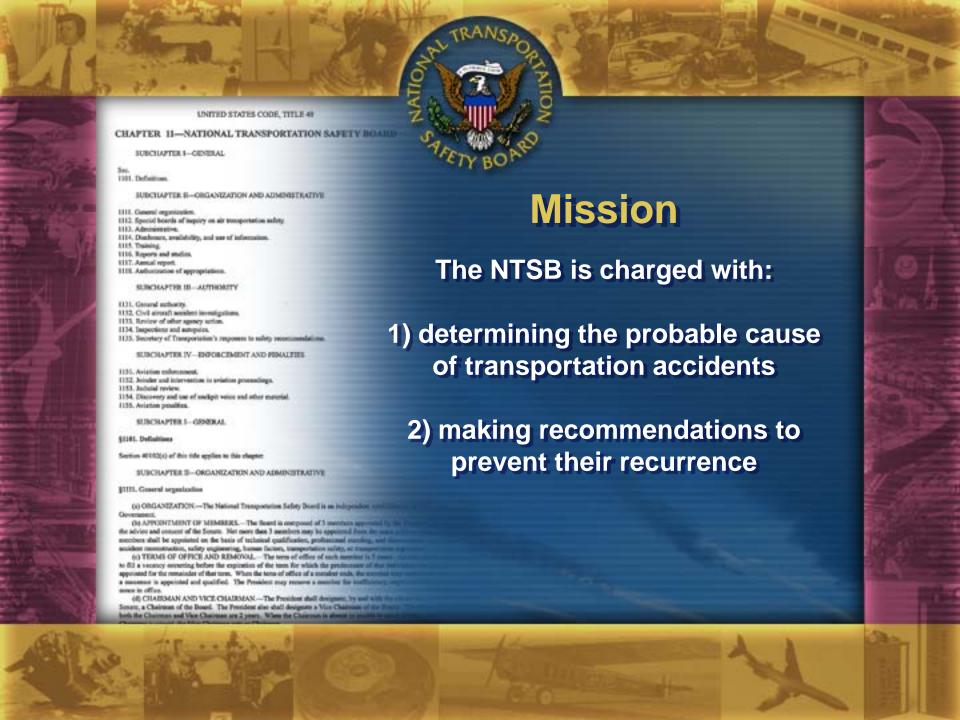


### NTSB National Transportation Safety Board

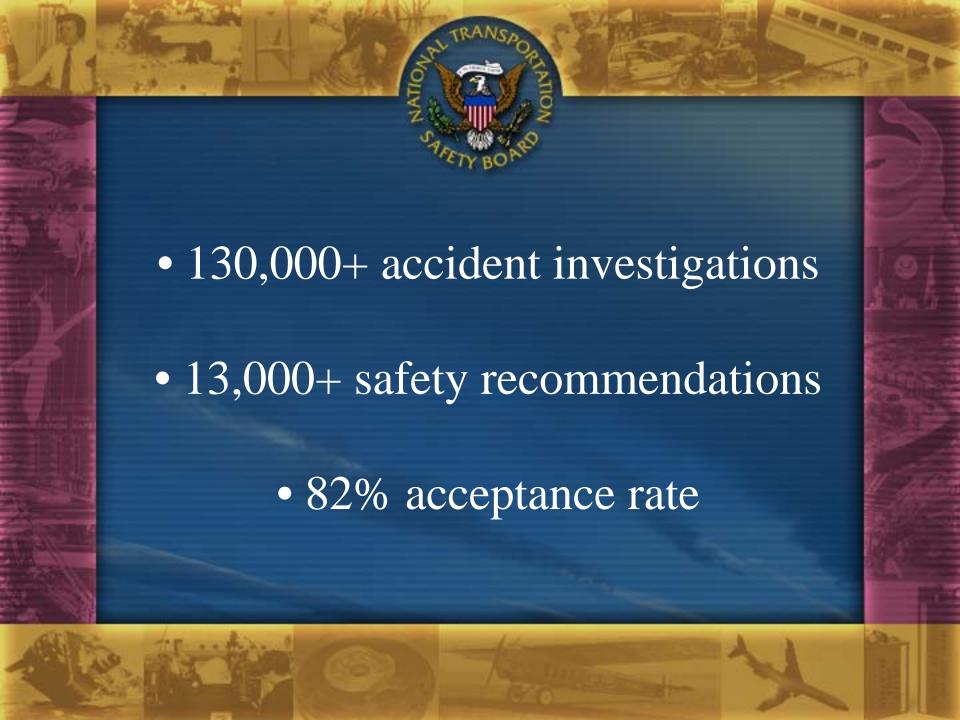
## Managing Fatigue in 24/7 Operations: Advancing Transportation Safety

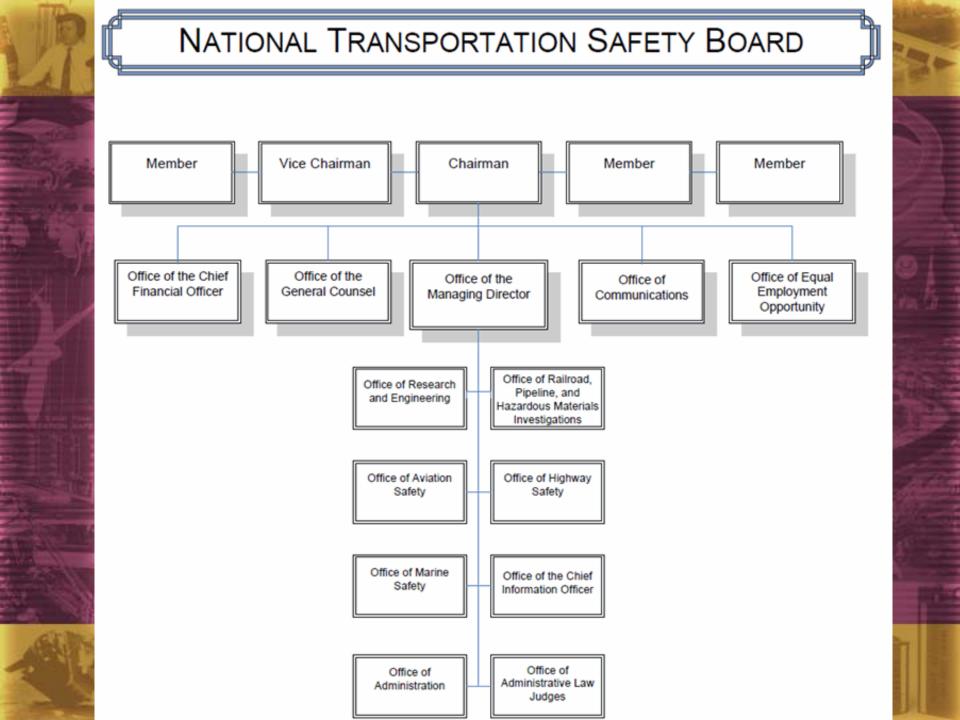
Honorable Mark R. Rosekind, Ph.D. Board Member

Delaware Police Chiefs May 19, 2011









### **NTSB:** The Board

- Five Members:
  - President nominates
  - Senate confirms



Mark Rosekind Member



Chris Hart Vice Chairman



Debbie Hersman Chairman



Robert Sumwalt Member



Earl Weener Member



### Go! Flight 1002



• early starts, multiple segment days, sleep apnea



### **Guantanamo Bay Cuba**

## First NTSB aviation accident to cite fatigue as probable cause



• acute sleep loss, sleep debt, circadian disruption



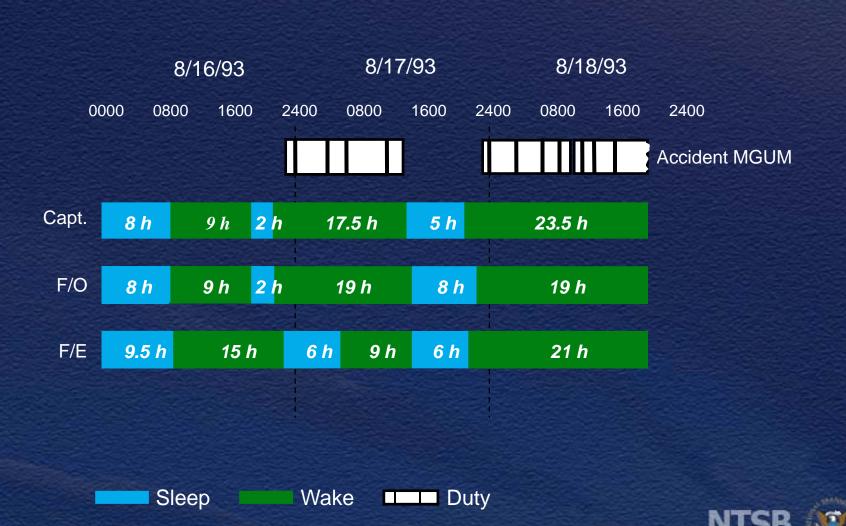
### Fatigue Factors: Accident Investigation

- Acute sleep loss/cumulative sleep debt
- Continuous hours of wakefulness

- Time of day/circadian effects
- Sleep disorders



## Crew Sleep History



#### **Observed Performance Effects**

- Degraded decision-making
- Visual/cognitive fixation
- Poor communication/coordination

Slowed reaction time



# Uncontrolled In-Flight Collision with Terrain AIA Flight 808, Douglas DC-8-61, N814CK U.S. NAS, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, August 18, 1993

"The National Transportation Safety Board determines that the probable causes of this accident were the impaired judgment, decision making, and flying abilities of the captain and flight crew due to the effects of fatigue..."



### Owatonna, MN/July 31, 2008



8 fatalities



### **Owatonna Crew Fatigue Factors**

- acute sleep loss (Capt/FO)
- cumulative sleep debt (FO)
- early start time (Capt/FO)
- excessive sleep need (Capt)
- insomnia (FO)
- self-medicate/prescription sleep med (FO)



### Probable Cause/Contributing Factors

"The National Transportation Safety Board determines that the probable cause of this accident was the captain's decision to attempt a go-around late in the landing roll with insufficient runway remaining. Contributing to the accident were (1) the pilots' poor crew coordination and lack of cockpit discipline; (2) fatigue, which likely impaired both pilots' performance; and (3) the failure of the Federal Aviation Administration to require crew resource management training and standard operating procedures for Part 135 operators."



## Fatal Airline Accidents (Examples) (fatigue cited)

- 8/97 Guam: 228 fatalities
- 6/99 Little Rock AK: 11 fatal
- 10/04 Kirksville MO: 11 fatalities
- 8/06 Lexington KY: 49 fatalities
- 7/08 Owatonna MN: 8 fatalities
- 2/09 Buffalo NY: 49 fatalities

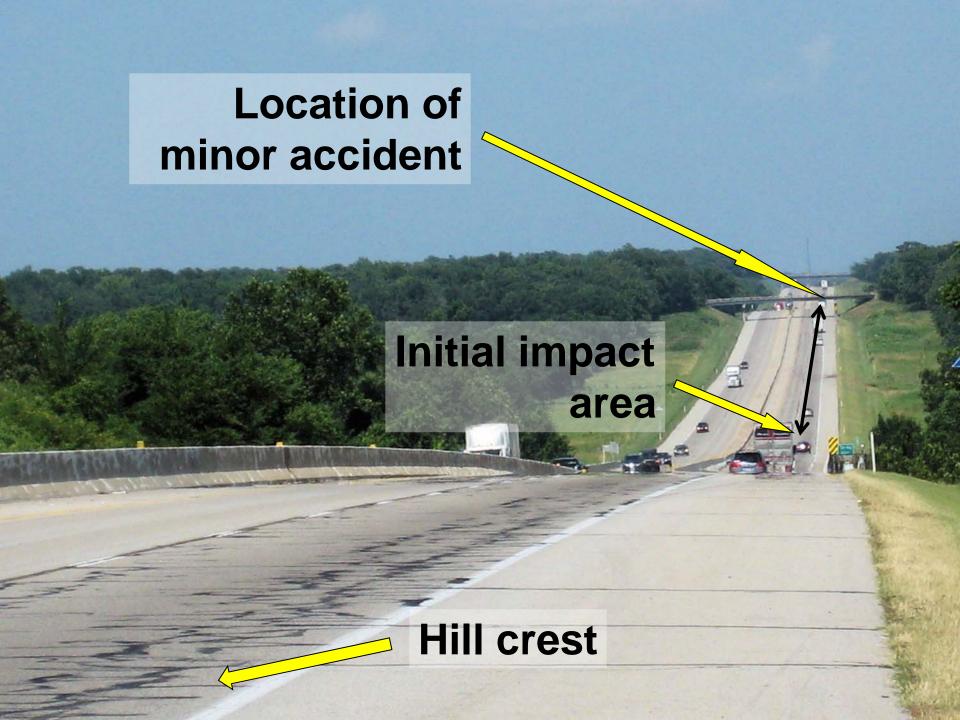


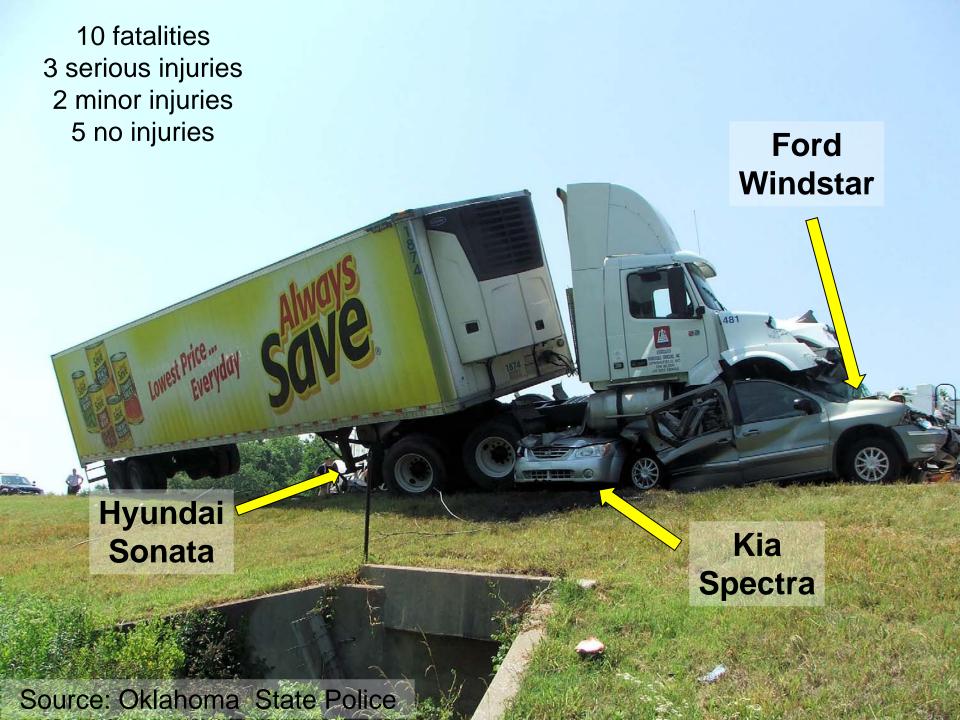
### Miami, Oklahoma (June 26, 2009)

- Initial minor accident (~1:13 pm)
  - blocked eastbound I-44

- 2008 Volvo truck-tractor (~1:19 pm)
  - refrigerated semitrailer
  - traveling eastbound on I-44
  - 69 mph with cruise control engaged
  - without slowing or braking collided into queue of slowing & stopped vehicles







### **Fatigue Factors**

- Off work for 3 weeks
- Kept day active/night sleep schedule when off
- Had one work day prior to accident
- 3am to 3pm shift work/drive schedule (since 1997)
- Obtained min 3 hrs/max 5 hrs sleep prior to accident
- Early bedtime (2 hr phase advance in sleep time)
- Subsequently diagnosed with mild sleep apnea



### Probable Cause (fatigue)

"... driver's fatigue, caused by the combined effects of acute sleep loss, circadian disruption associated with his shift work schedule, and mild sleep apnea, which resulted in the driver's failure to react to slowing and stopped traffic ahead by applying the brakes or performing any evasive maneuver to avoid colliding with the traffic queue..."



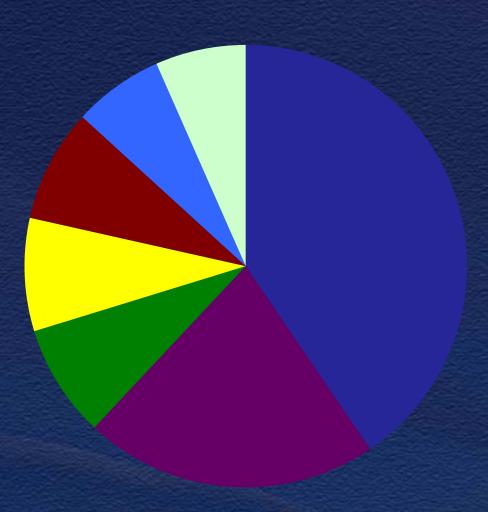
## NTSB Fatigue Recommendations

MOST WANTED since 1990

190+ fatigue recommendations



# Complex Issue: Requires Multiple Solutions



- Scheduling Policies and Practices
- Education
- Organizational Strategies
- Raising Awareness
- Healthy Sleep
- Vehicle and Environmental Strategies
- Research and Evaluation



## Education/Strategies

- Develop a fatigue education and countermeasures training program
- Educate operators and schedulers
- Include information on use of strategies: naps, caffeine, etc.
- Review and update materials



### **Scheduling Policies and Practices**







## Hours of Service / Scheduling

- Science-based hours of service
- Allow for at least 8 hours of uninterrupted sleep
- Reduce schedule irregularity and unpredictability



## **Healthy Sleep**







#### **Health Related Recommendations**

- Develop standard medical exam to screen for sleep disorders; require its use
- Educate companies and individuals about sleep disorder detection and treatment, and the sedating effects of certain drugs
- Establish a system to track prescription and OTC drug use of operators



### **Fatigue Management Systems**

- Develop guidance based on empirical and scientific evidence for operators to establish fatigue management systems
- Develop and use a methodology that will continually assess the effectiveness of fatigue management systems





NTSB