



SAFETY PRIME MOVERS

PADAYONPAF
PERFORM. REFORM. TRANSFORM.

“GUARDIANS OF OUR PRECIOUS SKIES, BEARERS OF HOPE”

DIGITAL MAGAZINE
3RD QUARTER ISSUE 2019

“RAINY DAYS 2019:

A SEASON of SAFETY not SORRY”

INSIDE

AVOIDING FLIGHT MISHAPS: OUR LESSONS LEARNED FLYING INSIDE THE “SOUP” Weather has always been a prevalent and conspicuous factor which causes distress and anxiety to pilots who are in-flight...

RAINY DAYS? HOW WE “SAFE” KEEP THE PAF SUPPLIES AND LOGISTICS Don't get caught by the rain...

SAFE MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS DURING RAINY DAYS No job is so important and no service is so urgent...

ROAD SAFETY DURING RAINY DAYS Driving in conditions that involve heavy rains can be relatively common...

4

AVOIDING FLIGHT MISHAPS: *Our Lessons Learned Flying inside the "Soup"*

6

RAINY DAYS HOW WE "SAFE" KEEP THE PAF SUPPLIES AND LOGISTICS

8

SAFE MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS DURING RAINY DAYS

"No job is so important and no service is so urgent that we cannot take time to perform our work safely..."

10

ROAD SAFETY **DURING RAINY DAYS**

DIRECTOR'S CORNER

"RAINY DAYS 2019: A SEASON OF SAFETY NOT SORRY"



Rainy season has finally arrived. This is the time of the year for monsoon, thunderstorms and typhoons which may also bring disasters and diseases. Although rains are considered a "blessing", especially in the drought spell that the country has experienced in the past months it could also be disastrous if precautions are not undertaken.

With the theme, "Rainy days 2019: A Season of Safety not Sorry", this 3rd Quarter digital magazine issue features articles from selected PAF Units focusing on rainy season safety with a view of disseminating the same to other PAF Units.

The season has a huge impact in the conduct of PAF flying operations due to bad weather. Some PAF pilots, who experienced flying into the "soup" (thick and dark foggy weather), purposely insist himself on to that flight which should have been terminated due to worsening weather conditions. In this case, situational awareness, attention to details and vigilance are the three things our pilots need to be equipped with in order to safely fly with,

into or through a "soup".

As we all know, a slight drizzle or a 30-minute rain shower sets up potential for slip and fall hazards. This condition requires our working personnel to have the appropriate protective gear, including raincoats and waterproof footwear especially in its maintenance activities. Likewise, PAF assets and materials must also be protected from any damage caused by rains. Hence, proper hangarage and warehousing/storage of supplies and equipment must be ensured to prevent deterioration, corrosion, contamination and spoilage.

Further, personnel driving in the rain faces additional hazards, such as poor visibility, wet and slippery surfaces, so actions should be executed deliberately and accurately.

As we face the challenges and hazards of this season and in support of PAF PADAYON I encourage every airman to be SAFETY Prime Movers during Flight operations, in the performance of maintenance activities, in our workplace, while driving and even in our homes. Let us PERFORM safely in our respective mission areas, endeavor to REFORM to attain a positive safety culture, and TRANSFORM our unit's safety systems and processes to attain our safety objective of mitigating risks inherent in PAF operations, and accomplish the mission within the acceptable level of risks to life and property.

LTC THORSTEN AJELLO P BAUTISTA PAF (GSC)
Director, Air Force Safety Office



PHILIPPINE AIR FORCE

LTGEN ROZZANO D BRIGUEZ AFP
Commanding General, PAF

MGEN NICOLAS C PARILLA AFP
Vice Commander, PAF

MGEN PELAGIO R VALENZUELA AFP
Chief of Air Staff, PAF

AIR FORCE SAFETY OFFICE

LTC THORSTEN AJELLO P BAUTISTA PAF (GSC)
Director/
Editor-in-Chief

MAJ HAROLD M CARANGUIAN PAF
Assistant Director, Chief, Stan/Eval/
Assistant Editor-in-Chief

MAJ EMERSON B BANADERA PAF
Chief, Flight Safety Branch

MAJ JESSE BOY D PASION PAF
Chief, Ground Safety Branch/
Chief, Munition & Missile Branch/
Chief, Admin Branch

MAJ RITCHE N DAVALES PAF
Chief, Safety Analytics & Integration Branch

STAFF

TSg Arnel A Trayvilla PAF
SSg Petter Mark P Somera PAF
SSg Almar C Manaois PAF
SSg Roland M Rabina PAF
SSg Daniel L Carmona PAF
A1C Rofolfo A Tibayan Jr PAF
A2C Denzel M Tumangday PAF
A2C Ian Angelo A Caronan PAF
Ms Myra L Salinas CE
Mr Jonathan F Estera CE
Mr Alexis Eric P Silva CE

LAYOUT ARTIST

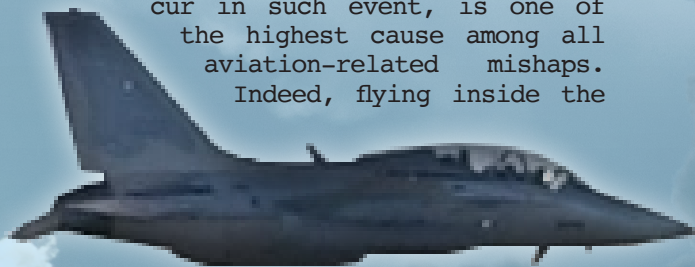
Ms Myra L Salinas CE

Air Force Safety Office
Headquarters Philippine Air Force,
Col Jesus Villamor Air Base
Pasay City 1309
+63 905 464 3325 / +63 929 126 2226
+63 2 776 2570
airforce_safety@yahoo.com.ph
airforcesafety@gmail.com

AVOIDING FLIGHT MISHAPS:

Our Lessons Learned Flying inside the “Soup”

Weather has always been a prevalent and conspicuous factor which causes distress and anxiety to pilots who are in-flight. Pilots who are too rigid and careless of the capabilities of our natural world will usually descry themselves fazed, terrified, and injured or dead if in the highest extent. Some of these pilots are those who are overconfident and complacent to insist flying inside the “soup”. Several reports and studies have concluded that the lethality rate of flying inside the soup, or the chances that a fatality will occur in such event, is one of the highest cause among all aviation-related mishaps. Indeed, flying inside the



soup is a major aviation safety hazard; a fact evidently supported by mishap statistics. However, such event is highly preventable. This is why this type of event caught the interest of many flight experts. As common as the case is, some pilots, who experienced flying into a “soup”, purposefully insist himself on to that flight which should have been undoubtedly terminated due to worsening weather conditions. Though, there are times when it becomes inevitable to fly into a “soup”. Primarily, situational awareness, attention, and vigilance are three things pilots need to equip in order for them to effectively and safely fly with, into, or through a “soup”.

Situational awareness is the appreciation of what is going on around you at any given point in time. A pilot, for example, needs to be aware of the threats and danger of the current weather he is flying with. It will help him to develop a mental picture of his situation, and subsequently, use that mental picture to antedate the future. This will able the pilots who are caught up in

a “soup” to accurately understand his environment, and effectively make the decisions which will fly him safely through it. So, in operational terms, situational awareness means that the pilot must have an understanding of his current state and the dynamic system of his environment and be able to anticipate future development and changes to be

ready to mitigate risks which may manifest. This will help keep the pilot’s mental picture of the world and reality aligned.

Attention is a cognitive process that is important for pilots to sustain in order to perform and accomplish his missions and sorties safe and sound. It would be the pilot’s access to perception and other higher-level of cognition to properly organize his thoughts and processes especially when dealing with in-flight risks and threats, which include flying into a “soup”. This will help pilots to selectively process necessary information by discriminating the important information for the unimportant noise in that kind of situation. The pilot may be able to focus on the necessary procedures that could safely aid him to fly through the “soup”.

Vigilance is an attribute closely related to attention. It is a quality or state of watchfulness or alertness. Every pilot should remain vigilant at all times. He should pay close and continuous attention to every details throughout his flight or mission. He should always reconsider the Mission Risk Profiles (MRPs) tackled during their

preflight briefing, and be able to be ready to identify any impetus that is imperious to safety. In a situation, which obliged a pilot to accomplish a mission despite the heavy risks ahead such as weather or other MRPs, pilots must retain the ability to act as necessary and be vigilant throughout the mission.

Flying inside a “soup” is, indeed, a dangerous situation which may cause spatial disorientation to the pilots. And, it can occur a lot sooner than you might think. Pilots should always uphold their situational awareness, attention, and vigilance to endure these kind of arduous situations which may put the pilots’ life at high risk. Never underestimate the threat and overestimate your capability to cope with flight inside “soup”.

RAINY DAYS

HOW WE “SAFE” KEEP THE PAF SUPPLIES AND LOGISTICS

Don't get caught by the rain. When it comes to safe keeping our logistic supplies there are many things that are often overlooked. Safety procedures are frequently disregarded in a variety of workplaces due to insufficient time, inadequate resources or an opportunity to cut corners in an attempt to save money. However, when safety procedures are soundly implemented, there are major benefits such as higher employee satisfaction as well as increased productivity. By minimizing the risk of injury, fewer workplace disruptions take place and absenteeism associated with injury is also reduced. Equipment downtime is another factor which can be avoided through the appropriate use of safety procedures especially during rainy season.

It's raining outside! It's falling heavily and the lightning and thunder that follows are receding into the distance, but there's still a light rain pattering against the sidewalk out front and on the grass out back. There's something peaceful about it, but there's no way we can go sit inside with a coffee or find a dry spot to sit and have a snack and watch nature cleanse itself unless we are sure that our PAF supplies and logistics are kept safely. How do we “SAFE” keep our logistic supplies during rainy days? Here are some safety guidelines that we follow:



1. Eliminate any potential safety hazards

Ensure all warehousing roofs and walls are not damaged, free from debris like dried leaves that can cause clogged rain gutters when the rain comes, floors are free from 'slip and trip' hazards. It is important that this safety check is carried out on a regular basis, by all personnel assigned in warehouse, and that the floor is always free of stray cords, liquids and any other potentially hazardous items. It is also essential that any cracks and pits in the flooring are attended to as these can cause water leaks during rainy season that can damage or destroy our logistic supplies.



2. Ensure safety equipment is used at all times

In the warehouse it is important that forklifts or hydraulic dollies are used to lift items that are too heavy to avoid slips during operation. Use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) like non-slip gloves, non-slip boots, goggles and hard hats should also be worn when required. Make sure that emergency medical kits, exits and sprinklers or fire extinguishers installed in the building and are not blocked at any time. Use of safety equipment is always implemented in order to minimize workplace injury, so even though it may be time consuming to put on and use it, it does pay off in the long run.



3. Clear label designated hazardous zone

Dangerous equipment should be stored away in an area that is clearly labeled and safe walk ways should be highlighted through appropriate signage example “warning wet floor”. The easiest way to give illumination in hazardous zones is by using light and reflectorized materials or black and yellow stripes on the floor of the designated area. This enables employees to be aware of dangerous surroundings and can be useful in avoiding accidents that can cause serious injury.



5. Provide training and refresher courses

Ensure all personnel are educated and up to date with knowledge about safe practices within the workplace. This allows for greater adherence to procedures as personnel in-charge will be completely aware of the consequences that can emanate from an unsafe workplace. Accidents most commonly occur when corners are cut in an attempt to save time. If our personnel are completely aware of the repercussions that can arise from this fact, procedures may be followed more closely.



4. Always use safe lifting techniques

When a load requires transporting, firstly assess what method is the best option for its movement. If lifting is the most safe and suitable method; check the route to ensure no obstacles are in the way and ensure there is enough space for the load at its destination. Safe lifting techniques should always be carried out and the load should not obstruct the view of the lifter. Use all materials handling equipment carefully and follow the proper operating procedures including push rather than pull, whenever possible and lean in the direction that is being travelled. Also, never drive a forklift or use other powered equipment without training or authorization.



6. Promote safety awareness in your workplace

Having a sense of awareness in the work place is an important safety factor. This can be achieved through communication between all personnel. By being vocal and yelling out to others their location, collision incidents can be drastically reduced. When carrying items or driving machinery, a simple “coming through” can alert other co-workers of their whereabouts and can allow them to steer clear of dangerous pathways. All staff members should be encouraged to be constantly aware of what's around them and to communicate where they are to ensure the avoidance of collision accidents.

SAFE MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS DURING RAINY DAYS

“No job is so important and no service is so urgent that we cannot take time to perform our work safely...”

For almost seven decades now, 410th Maintenance Wing remains committed in fulfilling its mandated task as the only Depot Level Maintenance unit of the Philippine Air Force. The Wing is not only relentless in providing responsive and quality depot level maintenance services to PAF units and other government agencies. It is also a Unit where safe maintenance operation is among its top concerns. Regardless of time and weather, safety in every maintenance task is notably considered as a responsibility.

Rainy season has arrived but it cannot hinder the influx of maintenance workloads to the Wing. However, performing said tasks during rainy season entails possible hazards and risks brought by slippery surfaces and poor visibility. To prevent these, the Wing has set the following guidelines:



Determine the type of protective clothing and personal protective equipment required for the activity. It is always a must that maintenance personnel wear their respective personal protective equipment such as gloves, mask and goggles in performing their tasks. Their clothing must fit properly so as not to interfere in their movement.



Use proper hand protection. Gloves are worn to provide a nonslip grip during utilization of hand tools. To prevent water from entering the gloves, make sure that the sleeves of the gloves are either tight fitting or long enough.



Move slowly and carefully. When working during rainy days, everything tends to be more slippery. So maintenance personnel must work slowly and deliberately to prevent slipping and falling, especially when climbing ladders.



Use the correct equipment. Personnel must not use electrical tools and equipment that are not specifically rated for outdoor use as they may become wet due to rain. When using hand tools, use tools with textured, nonslip grip handles.



Be aware of electric maintenance safety procedures. Maintenance personnel must always verify that the circuit or equipment is actually de-energized prior to starting work. Ensure also that all the necessary safety equipment are available and in good condition.



Ensure that you can see clearly. If wearing goggles or eyeglasses, apply anti-fogging sprays or wipes on them before going outside. Make sure that the working areas are well lit. If needed, illuminate the area using lights rated for outdoor use. Wear hoods or hats to keep rain out of the eyes. Also, since hoods on rain gear narrow the range of vision, make it a point to turn your head in the direction that you are looking when wearing a hood in the rain.



Make sure that you can be seen. Always wear bright-colored, reflective vests or rain gear, even during the day. Do not wear rain gear or vests that have become worn and are dull and/or no longer reflective.

Embracing this safety culture keeps the 410th MW personnel and maintenance area free from hazards and enables them to work even during inclement weather. Through education couple with common sense and discipline, safe maintenance operations are made possible for the Restorers to continue its humble services to the PAF.

ROAD SAFETY DURING RAINY DAYS

Driving in conditions that involve heavy rains can be relatively common and may not be the most pressing safety concern for many drivers. However, driving in severe weather conditions significantly increase the risk of a dangerous situation. Slippery roads, poor visibility and other problems induced by rain can contribute to a serious road accident. The good news is that these accidents can be avoided with a little preparation and by being a defensive driver at all times while on the road. Here are some safety tips when driving through inclement weather:

A. Check the vehicle before driving. Make a thorough inspection of the vehicle before taking it out for a drive. Pay close attention to windshield, wipers and BLOWBAGETS.

B. Adjust speed to match the pace of traffic. Although it makes sense to drive a bit more slowly when it is raining, do not drive at a speed below the prevailing traffic speed. Other motorists might get too impatient with the slow pace, causing them to drive recklessly. This scenario might end up in a car collision.

C. Use vehicle lights properly.



ly. Turn headlights on instead of hazard lights when visibility is poor. Do not turn on hazard lights because this will lose the functions of the turning signals. Use low beams and rear fog lights to ensure that other drivers are aware of your presence on the road. High beams might blind other motorists.

D. Control the vehicle when it is skidding. While skidding does not happen as often, drivers must know what to do when the vehicle goes into a skid. The most important thing to remember is to not panic, ease your foot off the gas pedal, and avoid slamming on the brakes—doing this will lose even more control. Steer carefully in the direction that you want to go, until the front of the vehicle is moving in a straight line and the back of the vehicle is in line with the front.

E. Keep a safe distance from other vehicles. Avoid tailgating or driving too closely behind an-

other vehicle. Having a safe distance between other vehicle helps you to react in case you might actually need to. You should be able to see the taillights of the vehicle in front of you.

F. Avoid flood-prone roads/areas. Refrain from passing through flood-prone areas during the rainy season. Unless the vehicle is built for wading through floodwaters. There are mobile applications that can help to plan the route and know which flooded and traffic-congested roads to avoid.

G. Know when to pull over. If the rain gets too heavy and severely hampers visibility, find a safe place to pull over and wait it out. Find a lit, protective place if possible, turn hazard lights on to warn other drivers that you are parked, and let the storm pass before driving again. So when driving during heavy rains become inevitable one must always remember that its always better to be safe than being sorry.



SAFETY TIPS FOR DRIVING IN THE

Rain



SLOW DOWN.



**TURN ON YOUR
WIPERS.**



**TURN ON YOUR
HEADLIGHTS.**



**DO NOT TURN ON
YOUR HAZARD LIGHTS.**



**KNOW THE
TOPOGRAPHY AND
THE TERRAIN.**



**WATCH OUT FOR
ROAD HAZARDS.**



**WATCH OUT FOR
COMMUTERS AND
PEDESTRIANS.**



**WHEN IN DOUBT,
SIT IT OUT.**



**WHEN FLOODED
TURN AROUND DON'T DROWN**