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RISK ASSESSMENT POLICY

This is an active document, and the UWRA management team is proactively committed to continuously improving health and safety management and standards for all our identified activities.

This process includes the following key steps:

1. Establish the context
2. Risk Assessment – (identification, analysis and evaluation)
3. Risk Treatment
4. Monitoring and reviewing
5. Communication and consultation

1 *Consultation, Monitoring, and Safety Reviews*

- UWRA is committed to consulting and communicating with all UWRA members, UW-Rugby players, CMAS UW-Rugby Commission, Australian Underwater Federation and other interested parties to endeavour to make our sport safer at all times.
- UWRA will publish regular articles on Facebook, via E-mail, on SLACK and our website to highlight safety matters and incidents that have occurred during the previous months.
- All outcomes from safety incidents will be available to all members of the UWRA.
- The privacy of the person/person's involved in the incident will not be revealed or noted in all documents that are made available to UWRA members.

1.1 Risk Assessment Technique

TABLE 1: APPLICABILITY OF TOOLS USED FOR RISK ASSESSMENT

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES	RISK IDENTIFICATION	CONTROL ANALYSIS	RISK ANALYSIS			RISK EVALUATION
			CONSEQUENCE	LIKELIHOOD	LEVEL OF RISK	
Consequence/Likelihood Matrix	**SA**	**A**	**SA**	**SA**	**SA**	**A**

Legend for Technique Assessments

SA	strongly applicable/common usage of tool
A	applicable/can be used in this context
NA	not applicable

1.2 SWOT Analysis

After consideration, it was decided to use the '***Consequence/likelihood matrix technique'*** to assess risks in the identified risk areas and the ease of allocation of the consequence and the likelihood for a group of risk sources. This assessment technique has a strongly applicable **(SA)** rating for 2 out of 3 of the risk assessment processes indicated in '**Table A1'** above.

2 *Risk Management Framework*

This risk assessment process is based on the ISO31000:2009 Risk Management Framework.

As can be seen in '***Figure 1***' below, risk assessment is a major centralised component of the '*Risk Management Framework Process'* in both the ISO 3100 and the HB 89-2012 Risk management – Guidelines document.

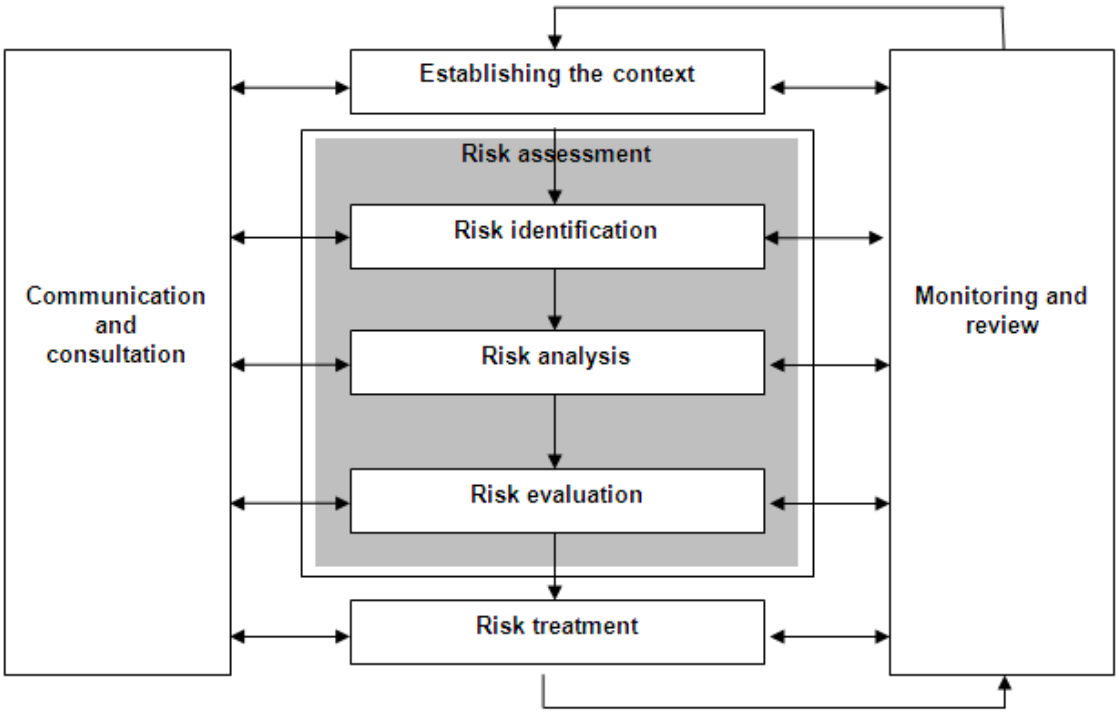

Figure 1: Position of Risk Assessment within the Risk Management Process (ISO 31000:2009)

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Risk Assessment is the overall process for risk to be ***identified, analysed*** and ***evaluated*** with constant consultation, monitoring and review of the assessment process so that any possible errors can be documented and corrected.

2.1 Risk Assessment Matrix

Risk Analysis Consequence/Likelihood Matrix (RM-001)

The risk level for each identified hazard will be determined by using the Risk Assessment Matrix values below**.**

Assessment of Likelihood

LEVEL	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
A	**Almost certain**	Fatality Is expected to occur in most circumstances.
B	**Likely**	Serious Injury will probably occur in most circumstances.
C	**Moderate**	Minor Injury might occur at same time.
D	**Unlikely**	Minor Injury possible at same time.
E	**Rare**	Minor injury may occur only in exceptional circumstances.

Assessment of Consequences

LEVEL	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
5	**Catastrophic**	Extensive or life threatening injuries, emergency protocols enacted, emergency services required.
4	**Major**	Medical treatment required, Emergency protocols enacted, emergency services required.
3	**Moderate**	Medical Treatment required, emergency assistance or services required, person is not able to continue activity.
2	**Minor**	First aid required, person may / may not be able to continue activity.
1	**Insignificant**	No injuries, person able to continue activity.

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UNDERWATER RUGBY AUSTRALIA

Negotiable

Risk Analysis Consequence/Likelihood Matrix (RM-001)

Likelihood	CONSEQUENCE				
	Catastrophic	Major	Moderate	Minor	Insignificant
A Almost certain	E	E	H	H	M
B Likely	E	H	H	M	L
C Possible	H	M	M	L	L
D Unlikely	H	M	L	L	L
E Rare	M	L	L	L	L

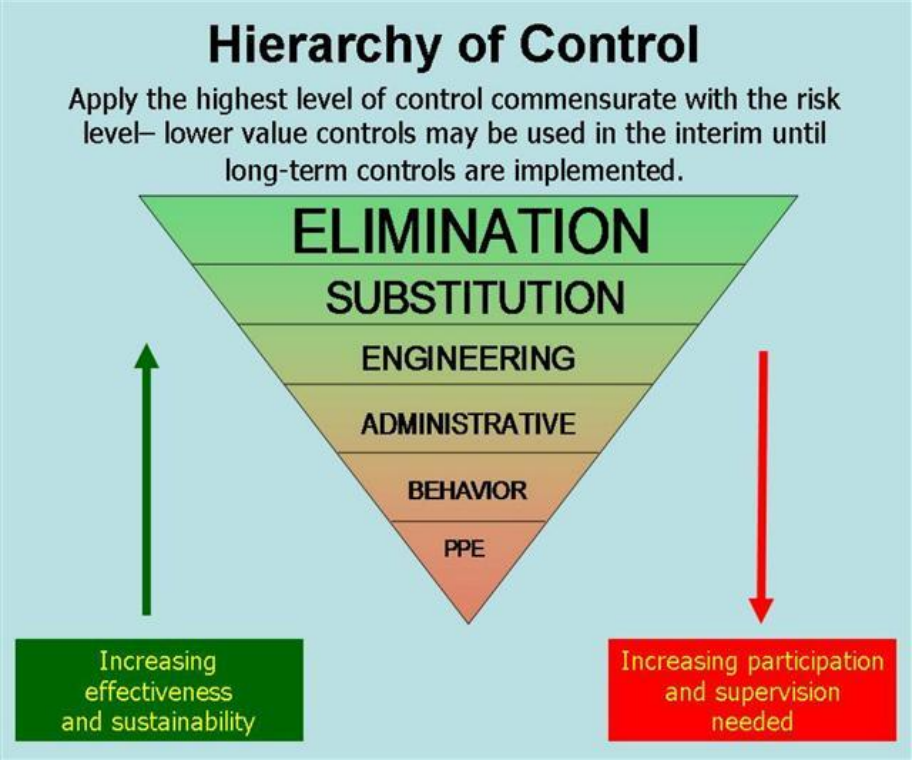
Risk Score Table

Symbol	Risk	Pre-Activity	During Activity
E	Extreme Risk	Activity must not commence	Stop Activity
H	High Risk	Activity must not commence	Stop Activity
M	Moderate Risk	Activity must not commence	Action required
L	Low Risk	Activity may commence/ Manage with routine practices	Continue managing with routine mitigation controls
CR	Controlled Risk	Activity may commence with controls in place	Activity may commence with new controls in place

Activity should only commence or continue when risk score is either **L** or **CR**. Should the risk score change during activities, then actions should be taken to reduce the risk to **L** or **CR** immediately.

2.2 Risk Control strategies

Appropriate control measures should be applied to risks, using the Hierarchy of Controls in the order listed.



- **Elimination:** where the level of risk cannot be controlled to an acceptable level, no diving should take place. e.g.; foul weather
- **Substitution:** where the risk can be controlled by performing the task using alternative methods of diving, consideration should be given to using these alternative methods. e.g.; shallow water; Snorkel vs SCUBA
- **Design:** plant and procedures should be designed to minimize risk. e.g.; use tender to minimise surface swim
- **Engineering/Isolation:** persons should be isolated from the identified hazards. e.g.; exposure suits for thermal protection

Administrative: all SCUBA activities should seek to minimize the degree and duration of the diver's exposure to risk. e.g.; plan to avoid prolonged exposure to sun, wind, cold/hot temperatures

NOTE: Almost every aspect of dive planning falls into this administrative category. Administrative controls include:

- training, supervision, experience and selection of divers, including
- dive supervisor and support team levels;
- provision of an appropriate diving pre-planning before a dive;
- organization and planning before, during and after the dive;
- selection of appropriate vessel and equipment; and
- selection of the appropriate form and level of communication.