

TALKING PAPER

ON

COMPLIANCE

1) Data showing the number of injuries over 5-year period (*AFSAS Data Extraction*)

- Per AFSAS, FY11-15 Air Force Occupational Safety Mishaps (*Mishap and Cost Comparison*)

✚ Compliance is more than a word; it requires action (obedience, agreement, submission). Below is a table showing mishaps with non-compliance indicated.

Year (<i>fiscal</i>)	Total Mishaps (Non-Compliance)	Total Cost
2011	8,921	\$56,736,160
2012	8,690	\$51,248,107
2013	8,132	\$88,063,723
2014	7,284	\$48,079,656
2015	6,839	\$564,476,477

2) AFI references:

- AFI 90-201, *the Air Force Inspection System* and AFI 91-202, Chapter3
- AFI 91-202, 1.2.1. Compliance is to comply with all safety and regulatory guidelines
- AFI 91-204, *Safety Investigations and Reports* and AFMAN 91-224, *Ground Safety investigations and Reports*

3) Injury/death/equipment damage prevention:

Safety Professionals perform numerous processes/procedures to help ensure compliance with standards (e.g., mishap/hazard identification/reporting, hazard abatement, assessments, inspections, evaluations). The results of these actions include:

- Evaluations provide the MAJCOM/CC/CV an independent perspective of the effectiveness and efficiency of the evaluated organization's safety program
- Safety assessments address the areas of commander and supervisory support, compliance with program directives and the effectiveness of mishap prevention programs (performance)
- Spot inspections will be used to identify hazards and check compliance with applicable safety standards to compliment rather than rely solely on annual inspections

✚ While it's impossible to know what's on a person mind; we can prevent common workplace compliance deficiencies by addressing:

- Misuse of personal protective equipment
- Inadequate proficiency and qualification training
- Lack of task specific knowledge
- Improper use of technical guidance

- Insufficient use of risk management techniques

4) Possible impact of waiting to report a problem (i.e., can the problem cause a mishap/damage equipment even if one has not occurred, etc.). Utilize chain of command to report non-compliance issues.

- Supervisors, USRs and safety personnel will perform spot inspections to check the day-to-day safety of an organization, work center, facility, etc. to help ensure non-compliance problems are addressed to prevent mishaps
- Unidentified hazards can cause an increase in personal injuries and/or property damage; ensure work center supervisors, USRs and ADWSRs conduct monthly self-inspections

✚ Leadership and employee involvement can make the difference in the way you return home from work. Factors that impact are:

- Direct/First Line supervisors recognize and correct unsafe actions/attitudes immediately
- Employees' overconfidence, contentment, and perception of a safe environment
- Acceptance of unsafe behaviors and risk during on- and off-duty activities
- Not following written safety policy, procedures, or technical guidance

✚ What concepts are in place to eliminate or reduce the high cost of non-compliance:

- Wingman Concept
- Resiliency Training
- Hazard Reporting and Identification
- Risk Management Techniques
- Quest 4 Zero Initiative
- Down Days and Safety Meetings