

SAFETY BULLETIN

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION



Introduction

Hazard identification in aviation SMS programs is the cornerstone of management's ability to develop risk controls. It is most important element to ensure every organisation / company practices a culture of identifying hazard and do reporting of each hazard identified. It is part of the Safety Risk Management element of the 4 Pillars of aviation safety.

In Galaxy Aerospace (M) Sdn. Bhd., we need to improve our Hazard Identification culture. As per our Safety Policy, sign by GAM's SMS Accountable Executive on 25 August 2020, it mentions that

"Each personnel are responsible for implementing the Safety Management System in his or her area of responsibility, and will be held accountable to ensure that all reasonable steps are taken"

Therefore, to improve the culture of identifying hazard among GAM's employee...

Let's get know more about HAZARD IDENTIFICATION!



What Is Hazard?

A hazard is anything with the **potential to cause harm** (potential danger). In aviation hazard is a condition or an object with the potential to cause or contribute to an **aircraft incident or accident.**

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What Is Hazard Identification?

Hazard identification is the **process used to identify hazards**. At face value, identification of hazards in aviation safety management systems is simple: awareness and recognition of dangerous situations in the operational environment.

Hazard identification focuses on conditions or objects that could cause or contribute to the unsafe operation of aircraft or aviation safety-related equipment, products and services (guidance on distinguishing hazards that are directly pertinent to aviation safety from other general/industrial hazards is addressed in subsequent paragraphs).

Hazards exist at all levels in the organization and are detectable through many sources including reporting systems, inspections, audits, brainstorming sessions and expert judgement.

The goal is to **proactively identify hazards** before they lead to accidents, incidents or other safety-related occurrences that may affect company safety performance and cause losses to the organisations or company.



Why HAZARD IDENTIFICATION is important?

Identifying hazards is the first **step in removing or mitigating risks**, and mitigating risks prevents injuries or damage to the aircraft. Below are also importance of hazard identification for GAM's organisation.

1. Injury and Fatality Prevention

The most obvious of the reasons why identifying hazards in the workplace is important. It's impossible to remove or mitigate something you are unaware of; once the hazards have been identified they can be handled properly, reducing or eliminating the risk of injury or death.

2. Improve Responsibility toward Safety

Working towards a **safer working environment** should be a goal of all companies, regardless of size or industry. A proactive and responsible stance on hazard identification and mitigation is the reason the statistics for work-related injuries or fatalities are at their lowest point ever.

Additionally, being a responsible employer by taking an active role in worker safety by reducing hazards will reflect better on the company both in the market and community.

3. <u>Prevent Downtime in Productivity and Costs Increasing</u>

Accidents invariably cause downtime in any workplace environment. Paperwork, clean-up, production restarts — lots of factors can cause downtime when an accident that was preventable by hazard awareness occurs. And that's assuming nobody was injured. Injuries that result from an



accident can cause further short-term and long-term **downtime in productivity**. There is also the likelihood of **increased running costs** when having to hire and train temporary replacement workers to cover staff members that require time off for injury recovery.

4. Legal Obligations – Malaysia Authority

The Civil Aviation Authority Malaysia makes it the **legal responsibility of every employer** to ensure that their staff are working in the safest environment possible. Employers must legally take a proactive role in identifying, reporting, and taking steps to mitigate hazards. Non-compliance can result in stiff financial penalties for offending employers, and in the case of fatalities possibly criminal prosecution.

5. Increase Efficiency of Hazard & Risk Monitoring

While not directly related to hazard identification and prevention itself, analysis of the workplace, its processes, and the risks associated with them can help to reveal ways that **efficiency can be improved**. Even with the most thorough and detailed hazard identification and prevention techniques accidents and incidents will still occur in the workplace. Being aware of the hazards and the risks associated, will help to keep them at a minimum and hopefully help to prevent related injuries.

SAFETY IS DRIVING THE SUCCESSFUL OF A BUSSINESS & IT START FROM EVERYBODY RESPONSIBILITY!!

Method of HAZARD IDENTIFICATION.

1. Reactive - Mandatory Reporting Programs

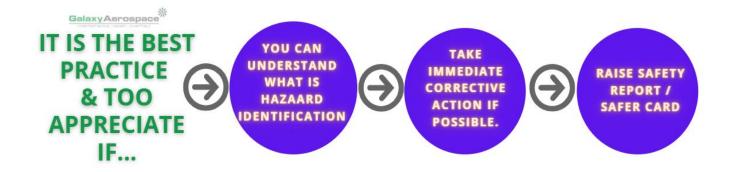
- This methodology involves **analysis of past outcomes or events**. Hazards are identified through investigation of safety occurrences. Incidents and accidents are an indication of system deficiencies and therefore can be used to determine which hazard(s) contributed to the event.
- These reports and notifications must be reported to the Safety Manager as well for incorporation into the safety risk management process

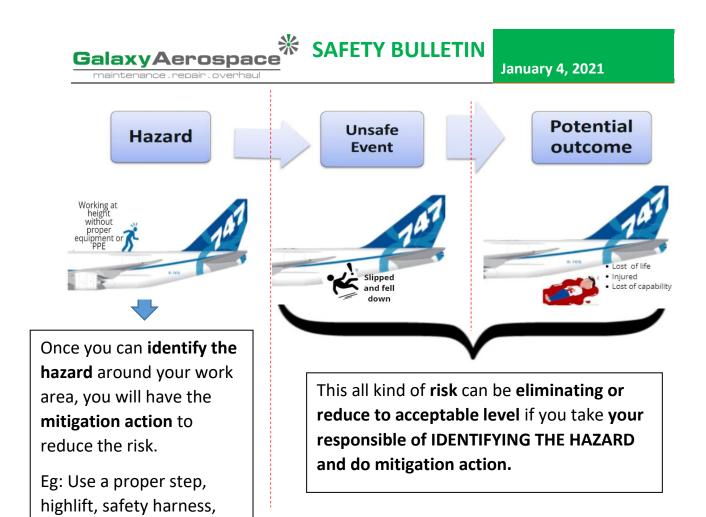
2. Reactive - Voluntary Reporting Programs

- Employees who work daily in the operational areas of the company are in the best position to be aware of hazards and incidents.
- ➤ The Voluntary Reporting Program is a confidential program that protects the identity of the reporter.
- The Voluntary Reporting Program is a non-punitive program that does not use the reported information to punish employees, but is instead focused upon developing process improvements to eliminate the identified hazards or control the risks associated with the report.

3. Proactive - Operational Data Analysis

- This methodology involves **collecting safety data of lower consequence** events or process performance and analysing the safety information or frequency of occurrence to determine if a hazard could lead to an accident or incident.
- ➤ The safety information for proactive hazard identification primarily comes from flight data analysis (FDA) programmes, safety reporting systems and the safety assurance function.
- These sources of operational data help to identify hazards.
- **Do trend analysis**: data is monitored and analysed for trends and other indications of inherent hazards.





So, please report the HAZARD that you identified to our SAFER CARD...

1. Login to your own GAM's Portal

buddy system.



