

Human Factors in the Accident Involving Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation

G-IV, N121JM Bedford, Massachusetts May 31, 2014

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NTSB Office of Aviation Safety



#### **Accident Overview**

- Operator Arizin Ventures, LLC
- Part 91 flight departing BED
- 2 pilots, 1 flight attendant, 4 passengers
- Overrun during a rejected takeoff
- All occupants were fatally injured



#### Itinerary



- Trip began at 1325
- ILG → ACY
- Passengers boarded
- ACY → BED
- 1545 Passengers left to attend a function while the crew stayed with the airplane
- 2128 Passengers re-boarded
- 2139 Takeoff roll began

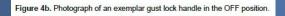






#### Gust Lock Handle





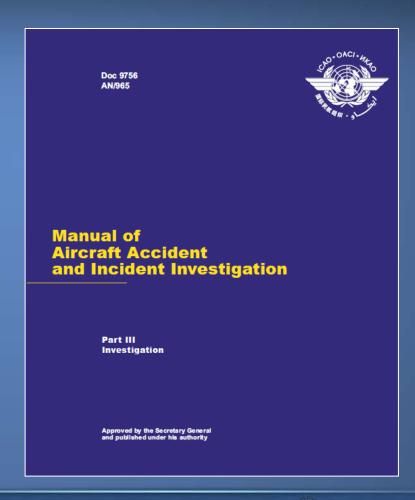




#### Investigating Human Factors

"...from unsafe acts and inadequate or removed defenses, through the accident trajectory, all the way back to uppermanagement levels."

- ICAO





#### Probable Cause

"...the flight crewmembers' failure to perform the flight control check before takeoff, their attempt to take off with the gust lock system engaged, and their delayed execution of a rejected takeoff after they became aware that the controls were locked."



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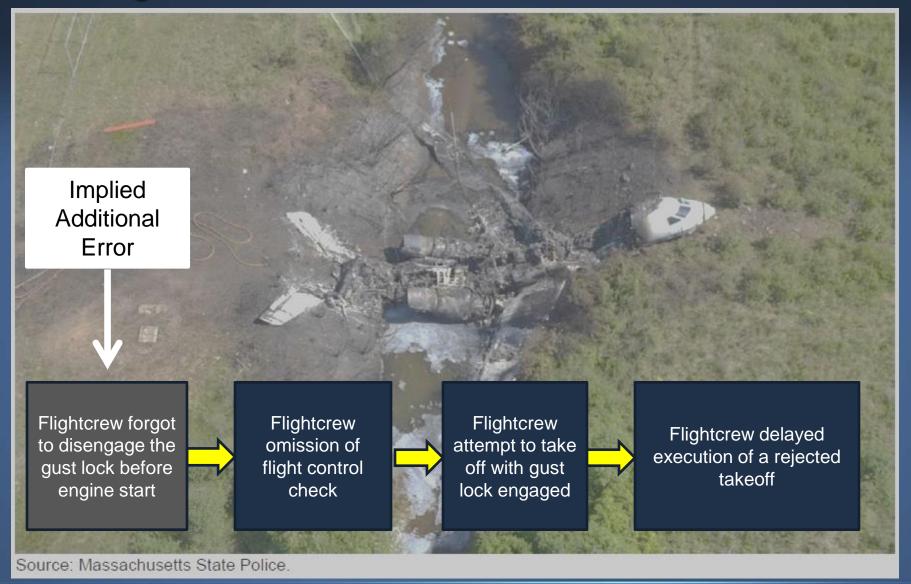


#### Flightcrew Errors





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#### Contributing Factors

"Contributing to the accident were the flight crew's habitual noncompliance with checklists, Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation's failure to ensure that the G-IV gust lock/throttle lever interlock system would prevent an attempted takeoff with the gust lock engaged, and the Federal Aviation Administration's failure to detect this inadequacy during the G-IV's certification."



Causes
Contributing factors

Findings

Flightcrew habitual noncompliance with checklists Gulfstream's
G-IV interlock
design did not
function as
intended

FAA did not detect this during certification

Flightcrew forgot to disengage the gust lock before engine start Flightcrew omission of flight control check Flightcrew attempt to take off with gust lock engaged



CausesContributing factorsFindings

Flightcrew lack of adherence to best practices for execution of normal checklists

Independent safety audit did not detect

deficiencies in flightcrew use of checklists

Flightcrew
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Gulfstream's G-IV interlock design did not function as intended

Flightcrew surprise

Flightcrew unsuccessful attempt to resolve the problem by using the flight power shutoff valve

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Flightcrew ineffective communication

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#### GULFSTREAM IV Pilot's Checklist

Starting Engines	AFM 2-08-20
1. Start Page	SELECT
2. HP Fuel Cocks	SHUT
3. Power Levers	IDLE
4. GUST LOCK	
5. Beacon Switch	ON
6. APU Air / External Air	
7. Fuel Boost Pumps (One Each Side	ON / MESSAGE OUT
8. Electrical Power	CHECK (35% MAX)
9. Engine Start Master	ON
10. Engine Start Switch	
11. Start Valve and Ignition	ON
12. Positive LP RPM	CHECK
13. HP Fuel Cock OPEN	(15% HP MINIMUM)
14. Start Valve and Ignition	OFF
15. TGTMO	NITOR (700° C MAX)
16. Engine RPMCHECK (4	
17. Oil Pressure and Temperature	CHECK
18. EVM	CHECK
19. SNGL RUDDER LIMIT Message (ri running)	ight engine only
20. Hydraulic PressureCHECKE	D (0 / 3000 / 3000 / 0)
21. Flight Data Recorder Fail Message	CHECK OUT
22. Second Engine StartREPEAT	STEPS 10 THRU 18
23. SNGL RUDDER LIMIT Message (bo	CUIT
24. ⊮ydraulic PressureCHECKE	D (3000 / 3000 / 0 / 0)

END

# Starting Engines Checklist

GUST LOCK.....OFF





#### **Errors of Omission**

PB94-917001 NTSB/SS-94/01

#### NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20594

#### SAFETY STUDY

A REVIEW OF FLIGHTCREW-INVOLVED, MAJOR ACCIDENTS OF U.S. AIR CARRIERS, 1978 THROUGH 1990



- 20% of flightcrewinvolved major accidents
- Linked to distractions, interruptions, failures of prospective memory
- Checklists are an important countermeasure



## Flightcrew Use of Checklists

- No checklist verbalization
- The PIC had "memorized" the checklists
- The PIC did not ask for the normal checklists or read them aloud



# Challenge-Verification-Response Method Benefits

- Recall steps for configuring the airplane
- Ensure a logical sequence and distribution of workload
- Enhance mutual supervision (crosschecking)
- Facilitate shared awareness



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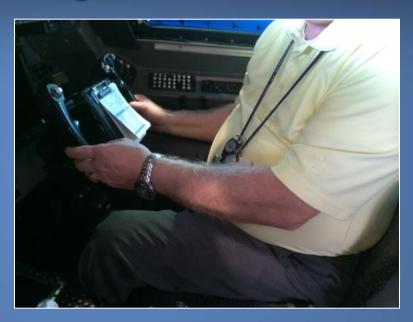
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#### GULFSTREAM IV Pilot's Checklist After Starting Engines AFM 2-04-10 1. START MASTER ... 2. ELECTRIC MASTER LEFT PWR / RIGHT PWR 3. External Electrical Power / Air ... ..... OFF / CARTS REMOVED 4. Auxiliary Electrical Power / Air / Engine Bleed Air .. 5. Battery Ammeters ..... CHECK 6. ESS DC Bus Power Source...... ......AUTO / LEFT MAIN ILLUMINATED 7. Emergency Power ......ARMED 9. Anti-Ice Heaters ......ON 10. Cowl / Wing Anti-Ice ..... CHECK / AS REQUIRED A. L/R Cowl and Wing Anti-Ice .....ON B. COWL A/I ON Message / WING A/I Message ..... C. Cow Anti-Ice Pressure (Overhead Panel).... .....VERIFY GREATER THAN ZERO D. LIR Cowl and Wing Anti-Ice ...... E. COWL A/I ON Message / WING A/I Message .....: OFF F. Cow Anti-Ice Pressure (Overhead Panel) .... ...VERIFY ZERO 11. Pressurization Control ......AUTO / FLIGHT / SET 12. Fuel Boost Pumps / Crossflow Valve......ON / CLOSED 13. Nose Wheel Steering...... CHECK 14, Ground Spoilers ...... 15. Stall Barrier .....TEST 16. Flight Controls / Bungee / Rudder Torque Limiter . 17. YAW DAMP ...... 18. Nose Wheel Steering..... 19. Pedal Steering Disconnect Switch ..... ON / LIGHTS, OUT BASIC ISSUE THROUGH REVISION 25 Jul-14/10

# After Starting Engines Checklist



Flight Controls.....CHECK



#### Procedural Noncompliance

- 90% of previous 175 takeoffs lacked a preflight check of any control surface
- 98% lacked a full control check
- Procedural drift
- Normalization of deviance



# Risk Factors for Procedural Noncompliance in this Operation

- Long-term pairing of two pilots
- Lack of larger airline characteristics encouraging by-the-book standardization
- Little monitoring of the flightcrew's operational practices



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# Attempt to Take Off with the Gust Lock Engaged

- Crew set flaps for takeoff
- Crew taxied to the runway
- Crew did not notice the position of the gust lock







# Attempt to Take Off with the Gust

Lock Engaged

- "RUDDER LIMIT"
   advisory message
   appeared on the
   EICAS, brief discussion
- PIC advanced the throttle levers and encountered a restriction
- PIC engaged the autothrottle and expressed puzzlement about restriction



EICAS Message Display



Throttle Lever Restriction



#### Throttle Interlock

- Certification required "unmistakable warning at the start of takeoff" if gust lock was engaged
- Interlock mechanism was intended to limit throttle lever angle to 6°, but it actually permitted 22° of movement
- The levers reached 27° after autothrottle servos broke the gust lock pin



#### Throttle Interlock

- NTSB examined several other G-IV airplanes and found the same issue
- The throttle interlock was not performing its intended function
- FAA certification records indicated that the design was reviewed using engineering drawings with no functional test



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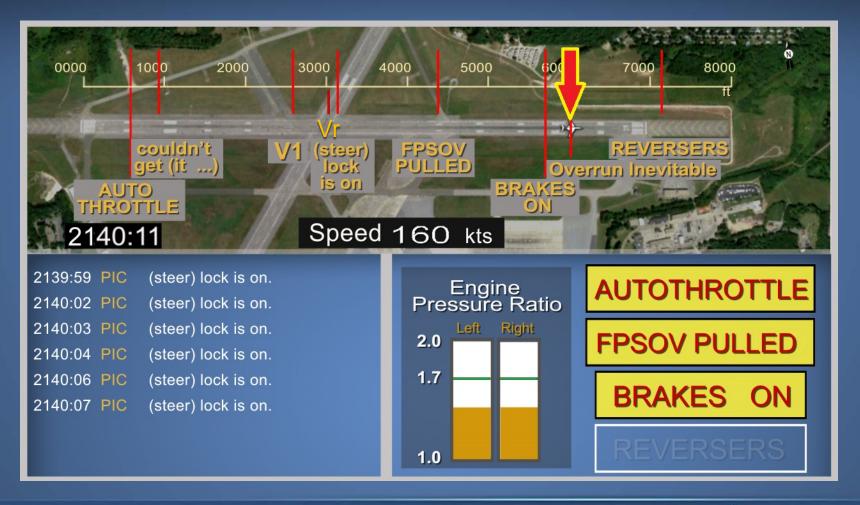
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## Delay in Rejected Takeoff



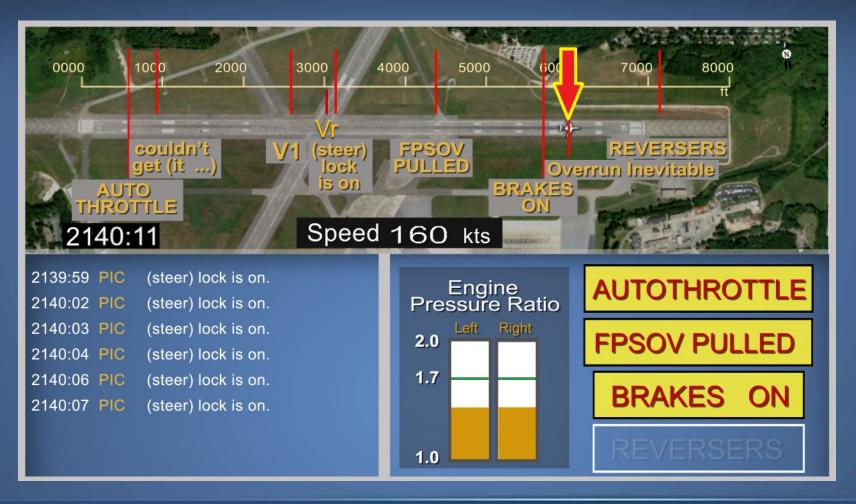


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#### Safety Recommendations

#### To the IBAC:

 Amend audit standards to include verifying that operators require pilots to follow best practices for use of checklists

#### To NBAA:

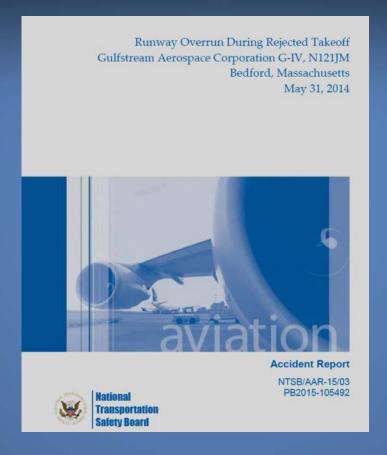
 Work with business aviation flight operational quality assurance groups to assess the rate of noncompliance with required flight control checks

#### To the FAA:

- Require the gust lock system to be retrofitted on all G-IV airplanes
- Develop guidance on the appropriate use of engineering drawings during aircraft certification



## Looking for More Information?



http://www.ntsb.gov





# National Transportation Safety Board