MAWA DGAA

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AIM

To report on progress with respect to deliverables of project assigned to MAWA TF4:

EMACC - European Military Airworthiness Certification Criteria







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EMACC - European Military Airworthiness Certification Criteria

MAWA TF4 - Background

EMACC Project Mission

EMACC LOT 1 requirements

EMACC deliverables D1 and D2





- 09/03/11 MAWA F02 MEETING [BRX]
 - Decision to create MAWA TF4 with the task to develop military certification codes/standards and safety requirements.
- 09/06/05 MAWA AW WORKSHOP [OLOMOUC CZ]
 - Decision to establish the European Military Airworthiness Certification Criteria to be used in the determination of military weapon systems' airworthiness.







- MAWA TF4 HISTORY
 - > TF4 KOM (Naples, 12 August 09)
 - Established TF4 Roadmap
 - Developed technical specificication requirement for EDA LOT 1 (EMACC)

EDA LOT1

- > EDA called for tender (Oct 09)
- FRAZER-NASH CONSULTANCY LTD awarded EDA LOT 1 CONTRACT (Dec 09)

> TF4 Technical Meetings

- > TF4#2 Brussel (20-21 Jan 2010)
- > TF4#3 Brussel (22 March 2010)
- > TF4#4 Estoril (25 May 2010)





- To investigate the feasibility of producing harmonised military airworthiness certification criteria.
- The main objective is the development of:
 - A <u>European equivalent</u> of MIL-HDBK-516B, intended to be used to tailor the airworthiness basis for military weapons system in order to achieve Military Type Certification [*Deliverable D1*]
 - The sub-set of harmonised structural airworthiness criteria within the equivalent MIL-HDBK-516B document [*Deliverable D2*]





Main Deliverables

• Deliverable D1

To provide a complete equivalent MIL-HDBK-516B document that points to the existing military (JSSGs, Def-Stan 00-970, STANAGs) and civil standards covering all the certification criteria.

• Deliverable D2

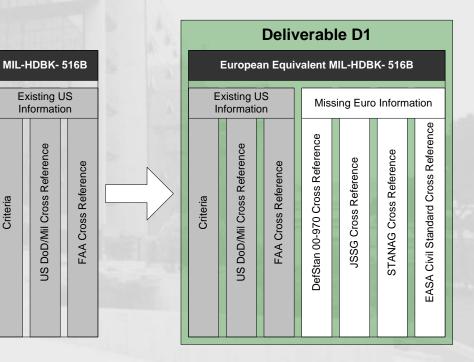
Harmonised structural airworthiness criteria within the equivalent MIL-HDBK-516B document along with a program plan and cost estimate to harmonise all the criteria.





Approach

- MIL-HDBK-516B starting point
- DOORs database with existing 516B criteria, US DoD/Mil and FAA crossreferences
- Identify cross-references to European documents where equivalence is deemed possible:
 - Def Stan 00-970
 - STANAG
 - JSSG
 - EASA CS







Progress to Date

- Kick Off meeting with TF4 on 20th January 2010
- Conceptual Report issued, including scope of work and approach for Deliverable D1 agreed with TF4
- Scoping exercise completed (Feb-March 2010)
 - MIL-HDBK-516B imported into DOORs
 - Format of Deliverable D1 confirmed with TF4
- Submission of Deliverables for Review
 - March, 31st

Section 9 of MIL-HDBK-516B delivered to TF4 for review work completed - agreed

• June 30, th

Complete sections 5, 7, 11, 12 and 13 of MIL-HDBK-516B delivered to TF4 for review - *work on progress*





Plan moving forwards

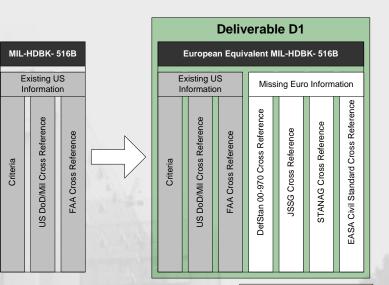
- Population of DOORs database
 - Present through to October 2010
 - Quarterly reviews with TF4 (September, December)
- Draft EMACC Study Report
 - November 2010
- Final EMACC Study Report
 - December 2010

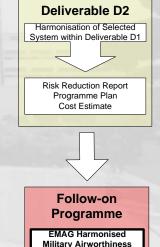




Approach

- Deliverable D1 starting point
- Text Harmonisation of selected MIL-HDBK-516B Lines (5.1, 5.3, 5.4) against the following references:
 - Def Stan 00-970
 - STANAG
 - JSSG
 - EASA CS
- Provision of Risk Reduction Report for remainder of MIL-HDBK-516B in terms of:
 - Programme Plan
 - Cost Estimate





Certification Criteria





Progress to date

- Submission of *Drop 1* Deliverable for Review

- 5.4 Lines (Damage tolerance and durability fatigue) submitted on 31st March 2010
- 5.4 Lines reviewed during TF4#3 meeting where it was agreed the first <u>EUROPEAN HARMONIZED TEXT FOR</u> <u>FATIGUE REQUIREMENT</u>
- Submission of Drop 2 Deliverable for Review
 - 5.1 and 5.3 (Loads and Strength) submitted on 30th June 2010 for review during next TF4#4 meeting (TBD).
- Progression of Project Deliverables
 - Drop 3 will be submitted by 30th September





EMACC - European Military Airworthiness Certification Criteria







- 09/06/05 MAWA AW WORKSHOP [OLOMOUC CZ]
 - Reccomendation to establish the exchange of information on accidents/occurences amongst European Military Authorities (all aircraft types).

EDA LOT 3

- > EDA CALLED FOR TENDER (OCT 09)
- > AVIATION WORKS INTERNATIONAL AWARDED EDA LOT 3 CONTRACT (DEC 09).
- > MAWA F05 MEETING (Brussels, 20-21 Jan 10)
 - **> TF4 TASKED TO MANAGE THE LOT 3 ACTIVITY**
 - > MAWA TF4 MAOD KOM (Naples, 15-16 Feb 10)
 - MAWA TF4 MAOD #2 (Naples, 2 Sep 10)





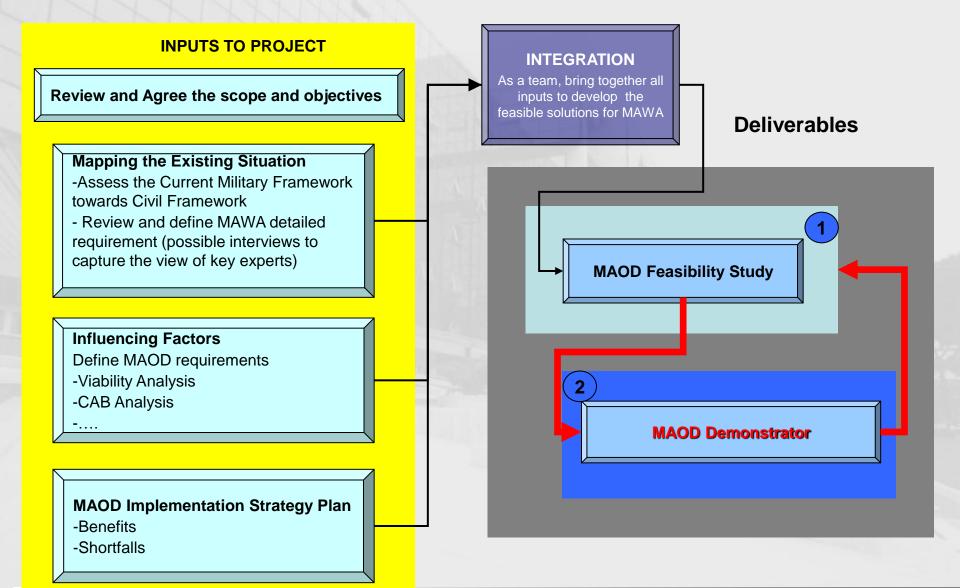
- D1 a *Feasibility study* that points to existing civil and military databases standards and lessons learned, including <u>military</u> <u>specific criteria</u>.
- D2 a *demonstrator of MAOD* with *pilot nations (*)* to demonstrate on examples the feasibility and acceptance of the responsible national authorities.

The demonstrator shall be functional and accessible for responsible authorities via webpage.



MAOD Project Approach



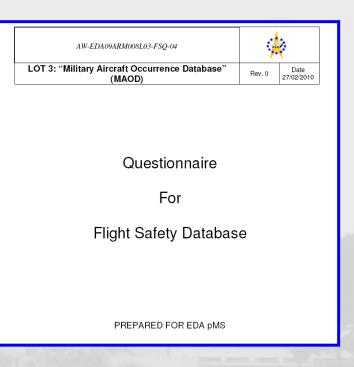






Approach

- Analysis of existing European occurrence reporting system implemented by EASA through official documents.
- Interview/ questionnaire submitted to the Military National Aviation Flight Safety Authorities in order to delineate the current situation.
- MAOD Basic structure will be developed using as a reference EC 42/2003 implemented as necessary with "military delta requirements" extracted from questionnaire feedback.







QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

16 pMS compiled the MAOD Questionnaire







Questionnaire Results

- All the pMS run an effective OR system, but each of them implemented their own regulatory.
- Reporting attitude is different, as shown by the rate of "reports per hour flown", that is expected to be similar, but is not.
- ATC data collection seemed to be not fully developed: many nations do not use it.
- Maintenance error data collection is implemented by most of the countries.
- Most of the nations issue at least a yearly report regarding data collected.
- The structure national Flight Safety organization appears very similar (*squadron-wing-central unit*).
- Most of the Countries are available to share data with EDA; anyway some of them clearly said "NO".





Perceived gaps and barriers

- 1. Different standardization among National Military Aviations regarding the Flight Safety
- 2. Different reporting attitude
- 3. Lack of ATC reports
- 4. Availability to communicate data such as flight hours, A/C data, mission flown
- 5. Language
- 6. Training of personnel to standard compiling and data handling
- 7. Lack of availability [or willingness] for cooperation between pMS





Preliminary feasibility study results

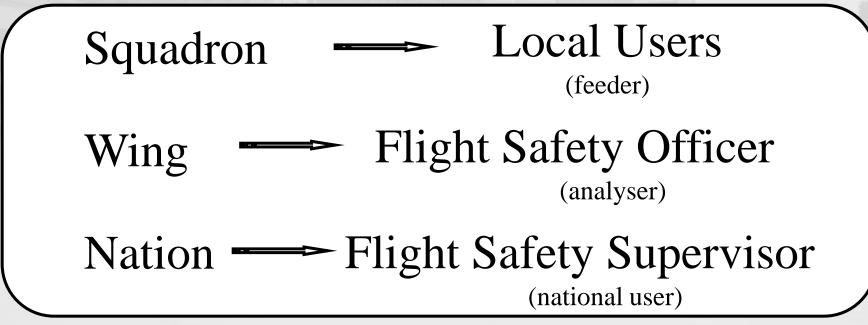
- 1. The implementation of a MAOD is feasible within a realistic time scales, that can be estimated as <u>early as four years</u> from the start up.
- 2. To achieve effectively a full implementation of a MAOD is necessary to involve actively all the pMS, principally from which of them that have in place an ORS since a long time; they can be the trend setters, able to share their experience in Occurrence Reporting and promote, within the future EMJAAO, these concept to the other countries.





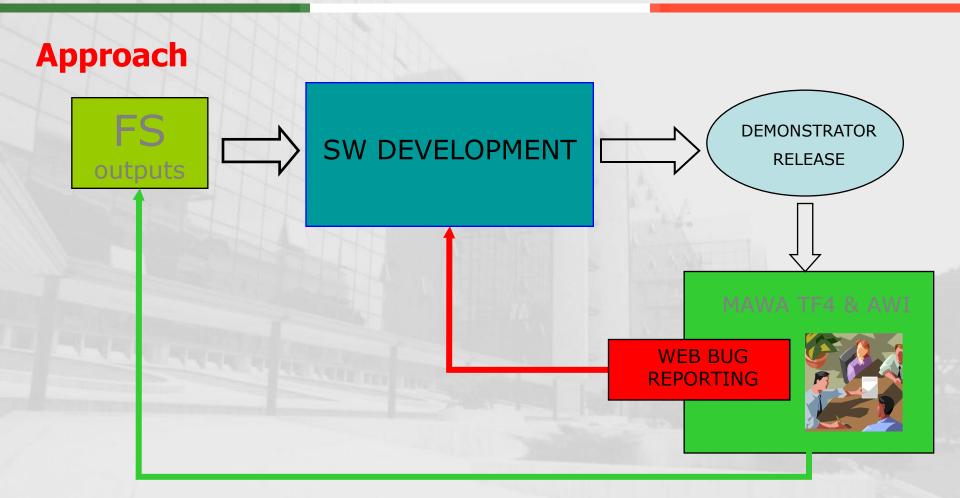
Preliminary feasibility study reccomendations

- 1. MAWA/EMJAAO should issue a set of recommended guidelines
- 2. Develop a standardised form for proper data collection
- 3. Set minimum requirements for organisation





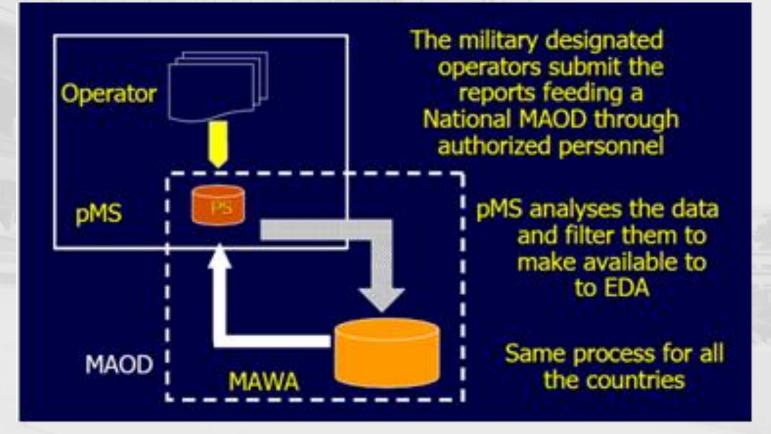








 The MAOD demonstrator architecture will follow the following flow scheme:





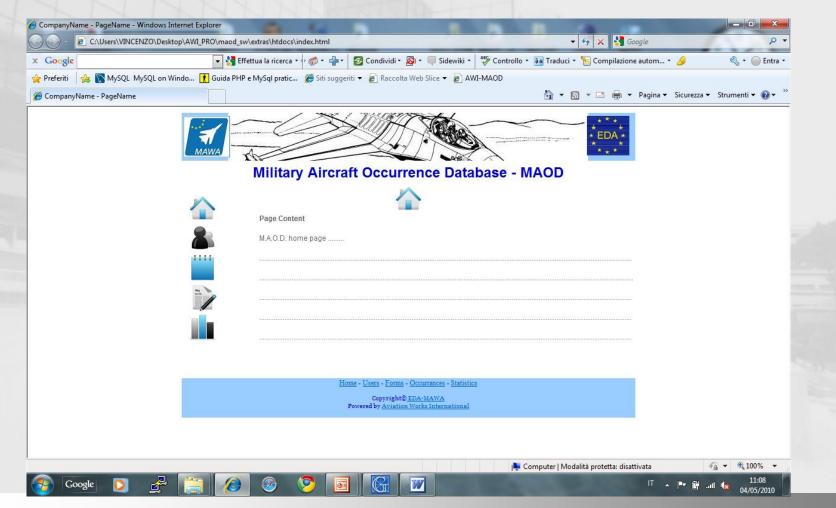


- A. The MAOD architecture will foresee a single database partitioned for each pMS, represented by a provisional storage (PS). This will allow pMS authority to select the data willing to be shared within the database authorized users only.
- B. The MAOD database will cover three areas: 1) A/C technical defects/maintenance, 2) ground and navigation services and 3) Flight Ops.
- C. The MAOD should be flexible and it was agreed that the starting point will address mainly the A/C technical defects/maintenance area.





Current release is *alpha.3* and is available on line at https://awi.vbelectronics.it/maod-alpha-3



STRALE ARMAMEN MAWA THE REPORT OF

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