Human Factors Risk Management Checklist

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HUMAN FACTORS RISK MANAGEMENT CHECKLIST

1. SENSORY- PERCEPTUAL FACTORS

- ❑ Ensure Currency in Physiological Qualifications.
- ❑ Provide Continued Education for ASO and AMSO.
- ❑ Promote Flight Surgeon and AMSO Involvement at unit/squadron level.
- ❑ Establish Weather (IMC) Go/No Go Decision Criteria.
- ❑ Establish Standard Procedures for Night Low Altitude, and Other Known High-Risk Missions.

2. MEDICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS

- ❑ Document Medical/Physiological Qualifications.
- ❑ Provide Procedure to Remove, Disqualify, or Creatively Schedule Aviator Under High Stress.
- ❑ Publish Human Factors' Hazard Reports of Physiological and Behavioral Incidents.
- ❑ Use Aeromedical Team Resources.
- ❑ Provide Written Instructions on Use of Flight Gear, Oxygen Equipment, Exposures Suits, etc.
- ❑ Include Flight Surgeon and AMSO on Human Factors Boards and Committees.
- ❑ Use Human Resource and Social Services for Family Crisis and Drug or Alcohol Abuse.

3. KNOWLEDGE OR SKILL FACTORS

- ❑ Establish Proficiency and Currency Standards.
- ❑ Enforce Standards in Equitable Manner.
- ❑ Assess Training Progress Against Standards.
- ❑ Document Training Results (Performance).
- ❑ Have Remedial Training Program in Place.
- ❑ Remove the Persistent Marginal Performer.

4. PERSONALITY AND SAFETY ATTITUDE

- ❑ Identify and Remove Chronic High-Risk Taker.
- ❑ Use Judicious Crew Assignment/Scheduling.
- ❑ Conduct Periodic Human Factors Reviews.
- ❑ Use Human Factors Board to Help Manage High-risk taker. Go to FNAEB/FFPB if needed.

5. JUDGEMENT- RISK DECISION FACTORS

- ❑ Enforce Use of Squadron Go/No Go Criteria.
- ❑ Commanders Illustrate Judgment By Example.
- ❑ Provide Crew Judgment Training and Evaluation. (Teach Headwork Too.)
- ❑ Monitor and Correct High-Risk Behaviors.
- ❑ Encourage Development of Personal SOP (Go/No Go Flight Readiness Decision).

6. COMMUNICATIONS/CREW COORDINATION FACTORS

- ❑ Establish Communications Protocol/Standards.
- ❑ Provide Aircrew Coordination (team) Training.
- ❑ Construct Mission Task SOP's (Crew Tasking).
- ❑ Brief and Debrief Crew Coordination Events.
- ❑ Use Specific Simulator or Flight Scenarios to Teach Crew Concept/Coordination Tasks.

7. DESIGN/SYSTEM FACTORS

- ❑ Train and Test Aircraft Systems Knowledge.
- ❑ Ensure Pilots Know and Fly "By the Book".
- ❑ Identify Potential Aircraft Performance Limits and Tolerances.
- ❑ Identify Faulty Cockpit Layout, Control, and Display Designs.
- ❑ Communicate to Aircrews High-Risk Areas Due to Aircraft Performance Limits, and any Cockpit Design Deficiencies.
- ❑ Conduct Periodic "Blind Cockpit Tests".
- ❑ Publish Human Engineering Hazreps and Recommend Design Changes as Needed.
- ❑ Monitor/ Improve Maintenance and Quality Control Procedures.

8. SUPERVISORY FACTORS

- ❑ Establish Positive Command Climate.
- ❑ Include Safety Advocacy as Organizational Goal.
- ❑ Set Clear Performance Standards.
- ❑ Monitor Compliance to Standards and Procedures.
- ❑ Know Your People.
- ❑ Keep Open Door Policy, Walk Around and Listen.
- ❑ Swiftly Correct Poor Performance and Non-Compliance to Standards.
- ❑ Acknowledge and Reward Safe Behavior.
- ❑ Conduct Top-down, and Contingency, Risk Management
- ❑ Leadership Should Set Example For Safe Operation