

22/10/2024



portway

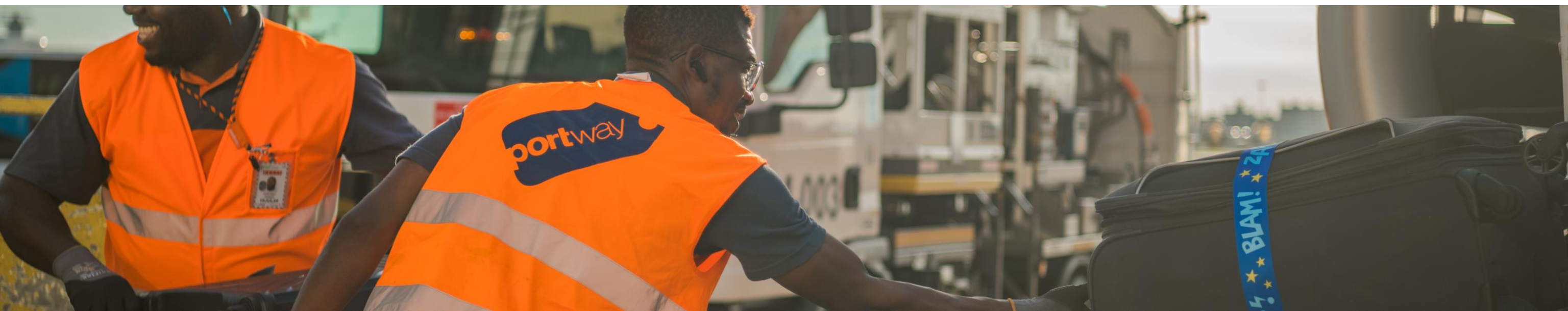
SMS

safety management system



civil aviation legal frame

- **ICAO** – International Civil Aviation organization (Annex 19, DOC. 9859 e DOC. 10121).
- **EASA** – European Aviation Safety Agency ADR.OR.D.017.
- Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 and Regulation (EU) 139/2014 and other related state member regulations;





aviation ground handling

Ground handling refers to the wide range of services provided to facilitate an aircraft operation on ground (passenger support, ramp operations, maintenance, Catering, cargo operations, cleaning, etc).

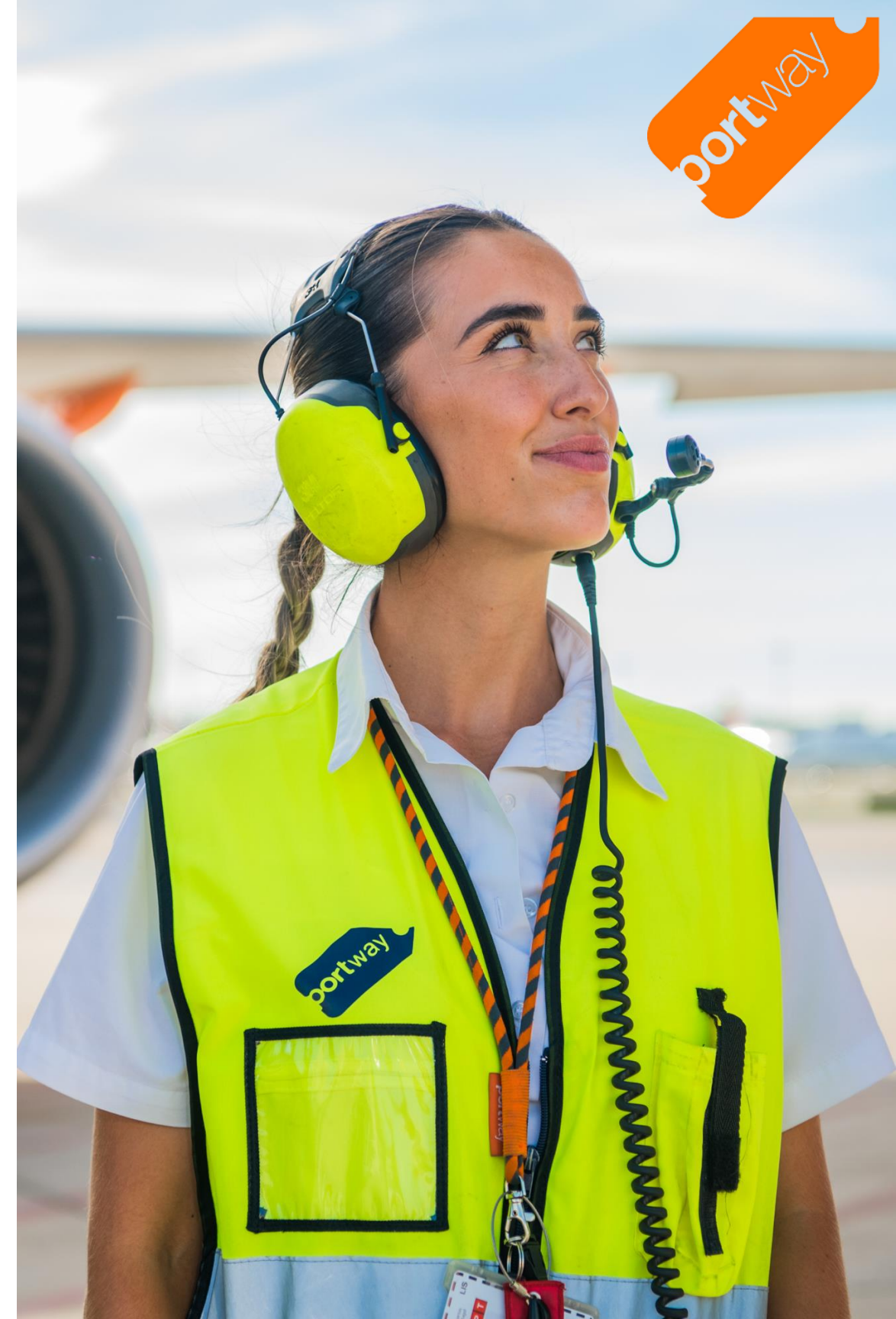
4 pillars

1 Safety Policy and Objectives

2 Risk Management

3 Safety Assurance

4 Safety Promotion



safety definition

"State in which the risk of injury to persons or causing damage to property is limited to, or is maintained at or below, an acceptable level, through an ongoing process of Hazard Identification and Risk Management."

(Source: ICAO, Doc.9859)

safety management definition

"A systematic approach to operational safety management, including the organizational structures, responsibilities, policies, and procedures required."

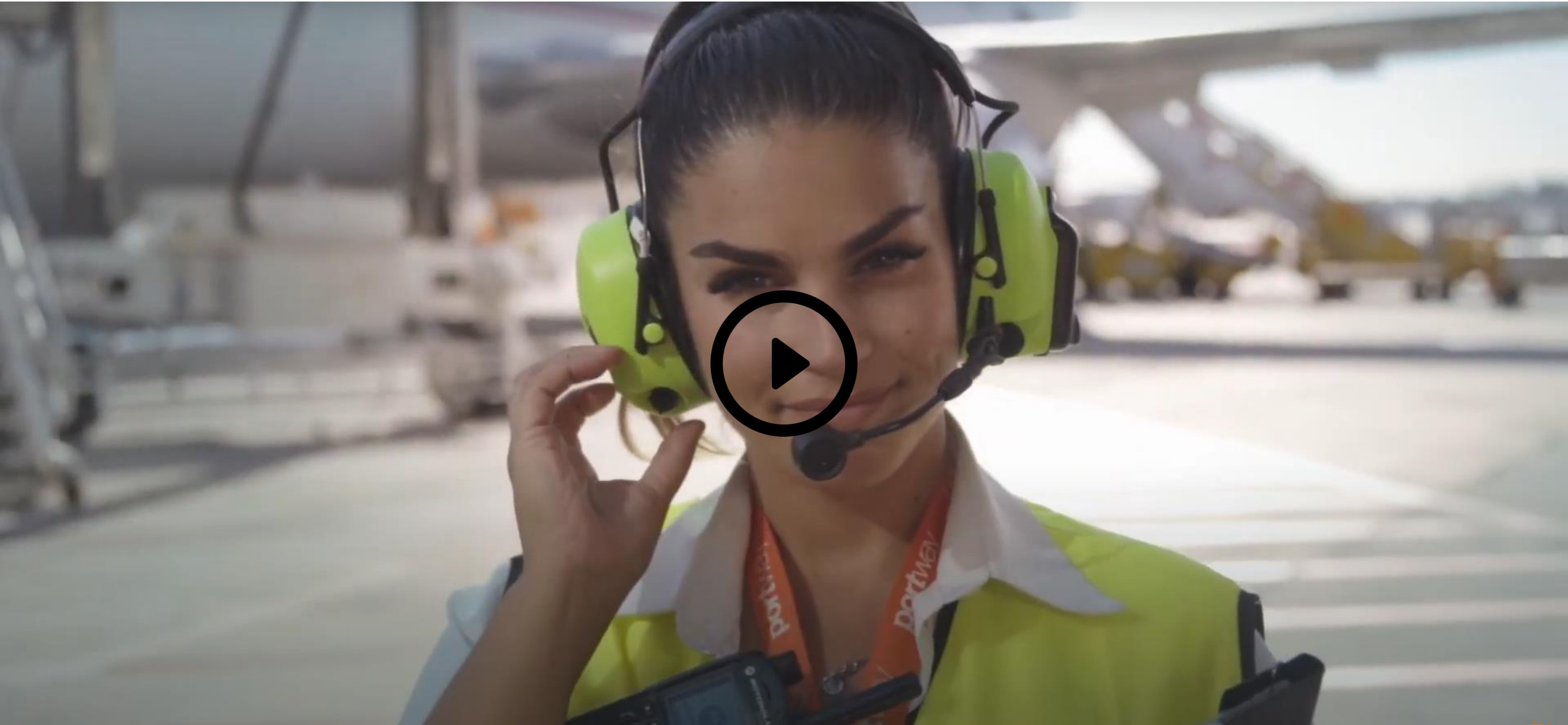
(Source: ANAC – Portuguese civil aviation authority)



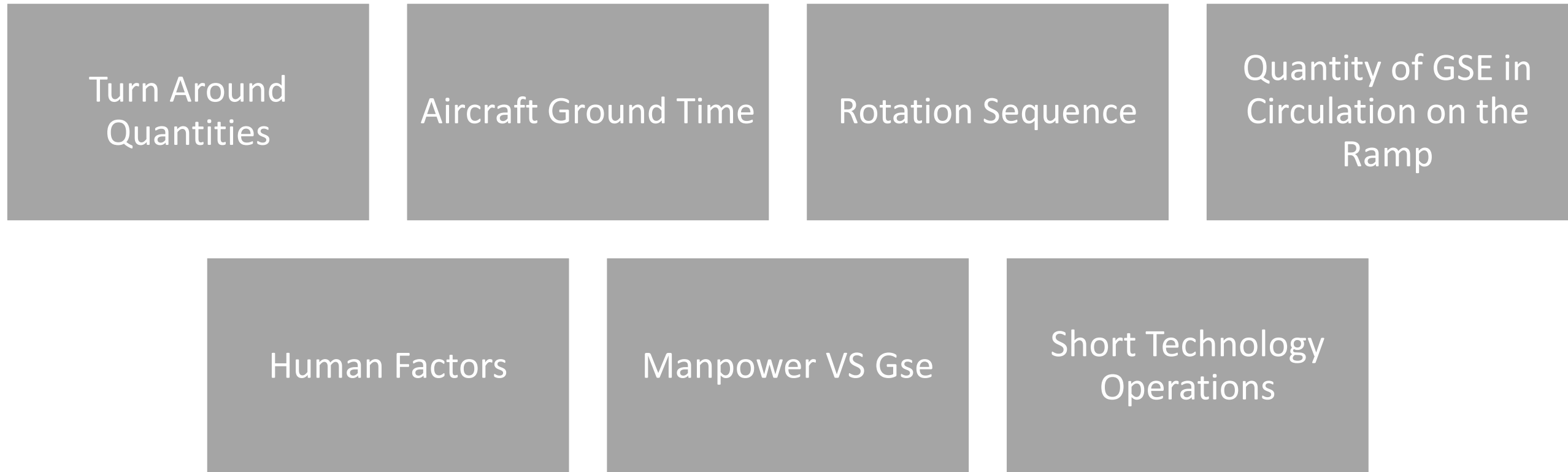
safety management system



working environment



Impact Factors



mitigation challenges



New Technologies



New Types of Smart "GSE"



Tech Training



portway

OHS

what does **Safety and Health** at work mean?

Occupational Health and Safety involves all workers who perform tasks on the company's premises: Portway workers, temporary workers, companies subcontracted to perform services and customers.

It is an individual and a team concern.

The company must provide working conditions, procedures and rules, which are essential for being able to work.



general principles of prevention

art. 15 – law 3/2014 of September 28

1. Avoid risks;
2. Plan prevention;
3. Identify predictable risks;
4. Integrate risk assessment into all of the company's activities;
5. Combat risks at source;
6. Ensure that workplaces do not present risks to the safety and health of workers (physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial);
7. Adapting work to man;
8. Take into account the evolution of technique;
9. Replacing what is dangerous with what is free of danger or less dangerous;
10. Prioritize collective protection measures over individual protection measures;
11. Give workers understandable instructions appropriate to their activity;

airport activity has many associated risks

Physical risks

Noise, manual luggage handling, inside the aircraft, some with a very low interior height of the hold, which makes it difficult to move cargo in this confined space, especially low-cost companies, baggage terminals, in cargo warehouses transported by freighters, Movement of Passengers with Reduced Mobility, falls from height, and others etc.

Chemical Risks

Handling of chemical products associated with the maintenance of GSE- Ground Support Equipment.

Biological risks

Handling of cargo from the most varied countries, contact with the public, luggage with perishables.

Psychosocial risks

Fatigue, stress due to the pressure to load and unload flights in a very short space of time, about half an hour, shift work, Ergonomic risks – Bad postures, transportation and movement of GSE.



that's why, we...

- Have to work hard on prevention, taking into account the risks to which workers are exposed;
- In protection with collective protection measures (lifelines, harnesses, signage, etc.);
- Individual Protection according to the different tasks, such as gloves (mechanical, chemical and biological protection);
- Protective footwear;
- Uniform with thermal protection and high visibility;
- Glasses and visors;
- Headphones;
- All this associated with training and awareness of workers, who are chosen to test the same.

how to intervene about unsafe acts and dangerous situations?

1 Using individual capabilities

Common sense!

2 Personal behavior

Exemplary – safety culture.

3 Knowledge

What skills should be used to intervene in dangerous situations.

Our knowledge of safety is important.



control and prevention of accidents at work

1. Board Visits;
2. Reception of people;
3. Health and Safety training
4. Understandable Procedures, Notices and Information
5. Briefings and debriefings before and after the operation;
6. Employee consultations;
7. Golden rules – important procedural rules preventing accidents;
8. Analysis of accidents and interviews with managers when returning to work;
9. Report of near misses and analysis of them;
10. Internal audits;





report of near misses or incidents

It is by reporting near-misses or incidents that we can reduce unsafe acts and dangerous conditions. If these are not corrected, they lead to sometimes serious accidents.

It is by reporting near-misses or incidents that we are able to prevent major known risks.





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