Safety and the Private Aircraft Owner

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V1.2

Aviation

The term <u>aviation</u> is generic and like a big burger it is made up of many different ingredients..



Safety in Aviation

Similarly, any examination of safety in aviation requires a separate analysis of each ingredient. This presentation takes a look at a sometimes forgotten corner of that big 'aviation burger'.

Let's look at safety in private flying, where the pilot is also the aircraft owner.

This <u>excludes</u> AOC holders

It is the purpose of the flight, not the aircraft or pilot, that determines whether the flight is private.

Presentation Overview

Private aircraft pilot & owner
Operational safety environment
Safety performance statistics
Contributing factors
Outlook

Private Aircraft Owner

Operates an aircraft not for hire or reward -

- Standard category aircraft
- Amateur built aircraft
- Sport aircraft
- Microlights, etc

I am a Private Aircraft Owner



..and enjoy long range flying



Dianna is a Private Aircraft Owner



(Dianna Stranger)

...and fly's this just for fun!



We are Private Aircraft Owners



...and enjoy safaris together



As a <u>rough estimate</u> there are approximately 100,000 private aircraft owners worldwide. 90% operate on the FAA register 25% in sport category aircraft 10% are rotorcraft

(AOPA, EAA)

Safety Environment (1) <u>Hire & Reward Operations</u>

- Organisational Structure
- AOC Approved Exposition
- Senior Persons Qualified / Experience
- Safety Audits Ongoing
- Training & Checking Mandatory
- SMS Risk Identification & Mitigation
- Health & Safety Programme
- Safety Culture Actively encouraged

Safety Environment (2) <u>Private Aircraft Owner</u>

Compliance with Rules
Competency Checks - IFR/General
Training - Self Initiated
Resources – Publications

Summary

The private owner and pilot is invariably one-person <u>solely</u> accountable in law for every action or non-action concerned with the –

- Flight operation
- Aircraft airworthiness
- Licencing
- Aviation security
- Health & safety

Overarching Rule

Safety for the Private Aircraft Owner relies, <u>in the main</u>, on self regulated compliance with all relevant requirements of rule Part 91 –

Compliance with this rule ensures that the safe operation of aircraft is possible with the minimum endangerment to persons and property. (CAA)

Minefield of Other Rules

Part 1 Definitions and Abbreviations Part 12 Accidents, Incidents and Statistics Part 19 Transition Rules Part 21 Certification of Products and Parts Part 26 Additional Airworthiness Requirements Part 39 Airworthiness Directives Part 43 General Maintenance Rules Part 47 Aircraft Registration and Marking Part 61 Pilot Licences and Ratings Part 91 General Operating and Flight Rules Part 92 Carriage of Dangerous Goods Part 93 Special Aerodrome Traffic Rules and Noise Abatement

PLUS – there's a library of Advisory Circulars, Airworthiness Directives, CAA Notices & more....

Private Aircraft Safety

Safety and the <u>private aircraft owner</u> comes down to –

Self regulated compliance with Part 91 and all of the other rules
Self motivation & discipline
Self preservation

Collating Relevant Statistics Risk tolerance & consequence All operations are not equal Relevance of incidents & accidents Are fatalities the critical measure? Reporting formats Merged data (NZ, Aust, USA)

Safety Performance (1)

Comparing the safety performance of private <u>fixed-wing aircraft</u> (Standard Category) with AOC holders....

Pilot Related	73%	82%
Mechanical	9%	9%
Other / Unknown	18%	9%
		(CAA, CASA, NTSB, FAA)

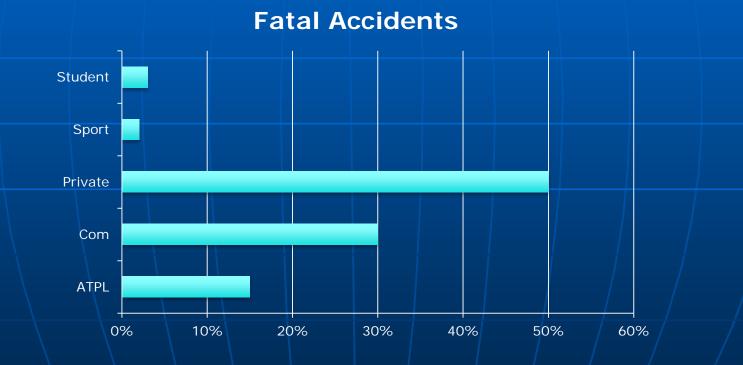
Safety Performance (2)

<u>Fatalities</u> by aircraft class in private fixedwing operations -

Single-Engine / Fixed Gear	12%
Single-Engine / Tail Wheel	10%
Single-Engine / Retractable	25%
Single-Engine Turbine	26%
Multi-Engine / Piston	12%
Multi-Engine / Turbine	15%

Safety Performance (3)

Private fixed-wing <u>fatal accidents</u> according to PIC licence category



Safety Performance Overview Private Aircraft Owners

 Overall accident rate trending lower
 Fatal accident rate 1 per 100,000 flight hours (lowest ever)
 Comparable with Part 135 operations
 More than 75% of all accidents attributed to pilot-related causes

Seeking Safety Improvements for the Private Owner

MUST reduce pilot-related causes to obtain any further safety improvements

RESULTS in the area of human factors remain static after years of effort

PILOTS are unavoidably human

Main Causal Factors

HIGH	Loss of control	Leading
RISK	Take-off	causes of
AREAS	Landing	accidents for
	Go-around	decades

Key Contributing Factors

Failure to monitor Airspeed

Loss of Situational Awareness

Multitasking

Faulty Fuel Management



What we irrevocably know...

Once you start deviating from the rules, you are almost <u>twice</u> as likely to commit an error with serious consequences!

(NTSB Reports)

Personal Observation

"During my career spanning more than 50 years, nearly every light aircraft accident investigation I have been associated with, there were one or more rule violations identified which if complied with the accident probably would not have occurred"

(Barry Payne)

The Bottom Line!

Rule non-compliance on its own rarely results in an accident;

however...

It <u>always</u> results in a <u>greater risk</u> for the operation!

SIT to Improve Safety

S – SIMPLIFY

I – INNOVATE

T - TARGET

Safety Outlook (1)

Simplify regulatory format for private aircraft owners to reduce uncertainties about relevant requirements and better focus the pilot on critical safety areas

Safety Outlook (2)

Innovate for real improvements in the area of pilot distractions and situational awareness



Safety Outlook (3)

Target safety education to emphasize positive outcomes from rule compliance

How safe is Private Aircraft flying?

Every flight is as safe as the owner pilot wants to make it..!

Mission Accomplished



(Major Sweeney)