## Section 2- Management AMC 2 to OR.GEN.200 (a) (3) Safety Management System. SAFETY ASSURANCE

The organization must continually monitor its operations and the environment to assure that it recognizes changes in the operational environment that could signal the emergence of new and unmitigated hazards, and for degradation in operational processes, facilities, equipment conditions, or human performance that could reduce the effectiveness of existing safety risk controls.

A process of permanent examination, analysis and assessment of these controls must continue throughout the daily operation of the system.

Regarding analysis, documentation, auditing, and management reviews of the effectiveness of the safety risk controls.

The difference is that the emphasis in safety assurance is on the assurance that safety risk controls are in place, being practised, and remain effective

The safety assurance activities should include procedures that ensure that corrective actions are developed in response to findings of reports, studies, surveys, audits, evaluations and so forth, and to verify their timely and effective implementation. Organizational responsibility for the development and implementation of corrective actions should reside with the operational departments cited in the findings. If new hazards are discovered, the safety risk management process should be employed to determine if new safety risk controls should be developed.

3.1 Safety performance monitoring and measurement

a. The primary task of safety assurance is control. This is achieved through safety performance monitoring and measurement, the process by which the safety performance of the organization is verified in comparison with the safety policy and approved safety objectives. Safety assurance control is conducted by monitoring and measuring the outcomes of activities that operational personnel must engage in for the delivery of services by the organization.

b. This process should include:

i. safety reportingL
ii. safety studiesL
iii. safety reviews including trends reviewsL
iv. safety auditsLand
v. surveys.

vi. Internal safety investigation including occurrences that are not required to be investigated or reported to the competent authority

- vii Flight data monitoring (if ops related)
- viii. Normal Operations Observations

## 3.2 The management of change

Safety management practices require that hazards that are a by-product of change be systematically and proactively identified and those strategies to manage the safety risks of the consequences of hazards be developed, implemented and subsequently evaluated.

The management of change should be a formal process that identifies external and internal change that may affect the activities of the organisation. It utilises the organisation are existing hazard identification, risk assessment and mitigation

processes to ensure that there is no adverse effect on safety.

A formal process for the management of change should take into account the following three considerations:

a) **Criticality of systems and activities.** Criticality relates to the potential consequences of equipment being improperly operated or an activity being incorrectly executed

b) **Stability of systems and operational environments.** Changes may be the result of programmed change such as growth, operations to new destinations, changes in fleets, changes in contracted services, or other changes directly under the control of the organization.

c) **Past performance.** Past performance of critical systems is a proven indicator of future performance.

This is where the closed-loop nature of safety assurance comes into play.

## 3.3 Continuous improvement of the SMS

These objectives are achieved through the application of similar tools: internal evaluations and independent audits (both internal and external), strict document controls and ongoing monitoring of safety controls and mitigation actions.

a. Continuous improvement should determine the immediate causes of below standard performance and their implications for the management system, and rectify situations involving below standard performance identified through safety assurance activities. The changes should be tracked to ensure that they are effective.

b. Continuous improvement should be achieved through proactive evaluation of:

i. facilities, equipment, documentation and procedures through safety audits and surveysL

ii. Individual performance to verify the fulfilment of their safety responsibilitiesLand

iii. reactive evaluations in order to verify the effectiveness of the system for control and mitigation of risk.