

Ensuring Operational Readiness



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operate as designed. These tests entail the operational checks on the controls, switches and instrumentation to verify their correct response and the equipment's ability to perform its intended functions is imperative.

Fluid Levels and Lubrication: Monitoring fluid levels such as oil, coolant and hydraulic fluid on equipment with engines or hydraulic systems. Maintaining fluid levels within the prescribed range is vital to prevent overheating, engine damage or hydraulic system failures. Some equipment may require lubrication to moving parts to preserve optimal performance.

Safety System Evaluation: Safety systems are paramount in the Navy's safety protocols. Consequently, assessing safety mechanisms, including emergency shut-off switches, fire suppression systems and safety interlocks, is essential to safeguard personnel and equipment from potential hazards.

Electrical Systems Examination: Many Navy support equipment items incorporate electrical systems. Therefore, inspecting wiring, connectors and electrical components for signs of damage, loose connections or wear is crucial. Ensuring the soundness of electrical systems is vital for averting electrical malfunctions during operations.

Load and Weight Capacity Verification: Equipment intended for lifting or transporting heavy loads must be rigorously examined to confirm that it can safely manage its designated load capacity. Overloading equipment can lead to accidents and equipment damage.

Calibration and Accuracy Checks: Precision equipment, including measurement tools and testing instruments, may necessitate calibration checks to ascertain precise readings. Calibration ensures measurement accuracy, a critical factor in numerous naval operations.



Aviation Machinist's Mate 2nd Class Ashley Miranda, left, and Aviation Machinist's Mate Airman Jan Michael Simmonds, remove an engine from an F/A-18F Super Hornet from Strike Fighter Squadron (VFA) 22 aboard USS Nimitz (CVN 68), Aug. 23, 2023. (U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist Seaman Tomas Valdes)

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Communication System Testing: Inspections for equipment outfitted with communication capabilities encompass comprehensive communication system testing to guarantee proper functionality. The inspection is particularly critical for equipment employed with naval vessels and other units.

Environmental Considerations: The operating environment can significantly impact equipment performance. Therefore, equipment inspections should account for environmental factors, necessitating particular adaptations or inspections for conditions such as extreme temperatures, humidity or exposure to saltwater. Document and brief all environmental concerns.

Documentation: Comprehensive documentation is integral to pre-operational support equipment checks. The personnel responsible for conducting inspections should record their findings to document any identified deficiencies, irregularities or areas necessitating improvement. This documentation records the equipment's condition and guides subsequent actions to address identified problems.

Repairs and Maintenance: Deficiencies or issues that emerge during the inspection must be promptly addressed and remedied before placing the equipment into operation. Repairs and maintenance tasks are performed by qualified personnel to restore equipment to operational standards. The detailed documentation created during the inspection phase is pivotal in prioritizing and tracking these corrective actions.

Training and Certification: Personnel tasked with operating and maintaining Navy support equipment must possess adequate training and certification to execute their responsibilities proficiently. Training programs ensure operators comprehend equipment functions, safety protocols and maintenance procedures. This continuous training assures that personnel remain current on equipment operation and safety protocols, enhancing operational efficiency and safety.

Consequences of Neglecting Support Equipment POIs

Neglecting support equipment POIs in the Navy may yield significant consequences, including:

Safety Risks: The foremost consequence is an escalated risk of accidents and injuries. Equipment failures or malfunctions may harm personnel, cause damage to the equipment itself and, in some instances, environmental damage.

Operational Disruptions: Neglecting to identify equipment issues in advance may lead to operational disruptions. If equipment fails during a mission, it can precipitate delays, operational failures or the necessity to abort the mission prematurely.

Reduced Mission Success: Incomplete or disregarded POIs may diminish mission success rates. Equipment malfunctions can hamper the Navy's capacity to execute missions effectively, potentially compromising national security and objectives.

Increased Maintenance Costs: Neglecting regular POIs can culminate in the unnoticed exacerbation of equipment issues. This exacerbation of equipment can lead to more extensive and costly repairs or even the need for equipment replacement, straining the Navy's budget and resources.

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Non-Compliance: Neglecting POIs can result in non-compliance with safety and environmental regulations, potentially leading to legal consequences, fines and damage to the Navy's reputation.

Support equipment POIs are a linchpin of the Navy's operational safety and success. By meticulously conducting these inspections, the Navy ensures the safety of its personnel, maintains operational readiness, safeguards mission success and averts costly repairs. Furthermore, adherence to regulations is paramount to avoiding legal consequences and reputational damage. The POIs are a proactive measure that underscores the Navy's unwavering commitment to safety, efficiency and attaining its mission objectives. Maintainers must communicate issues or risks noted in POIs to the chain of command for correction or risk mitigation.



Cover: U.S. Navy Aviation Machinist's Mate Airman Miguel Negrete, left, and Aviation Machinist's Mate Airman William Davis, review maintenance procedures on the fantail of USS Nimitz (CVN 68) while in port at Naval Base Kitsap-Bremerton, Washington Oct. 16, 2023. (U.S. Navy photo by Mass Communication Specialist Seaman Tomas R. Valdes)