with FLYTOP since 2015
- background in IT & economics, happily married to Marina (biochemist / quality manager) and currently 0.8 children, ...

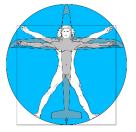
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#### <u>Citations from a Steward's report on a World</u> <u>Gliding Championship</u>

- The safety the competition was one of the worst in a WGC.
- We do not really understand why we had so many accidents and incidents ...
- some pilots seemed to be "over motivated" and flew too aggressively ...
- These accidents and incidents cannot be considered as <u>the fault</u> of the organisers.

(source not disclosed!)

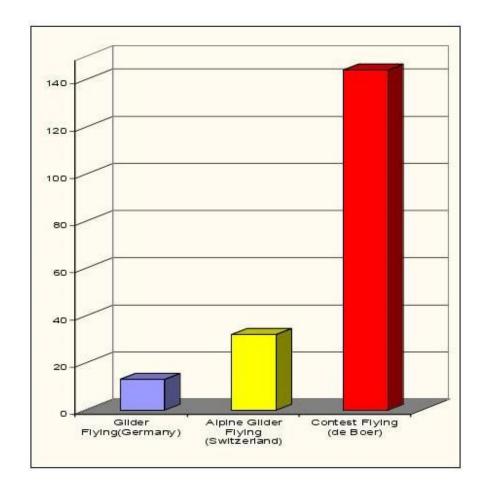


#### **Rather Dead than Second**

- Pilots in competitions tend to adapt more risky behavior if they think they can gain advantages
- Self preservation becomes less important than the desire to win
- Attitudes and behavior of these pilots can not be changed by logical reasoning or pleads for safety
- However, they adopt and react very clearly to rules and regulations of the competitions

#### => implement a "Safety does Pay" approach in the rules of the competitions

## Do we really need an improvement in safety in competitons ?

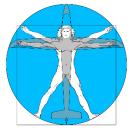




Swiss Championship

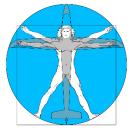
- compared to other risks (fatalities per million flights) in glider flying: competition flights with a risk of >120 is are
- 6 times more risky than "ordinary" glider flying (ca 20) and
- 4 times more risky than alpine glider flying (ca 4)

=> YES safety needs to be improved!



**Our Approach** 

- Education:
- Safety is more than act according to good rules and be cautious
- Safety for competitions has to be actively constructed using proven and tested methods

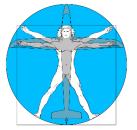


#### **Different Safety Levels**

For competitions there are 4 levels of safety.

We have to teach:

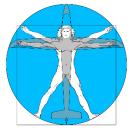
- pilots (competitors)
- glider teams (crews)
- organizers & officials (leaders)
- the Safety Officer (resp. Steward)



#### **Typical Time Line for teaching safety to a competition**

Safety training delivered to the Safety Officer typical 3 events! more than 60 h Safety training delivered to Organizers and Officials of a Competition Jan...March Year YYYY

The Competition May of Year YYYY

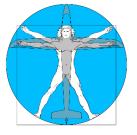


#### Safety Events During the Competion

responsible: the Safety Officer

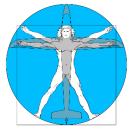


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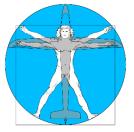
Safety Training for the Organizers/ Officials and Helpers of the Championship (organizers)

- Duration: 6 hours = 1 Day (typ. 09:00 18:00)
- Aim: Ensure that all personal involved in organizing and/or implementation of the championship have a
- common notion of modern flight safety
- know how safety is produced resp. reduced
- know flight safety procedures
- understand their role in producing safety
- understand the role of the Safety Officer
- understand methods of "dynamic (proactive) safety"



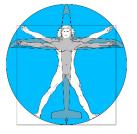
## **Syllabus for Organizers' training:**

- what is safety and how is it produced
- static and dynamic safety
- errors vs rule violations
- role of the teams/crews/ wives / helpers in producing safety
- communication and safety
- "safety culture: punish mistakes vs proactive
- Emergency Handling (Emergency Plan)



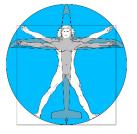
## **Safety taring for pilots**

- during initial briefing a safety briefing (max 1 h) is held - main topic:
- rewarding an active role in the improvement of safety of this competition:
- 6% for safety ("safety pays"):
- each competitor should hand in valid proposals how to improve safety of this competition
- for each valid proposal up to the third flying day the competitor is awarded a bonus 1% on the scoring
- safety officer decides the validity of the proposal



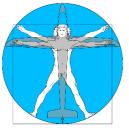


- During the next three (flying-)days of the competition you are asked to fill out such safety observation cards
- The Safety Officer will be the only person that reads these cards
- The Safety Officer will evaluate, if the remark is a valid proactive safety observation
- If you hand in at least 6 valid cards you will get 6% additional competition points



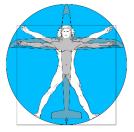
**Valid Proposal** 

- Proposals are valid if they concern a
- specific, observable, safety relevant Issue of the competition, which can be effectively influenced by a concrete measure of the competition's organization
- Counter example: "Bad weather"
- Good example: "tell tow pilot of plane XXX to fly faster during tow"



## Examples of valid proposals:

- clearer (visible) separation between start grid, landing filed and taxiways is requested
- making the callsign of tow planes readable form the PIC in the glider
- definition of a safety frequency
- etc ....
- For n (typ. 40) competitors the Safety Officer receives at least 3\*n = 120(!) proposals how to improve the safety

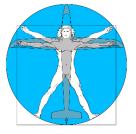


## <u>Training of the</u> <u>Crews/Teams/Helpers/ Wifes</u>

- typically held on the first flying day
- Safety Officer explains their role in dynamic flight safety:

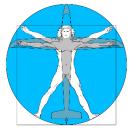


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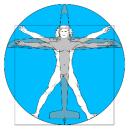
## **Daily Safety Briefing**

- (very short 5-10 min)
- held either by the safety officer or by some selected persons (competitors)
- NO: NAME/SHAME/BLAME !
- no pleads
- report on actions as a result of the safety proposals
- concrete proactive measures how to improve the "Safety Culture" of this competition



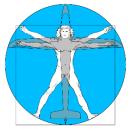
#### Knowledge and Skill requirements for a Safety Officer

- Safety Officer in German Wettbewerbsordnung called: Verantwortlicher f
  ür Flugsicherheit resp. "Flugsicherheitsinspektor"
- in FLYTOP courses a safety officer must have advanced theoretical and practical knowledge in modern flight safety methods
- must be able to evaluate a "safety culture of a system
- must know how to improve the "safety culture"
- has advanced knowledge and skills in communication
- be a good teacher (good presentations)

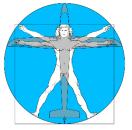


#### **Education of a Safety Officer**

- knowledge of all relevant rules an regulations
- knowledge of modern flight safety methods
- 1 participation in an active cultural change of a gliding club
- 1 responsible role in an active cultural change of a gliding club
- knows the organizers & their "culture"

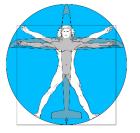


- 3 regional competitions implemented the FLYTOP-competition system
- Safety was immediately improved when several proposals pointed to a deficit
- some proposals could be immediately realized
- others were planned for the next competition

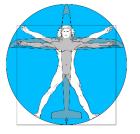


#### **Improvement for the Competitors**

- 6 % for safety was an easy goal for every competitor
- final competition scores depended only on gliding performance
- it would only have an effect if actively refuse to participate at these safety measures
- improving safety by integration of crews/wives/helper into the safety system
- more than 96% percent of the pilots voted for a continuation of the FLYTOP competition safety system in future competitions

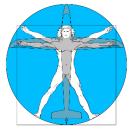


- Existing Rule bodies (from FAI Code sportive to the German Wettbewerbsordnung) implement a
- "Punish misconduct" approach
- No requirements for education in modern safety methods for competition organizers and/ or
- stewards and/or
- safety officers





- Safety is more than
  - punishing misconduct
  - adherence to rules (SOP) and
  - be cautious
- Safety methods must be learned and can be taught
- time requirements for education in safety:
  - 1 day training for competition organizers
  - less than 1 h per pilot
  - ca 2 h per crew
- Important: education of skilled Safety Officers





# HALDE

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