



Embraer Experience with SMS Implementation



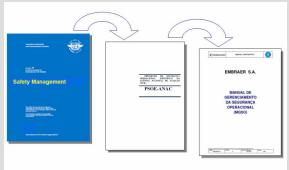
December 12, 2014



TOPICS



SMS Comprehensiveness

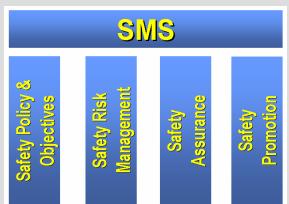


SMS Requirements



SMS Implementation – Status

SMS Implementation – Highlights

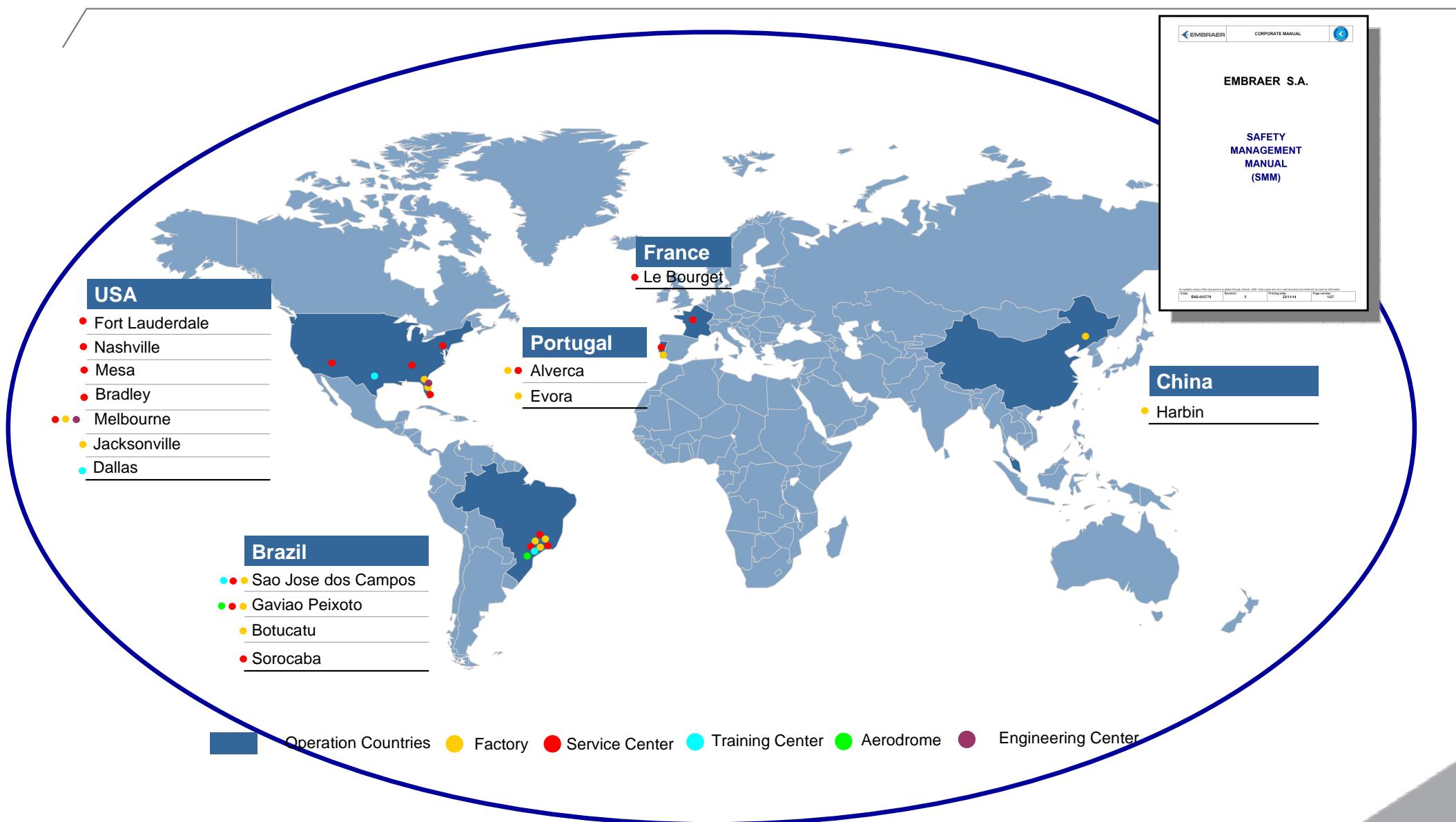


Embraer SMS – Part 21 D&M

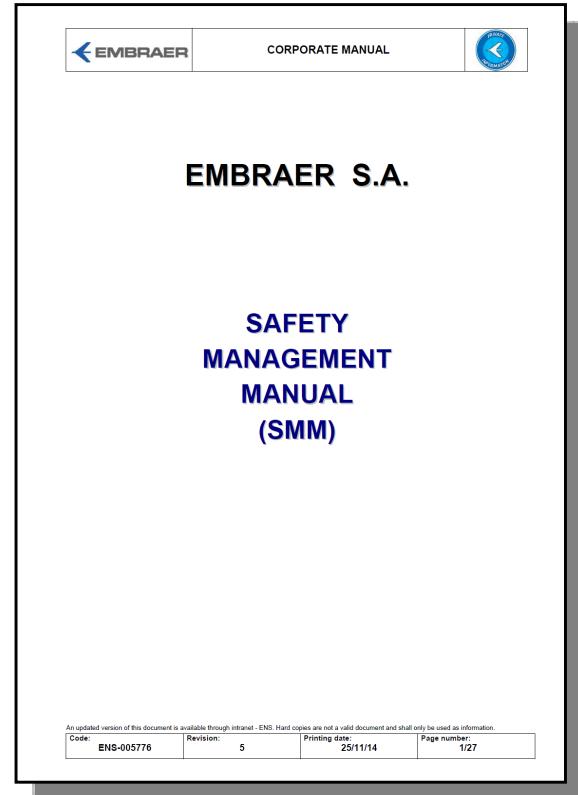
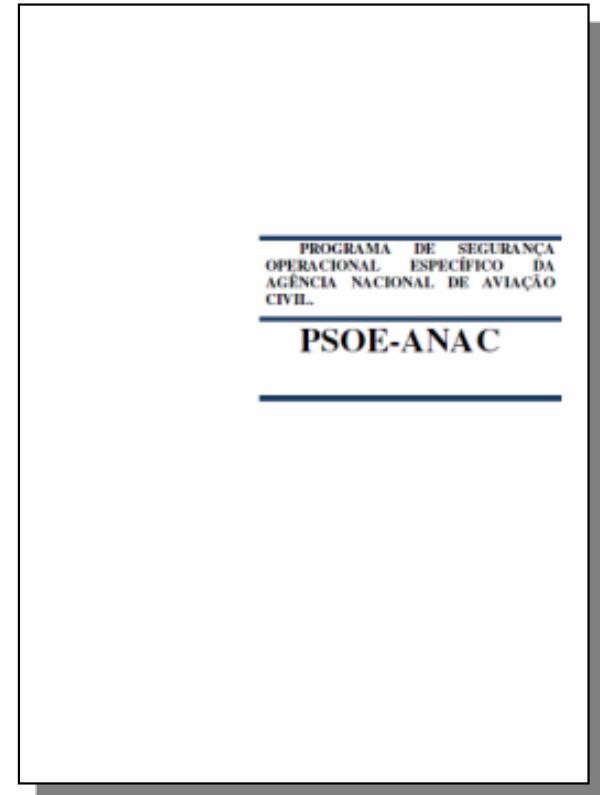
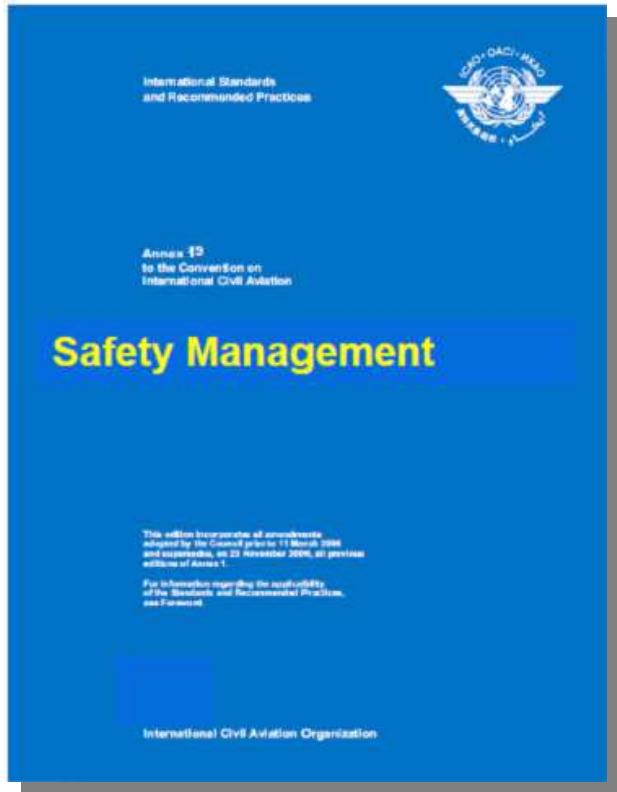


Challenges & Conclusion

SMS Embraer – One Standard for all Regions



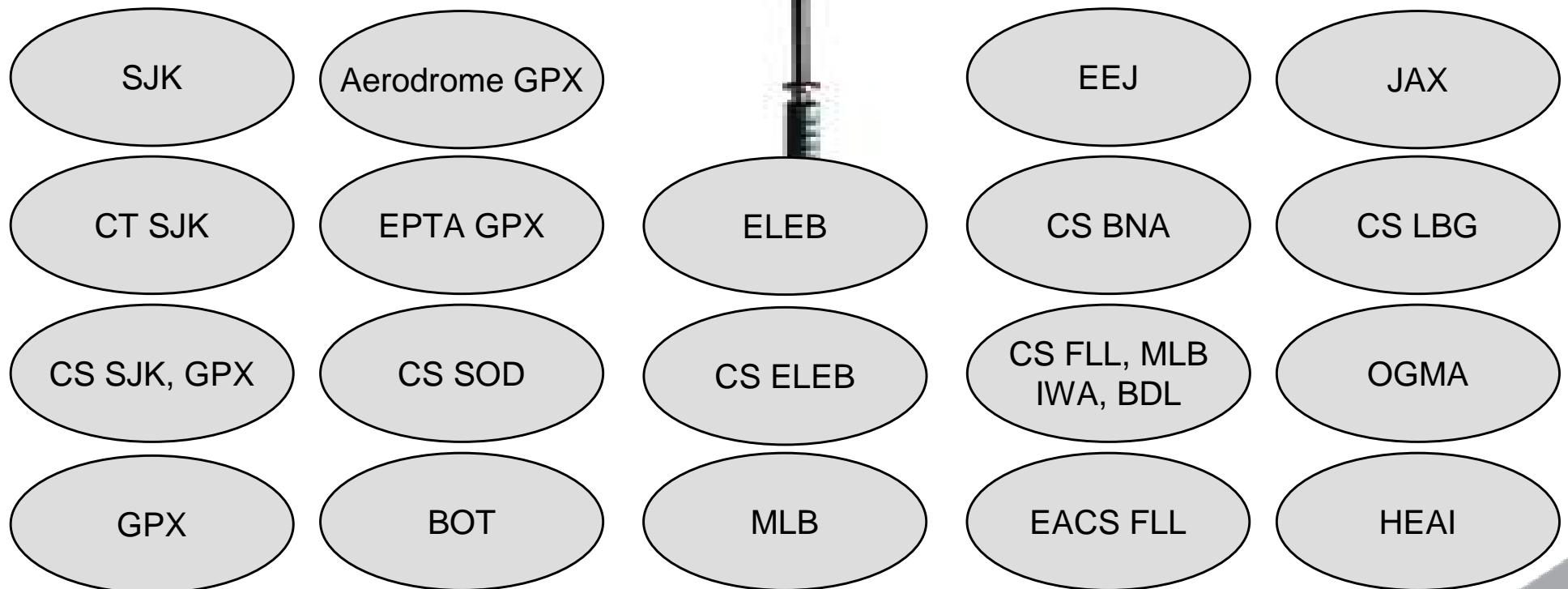
SMS Requirements



SMS Implementation – Status

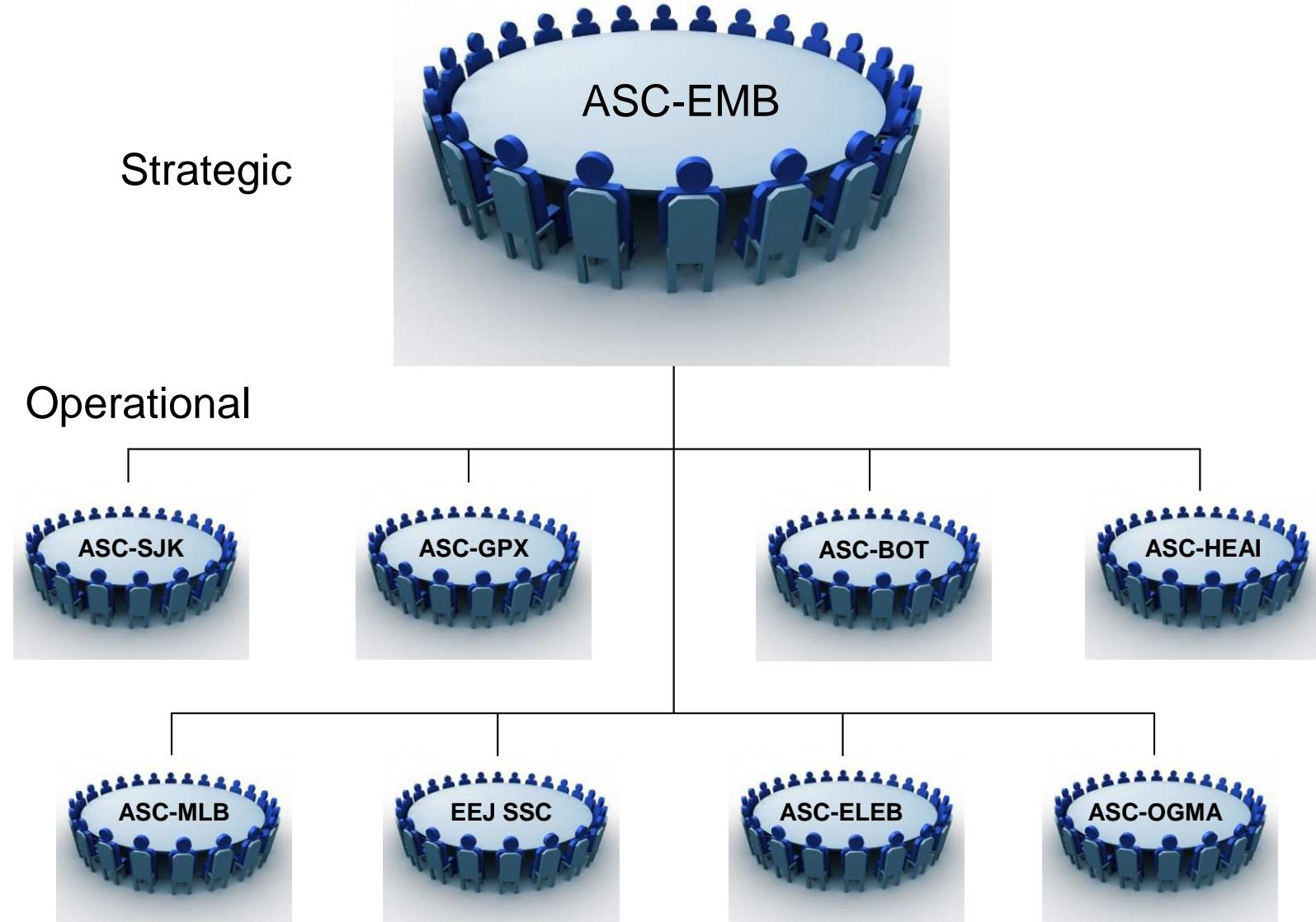
SMS Corporate Manual (ENS-005776)

Defined specific manuals to each units (Annex to the SMS Corporate Manual)



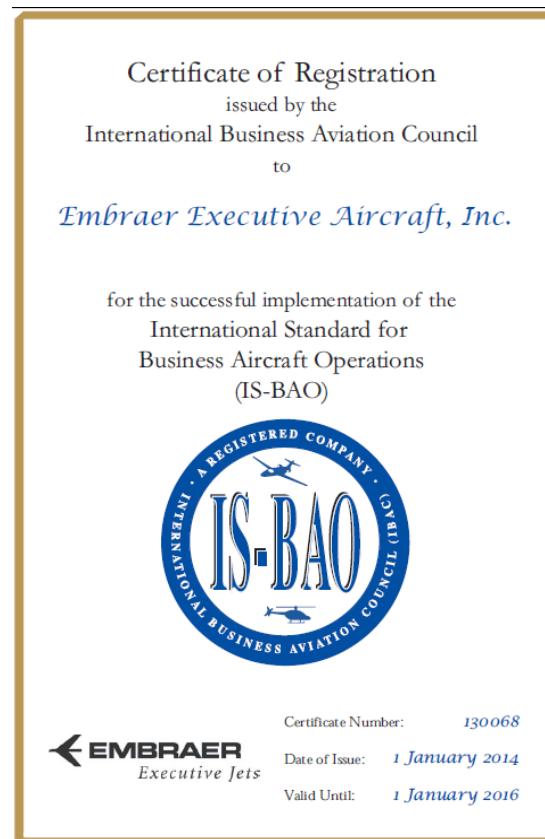
SMS Implementation – Highlights

Air Safety Committees



SMS Implementation – Highlights

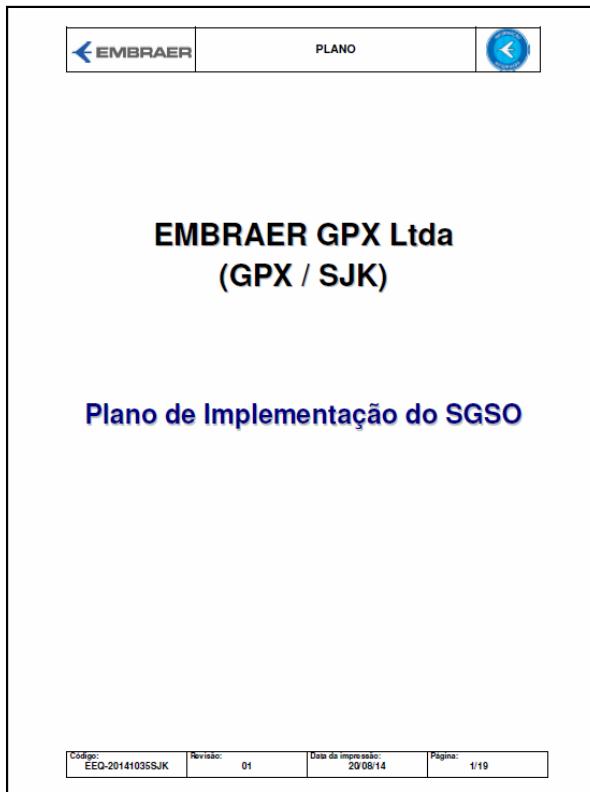
Embraer Executive Jets (EEJ) Flight Department IS-BAO* Level 1



(*) IS-BAO: International Standard for Business Aircraft Operations

SMS Implementation – Highlights

Implementation Plan (Service Centers) approved by ANAC



SMS Implementation – Highlights



**Airbus (France), Dassault Aviation (France), Airbus Helicopters (France),
Rolls-Royce (UK), Lufthansa Technik (Germany), Jet Aviation AG
(Switzerland), Beechcraft Berlin (Germany), P3 Voith (Switzerland), SR
Technics (Switzerland), Marshall ADG (UK), HB Flugtechnik (Austria)**

Embraer SMS - Part 21 Design & Manufacturing (D&M)

Embraer SMS Components

SMS

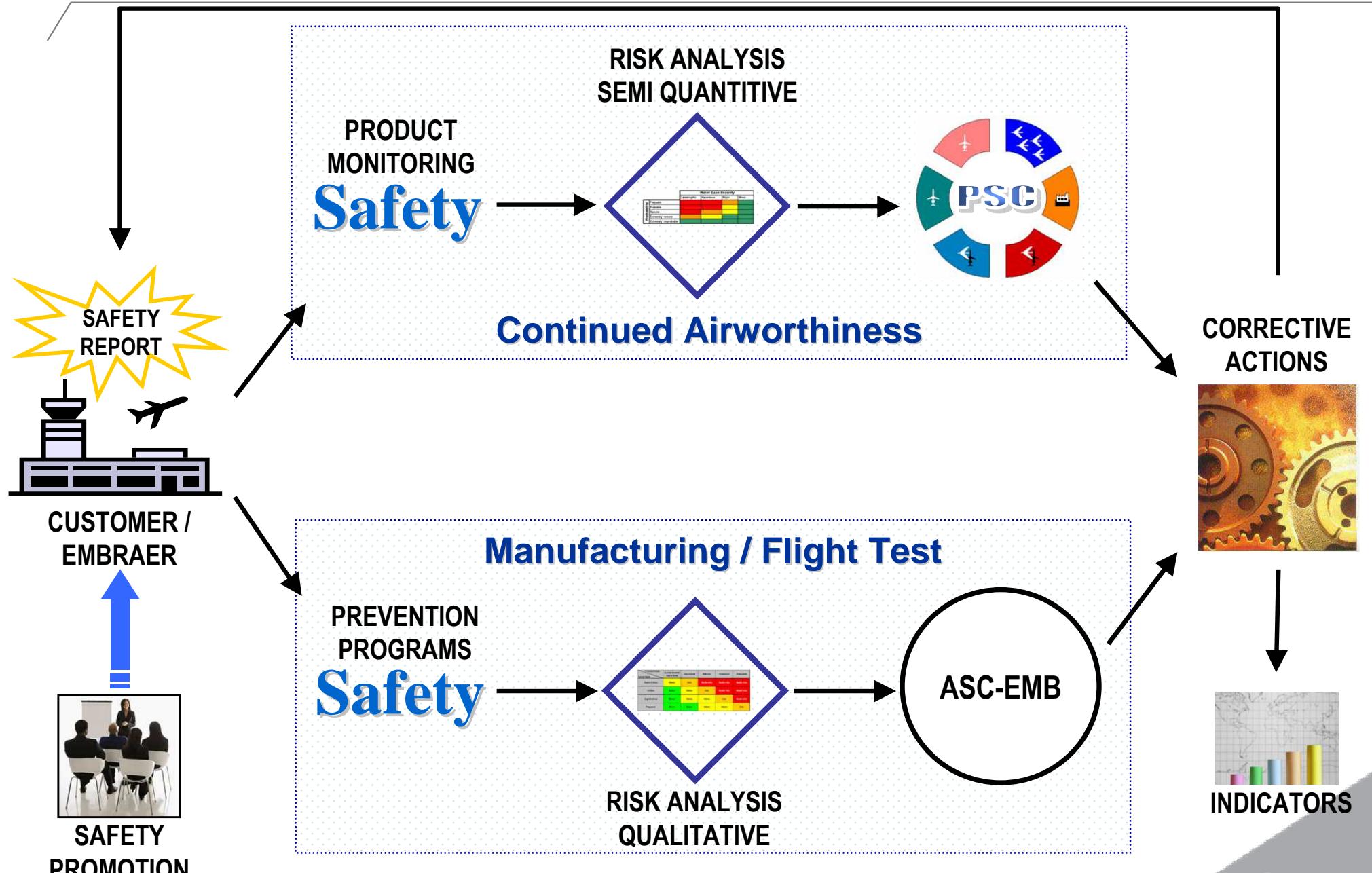
Policies & Safety Objectives

Safety Risk Management

Safety Assurance

Safety Promotion

Embraer SMS



Safety Risk Management

RISK ANALYSIS

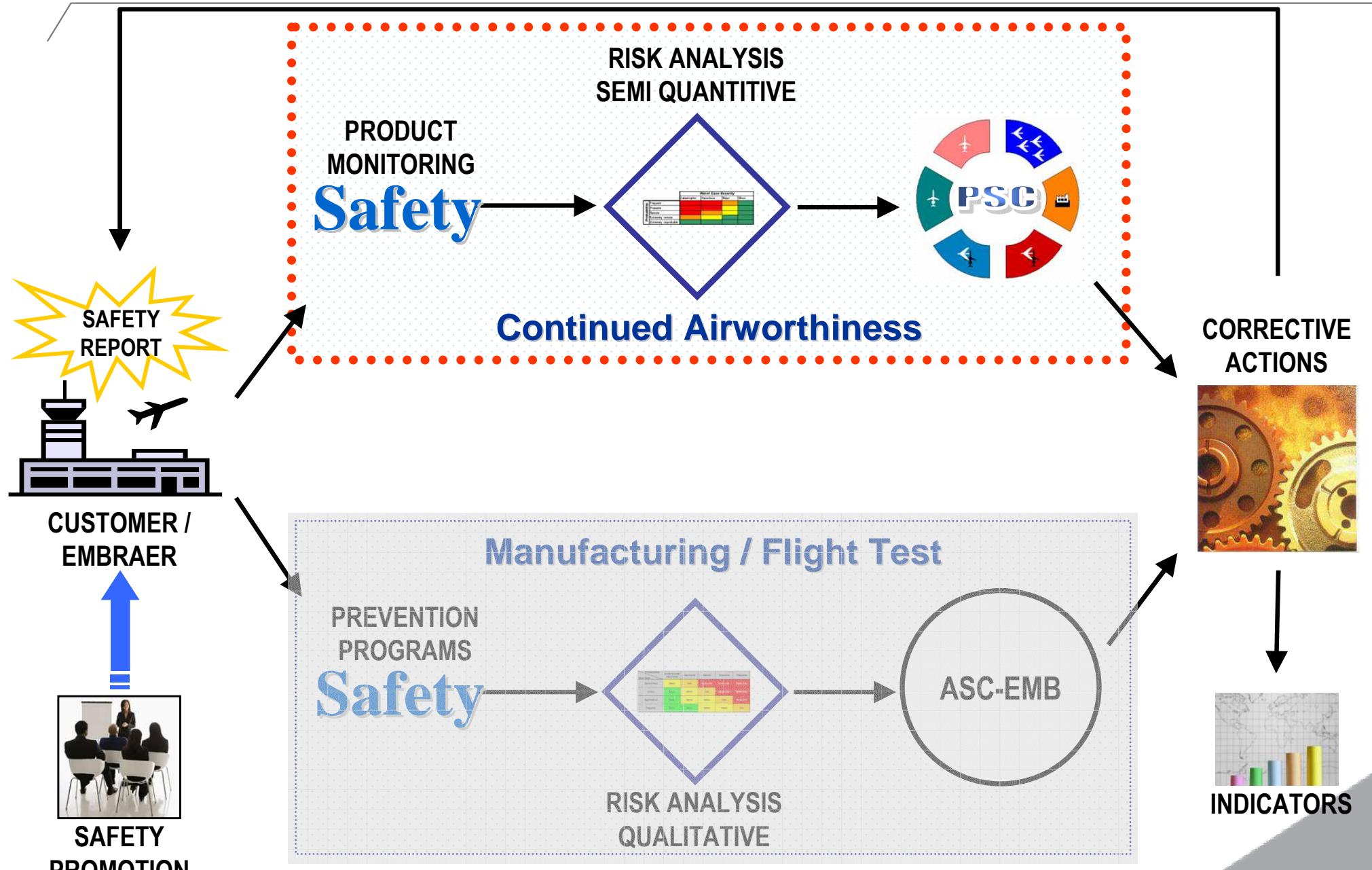
SEMI QUANTITATIVE

- For events involving system failures, malfunctions or defects on customer aircraft.
- The results are obtained using system safety assessments and historical data.

QUALITATIVE

- For Embraer operated aircraft.
- The results are obtained through subjective analysis, not providing numerical data.

Embraer SMS



Product Safety Monitoring

ESTABLISH
MONITOR
PARAMETERS

MONITOR FOR
EVENTS

ASSESS
EVENT & RISK

DEVELOP
ACTION PLAN

ACTION PLAN
DISPOSITION

Service Newsletters gives reporting guidelines to the operators, with the procedures and criteria to be followed when reporting significant occurrences. A work instruction provides reporting guidelines to Embraer Technical Representatives.



SERVICE NEWSLETTER

SUBJECT: SIGNIFICANT TECHNICAL/OPERATIONAL OCCURRENCE REPORTING POLICY

APPLICABILITY: To all EMBRAER 170 and EMBRAER 175 aircraft in operation.

VALIDITY: This SNL remains valid until it is superseded or cancelled by a subsequent revision.

SCOPE: To provide the operators with the procedures and criteria to be followed when reporting significant technical/operational occurrences that involve an aircraft manufactured by Embraer.

DESCRIPTION:

Updated and accurate field information is the most important data to be considered when investigating any technical/operational occurrence. The procedure described below, similar to the certification authority reporting requirements, intends to expedite the information transmission regarding significant technical/operational occurrences, so that Embraer can evaluate and start the response action process.

- (1) The following events are considered significant technical occurrences according to the Certification Authority Requirements:
 - (a) Fires caused by a system or equipment failure, malfunction, or defect.
 - (b) An engine exhaust system failure, malfunction, or defect which causes damage to the engine, adjacent aircraft structure, equipment, or components.
 - (c) The accumulation or circulation of toxic or noxious gases in the crew compartment or passenger cabin.
 - (d) A blade structural failure.
 - (e) Flammable fluid leakage in areas where an ignition source normally exists.
 - (f) A brake system failure caused by structural or material failure during operation.
 - (g) A significant aircraft primary structural defect or failure caused by anyogenous condition (fatigue, understrength, corrosion, etc.).
 - (h) Any abnormal vibration or buffeting caused by a structural or system malfunction, defect, or failure.
 - (i) An engine failure.
 - (j) Any structural or flight control system malfunction, defect, or failure which causes an interference with normal control of the aircraft or which derogates the flying qualities.

DATE: 14/Feb/07

CHANGE No.: 02 - 25/Oct/07

SNL 170-00-0022

PAGE: 1 of 5



WORK INSTRUCTION

TITLE: FIELD REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL OCCURRENCES INVOLVING EMBRAER PRODUCT

1. SCOPE

The purpose of this document is to provide the Air Safety Department with adequate information, if one of the events or situations as described in items 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 occur. This will be achieved by accomplishing the procedures described on item 4 of this ENS by the Field/Regional Technical Representatives.

If an accident or serious incident occurs, as per ICAO Annex 13 definitions described on ENS-002711, please refer to procedures on ENS-002711 (Embraer Aircraft Crisis Management Plan).

Procedures as described in SNL 110-00-0017, 121-00-0016, 120-00-0019, 145-00-0009, 170-00-0022 and 190-00-0018 are for Operators' compliance.

2. DEFINITIONS

SNL - Service News Letter

RHBA - Regulamento Brasileiro de Homologação Aeronáutica (Brazilian Regulation for Aeronautic Certification)

FAR - Federal Aviation Regulations

CIS - Customer Integration System

ETOPS - Extended Operations

ETOPS - Extended Operations, means an airplane flight operation other than an all-cargo operation in an airplane with more than two engines during which a portion of the flight is conducted beyond a time threshold identified in the FAR or in this document using an approved one-engine-inoperative cruise standard under standard atmospheric conditions in all air.

ETOPS Significant System - means an airplane system, including the propulsion system, the failure or malfunction of which could adversely affect the safety of an ETOPS flight, or the continued safe flight and landing of an airplane during an ETOPS diversion. Each ETOPS significant system is either an ETOPS Group 1 Significant System or an ETOPS Group 2 Significant System.

ETOPS Group 1 Significant System - has fail-safe characteristics directly linked to the degree of redundancy provided by the number of engines on the airplane; is a system, the failure or malfunction of which could result in an IFSD, loss of thrust control, or other power loss; contributes significantly to the safety of an ETOPS diversion by providing additional redundancy for any system power source lost as a result of an inoperative engine; is essential for prolonged operation of an airplane at engine inoperative altitudes.

ETOPS Group 2 Significant System - is an ETOPS Significant System that is not an ETOPS Group 1 Significant System.

3. REFERENCES

- Embraer SNL 110-00-0017, 121-00-0016, 120-00-0019, 145-00-0009, 170-00-0022 and 190-00-0018.
- ENS-002711 Embraer Aircraft Crisis Management Plan.
- ENS-001220 Analysis and Investigation of Problems in the Field.
- ENS-004165 Investigation of Problems in Equipment and Material.
- FAR Title 14 CFR, Part 21, Subpart A, Sections 21.3 and 21.4.
- RHBA 21.3.
- Docket No. FAA-2002-6717 (ETOPS Final Rule).
- ICAO Annex 13.

An updated version of this document is available through Intranet. ENS. Hard copies are not a valid document and shall only be used as information.

Code: ENS-001457 Revision: 3 Printed date: 13/05/09 Page number: 1/6



Product Safety Monitoring

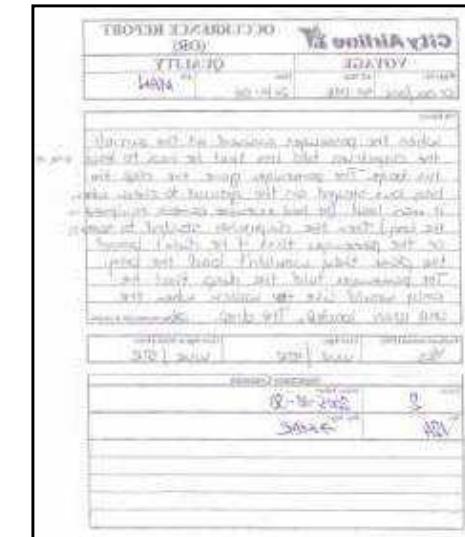
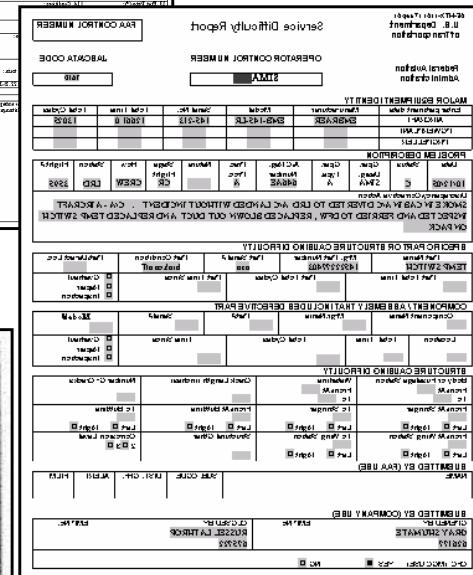
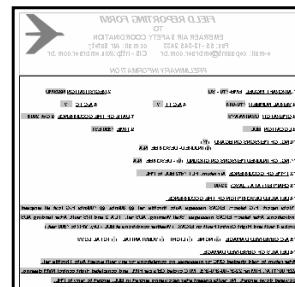
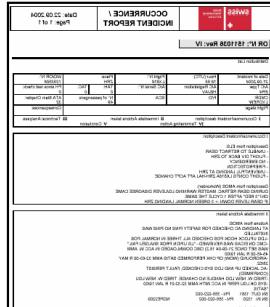
ESTABLISH
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PARAMETERS

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EVENTS

ASSESS
EVENT & RISK

DEVELOP
ACTION PLAN

ACTION PLAN
DISPOSITION



Product Safety Monitoring – Example ERJ-145

ESTABLISH
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PARAMETERS

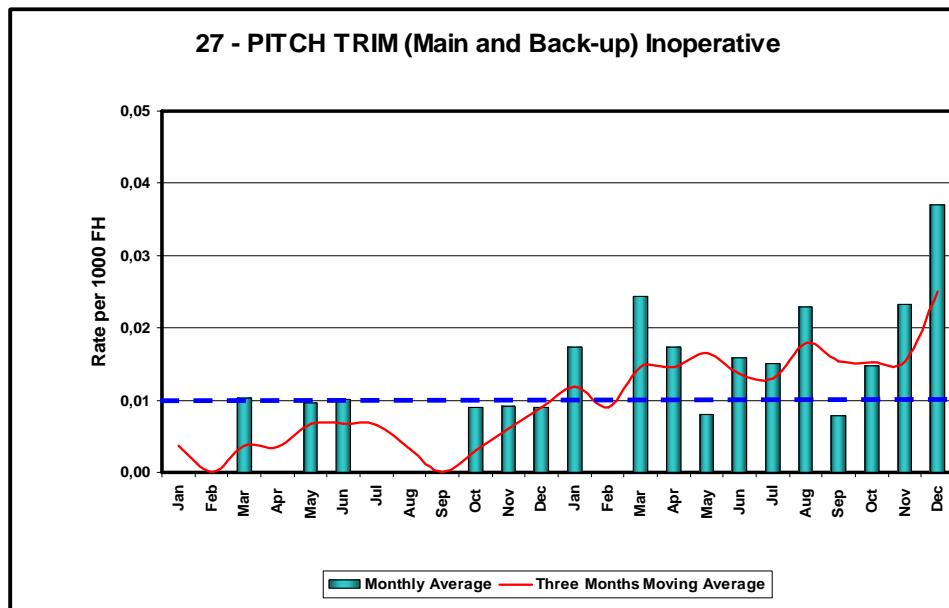
MONITOR FOR
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Example: ERJ-145 reports monitoring identified an unusual rate of dual pitch trim shutdowns (main and backup channels).



Product Safety Monitoring

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Identified issues are subjected to a risk assessment involving Air Safety, Engineering, Customer Support, Airworthiness, Operations and other related areas.

Risk
Treatment



Risk – Potential effect of the hazard, expressed as combination of consequence and Likelihood.

Hazard – Existing source of potential damage, injury or adverse, effects

Risk Assessment

Qualitative

Risk probability	Risk severity				
	Catastrophic A	Hazardous B	Major C	Minor D	Negligible E
Frequent 5	5A	5B	5C	5D	5E
Occasional 4	4A	4B	4C	4D	4E
Remote 3	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E
Improbable 2	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E
Extremely improbable 1	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E



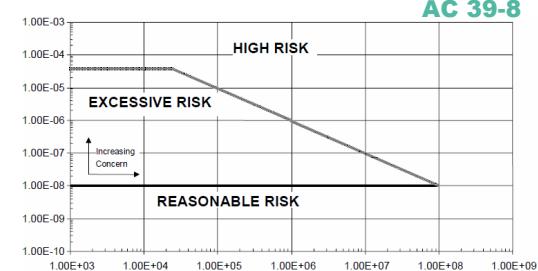
Semi Quantitative

Reported Condition:	Severity (s)	Probability(p)	s . p
Pitch Trim Main and Backup inoperative in cruise flight	2	4	8
Conditions that may increase severity:	Severity (s)	Probability(p)	s . p
Pitch Trim Main and Backup inoperative as soon as airborne, trimmed nose-up	2	3	6
Severity (s)	Probability Level (p)	R1	A C T I O N N
1 - Minor	5 – Frequent (1 to 10-3)	1 to 5	Monitoring
2 – Major	4 – Probable (10-3 to 10-5)	6, 7, 8	System Review
3 – Hazardous	3 – Remote (10-5 to 10-7)	9, 10, 11	Risk Reduction
4 – Catastrophic	2 – Extremely remote (10-7 to 10-9)		
	1 – Extremely improbable (≤ 10-9)		
Worst Case		Highest value of (s x p) →	
		8	
Level of Control		High = 0, Med = 1, Low = 2)	
		1	
Preliminary Risk Index		RI =	
		9	



Quantitative

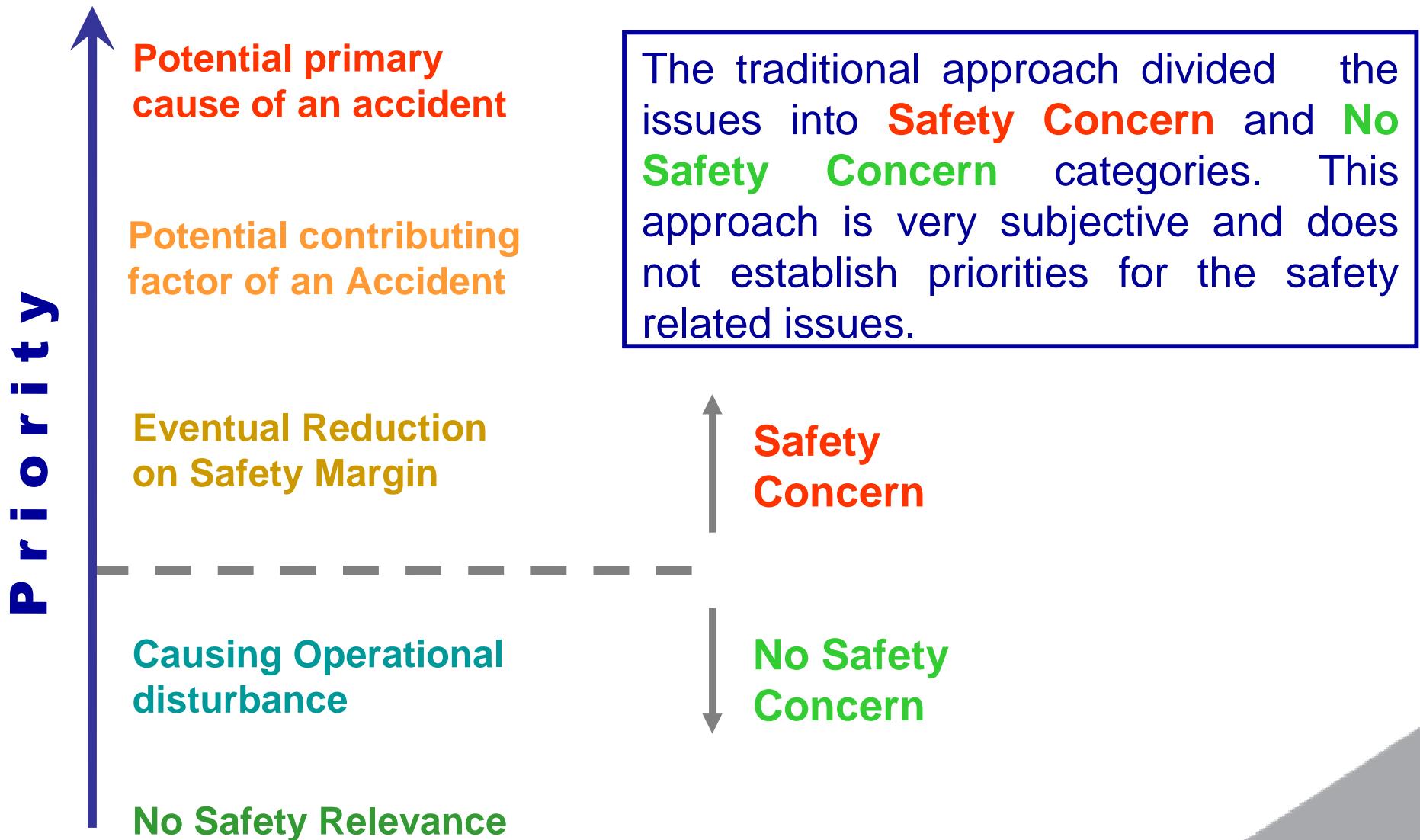
TARAM		
RISK VALUES	Applicable Formula R =Probability x Conditional Probability x Severity	VALUE
Total Uncorrected Fleet Risk (weighted events)	$RT = [F \times U \times \Sigma X \times T] \times [CP] \times [IR]$ $= 3.0E-7 \times 8 \times 483 \times 12775 \times 1 \times 0.16$	2.3
Uncorrected Individual Risk (fatalities per flight hour)	$RI = [FI] \times [CPI] \times [IR]$ $= 3.0E-7 \times 1 \times 0.16$	4.8E-8
90-Day Fleet Risk (fatalities)	$R90 = [F \times U90 \times \Sigma 90 \times 90] \times [CP90]$ $\times [IR \times EO]$ $= 3.0E-7 \times 8 \times 704 \times 90 \times 1 \times 0.16 \times 78$	1.9
Control Program Fleet Risk (fatalities)	$RC = [F \times UC \times \Sigma C \times TC] \times [CPC]$ $\times [IR \times EO]$ $= 3.0E-7 \times 8 \times 704 \times 270 \times 1 \times 0.16 \times 78$	5.7
Control Program Individual Risk (fatalities per flight hour)	$RCI = [FCI] \times [CPCI] \times [IR]$ $= 3.0E-7 \times 1 \times 0.16$	4.8E-8



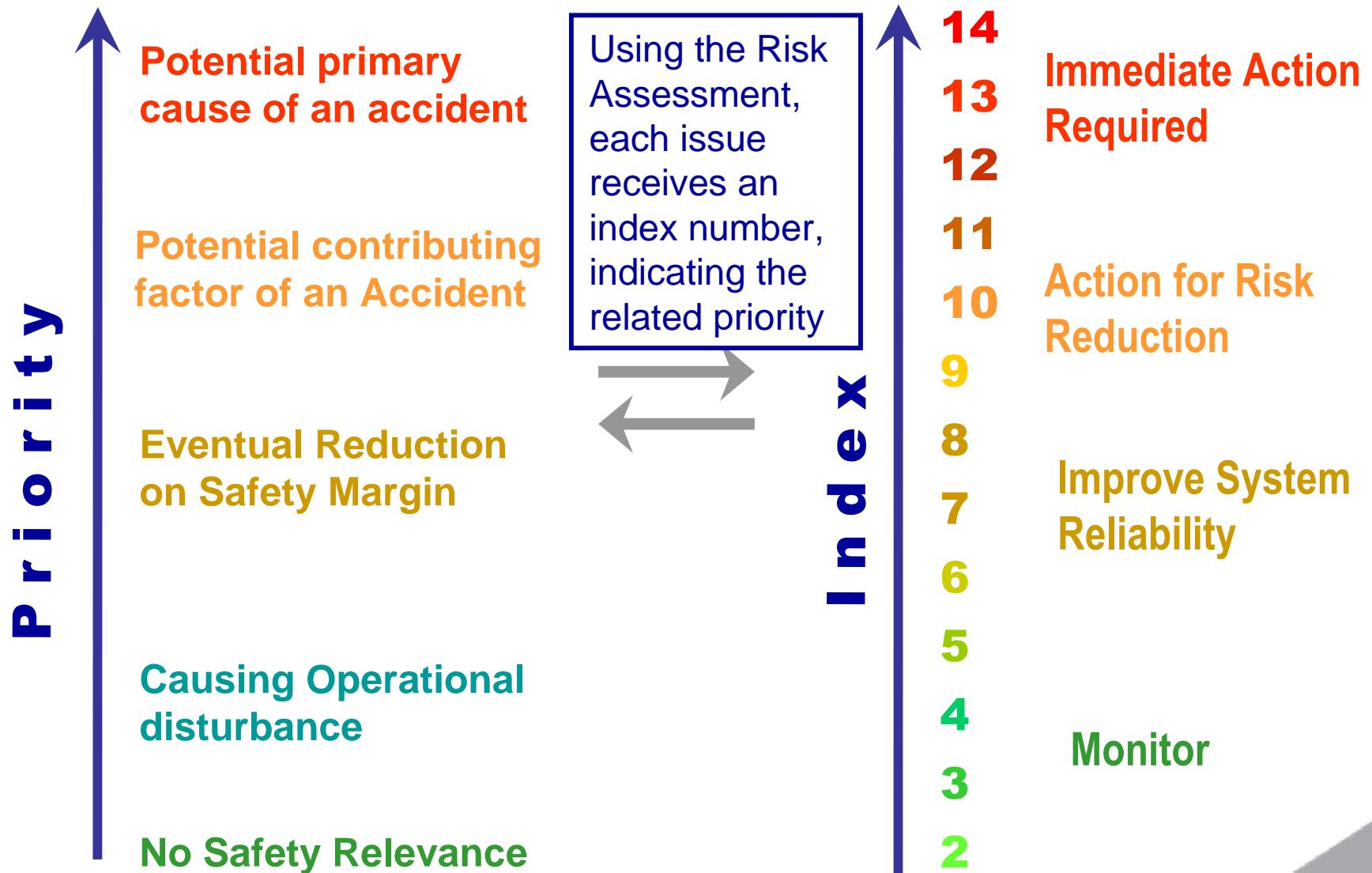
AC 39-8

FAA

Traditional Approach



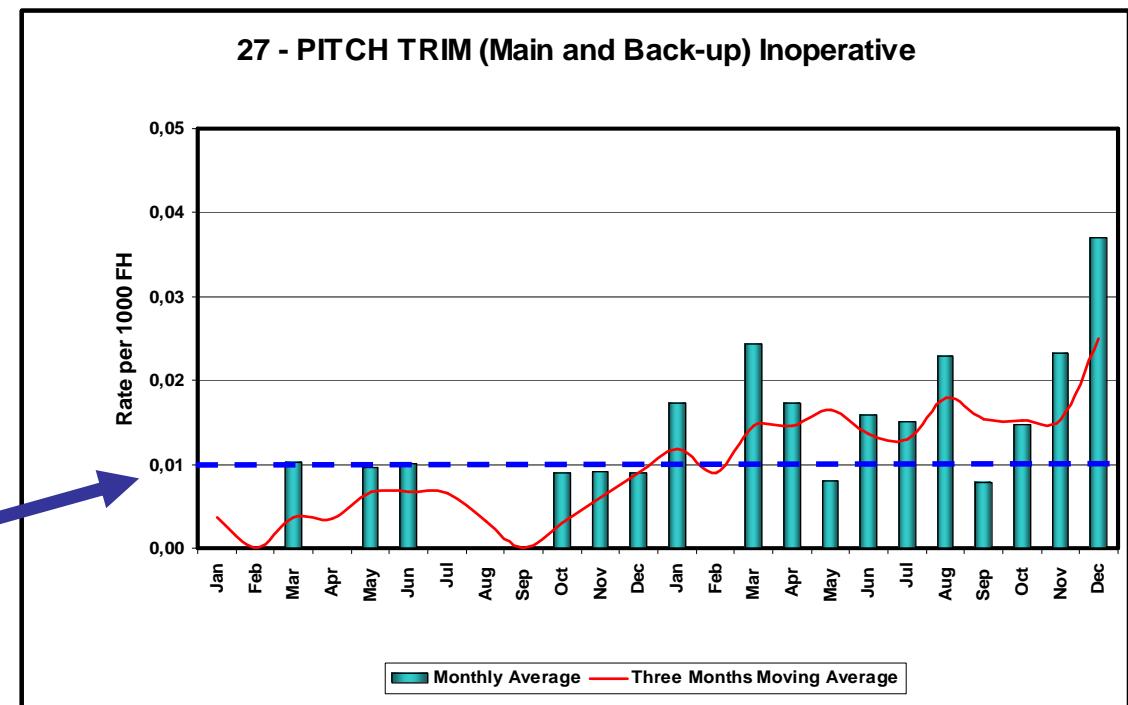
Embraer Risk Assessment Approach



Risk Assessment Based on FAA AC 25.1309

Example: Rate of **dual pitch trim shutdowns** (main and backup channels).

**FAA AC 25.1309
reference
for a Major Condition**



Risk Index Calculation – Example ERJ-145

Severity Classification

1 – Minor

Slight reduction of safety margins
Routine changes of flight plan

2 – Major

Significant reduction of safety margins
Reduction of crew ability to cope with situation
Physical effects / injuries to occupants

3 – Hazardous

Large reduction of safety margins
Crew cannot be relied upon to implement defenses
Injuries / death of small proportion of occupants

4 – Catastrophic

Possible loss of airplane with multiple fatalities

X Probability Level

5 – Frequent ($P \geq 10^{-3}$)

4 – Probable (10^{-3} to 10^{-5})

May occur one or more times during the operational life of each airplane of the fleet

3 – Remote (10^{-5} to 10^{-7})

Unlikely to occur to each airplane, but may occur several times during the operational life of the fleet

2 – Extremely remote (10^{-7} to 10^{-9})

Not expected to occur to each airplane, but may occur a few times during the operational life of the fleet

1 – Extremely improbable ($P \leq 10^{-9}$)

Not expected to occur

Level of control

1

=

Risk Index - RI

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

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The safety priority can be directly perceived by all involved areas of the company, with a proposed reference schedule for action definition and availability.

RI	IMMEDIATE RISK REDUCTION			RISK REDUCTION			SYSTEM REVIEW
	12 HOURS	2 DAYS	3 DAYS	1 MONTH	2 MONTH	3 MONTH	
DEFINE ACTION	12 HOURS	2 DAYS	3 DAYS	1 MONTH	2 MONTH	3 MONTH	6 MONTH
ACTION AVAILABILITY	24 HOURS	4 DAYS	1 WEEK	2 MONTH	3 MONTH	6 MONTH	18 MONTH
TIME FOR ACTION ACCOMPLISHMENT	NEXT FLIGHT	50 FH	100 FH	A*	5A*	1C*	2C*

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The results of the risk assessment, investigation status and actions proposal are presented to the Embraer Product Safety Committee (PSC), composed by representatives of different areas involved with the product.

Commercial Aviation
Engineering

Executive Aviation
Engineering

Airworthiness and Air
Safety Assistant

Customer Support
Commercial

Customer Support
Executive

Flight Tests and
Operations

PSC CHAIRMAN:
Product Integrity
Vice President

Chief Engineer

PSC

COORDINATION
PRODUCT INTEGRITY

Defense Aviation
Programs/Engineering

Customer Support
Defense

Procurement / Supplies

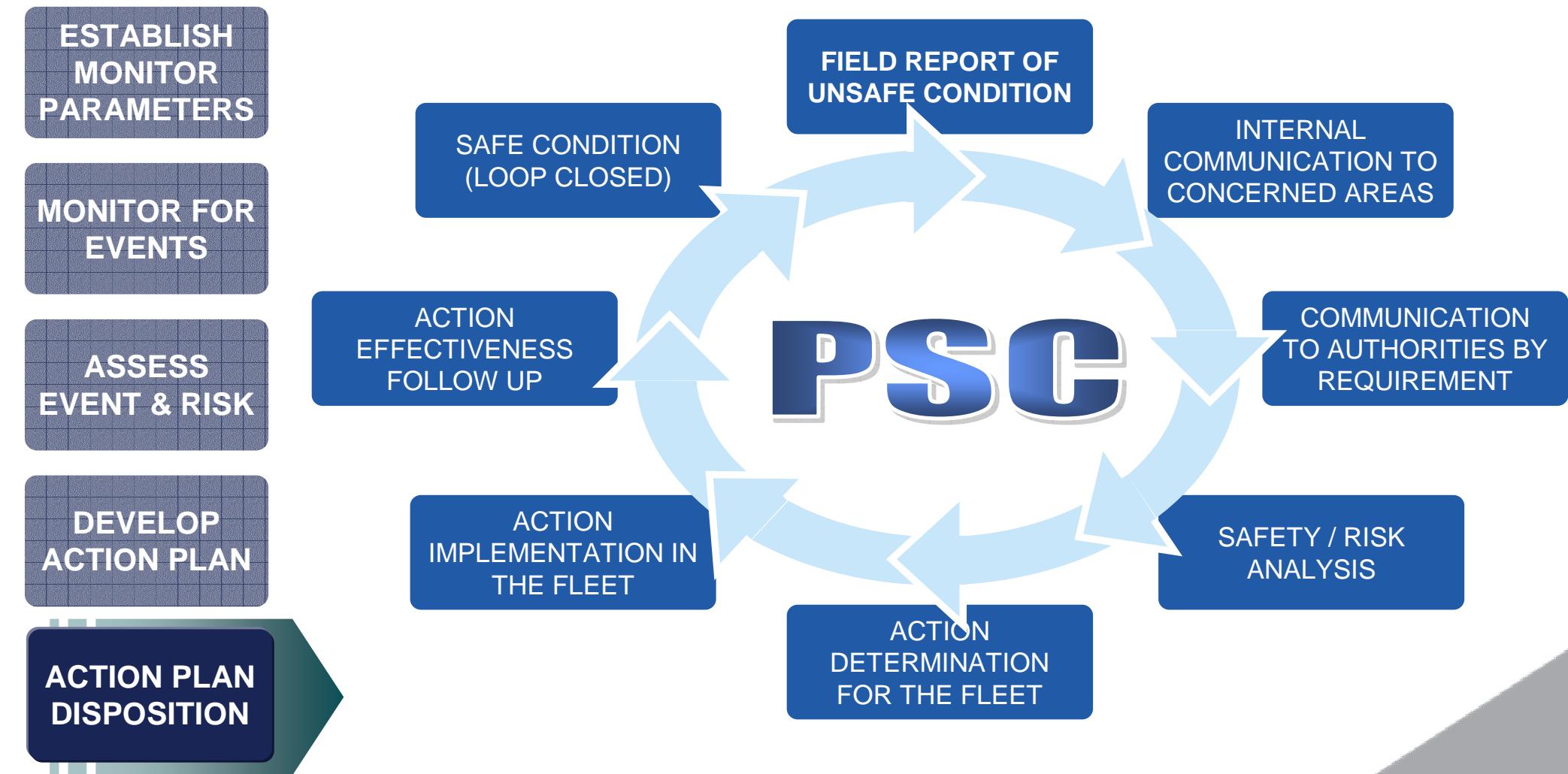
Commercial Aviation
Programs

Executive Aviation
Programs

Air Safety

Product Safety Monitoring

The Closing-the-Loop Concept



Product Safety Monitoring – Example ERJ-145

Example: ERJ-145 Reports monitoring identified an unusual rate of **dual pitch trim shutdowns** (main and backup channels)

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O.B. N°: 145-005/03
DATE: Dec 08, 2003

OPERATIONAL BULLETIN



V - OPERATING INFORMATION:

If a pitch trim dual channel shutdown shall follow the current AFM procedure shown to be controllable with the aircraft in all phases of flight.

The pitch trim system can be restored from a dual channel shutdown event by the use of Breakers.



SERVIÇO PÚBLICO FEDERAL
DEPARTAMENTO DE AVIAÇÃO CIVIL

BRAZILIAN AIRWORTHINESS DIRECTIVE

EFFECTIVE DATE
28 Nov. 2004

AD No.:
2004-11-01

The following Airworthiness Directive (AD), issued by the Departamento de Aviação Civil (DAC) in accordance with provisions of Chapter IV, Title III of Código Brasileiro de Aeronáutica - Law No. 7,565 dated 19 December 1986 - and Regulamento Brasileiro de Homologação Aeronáutica (RBHA) 39, applies to all aircraft registered in the Registro Aeronáutico Brasileiro. No person may operate an aircraft to which this AD applies, unless it has previously complied with the requirements established herein.

AD No. 2004-11-01 - EMBRAER - Amendment 39-1050.

APPLICABILITY:

This Airworthiness Directive is applicable to all Embraer EMB-145() and EMB-135() aircraft models in operation.

CANCELLATION / REVISION:

Not applicable.

REASON:

It has been found the occurrence of cases of loss of the pitch trim system due to a simultaneous failure of both channels of the horizontal stabilizer control unit (HSCU), which results in difficulty to control the aircraft when the failure occurs immediately after take-off.

Since this condition may occur in other airplanes of the same type and affects flight safety, a corrective action is required. Thus, sufficient reason exists to request compliance with this AD in the indicated time limit.

REQUIRED ACTION:

Replacement of the horizontal stabilizer control unit (HSCU) with one bearing



EMBRAER

EMPRESA BRASILEIRA DE AERONÁUTICA S/A - S.JOSÉ DOS

SERVICE BULLETIN

FLIGHT CONTROLS – REPLACEMENT OF THE HORIZONTAL STABILIZER CONTROL UNIT (HSCU) FOR THE NEW PITCH TRIM SYSTEM

1. PLANNING INFORMATION

A. EFFECTIVITY

Aircraft affected:

MODEL

SN

EMB-145() and EMB-135()

145004 thru 145362, 145364 thru 145411,
145413 thru 145461, 145463 thru 145483,
145485 thru 145494, 145496 thru 145504,

a new P/N.



Product Safety Monitoring – Example ERJ-145

Example: ERJ-145 Reports monitoring identified an unusual rate of **dual pitch trim shutdowns** (main and backup channels)

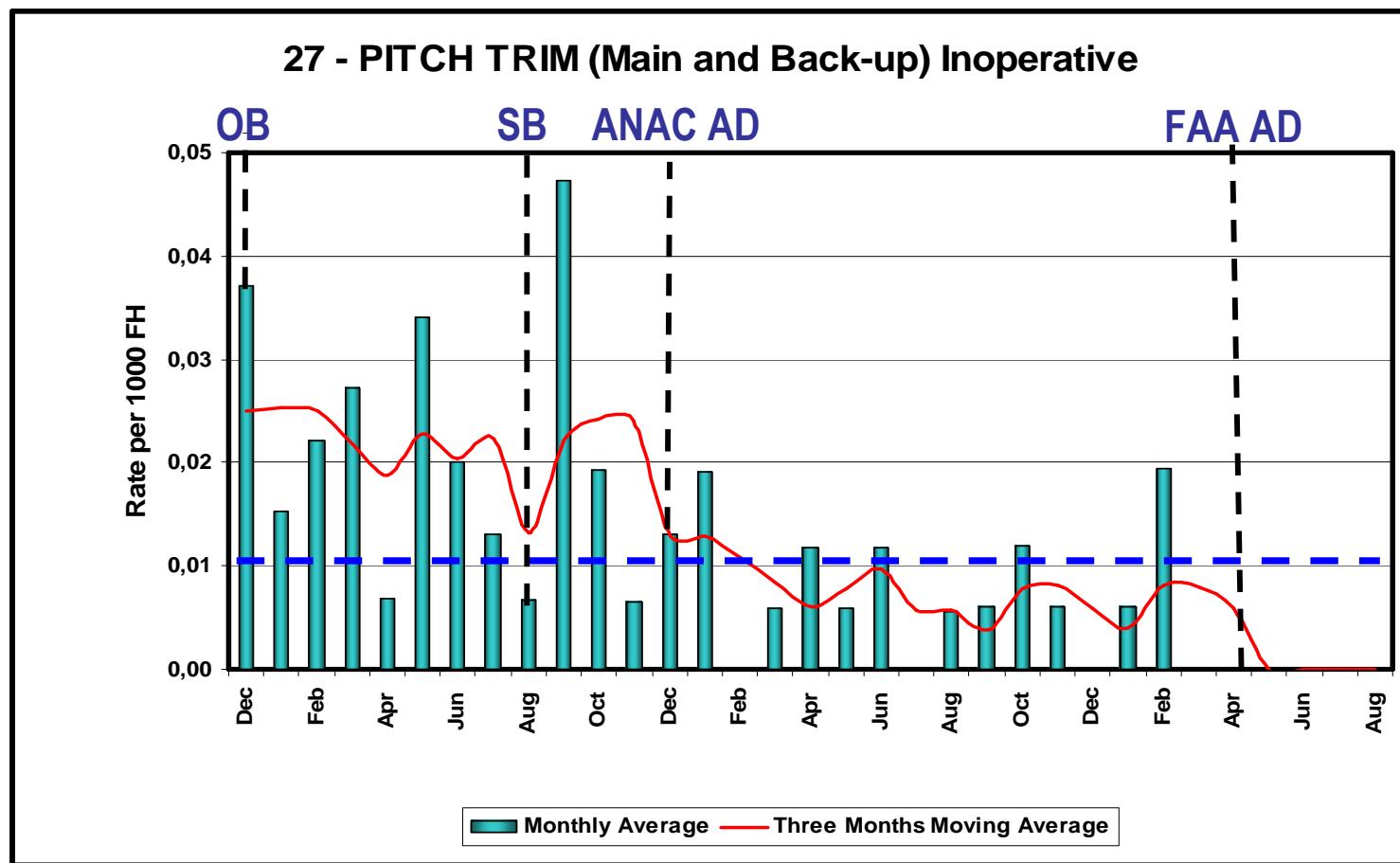
ESTABLISH
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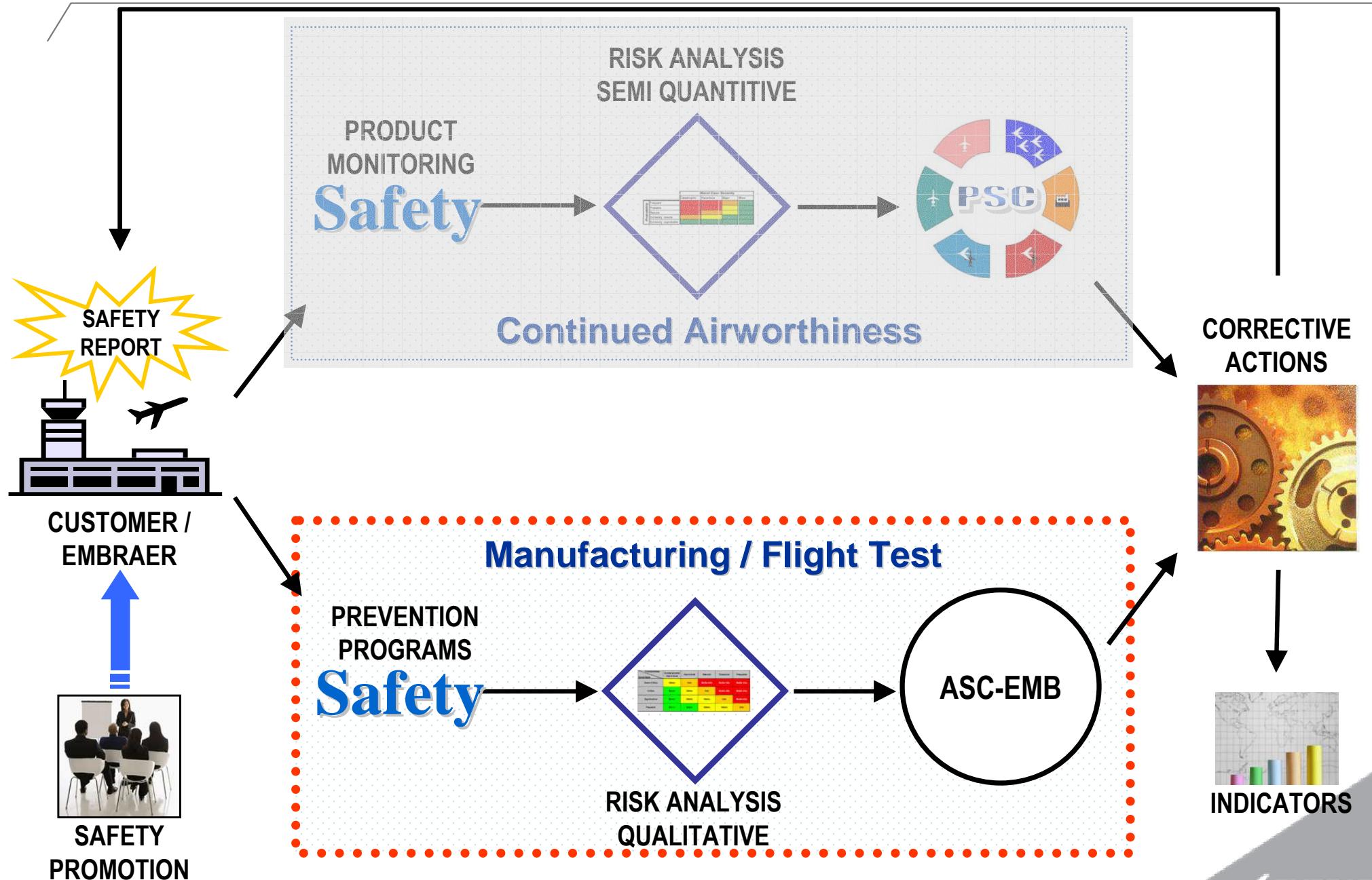
ASSESS
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Embraer SMS



Prevention Programs

RISK ANALYSIS – QUALITATIVE

Risk Matrix

Severity Probability	Catastrophic A	Hazardous B	Major C	Minor D	Negligible E
Frequent 5	5A	5B	5C	5D	5E
Occasional 4	4A	4B	4C	4D	4E
Remote 3	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E
Improbable 2	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E
Extremely Improbable 1	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E

Prevention Programs

RISK ANALYSIS – QUALITATIVE

Actions deadline matrix

	Risk Mitigation		
Risk Criteria	Intolerable	Tolerable	Acceptable
Actions definitions	2 days	15 days	Monitoring
Actions implemetation	7 days	6 months	

Safety Promotion

Safety Weeks 2014



- Embraer SJK – **2.145 participations**
- Embraer GPX – **567 participations**
- Embraer BOT – **447 participations**
- Embraer HEAI – **572 participations**
- Embraer MLB – **114 participations**

SMS Challenges

- To assure SMS standardization and integration in all sites, avoiding rework
- To define the time-frame schedule for each region according to the local authorities deadlines
- Complexity and diversity of Embraer operations (Design & Manufacturing, Service Centers, Flight Operations, Flight Tests, Training Centers, Airport, etc)
- To have SMS implemented in the context of a certified Design Organization

Questions



Thank You!



FOR THE JOURNEY

EMBRAER