



## SOP's in Aerial Work: The Swiss Way

EASA Part SPO-Implementation Workshop, Cologne

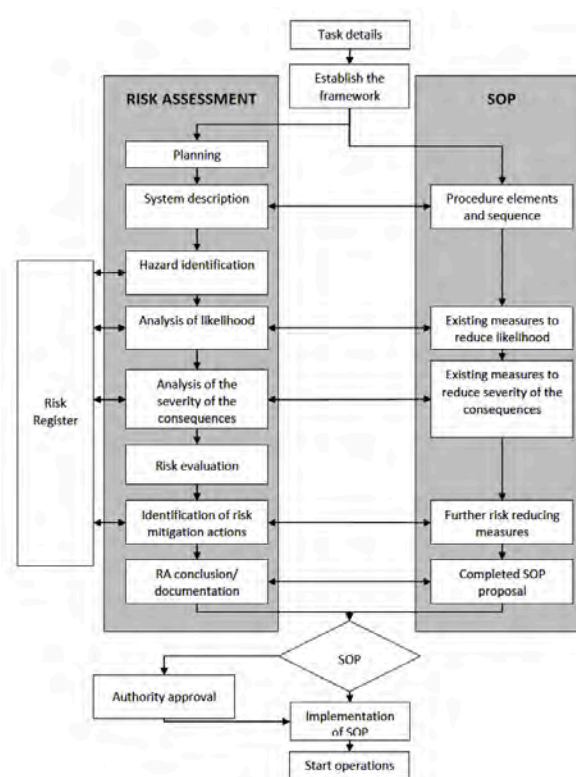
# Agenda

---

1. EASA Requirements: OM A-D SPO, SOP incl. Risk Analysis
2. National Requirements (Work Place Safety)
3. Common Elements of Aerial Work as Basis for Risk Analysis
4. Harmonized Risk Analysis across all Areas of the Company
5. Development of a Risk Register and Safety Library
6. In Depth Risk Analysis to identify Key Risks for each Operation
7. Mini SOPs to support Crew in their daily Work
8. „Competency Based“ Training to ensure required Level of Performance
9. Key Take-Away's and Outlook for future Development

# 1) EASA Requirement: OM A-D SPO, SOP incl. Risk Analysis

- EASA provides guidance how to develop and structure SOPs (GM1 SPO.OP.230)
- FOCA has published Guidance Material to develop an SPO OM A-D as well as SOPs

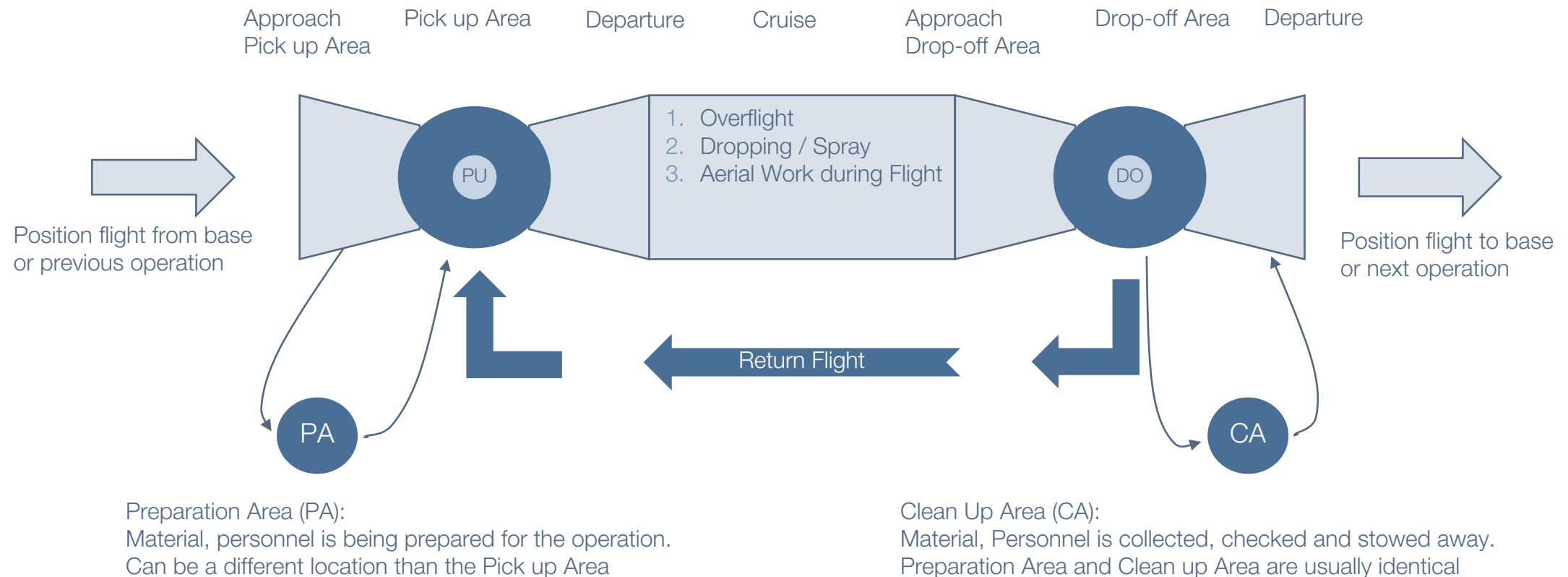


## 2) National Requirements: Workplace Safety

- National Requirements include laws protecting workers, transport of dangerous goods on the road, worktime limitations, requirements covering individual protective equipment
- Insurance companies offer initiatives to reduce exposure in the workplace coupled with financial incentives to increase the level of safety



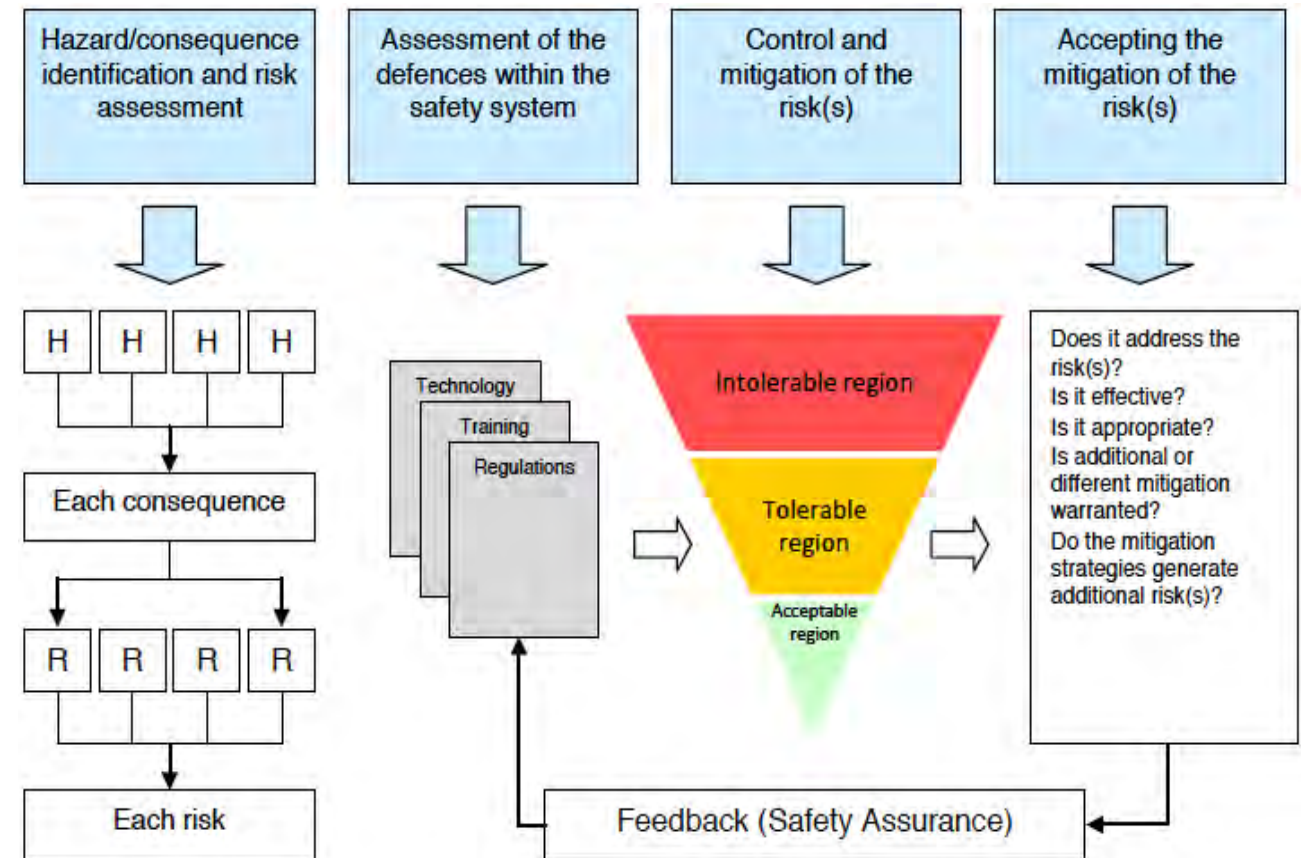
### 3) Common Elements of Aerial Work as Basis for Risk Analysis





## 4) Harmonized Risk Analysis across all Areas of the Company

- Risk analysis in Swiss operating manuals follows the ICAO guidelines set out in **ICAO Doc 9859** (2009) and not the bowtie model as laid out in the EASA Guidance Material and EHEST MARIA Tool.
- Goal was to have only one safety risk mitigation process for all operations within the company. This aligns the SMS and safety processes defined in the OMM and the aerial work operations
- Results were checked and validated by independent safety consultant
- Safety Library covers all aspects of an helicopter aerial work operation from first evaluating the pick-up / drop-off site to putting the helicopter back in the hangar in the evening



Source: The safety risk mitigation process (ICAO DOC 9859, 2009, S. 88).



## 6) In Depth Risk Analysis to identify Key Risks for each Operation

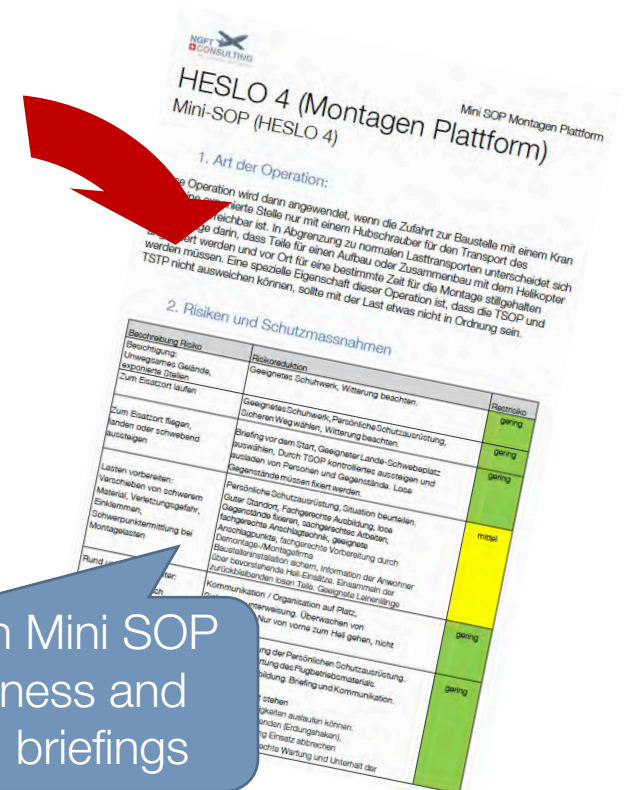
Beschreibung Risiko	Ereignis	Schaden	Eintreten	Resultat
<b>Vorbereitung, Planung, Umgebung</b>				
Installations/Organisationsplatz REKO	Autounfall (zB heikler Strassenzustand, Müdigkeit), Sturz wegen ungesicherten Treppen, Löcher, Podeste. Betroffen werden von Baumaterial von Kran oder Material	Gering	ab und zu	B3
Antennen, Stromleitungen, Windräder in der Umgebung	Touchieren Helikopter, Last mit Hindernissen	Mittel	ab und zu	C3
Schlechtes Wetter	Wettersituation kann in den Alpen sehr schnell umschlagen. Schneefall und Wolken / Nebel können sehr schnell die Sicht gegen Null. Operation in IMC mit Orientierungsverlust und	Hoch	ab und zu	D3
Betankung Heli, Basis	Auslaufendes Kerosen (Defekte Pumpenanlage / Tankbehälter, Überfüllen), Verunreinigung Grundwasser Haut und Augenkontakt mit Kerosen, Person fällt beim betanken vom Heli, Fahrzeuge Dritter beschädigen, Beschädigung Tankschlauch.	Mittel	selten	C2
Tageskontrolle, Flugbereitschaft	Person rutscht aus (Glatteis, Schmiermittel, Öl, Abdeckung), fällt vom Heli und verletzt sich. Verbrennungen (heisse Turbinenteile). Beschädigung des Helis durch vergessene Werkzeuge, Putz-Schmiermittel. Schnittverletzung durch scharfkantige Teile	Mittel	selten	C2
Fahrzeuge	Unfall zum Teil durch Kombination der auslösenden Faktoren	Hoch	ab und zu	D3

Hazard Identification and Evaluation

Beschreibung Risiko	Risikoreduktion	Restrisiko
<b>Vorbereitung, Planung, Umgebung</b>		
Installations/Organisationsplatz REKO	Genügend Zeit für REKO einplanen, Persönliche Schutzausrüstung, Winterausrüstung Fahrzeuge, Der Situation angepasstes Verhalten	gering
Antennen, Stromleitungen, Windräder in der Umgebung	Genaue Fesetlegung Flugweg, Detailliertes Briefing an Besatzung	gering
Schlechtes Wetter	Alle Besatzungsmitglieder sind für die Beobachtung der Wetterverhältnisse verantwortlich. Es muss immer ein Ausweg vorhanden sein. Jedes Besatzungsmitglied hat Vetorecht für den Abbruch der Operation.	Mittel
Betankung Heli, Basis	Barriere schliessen, Flughelfer, Mechaniker macht kontrollierte Betankung, Drainen. Fachgerechte Ausbildung, Sicherheitsabstand Dritter zum tankenden Heli einhalten	gering
Tageskontrolle, Flugbereitschaft	Überlegtes, der Witterung angepasstes Arbeiten. Saubere, trockene Schuhe (Rutschgefahr), Doppelkontrolle (Werkzeug, Putz-Schmiermittel, Persönliche Ausrüstung), Fachgerechte Ausbildung.	gering
Fahrzeuge	Genügend Reisezeit einplanen, Organisation und Planung der Fahrt, Instandhaltung der Fahrzeuge, Instruktion und Kontrolle des	mittel

Risk Mitigation Measures and Residual Risk

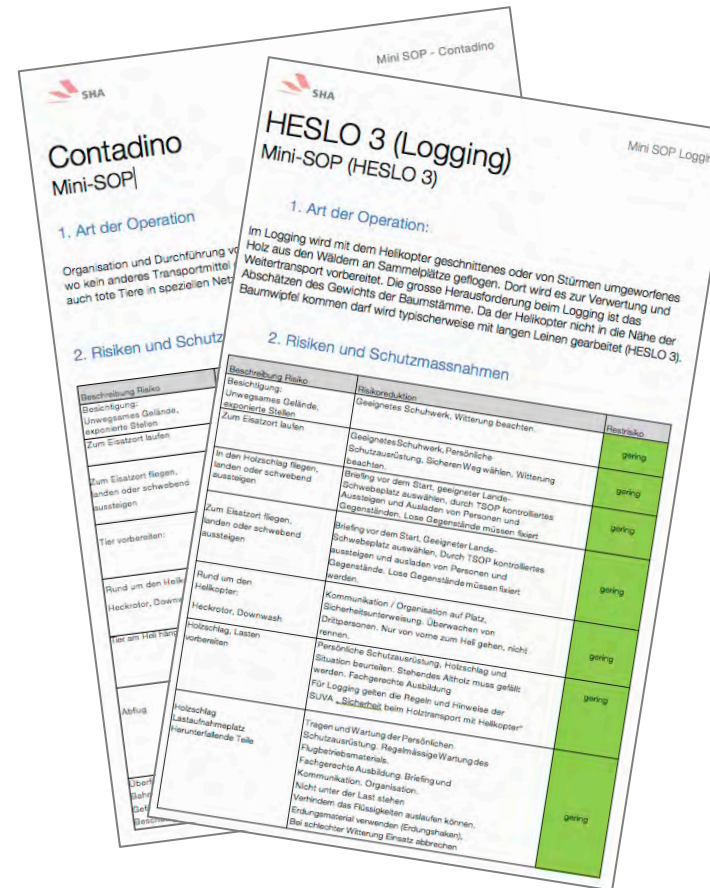
Quick Checklist in Mini SOP to trigger awareness and support mission briefings





## 7) Mini SOPs to support Crew in their daily Work

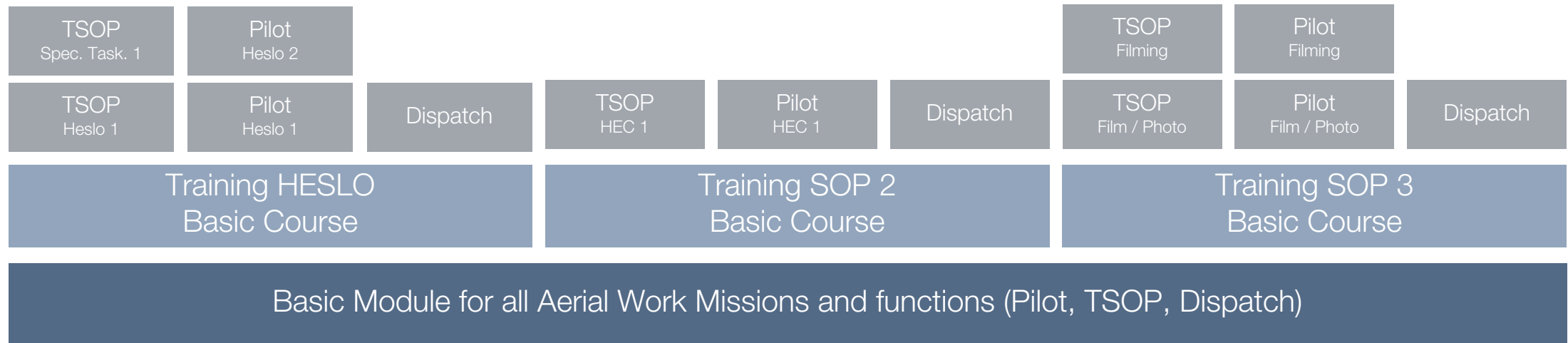
- The Master SOP covers all aspects common to all types of operation within that SOP
- Mini SOPs provide an additional level of detail focusing only one specific mission
- Mini SOP contains all descriptions, pictures, checklists and briefing information to best support the personnel involved in the mission in their job
- Both Master SOP and Mini SOP required to be compliant with EASA SPO
- Modular concept of Mini SOPs ease implementation of new missions types into company portfolio



Examples of HESLO Mini SOPs:

- HESLO 1 Shortline less than 20 m
- HESLO 1 Avalanche Control
- HESLO 1 Contadino (Transport of Animals)
- HESLO 1 Measuring flights (Radio Sounding)
- HESLO 1 Fertilization flights
- HESLO 2 Longline >20m
- HESLO 2 Firefighting
- HESLO 3 Logging
- HESLO 3 Special Logging
- HESLO 4 Construction on Ground
- HESLO 4 Construction on Platform
- HESLO 4 Cable laying
- HESLO 4 Vertical Saw
- HESLO 5 Heavy Loads

## 8) „Competency Based“ Training to ensure required Level of Performance



- The working group has developed a competency model that defines what a team member needs to master in order safely perform his role
- The Basic Module is identical for all roles and includes topics such as Working around the Helicopter, SMS, Company Introduction, etc...  
The goal is to define and obtain a minimum standard for all people involved
- For each SOP there is a series of competency levels. One level has to be mastered before a team member can move to the next (e.g. HESLO 1 -> HESLO 2)

## 9) Key Take-Away's and Outlook for future Development

---

- Hazard Identification and Risk Management goes beyond operating the helicopter. National guidelines play an important role in SPO
- Independent verification of Safety Analysis provides un-biased view on own operation leading to an expansion of existing Safety Library
- Safety Library is key to evolve SMS into proactive and predictive safety management system
- Working Group with industry experts who developed SPO manuals indicated future areas of work:
  - Develop Meta SMS across industry to better identify trends and increase number of useable data points
  - Develop App for ad-hoc risk analysis based on pre-defined set of parameters
  - Develop App based reporting tools to ensure easy entry of data into SMS
  - Develop industry-wide annual review of hazard identification and risk analysis in order to update of Safety Library
  - Expand SMS to include SPO in all required areas (Safety policies and objectives, Safety Risk Management, Safety Assurance and Safety Promotion)
- Maintain approach to provide access to all interested parties and share findings across industry



Thank you for your attention

Next Generation Flight Training GmbH  
Schluectstrasse 25, 6330 Cham  
[info@ngft.com](mailto:info@ngft.com) | [www.ngft.com](http://www.ngft.com)

