



Safety culture encompasses organizational values, behaviors, and attitudes emphasizing safety beliefs throughout all levels, driven by senior management. It necessitates total commitment and can be described as how people respond to safety when unsupervised. Adapting or changing safety cultures is challenging, but modifying the working environment and fostering positive safety habits through tools, clear policy, and demonstrated behaviors can drive improvement. A healthy reporting culture, based on justness, distinguishes between intentional and unintentional deviations and ensures confidentiality and action on reported issues to encourage employee participation.

Safety culture can be assessed by six (6) major aspects which provide a structure for review.

ADAPTABILITY

The extent to which employees and management are willing to learn from past experiences and are able to take whatever action is necessary to enhance the level of safety within the organization.

INFORMATION

The extent to which information is distributed to the right people in the organization. Communicating work-relation information in the right way to the right people is a must.

COMMITMENT

The extent to which entry level of the organization has a positive attitude towards safety and recognizes its importance. Top management should be genuinely committed to maintaining a high level of safety and motivating employees to do so as well.

JUSTNESS

The extent to which safe behavior and reporting of safety issues are encouraged or even rewarded and unsafe behavior is discouraged.

BEHAVIOR

The extent to which the entry level of the organization behaves so as to maintain and improve the level of safety. From the management side, the importance of safety should be recognized, and everything needed to maintain and enhance safety should be put in place.

AWARENESS

The extent to which employees and management are aware of the risks for themselves and for others implied by the organization's operations. Employees and management should be constantly maintaining a high degree of vigilance with respect to safety issues.



AVIATION MAINTENANCE

Aviation Maintenance is imperative to ensuring safe and reliable flight by means of strict regulations and standards through repairs, inspections and replacement of parts, systems, or components that require skilled mechanics and technicians.

The main objective of aircraft maintenance is to keep an aircraft in airworthy condition, ensuring that they are safe to fly and meet the required performance standards set by aviation authorities. This involves regular checks of various components, such as engines, hydraulic and electrical systems, avionics, airframe, and landing gear, to ensure that they are functioning properly and free from defects or damage.

There are two (2) main categories of Aircraft Maintenance:

- Scheduled maintenance is carried out according to a predetermined maintenance programme, which includes routine inspections, preventive maintenance, and overhaul procedures that are based on the aircraft's operating hours, cycles, or calendar time. This type of maintenance is planned and scheduled in advance and aims to prevent breakdowns and minimize the risk of failures or malfunctions.
- Unscheduled maintenance, on the other hand, is performed on an as-needed basis and is usually caused by unexpected problems or defects that arise during operation. Examples of unscheduled maintenance include repairs to the engine, hydraulic or electrical systems, and replacing damaged or worn-out components. This type of maintenance is often more urgent and requires immediate attention to prevent further damage or safety risks.

All Maintenance work must be carried out by qualified and certified technicians and mechanics based on standards and regulations for all aircraft maintenance that is set out and governed by National and International Aviation Authorities such as the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) in Europe, the Australian Transport Safety Bureau (ATSB), Transport Canada (TC) and Indian Directorate General of Civil Aviation.

Once any maintenance job is completed the certified person authorized by the National Airworthiness Authority or delegated organization to conduct the work signs off on a maintenance release stating that maintenance has been performed in accordance with the applicable airworthiness requirements.



SAFETY TALKS

OVERSIGHT RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY BAHAMAS

WHAT IS SAFETY OVERSIGHT?

Safety Oversight forms the part of the safety regulatory process dedicated to ensuring that applicable safety regulatory requirements are met, and to the monitoring of the safe provision of services. Unless prescribed otherwise by international legislation, safety oversight in aviation is a national responsibility.

THE BASIC COMPONENTS OF A SAFETY OVERSIGHT SYSTEM:

- · Monitoring of safety performance.
- Verifying compliance with applicable safety regulatory requirements.
- Safety regulatory auditing.
- Oversight of new or changed systems, operations, products, or procedures.
- Publication of regulatory instructions or advisory material based on findings of oversight activities.
- · Generation and maintenance of safety oversight records.

ICAO'S ROLE

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) recognizes national safety oversight responsibilities within States' obligations under the Chicago Convention.

To support ICAO's initiative to formalize arrangements for the establishment of national safety oversight systems and to supplement these with regional arrangements to derive maximum safety benefit from collective action the following two initiatives has been published:

- ICAO Doc 9734 Part A The Establishment and Management of a State's Safety Oversight System, and
- ICAO Doc 9734 Part B The Establishment and Management of a Regional Safety Oversight System.

These two (2) initiatives give comprehensive guidance information to support the development of safety oversight.



There has also been a Universal Safety Oversight Audit Program established by ICAO with intentions to verify through formal audits, State's safety oversight arrangements and capabilities. Audits cover all applicable regulations related to safety oversight by a State, as well as the procedures, the resourcing of functions and other implementing arrangements needed to implement the eight Critical Elements (CE's) of a State's Safety Oversight System as defined in ICAO Document 9734-A. These elements may be summarized as:



It is required that all Member States have the resources as well as the legal, regulatory, and organizational structures necessary to fulfill their fundamental safety oversight obligations. These are required to ensure the issuance and oversight of approvals, authorizations, and certification of aviation service providers, as well as personnel licensing, in accordance with relevant ICAO SARPs.

The Safety Oversight Department (SOD) for The Bahamas is comprised of a total of thirty-five (35) technically qualified aviation safety inspectors/officers and one (1) administrative support that collectively conduct the necessary technical evaluations, inspections and investigations required for The Bahamas to meet international standards for safety oversight for the following area but not limited to:

- Operations of Aircraft/Certifications/Carriage of Dangerous Goods.
- Airworthiness / Maintenance / Operations of aircraft.
- Personnel Licensing / Aviation Training Organizations.
- Commercial air transport.
- Foreign Operators.
- Aerodrome Certification/Licensing/Registration.
- · Bahamas Air Navigation Services Division (BANSD); &
- Environment Safety and the Collaborative Arrangement for the Prevention and Management of Public Health Events in Civil Aviation (CAPSCA)







SPOTLIGHT

WALTEREZ RAHMING
CAPSCA HEALTH COORDINATOR

Walterez Rahming is a dedicated CAPSCA Health Coordinator at Civil Aviation Authority Bahamas, devoted to upholding public health and safety standards in civil aviation. With a robust background in public health, she brings extensive expertise to her role, overseeing health measures within the aviation sector.

CAPSCA, the Collaborative Arrangement for the Prevention and Management of Public Health Events in Civil Aviation, aims to bolster the global aviation sector's ability to prevent, detect, and respond to health events. By uniting aviation authorities, public health agencies, and industry partners, CAPSCA focuses on prevention, preparedness, and response to mitigate health risks associated with air travel.

As a CAPSCA Health Coordinator, Walterez develops and implements strategies to manage public health events, collaborating with international partners and aviation stakeholders. With a Bachelor of Science in Nursing and over 8 years of experience as a Registered Nurse, she brings a comprehensive understanding of public health and aviation safety.

Walterez's commitment to ongoing education and professional development, coupled with her passion for health and safety promotion, makes her an invaluable asset to CAPSCA. Her dedication contributes to the resilience of the global aviation system in addressing public health challenges, ensuring the well-being of passengers, crew, and aviation personnel worldwide.







CAA-B is revamping its reporting system. Help us keep the industry safe by reporting safety hazards (e.g. unattended bags, fluid leakage from aircraft, intoxicated crewmember etc.) or any other safety concern you may notice when using any of our aviation services.

SPOT IT! REPORT IT!

If you would like to submit a topic to be covered in the next On The Fly newsletter, please send an email to **statesafety@caabahamas.com**

We look forward to hearing from you!