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SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**

AIR FORCE POLICY DIRECTIVE 91-2

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Safety

SAFETY PROGRAMS



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This Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) implements Department of Defense (DoD) Directive (DoDD) 6055.9E, *Explosives Safety Management (ESM)*; DoD Instruction (DoDI) 6055.01, *DoD Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Program*, DoDI 6055.04, *DoD Traffic Safety Program*, and DoDI 6055.07, *Mishap Notification, Investigation, Reporting and Record Keeping*. This AFPD is consistent with AFPD 63-1_20-1, *Integrated Life Cycle Management*, and DoDI 6055.05, *Occupational and Environmental Health (OEH)*, DoDI 6050.05, *DoD Hazard Communication (HAZCOM) Program*, DoDI 6055.11, *Protecting Personnel from Electromagnetic Fields*, DoDI 6055.15, *DoD Laser Protection Program*, and DoDI 6055.19, *Aviation Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Programs (AHIRAPs)*. This AFPD applies to all civilian employees and uniformed members of the Regular Air Force, Air Force Reserve, and Air National Guard.

Refer recommended changes and questions about this publication to the Office of Primary Responsibility using the AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*; route AF Form 847 from the field through the appropriate functional chain of command. Ensure all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with Air Force Manual 33-363, *Management of Records*, and disposed of in accordance with the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule located in the Air Force Records Information Management System.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This document has been substantially revised and needs to be completely reviewed. Major changes include content additions concerning risk management and recommendations from mishap investigations.

1. Overview.

1.1. Air Force leadership is committed to providing safe, healthful environments both for Air Force personnel and for those affected by Air Force operations. This directive describes the necessary overarching structure, including policies, roles and responsibilities that enable the Air Force to manage its safety programs efficiently and effectively to allow the identification and mitigation of hazards, investigation of reportable mishaps, prevention of mishaps, and provide necessary safety training.

2. Policy. The Air Force shall:

2.1. Support hazard identification and mitigation. Processes will allow identification and elimination, where feasible, or reduction of all hazards to personnel, property, and the general public when those hazards result from operations. When mishaps do occur, investigations must identify the causes and allow mitigation of hazards to prevent similar occurrences.

2.1.1. Develop and support programs for hazard identification and mitigation. Identify any real or potential condition that can: cause injury, illness, or death to personnel; damage to or loss of equipment or property; mission degradation; or damage to the environment. Implement risk management processes to eliminate or reduce hazards.

2.1.2. When hazards cannot be eliminated, identify the specific risks involved and manage those risks to an acceptable level for mission accomplishment. Assess and document risks associated with the hazard and use protective measures to lower the risks to the lowest level feasible.

2.1.3. Risk Management processes allow for: the identification of threats/hazards to successful task accomplishment on and off duty, taking action to identify and implement measures to reduce/mitigate the risk associated with identified hazards, and elevating risk acceptance decisions to the appropriate level within the chain of command.

2.2. Provide mishap prevention and support mishap investigation. Investigate mishaps/hazards involving personnel and property, to include occupational injuries and illness. Investigative efforts will continue until all the causal factors involved in the mishap are determined and recommendations made to prevent recurrence.

2.2.1. Safety mishap investigations have priority over all other related investigations of a mishap until a competent authority determines the incident is outside the scope of this directive.

2.2.2. Understanding organizational, supervisory, and individual circumstances and pre-conditions surrounding mishaps is fundamental to preventing the recurrence of similar mishaps in the future. Implementing recommendations from safety investigations is key to mishap prevention to include their incorporation into system design and acquisition processes. Safety investigations are not to be used for punitive purposes and will focus

solely on mishap prevention. Safety reports, their attachments, and privileged information extracted from them shall not be used as evidence for punitive, disciplinary, or adverse administrative actions. Privileged information will not be used as evidence in determining the misconduct or line-of-duty status of any personnel, or as evidence in a flying evaluation board.

2.2.3. All safety mishap reports are intended For Official Use Only; do not disclose privileged information outside the US Air Force safety community. Air Force Chief of Safety (AF/SE) is the decision authority on all requests for exceptions to this policy.

2.3. Comply with Federal statutory and regulatory requirements and higher authority policy directives. Meet all Federal mishap prevention objectives and safety provisions contained in Status of Forces Agreements between member nations. Apply Air Force Occupational Safety and Health standards in all areas except where otherwise prescribed or specified in Status of Forces Agreements, or where specifically exempted. Safety and occupational health requirements will be incorporated as part of acquisition for new system safety.

2.4. Provide safety training. The Air Force will train all employees in occupational safety and health and will integrate as much as possible into job training. The Air Force will train and equip people to identify, evaluate, and control workplace hazards. Safety training enables a workforce to recognize and assess hazardous situations and conditions is the first step toward mishap elimination.

3. Responsibilities.

3.1. The Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Installations, Environment and Logistics (SAF/IE) is responsible for occupational safety and health policy matters as delegated by Secretary of the Air Force (SecAF) in Headquarters Air Force Mission Directive (HAFMD) 1-18.

3.2. The Air Force Chief of Safety (AF/SE), as delegated by the SecAF in HAFMD 1-46, is responsible for:

3.2.1. Formation of safety policy, the execution of safety plans, and the establishment of safety programs. This includes instructions for field level programs, and feedback on the effectiveness of plans and programs.

3.2.2. Formation of nuclear surety policy, the execution of nuclear surety plans, and the establishment of nuclear surety programs. This includes instructions for field level programs, and feedback on the effectiveness of plans and programs.

3.2.3. Serving as the commander of the Air Force Safety Center responsible for:

3.2.3.1. Developing all AFPDs, AFIs, Manuals and Standards that govern the Air Force Safety Program and the official interpretation of those policies and guidance.

3.2.3.2. Establishing a Safety Management System to include:

3.2.3.2.1. Mishap investigation and reporting.

3.2.3.2.1.1. Maintaining mishap database and reports for mishap prevention purposes.

3.2.3.2.1.2. Monitoring completion of recommendations and corrective

actions.

3.2.3.2.2. A system safety program.

3.2.3.2.3. Risk Management.

3.2.3.2.4. Maintaining statistics on occupational injuries and illnesses, fatalities and catastrophic incidents, trend of lost time injuries, self-evaluation. Report statistics to SAF/IE annually.

3.2.3.2.5. Establish comprehensive Air Force traffic safety programs.

3.2.3.3. Conducting the by-law Program Management Evaluations of Major Commands, Field Operating Agencies, and Direct Reporting Units to ensure compliance with all directives.

3.2.3.4. Acting as a safety liaison with DoD components, Federal agencies and private organizations.

3.2.3.5. Establishing safety training and qualification criteria.

3.2.3.6. Managing the Air Force Safety Awards Program.

3.3. The Air Force Surgeon General (AF/SG) is responsible for developing policy, managing programs, and preparing guidance on approved policies and plans for the field in the general area of occupational health pursuant to authorities established in HAFMD 1-48, *The Air Force Surgeon General*.

3.4. Commanders must develop and support safety programs to identify and control hazards to prevent mishaps and will eliminate, when possible, or reduce risk and hazards to personnel, property, and the general public when those hazards result from its operations. The Air Force goal is to reduce the number of mishaps and occupational injuries and illnesses to zero.

3.5. Commanders will train all personnel and their supervisors in the proper application of safety principles to reduce: personnel injury or fatalities; equipment damage or loss; and mission degradation or failure.

Matthew P. Donovan
Acting Secretary of the Air Force

Attachment 1**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References***

DoDD 6055.09E, *Explosives Safety Management (ESM)*, November 18, 2016 (Incorporating Change 3, June 26, 2019)

DoDI 6055.01, *DoD Safety and Occupational Health (SOH) Program*, October 14, 2014 (Incorporating Change 1, August 31, 2018)

DoDI 6055.04, *DoD Traffic Safety Program*, April 20, 2009 (Incorporating Change 4, August 31, 2018)

DoDI 6055.07, *Mishap Notification, Investigation, Reporting and Record Keeping*, June 6, 2011 (Incorporating Change 1, August 31, 2018)

AFPD 63-1_20-1, *Integrated Life Cycle Management*, 7 August 2018

DoDI 6055.05, *Occupational and Environmental Health (OEH)*, November 11, 2008 (Incorporating Change 2, August 31, 2018)

DoDI 6050.05, *DoD Hazard Communication (HAZCOM) Program*, February 26, 2019 (Incorporating Change 1, June 10, 2019)

DoDI 6055.11, *Protecting Personnel from Electromagnetic Fields*, August 19, 2009 (Incorporating Change 2, August 31, 2018)

DoDI 6055.15, *DoD Laser Protection Program*, May 4, 2007 (Incorporating Change 1, August 31, 2018)

DoDI 6055.19, *Aviation Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment Programs (AHIRAPs)*, April 11, 2017 (Incorporating Change 2, June 10, 2019)

AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, 1 March 2008

HAFMD 1-18, *Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Installations, Environment and Energy)*, 10 July 2014

HAFMD 1-46, *Chief of Safety*, 10 December 2013

HAFMD 1-48, *The Air Force Surgeon General*, 7 May 2015

AFI 91-204, *Safety Investigation and Hazard Reporting*, 27 April 2018

Adopted Forms

AF Form 847, Recommendation for Change of Publication

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFMAN—Air Force Manual

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

DoD—Department of Defense

DoDD—Department of Defense Directive

DoDI—Department of Defense Instruction

SECAF—Secretary of the Air Force

Terms

Civilian Personnel—Civil Service personnel of the DoD Components (including Reserve technicians and Reserve Component military Reserve technicians, unless in a military duty status); non-appropriated fund personnel (excluding military personnel working part-time to avoid dual reporting); Corps of Engineers Civil Works personnel; Youth or Student Assistance Program personnel; foreign nationals employed by the DoD Components; Navy civil service mariners with the Military Sealift Command; Navy Exchange and Army-Air Force Exchange Service personnel.

Disabling Injury—Injury which results in death, permanent total, permanent partial or lost workday case injuries.

Explosives—All items of ammunition; propellants (solid and liquid); pyrotechnics; explosives; warheads; explosive devices; and chemical agent substances and associated components presenting real or potential hazards to life, property, or the environment. Excluded are wholly inert items and nuclear warheads and associated devices, except for considerations of storage and stowage compatibility; and for considerations of blast, fire, and non-nuclear fragment hazards associated with the explosives.

Flight Mishap—Mishap involving Air Force aircraft when intent for flight is established.

Ground Mishap—Nonnuclear mishap which occurs on ground or water, on or off an Air Force installation, involving Air Force military personnel, Air Force contractor operations, or Air Force property.

Hazard—Any real or potential condition, procedure, or practice that can: cause injury, illness, or death to personnel; damage to or loss of equipment or property; mission degradation; or damage to the environment.

Military Personnel—All U.S. military personnel, including members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps Reserves, the Army National Guard of the United States, and the Air National Guard of the United States, on active duty or inactive duty for training under the provisions of, U.S.C. or title 32, U.S.C. (References (am) and (an)); cadets of the United States Military Academy and the United States Air Force Academy; midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy; Reserve Officer Training Corps cadets when engaged in directed training activities; and foreign national military personnel assigned to the DoD Components.

Mishap—An unplanned event, or series of events, which results in damage to Air Force property; injury to Air Force military personnel; injury to on-duty civilian personnel; occupational illness to Air Force military or civilian personnel; or damage to property, injury, or illness to non- Department of Defense personnel caused by Air Force operations.

Missile Mishap—Mishap involving missiles or missile support equipment.

Privileged Safety Information—Information that is reflective of a deliberative process in the safety investigation or given to a safety investigator pursuant to a promise of confidentiality, which the safety privilege protects from being released outside safety channels or from being used for any purpose except mishap prevention. It includes products such as draft and final findings, evaluations, opinions, preliminary discussions, conclusions, mishap causes, recommendations, analyses, and other material that would reveal the deliberations of safety investigators, including reviews and endorsements. It also includes information given to a safety investigator pursuant to a promise of confidentiality and any information derived from that information or direct or indirect references to that information.

Reportable Mishap—An unplanned occurrence, mishap or series of occurrences, that results in damage or injury and meets Class A, B, C, D, or E mishap reporting criteria in accordance with DoDI 6055.07 and AFI 91-204, *Safety Investigations and Report*. Damage or injury includes: damage to DoD property; occupational illness to DoD military or civilian personnel; injury to DoD military personnel on- or off-duty; injury to on duty DoD civilian personnel; damage to public or private property; or injury or illness to non-DoD personnel caused by Air Force activities.

Safety Investigation—Investigation of an Air Force mishap or hazard for the sole purpose of mishap prevention.

Safety Program—Those risk management activities designed to, and organizational and cultural values dedicated to, preventing injuries and accidental loss of human and materiel resources.

Space Mishap—Mishap involving space systems or their unique support equipment and systems.

System Safety—The application of engineering and management principles, criteria and techniques throughout all phases of the system life cycle to optimize safety within the constraints of operational effectiveness and suitability, time, and cost.

Weapons Mishap—A mishap involving explosives, small arms, guided missiles, chemical agents, or directed energy.