



Sofema Aviation Services (SAS) <u>www.sassofia.com</u> Considers the importance of managing the risks in a systematic and controlled way using a Risk Register as the Fundamental Tool.

Hazard identification is the foundation of the risk management process in an SMS and may be conducted reactively, proactively and even predictably. A Hazard is something with the potential to cause harm, and a risk is the potential outcome of a hazard.

# What is the difference between a Safety System Hazard Register and a Risk Register?

A hazard register is a source of information from which we can consider the risks, whereas a risk register contains information related to the nature of the risk (clearly a risk register serves a higher purpose).

### The Visibility of Hazards

• Visible hazards – Are essentially obvious they can be observed, smelt, heard, tasted or felt. They're the most

• Hidden hazards (Sometimes known as latent hazards) are not so easily understood and can relate to either physical hazards such as electricity or non-physical related to poor training, stress etc.

An Effective Risk Register Process can support the following SMS Analysis

- 'Reactive' risk management (incident investigation)
- 'Proactive' risk management (Used to identify potential risks)
- 'Predictive' risk management (supported by Data to identify area of exposure)

As part of the development of an EASA compliant SMS related to the Safety Management System will





benefit from the development and continuous monitoring of a Risk Register.

A risk register is a crucial part of your approach to managing these risks. It's a tool to help you identify, assess, and record your risks and the actions you're taking to eliminate or minimize them.

For each of the following items perform a risk assessment and ask the questions which help you determine the level of exposure that currently exists in your organisation by asking for each item the following 5 questions:

- Is this an issue in our organisation?
- If it is not considered an issue, how can I demonstrate where is the evidence?
- How can I measure the effectiveness of the current process?
- How effective is documentation/training?
- If there are changes in this element how effective would the system accommodate the changes?

Examples of hazards which can be risk assessed for your organization:

### **Organisation & Administration**

Limited or lack of resource availability or planning, including staffing Lack of or ineffective policies Incorrect or incomplete procedures including instructions Lack of or poor management and labour relationships Lack of or ineffective organizational structure Poor organizational safety culture Lack of or ineffective safety management processes (including risk management, safety assurance, auditing, training and resource allocation) Lack or ineffective audit procedures



Lack of or limited resource allocation Incorrect or incomplete or lack of training and knowledge transfer Unofficial organizational structures Growth, strikes, recession or organizational financial distress Mergers or acquisition Changes, upgrades or new tools, equipment, processes or facilities Incorrect or ineffective shift/crew member change over procedures Changes or turnover in management or employees Informal processes (Standard Operating Procedures) Lack of or poor or inappropriate materials/equipment acquisition decisions Lack of, poor staffing recruitment/assignment Wrong Qualifications and Abilities.

# **Flight Operations**

Lack of or poor airworthiness verification Lack of or poor verification of equipment and instruments necessary to a particular flight or operation Lack of, incorrect or incomplete aircraft performance limitations verification Lack of, incorrect or incomplete flight planning Poor fueling processes Lack of or poor aircraft dispatch or release Lack of or poor maintenance release Incorrect cargo loading and distribution Improper or unauthorized hazardous materials carriage Poor cargo and baggage stowage Incorrect information on cargo or baggage loaded Improper stowage of carry-on baggage Improper weight and balance calculations Use of obsolete documents



Absence of or incorrect flight and cabin crew manuals or charts on board Improper response to flight route changes Airborne collision Aircraft upset Collision on runway Excursions Fire, smoke and pressurization Obstacle collision in flight Terrain collision.

# **Operations Control and Flight Dispatch**

Lack of, incorrect or incomplete flight planning Poor fueling processes Lack of or poor aircraft dispatch or release Incorrect cargo loading and distribution Improper or unauthorized hazardous materials carriage Poor cargo and baggage stowage Incorrect information on cargo or baggage loaded Improper stowage of carry-on baggage Improper weight and balance calculations Use of obsolete documents Improper response to flight route changes Airport Jetway, visual docking guidance system, marshaller De/anti-icing truck/rig



## Aircraft Engineering and Maintenance

Limited or lack of management commitment Management do not demonstrate support for the activity Lack of or incomplete description of roles, accountabilities and responsibilities Limited or lack of resource availability or planning, including staffing in the following areas Maintenance Planning Interface **Production Planning Interface Reliability Interface Technical Engineering Technical Records Management Technical Records Correct Data Quality Assurance Training Quality Assurance Oversight** Safety Management System Training Safety Management System Oversight Lack of or ineffective policies Incorrect or incomplete procedures including instructions Lack of or Poor Management, Culture and or Manpower relationships Lack of or Ineffective Organizational Structure Poor organizational safety culture Lack of or ineffective safety management processes (including risk management, safety assurance, auditing, training and resource allocation) Lack or ineffective audit procedures Maintenance Vehicle Maintenance stairs Maintenance dock and Equipment Aircraft jacks



## **Cabin Operations**

Cabin Fire/Sparks/Smoke/Fumes Crew Rest Area Fire/Sparks/Smoke/Fumes Cabin Crew Seat Cabin Divider Cabin Toilet Galley & Cabin Service Equipment IFE Fire/Sparks/Smoke PAX Seat Fire/Sparks/Smoke Pax Overhead Lockers & Stowage Bins Pax Behaviour Abusive / Assault Pax Illness / PAX Fatality Pax Intoxication Pax Smoking Cabin / Toilet Pax Oxygen Masks Pax Potential Flight Deck Intrusion Passenger Mobile Phone/PED Cabin Baggage Passenger **Cabin Management** Inadvertent Slide Deployment Cabin Crew – Fatigue **Cabin Crew Stress Communication Systems & Interphone Cabin Door Procedure** Communication Systems Passenger Address Ramp/Terminal Management Dangerous Goods **Emergency Equipment** 



Portable Fire Extinguishers

Safety Equipment

Toilet Blocked

# **Ground Handling Operations**

Ground Handling Organization Interface

Ground handling training

General operating procedures and technical instructions

GSE manufacturer manuals and procedures for maintenance

General management procedures (communications, accident/incident, monitoring and measurement,

etc.)

Manuals of assisted airlines and other documentation

Airport regulations

Specific training for crew, airline maintenance staff and GHSP staff Implementation of specific

requirements

Ground Operation Manual Equipment Management: Maintenance Programme and equipment operability

Ground Operation Manual Fire protection and prevention Procedures

Ground Operation Manual Spillage Procedures

International references for ground handling (ISAGO) GSE parking:

Not to block access to firemen vehicles or to emergency controls of fuel hydrant pits

Motorized or electric GSE when positioned at or near the aircraft: emergency controls and not left unattended GSE positioning:

Not to obstruct the evacuation of people from the aircraft or the movement of a fuelling vehicle away from the aircraft

Aircraft stairs,

conveyor belts,



baggage carts,
cargo loaders,
cargo dollies,
Ground Service Equipment (GSE),
pushback truck
Fuel provider Fuel/hydrant trucks
Catering trucks
Cleaning trucks
Toilet service truck
Potable water service truck
De/anti-icing truck/rig.

# **Cargo Operations**

Undeclared or improperly prepared dangerous goods Freight forwarders unknowingly accepting undeclared dangerous goods from shippers Passengers carrying prohibited dangerous goods in baggage. Related to Portable Electronic Devices Aboard Aircraft Containers and Palletized Cargo with Integrated Powered Devices Cargo Containers with Self-Contained Temperature Control Systems Hazard Associated with Sublimation of Solid Carbon Dioxide (Dry Ice) Aboard Aircraft Lithium Batteries Carriage of Spare Lithium Batteries in Carry-On and Checked Baggage Passenger Baggage In-Flight Fires Hand Fire Extinguishers for Use in Aircraft The Transportation of Portable Electronic Devices (PED) in Checked Baggage Mis-Loaded Cargo

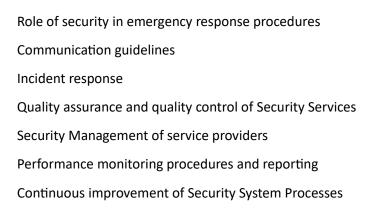


Air Cargo Operations Ground Damage to Aircraft through Miss use of Equipment Aircraft Weight and Balance Control Approval and Acceptance of Manuals and Checklists Conduct Ramp Inspection on Cargo Loading Containers and Covers

### Security

**Direct Threats** Indirect Direct threats Threats to seize hostages Armed Attacks **Passenger Security** Aircraft Security **Baggage Security Cargo Security** Sabotage Threats Leadership commitment and planning Accountability and responsibilities **Resource management** Coordination law enforcement agencies Security training and awareness campaigns Management of change Threat assessment and risk management Incident reporting Incident management Management of emergencies and incidents





### **Next Steps**

Sofema Aviation Services <u>http://www.sassofia.com</u>and Sofema Online <u>http://www.sofemaonline.com</u> provides multiple training courses related to Safety Management System Risk and Hazard Training Courses –

please see the following https://sassofia.com/course-search/?search=risk or email team@sassofia.com