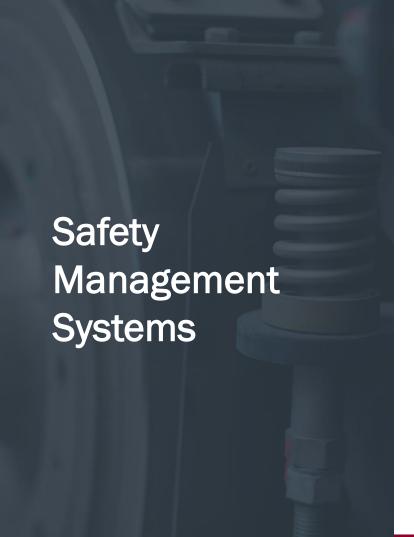


- The Role of Safety Assurance in your SMS
- Elements of a Safety Assurance Plan
- The Importance of Data for Safety
  Assurance











An effective Safety Management System should:

- Ensure learnings from past events are applied
- Identify proactive mitigation strategies
- Monitor and measure mitigation efficacy
- Allocate resources effectively



### Safety Risk Management Review

# Key outcomes of the initial SRM process:

- Mitigations agreed to
- Monitoring strategy identified

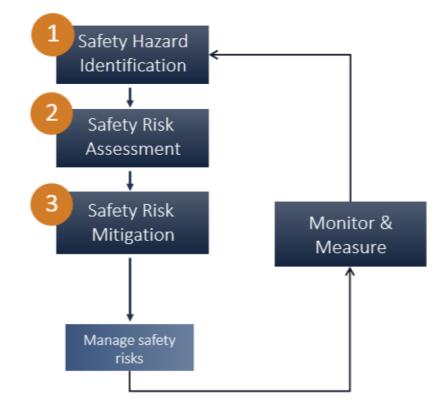




# Adding Safety Assurance

#### Goals:

- Update Risk Register
- Determine if mitigations are effective
- ContinuousImprovement





#### Key Elements of a Safety Assurance Plan

#### 01: Performance Monitoring

Are corrective actions and safety risk mitigations actually being completed? If so, when?

# 03: Performance Measurement

Are mitigations and corrective actions having the desired impact?

#### 02: Change Management

Have new hazards been introduced by a project or a mitigation?

#### 04: Continuous Improvement

What changes can be made to the SMS to increase safety

## Before PTASP/SSPP

Hazard Identification & Analysis are predominantly reactive:

- Investigations
- Audits
- Complaints

Focus is often on SOPs and individual employee performance

#### After PTASP/SSPP

Hazard Identification is proactive:

- Regular agency-wide hazard identification
- Examining root cause of "practical shift"
- Measuring impact of mitigations

Focus is on building safety culture and improving overall agency performance





# Example 1: Using Data in Safety Assurance

During the course of an investigation you determine that a root cause of an incident was a rule violation.

Where is the data housed that could answer these questions:

- 1. Is that rule being broken regularly?
- 2. If so, is there a practical reason why the SOP or rule isn't being followed?
- 3. What data do you need to track this, and where are you tracking it?
- 4. Are rule violations a leading cause of incidents?



#### What does it mean to be "Data-Driven"?





# Question for the attendees

How many in attendance have spreadsheets, paper logbooks, or various disparate reporting systems for safety data collection in their agencies?

How are these data sources compiled and coordinated to drive mitigation insights?



### Example 2: Using Data to Evaluate Hazards

While reviewing the daily incident report, a safety team member puts a new hazard on the agency's risk register and assigns the likelihood/frequency as "often" because they've seen the same incident happen 4 times this month.

Where is the data housed that could answer these questions:

- 1. What does "often" mean for your agency?
- 2. How will you determine if this hazard merits investment in mitigations before other hazards?
- 3. How would you determine if a mitigation for this hazard is having the desired effect?



## The Role of Data in your SMS

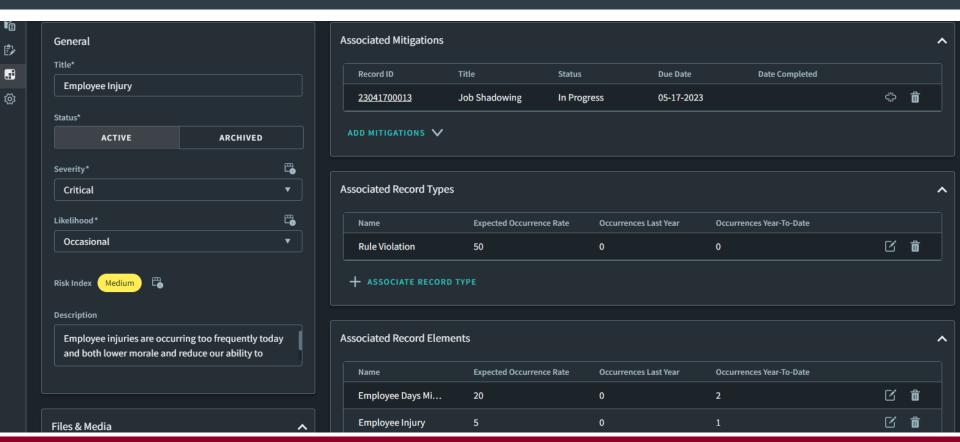
Is the output from the 4 elements of SRS aligned?

Is there a single source of truth from which the relationship between risk and safety assurance can be drawn?





### **Data for Performance Monitoring**



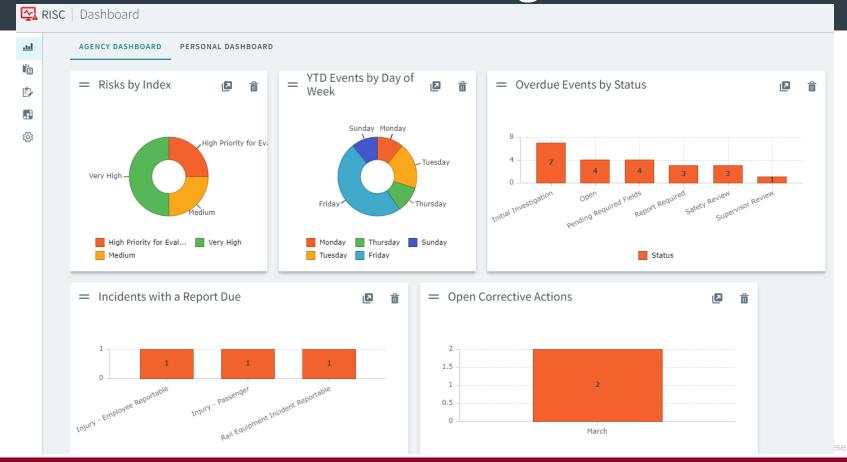


#### **Data for Performance Monitoring**





#### **Data for Performance Monitoring**



# Want to know more?

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