Tasmanian Adventure Activity Standard
Snorkelling and Wildlife Swimming
Advice for Organisations, Guides and Leaders
IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER

The information contained in this publication has been gathered through widespread consultation across the outdoor recreation industry. Nevertheless, the Tasmanian Adventure Activity Standards (AAS) are general in nature and should not be relied upon to meet individual or specific requirements. They are recommendations for voluntary application to adventure activity providers.

The AAS will not, and are not, intended to cover each and every circumstance of an adventure activity. Nor can they, when adhered to, entirely eliminate the risk or possibility of loss or injury. Consequently, they should be used as a guide only. Whenever using the information contained in this AAS, providers should carefully evaluate the specific requirements of the intended activity and the persons participating in it and act accordingly. If necessary, providers should obtain advice from suitably experienced and qualified professionals.

This AAS and the information it contains are made available on the express condition that the Crown in Right of Tasmania, its officers, employees and agents, and the consultants and advisors who have assisted in compiling and drafting it, are not rendering professional advice to any person or organisation and make no warranties with respect thereto, and to the maximum extent permitted by law disclaim all liability for loss or injury however arising, including liability for negligence, from the use of or reliance upon this AAS.
PREFACE

Anyone conducting an outdoor adventure activity for a group of dependant participants has a duty-of-care to those participants for the safe conduct of the activity. This Adventure Activity Standard (AAS) has been developed to assist organisations, trip/group leaders and guides to plan and safely undertake outdoor adventure activities with dependant participants (see Definitions, section 5.1).

It has been developed in consultation with community leaders and commercial organisations and reflects currently accepted practice for snorkelling and wild life swimming. Although primarily intended as guidelines for those working with dependant groups, whether commercial or not-for-profit, peer groups (for example, friends or community club members) may also find some of the information useful for the planning and safe conduct of their activities.

Having suitable risk management strategies in place and ensuring the AAS are met should help minimise the likelihood of injury or loss. However, it is recommended that all providers obtain independent legal advice to ensure they understand their duty-of-care obligations under the law in Tasmania. In addition, providers, whether commercial or not-for-profit, should discuss their specific operations and requirements with their insurance broker or underwriter to ensure they have appropriate insurance cover.

Adventure activity standards for a range of activities, along with additional advice on access, communication, developing an operation manual, risk management and emergency planning, can be accessed on the Sport and Recreation Tasmania website at www.development.tas.gov.au/sportrec/

Note: Commercial operators wishing to conduct tourism-based operations in areas managed by the Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS), Crown Land Services, Forestry Tasmania or the Wellington Park Management Trust are required to have a Commercial Visitor Services (CVS) licence (see section 6.4 for full details).

All operators, whether commercial or not-for-profit, must adhere to the Department of Education Outdoor Education Guidelines when working with Tasmanian state schools and colleges. For a copy of these guidelines, please visit the Department of Education’s website at www.education.tas.gov.au/outdoor
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# ADVENTURE ACTIVITY STANDARDS

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INDUSTRY STANDARDS FOR WILDLIFE SWIMS (WHALES, DOLPHINS AND SEALS)


Under these regulations, there are prescribed minimum distances for vessels and divers approaching whales, seals and dolphins in their natural environment, as well as other important information related to swimming with wildlife.

For the purposes of the AAS, the prescribed minimum distance is described as follows:

In the case of a whale and/or dolphin, which is stranded on land or in waters less than one metre deep, people must not go closer than 50 metres and should contact 0427 WHALES (942 537).

In the case of any other whale or dolphin:

- Vessels under steam should not approach any closer than 150 metres. This is the recommended distance for boats moving at slow speed and with no wake (that is less than eight knots). There should be no more than three vessels at any one time for both whales and dolphins.
- Swimmers should not enter the water closer than 100 metres to a whale and 50 metres to a dolphin and should not approach closer than 30 metres to either.
- Personal motorised watercraft (for example, jet skis and underwater scooters) is classed as prohibited vessels and should not approach closer than 300 metres.
- If using a surfboard, kayak, inflatable craft or surf-ski (which are all classified as ‘allowable vessels’), swimmers are not permitted to go closer than 100 metres.
- If using any other watercraft, they should not approach closer than 100 metres.

As well as these approach distances, it is important to understand that:

- It is illegal for anyone to conduct a whale/dolphin swim tour without a permit. Tour operators that do have a permit operate under a different set of regulations (for example, licensed operators are permitted to be closer to the whales and dolphins) and must abide by the tier one regulations, as outlined in the relevant section of the *Australian National Guidelines for Whale and Dolphin Watching 2005*. Tier two permits licensed operators (for example, for research, education or commercial filming) to approach closer, but those operators would require an additional permit to their licence to operate (see also Commercial Visitors Service, section 6.4).
- a maximum speed limit of five knots applies to any craft within 300 metres of any whale and 150 metres of any dolphin
- vessels should withdraw immediately if the animal/s show any sign of distress
- vessels should not approach from the rear of an animal or wait in front of an animal.

Swimming with seals around breeding colonies can be dangerous. These seals may become aggressive and on occasion threaten divers, while white sharks are known to be present around Tasmanian breeding colonies. The sharks feed on young pups as well as
older sick or injured seals. The sharks are mainly attracted during December because of the increased blood/afterbirth in the water.

The potential to cause disturbance to a breeding colony is greatest during pupping from November to January. Pups may be crushed by a stampede, enter the water when they are not able swimmers and potentially drown and interrupt feeding bouts with cows. For this reason the current guidelines are no closer than 100 metres to breeding colonies from the beginning of November to the end of January and 50 metres outside of these times.

It is important to note the following:
- Never land at a breeding or haul-out colony.
- Seals are not to be fed.
- Avoid anchoring, as the noise from the anchor chain will often disturb animals.
- Be mindful of wind conditions, as seals may smell you before they see you.
- Watch for signs of disturbance (for example, animals sitting up or moving rapidly towards the water). If you notice anything unusual, do not approach any further.

There has been a long history of people interacting with seals with no recorded injuries where there are haul-out platforms for seals, but care should still be taken.

Due to these and other complexities regarding snorkelling/diving with wild seals, the AAS suggest that such activities should only be undertaken with experienced instructors/guides who have a thorough knowledge of the area.
ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION FOR SNORKELLING

This AAS has been developed to describe accepted industry practice for all organised dependent groups undertaking snorkelling activities in Tasmania (commercial and/or non-commercial), including wildlife swims. Recreational snorkelling at a workplace (commercial activity) is addressed in section 3 of the Australian Standard AS/NZS 2299.3:2003 Occupational diving operations – Recreational industry diving and snorkelling operations (AS/NZS 229.3:2003).

Two distinct types of snorkelling activities are included in this AAS:

- **Snorkel swims**, where participants primarily swim on the surface of the water, are positively buoyant at all times and are using snorkelling equipment.

- **Snorkel diving**, where the diver is close to neutral buoyancy (with the potential to become negatively buoyant) and is able to engage in breath-hold diving and swimming below the surface for relatively sustained periods of time.

This AAS is not intended to apply when these activities are conducted in a swimming pool or enclosed areas such as rock pools – provided risk assessments and/or existing standard operating procedures are in place (for example, swimming pool life guard), because the risks associated with supervision are significantly altered.

**Note: SCUBA Diving – Industry Standards**

SCUBA Diving is not covered by this AAS. Any organisation/s providing tuition in recreational scuba diving at, or as a part of, a workplace must be accountable to, and operate at least, to the standards of AS/NZS 2299.3:2003. Where recreational scuba diving takes place independently of a workplace (such as clubs or other formally organised groups), all participants are expected to only dive if they hold a current and industry-recognised entry-level qualification (equivalent to Australian Standard AS4005.1 Training and certification of recreational divers) and have the appropriate experience for the dive being undertaken.

Non-qualified participants may undertake introductory dives with both commercial and non-commercial organisations, but must be accompanied by a suitably qualified instructor.
1 PLANNING

The planning section of the activity standards contains a review of important, documented protocols, administration and pre-activity aspects of the AAS that should be completed before undertaking any activity.

1.1 Activity Plan

1.1.1 General considerations

Organisations should carefully select venues that meet the objectives of the activity. To do this, consideration should be given to the:

- objectives of the activity (desired outcomes)
- supervision to participant ratio and group size (see section 2.6) and any gender supervision issues
- qualifications and experience of the supervisors
- suitability of the location for the age, skill and experience of participants, including fitness (beginner snorkelers should not utilise environments that are potentially sensitive to fin damage or trampling)
- suitability of access and egress (exiting/leaving), with consideration given to environmental impacts – means of entry to and exit from the water (platforms and ladders) should be in good condition and appropriate for the numbers of snorkelers
- prevailing conditions and forecast conditions (waves, wind and so on)
- potential hazards at the venue (rips, submerged rocks, currents less than 0.5 knots, and tides), including obvious dangers from boat traffic or fishermen
- suitability of available equipment (wetsuits, rescue and vessels)
- depth, conditions and temperature of water relative to participants’ experience (a minimum visibility of three metres under water is recommended)
- proximity to medical expertise
- suitability of available emergency communication equipment
- requirements for boat registration (check with Marine and Safety Tasmania (MAST) for information on requirements for boat registration at [www.mast.tas.gov.au/domino/mast/newweb.nsf](http://www.mast.tas.gov.au/domino/mast/newweb.nsf) and see section 6.4 for licence requirements of the CVS)
- available transport to and from, access and remoteness of the venue (note: an Ancillary Certificate to Drive a Public Passenger Vehicle may be required if transporting clients – for further details, visit [www.transport.tas.gov.au/home](http://www.transport.tas.gov.au/home))
- land managers’ requirements (access guidelines, registration and group numbers)
- number of snorkelers – where a location has more than one group of snorkelers, an area should be designated for each group. Without such a designated area, maintaining visual supervision is difficult.
1.1.2 Selecting the Instructor/Guide

When selecting an instructor/guide for a snorkelling activity, the following points should be considered:

- whether the instructor/guide has the required competency to conduct the activity, effectively manage incidents and to satisfy the planned objectives
- whether the selected instructor/guide is familiar with the specific venue being visited and has knowledge of the foreseeable variables
- whether the instructor/guide has knowledge about the nature of the environment being used and is capable of running the activity with minimal impact on the location, habitats, animals and plants.

1.1.3 Participant Health Requirements

Participants suffering from any medical condition, which can be exacerbated through strenuous exercise, should be advised of the risks associated with snorkelling. Participants should have a current medical certificate indicating that they are fit to undertake snorkelling or sign a medical release form or waiver indicating they are of good health (see sections 2.1 and 5.1).

Participants seeking an open water snorkelling qualification should be able to swim 200 metres and tread water/float for ten minutes.

1.2 Pre-Activity Documentation

Pre-activity documentation is a minimum requirement for adventure activities. There are critical pieces of information that an instructor/guide and/or the organisation should be aware of to maximize safety. These include:

- an emergency plan, including details set out below in section 1.5
- participants’ names, addresses and emergency contacts
- any medical conditions * stated by participants, which may be relevant to the activity
- any additional documentation required by training agencies, such as MAST.

After a clear outline of the activity and expectations around individual conduct, (see Pre-activity Briefing, section 2.5.2), signatures acknowledging inherent risks (waivers – see Definitions, section 5.1) and authorising any relevant emergency treatment by a medical officer should be received from each participant. A parent/guardian should read and co-sign with the participant if they are under the age of 18.

All documentation should be readily accessible to the instructor/guide in the event of an incident/emergency and all individual participants’ requirements should be appropriately accounted for throughout the activity.

* Medical information relates to any condition likely to affect the participant’s performance. For example, asthma, diabetes, epilepsy, fainting/dizziness, specific allergic reactions, blood conditions that may affect bleeding/blood clotting, conditions affecting balance, recent or long-standing injuries (for example, back, knee and ankle), disability or other relevant medical conditions that the supervisor should be aware of (for example, pregnancy, repetitive strain injury [RSI] and any relevant medication).
1.3 Weather

Planning should include up-to-date weather and fire information, and tide/sea conditions. Apart from weather information generally available through the media — newspapers, radio and television — you can check the website of the Bureau of Meteorology at www.bom.gov.au/weather/tas/

Additional information is available from:
- Tasmanian State, Cities and Districts Forecast Service 1900 955 364
- Tasmanian Boating Weather Service 1900 969 940
- Tasmanian Coastal, Land Weather and Flood Warnings 1300 659 216

Also check Coast View for up to date information at www.coastview.com.au/site or www.tassiesurf.com/surf.htm

1.4 Risk Assessment and Management

1.4.1 Introduction

Risk management is defined by Standards Australia as ‘...a process consisting of well-defined steps which, taken in sequence, support better decision-making by contributing a greater insight into risks and their impacts.’ [AS/NZ Standard AS/NZS 4360:2004, Risk Management (2004)]

A systematic assessment of all foreseeable risks should be made and strategies should be considered as to how to manage, avoid or minimise these risks.

The process should identify all site-specific hazards and others such as injuries, equipment failure and rips.

Some organisations such as clubs and commercial operators may have established risk management guidelines, which cover issues such as standards for equipment and transport and these should be referred to. It may also be a requirement that this is formally documented (see the supplementary folder – Developing an Operations Manual).

For further information, including planning proformas, see the supplementary folder – Risk Management and section 7, appendix 2 for relevant National Outdoor Recreation Training Package (NORTP) units.

1.4.2 Check List

The instructor or guide should conduct a risk assessment of the venue prior to any activity and document hazards, changes to expected conditions and how they should be reasonably dealt with.

As a minimum, a checklist should be completed before initiating any activity to ensure that the following considerations are appropriately accounted for:

- the wave height and direction
- the tide
- any rips and currents
the wind direction and strength
that access and egress (exiting or leaving) are clear in case of an emergency
that sand bars are safe and/or appropriately considered to minimise risk
the other users (including watercraft)
any risk of entanglement (fishing lines etc.)
that any risk to the environment can be appropriately minimised.

Where any of the above is not as expected or usual, appropriate strategies should be implemented. It is recommended that the organisation or activity supervisor keep the checklist as a record of the conditions.

1.5 Emergency Planning

Even with appropriate policies and procedures, accidents and emergencies can still occur. They are usually sudden and unexpected, significantly affect groups and individuals and require an immediate and planned response to contain the situation.

Prior emergency planning helps an organisation to manage an emergency more successfully. It also minimises long-term effects to individuals and organisations and enhances the ability to resume normal functioning. Developing clear emergency procedures and networks prior to the event is an important aspect of this planning.

The emergency plan is designed to help manage foreseeable incidents that have been identified in the risk assessment and any other emergencies that may occur.

Trip leader/s and a non-participating contact should be aware of the emergency plan.

Whilst an organisation may have a general emergency plan, there should be a specific emergency strategy for each activity/session, which should detail the:

- emergency access and escape routes where possible
- emergency contact details for key organisations (land managers and the police) and how they are best contacted (via mobile phone, satellite phone or radio)
- activity program, including planned start and finish times of the session
- emergency ‘trigger-time’ for the non-participating contact to inform emergency services that the group has failed to return/check-in from a trip
- specific communication equipment being carried by group (for example, phone and radio)
- adopted strategies specific to the areas being visited. The trip leader should communicate with the relevant non-participating contact at designated time/s. Upon failure to do so, the non-participating contact should activate the plan, (for example, notify the police or any other party, as detailed in the plan).

In the event of serious or fatal incidents the police are responsible for the management of the incident, and all other parties, including contact persons, are under the direction of the police. Only the police may notify parents and next-of-kin of any fatalities.

For further information, see the supplementary folder – Emergency Strategies and section 7, appendix 2 for relevant NORTP units.
1.6 Restrictions to Participation

Operational restrictions to a snorkelling activity session include extreme weather conditions, equipment, land managers’/owners’ requirements, the type of venue and restrictions dictated by environmental factors, as advised by the land manager or otherwise.

Individual/s must be restricted from participating in a snorkelling activity session if they are unable to meet the water safety requirement or if they are deemed to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs, including prescription drugs, which may affect performance or if they are unable or unwilling to follow instructions.
2 RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ACTIVITY LEADER/ASSISTANT

This section includes all aspects of the activity that involve the instructor/s and guide/s. It covers the specific competencies required to supervise groups at various difficulty levels and includes requirements of the supervising instructor/s and guide/s that form the basis of reasonable duty and standard of care.

2.1 Competencies for Instructors and Guides

2.1.1 Training Organisations

Providers of training for instructors and guides of snorkelling activities may include SCUBA diving associations, TAFE colleges, universities and other registered training organisations (RTOs).

2.1.2 Competencies and Skills

A snorkelling instructor/guide should be confident he or she has skills at least equivalent to those described in the relevant units and levels from the NORTP (see section 7, appendices).

A statement of attainment for these units is not compulsory. However, the inclusion of this section is intended to provide a suitable benchmark describing the skills that a leader should have as described within the NORTP.

2.1.3 Recommended Qualifications

Recommended qualifications for trip leaders in the open water include one of the following:

- SSI Dive Controller or higher
- PADI dive master or higher
- NAUI Assistant Scuba Instructor
- Australian Qualification Framework (AQF) Snorkelling Guide or Instructor (see section 7.1).

Note: Leaders/guides working with Tasmanian state school or college groups must be registered teachers or have a registered teacher present during the activity. A police check may also be required of all staff working with such groups.

2.1.4 Snorkelling Lookout

Snorkelling activities are generally conducted with the appropriately competent person/s in the water with the participants.

Appropriate supervision also requires that there are one or more lookouts out of the water, whose sole task is to supervise snorkelers in the water. This should be an adult or a person at least over 17 years of age deemed to be responsible by the instructor or guide in charge of the activity.

The master of a vessel may perform the roles of activities coordinator, lookout and rescuer.

There are no requirements for specific competencies/skills, nor experience for a person to act as lookout, but they should have been specifically allocated to the role and should
have been carefully briefed on their responsibilities by the instructor/guide in charge prior to commencing the activity.

It is recommended, however, that a lookout for a snorkel diving activity holds a current introductory first-aid certificate equivalent to NORTP unit SRXFAD001A or Work Place Level-Two (see section 7.2) and a recognised rescue qualification (for example, Surf Life Saving Bronze Medallion (see section 6.3).

2.2 First-Aid

Every snorkel instructor/guide should have a current and recognised first-aid certificate equivalent to the Work Place Level-Two, which is now measured by the NORTP unit SRXFAD001A from the Sport and Recreation Training Package or HLTFA1A from the Health and Fitness Training Package (see section 7.2).

The instructor and guide/s should also have a recognised rescue award/certificate appropriate for the environment in which the activity is conducted. Staff must be able, individually or between them, to perform a rescue, provide Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), administer oxygen (see section 3.1) and must be available immediately at the snorkelling site.

Peer groups may also have to manage incidents likely to require first aid. If there is no one in the group with a current recognised first-aid qualification, it is advisable that participants consider other measures to manage any injury or illness.

A first-aid kit appropriate to the level of first-aid training should be easily accessible along with the emergency/group documentation. It is recommended that for activities lasting longer than a day and/or in more remote areas, the first-aid kit should be more comprehensive.

First-aid kits should be in a waterproof container, have a contents checklist and have first-aid notes included.

2.3 Specific Responsibilities of the Activity Leader

It is accepted that specific tasks may be appropriately delegated, but the responsibility remains with the instructor or guide who is in charge of the session.

Whenever conducting a snorkelling activity, it is the responsibility of the instructor or guide in charge to ensure that the level of knowledge, ability, skills and equipment of each participant is appropriate for the level of difficulty and complexity of the activity and that acknowledgement is received from all participants that he or she, as the leader, has the role of leading the group.

Responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- conducting pre-activity risk assessment to research and plan for likely hazards, incidents and emergencies
- confirming that the activity plan is appropriate for the group’s experience/capabilities and is matched to the activity objectives
- being familiar with the risk assessment and emergency plans and ensuring all other staff are familiar with the procedures
- completing all pre-activity documentation, including waivers if used (see sections 1.2 and 5.1)
- having transport available in case of emergency
- structuring the activity to allow rest when necessary
- ensuring a full pre-activity briefing is carried out and understood by all lookouts, assistants and participants (see section 2.5) and checking at the briefing on the swimming ability of all participants – this may involve a demonstration of skills or evidence of ability (for example, certification, or use of a buoyancy aide)
- ensuring that environmental values – natural and cultural – of the location are identified and communicated (for example, no collecting in marine national parks and marine sanctuaries)
- ensuring that participants are appropriately protected from the environment (for example, use of sun cream, wetsuit, or rash vests)
- ensuring a practice session is conducted, skills are imparted and ongoing coaching of technical skills occurs where necessary
- checking the first-aid kit and communication equipment prior to activity
- confirming a head count and name check before, regularly during, and immediately after the activity (under maritime laws, the master of a commercial vessel is responsible for ensuring that a manifest of passengers is maintained – a count must be made of all snorkelers leaving the vessel and upon their return and verified against the manifest before a vessel moves)
- ensuring that supervision ratios are maintained so that participants are supervised at all times
- appropriately designating responsibility to guides/lookouts
- appointing external contacts to notify the police if they are not contacted by designated times
- notifying external contacts of safe return/completion
- checking condition of all group equipment on return
- ensuring that any incidents are documented and reported.

2.4 Assistant to the Activity Leader

When activities are conducted with more than one instructor and/or guide, the instructor or guide in charge should be responsible for the entire activity session.

All guides assisting the instructor/guide in charge of the activity session should be able to provide support and assistance to the leader according to the activity plan and manage any incident or emergency according to the emergency plan should the instructor/guide become injured or incapacitated (see section 1.5).

When a lookout is involved in the supervision of a snorkelling activity, the lookout should be:
- present for the whole of the snorkelling activity
- observing snorkelers as they enter and exit the water
- continuously scanning and observing people who are snorkelling in the designated area
- keeping people within the designated snorkelling area
equipped and able to perform a rescue or direct another person to perform a rescue (the rescue procedures should include the provision of a tender for use if snorkelling from a vessel that is not capable of being rapidly deployed for rescue)

- sufficiently fit to perform a rescue if allocated that responsibility
- able to perform first-aid in an emergency, or be able to direct another person to perform first-aid, including resuscitation and administration of oxygen
- using aids to enhance vision of the snorkelling area, such as binoculars and sunglasses
- continuously monitoring the snorkelling area, looking out for potential hazards, snorkelers, adverse changes in conditions and responding appropriately
- wearing clothing that is identifiable
- able to communicate with the instructor/s, guide/s, participants and appropriate emergency contact personnel at all times.

2.5 Communication and Authority

2.5.1 General

Participants and leaders should use an agreed and understood system of communication. It is therefore essential that this system is devised before the trip and agreed to as a component of the pre-activity briefing.

2.5.2 Briefing

The briefing of participants before an activity by the leader/instructor will obviously vary in content depending on the activity, the previous experience of the snorkelers and venue, but in general should provide a comprehensive introduction to the program, activities and personnel. More specifically it might include:

- a discussion to ascertain the experience of the snorkelers and whether there are any people who have not snorkelled before
- an introduction of the activity coordinator, instructor, guide/s, lookout/s and objectives, explaining bright tops or easily identifiable clothing for activity supervisors where applicable
- an overview of basic information about the venue, location, conditions and hazards
- an overview of the nature of the activity, inherent risks, emergency response, including safety and rescue procedures, the emergency plan and emergency communication (for example, how to signal for help)
- an explanation of designated areas (flags and banners), the location of lookouts and potential hazards
- an explanation of signals (calls, hand signals and whistle) and recall procedures
- an explanation or demonstration of the buddy system, where used, and related emergency responses, including lost buddy procedure
- an explanation of the expected conduct of participants
- an outline of essential equipment and clothing, including a detailed explanation of the correct use and fit
• an overview of the strategies for environmental conservation, including care for the flora and fauna, human waste disposal and rubbish removal
• confirmation of participants’ clothing, hair and jewellery and whether they are appropriate for the planned activity
• confirmation of the swimming ability of the participants and that they are free of the effects of alcohol or drugs
• confirmation that participants have understood the pre-activity briefing
• a verbal health check for participants, providing an opportunity for them to voice concerns about their capabilities and/or the program
• an explanation of the required documentation, including the completion and signing of waivers (see section 1.2) – consideration should be given to the capacity of non-English speakers to understand briefings and whether written briefing sheets in other languages are required
• an outline of the flotation devices available, ensuring that they are available to anyone who requests them (see Equipment, section 3.2).

2.5.3 Prior Training

It is recommended that participants should have trained in the following before being permitted to venture beyond 1.5 metres depth:

• **Practical**: ditching weight belt, inflating life vest, clearing flooded snorkel, equalising ears, snorkelling with flooded mask or no mask, hand signals, clearing flooded mask, entry and exit methods and rescue techniques.

• **Theory**: buoyancy control, dangers of separation from the group, hyperventilation, hypothermia, squeeze and dangerous marine animals.

• **Attitude**: participants should be trained in the responsibilities and attitudes necessary to undertake snorkel diving.

2.6 Ratios of Activity Leader and Guides to Participants

When determining the appropriate supervision ratio, a supervisor may be influenced by a number of variables. These will include the weather, venue (remoteness, conditions and difficulty) and participants (experience, competence, fitness and available equipment). The judgement of the activity leader/guide will dictate the requirement for smaller numbers of participants per supervisor. Land managers and diving organisations may also suggest ratios that differ from the AAS but regardless of these factors, the AAS recommends the following:

• Ratios for any snorkel swim:
  - The ratio of supervision (competent guide and/or instructor: participants) for any snorkel swimming activity should not exceed 1:10.

• Ratios for a snorkel dive using the buddy system:
  - The ratio of supervision (competent guide and/or instructor: participants) for any snorkel diving activity should not exceed 1:8, provided that the participants are organised to use a buddy system incorporating 1 up/1 down.

For larger groups, the remaining ratio may be made up with competent snorkel guides so that one snorkel instructor and two snorkel guides may
supervise up to 24 participants, provided the conditions are appropriate and the buddy system is used.

- Ratios for a snorkel dive with no buddy system:
  - If conducting a snorkel dive activity, where for any reason it is not practicable to implement the above buddy system, a ratio of one instructor to four participants should be adhered to.

### 2.7 Group Size

Diving organisations may recommended different group sizes but for the AAS, it is recommended that any group of greater than 24 participants should be split and each remaining group should independently adhere to the AAS.

The AAS also recommends that each group should be split into groups of eight participants where at all possible, as it is far easier for one leader to supervise eight participants than for three leaders to supervise 24.

### 2.8 Alcohol and Smoking

#### 2.8.1 Alcohol

The consumption of alcohol by leaders and other assisting leaders/guides when on duty could result in a charge of negligence or jeopardise their rights under the *Workers Rehabilitation and Compensation Amendment Act 2004* if an accident or mishap should occur.

#### 2.8.2 Smoking

Smoking should not be permitted whilst in the proximity of any equipment. Appropriate butt storage should be provided, with all butts being removed from the areas and disposed of correctly by smoker or the leader.

In Tasmania, it is illegal for a person under the age of 18 years to smoke.

### 2.9 UV (Sun) Protection

Leaders/guides must ensure that they take reasonable steps to prevent or minimise the likelihood of staff and participants sustaining health damage due to exposure to the sun. This may include encouraging the wearing of suitable clothing, using sunscreen or taking breaks in the shade.
3 EQUIPMENT

Equipment requirements vary with the objectives of the trip plan and the environmental conditions likely to be endured. When planning equipment requirements for a snorkelling activity it is important to consider all possible eventualities. No spear guns, hand spears or slings should be allowed.

3.1 Equipment Used by the Group

- A comprehensive first-aid kit.
- A blanket or means of keeping a hypothermic participant warm and sheltered.
- An appropriate communication device - mobile or satellite phone, radio or, in more remote locations, an Emergency Position-Indicating Radio Beacon (EPIRB) to immediately seek assistance in the event of an accident/incident.

Service Tasmania operates an EPIRB hiring service for all outdoor recreation activities. Units can be hired from Service Tasmania shops in Hobart, Launceston, Burnie and Devonport. Service Tasmania can be contacted on 1300 135 513. For further information, please see the supplementary folder – Communications and the PWS website at www.parks.tas.gov.au/recreation/epirbs/epirbs.html

**Note:** From 1 February 2009, the satellite system, Cospas-Sarsat, will no longer process signals from EPIRBS using 121.5 Megahertz (MHz). From that date, only 406 MHz beacons will be monitored. Those with the analogue 121.5 MHz beacons are being encouraged to make the switch to the digital 406 MHz beacons. For further information, please visit the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) at http://beacons.amsa.gov.au/

- Dive flag (alpha) where appropriate.
- Where snorkel diving more than 50 metres from a shore, boat or platform, a safety float should be available for emergency and this should have a dive flag alpha.
- Consideration should be given to the potential need for oxygen administration. This consideration will involve remoteness and availability of a suitably competent person.

3.2 Equipment Used by the Participants

All equipment supplied for recreational snorkelling should be:

- suitable for the type of recreational snorkelling being undertaken and of sufficient quality to ensure it performs effectively in the water
- checked before recreational snorkelling starts to ensure it is in safe working condition
- cleaned and kept in good repair
- If snorkelling in an area of water greater than 1.5 metres, participants should wear a wetsuit or a buoyancy device.

Snorkelling vests, or similar, should be strongly recommended to snorkelers who are not strong swimmers. If there are not enough flotation devices for snorkelers requesting them, then they should be cautioned not to proceed with the snorkelling. A thick (seven millimetres or more) wetsuit without weights will provide ample flotation, but some people will find it difficult to lift their faces out of the water or to achieve effective kicking. If a weight belt is used by the participant, or during snorkel diving, they should be fitted with a
quick release mechanism and be weighted so that the participant is slightly positively weighted.

**Masks should:**
- be made with tempered glass or other scratch/shatter proof material
- fit the snorkelers properly
- have adjustable straps that are secure during snorkelling
- be disinfected prior to use by another person (disinfectant should be available on site to enable casual disinfecting of masks and snorkels)
- be clean and in good condition so that they do not leak
- have snorkel-keepers in place
- have straps that are not splitting or perishing and are able to be secured.

**Snorkels should:**
- be available in the correct size for the participants
- be of such a design so that they can be easily secured in the correct position during use
- be disinfected prior to use by other people
- be inspected prior to use to ensure that the valves are in working condition
- have mouthpiece lugs in place, be clean and free of mould, tears and any sign of perishing
- have straps that are not splitting or perishing and are able to be secured.

**Fins should be:**
- available in the correct size for the participants
- free of tears and not perishing.

When selecting and using snorkelling equipment:
- the instructor or guide in charge of the activity session should ensure that the snorkelers are advised on how to select, fit and test the use of their equipment correctly.

### 3.3 Equipment Used by the Activity Leader/Guide

All instructors and guides supervising a snorkelling activity session should ensure that, as a minimum, they have the same equipment as listed under section 3.2 above.

All supervisors, including the lookout/s, should wear easily identifiable clothing and should have a means of communication such as a whistle (pea-less so that it can work when wet).

With the advent of cheaper, hand-held Global Positioning Systems (GPS), leaders/guides have access to a powerful navigational tool. However, as they are battery-operated and still liable to failure their use should always be backed up by a conventional compass.

In 2003, Tasmania began changing the coordinate system used for all maps from AGD 66 to GDA 94. All new and revised maps are being issued in the new format. If the GPS being used does not use GDA94, the satellite-derived coordinates based on the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84) should be used, as this is virtually equivalent.
To convert map readings from AGD 66 to GDA 94, add 112 metres to the easting and 183 metres to the northing coordinate.

For further details on the use of GPS, please visit the University of Tasmania website at www.utas.edu.au/spatial/locations/index.html

### 3.4 Equipment Condition, Maintenance and Storage

- All equipment used in snorkelling activities should be used, maintained and stored according to the manufacturer’s specifications where applicable.
- All equipment used should be checked before and after each activity.
- All issued equipment should be provided in a clean and serviceable condition.
4 MINIMAL IMPACT GUIDELINES

4.1 Marine Reserves

Marine national parks and marine sanctuaries are areas of the coast and sea that are reserved under the Nature Conservation Act 2002 to protect Tasmania's unique and diverse marine and coastal environments. They are designed to protect marine and coastal life in the same way that national parks protect terrestrial biodiversity. For more information, please visit www.parks.tas.gov.au/marine/manage/manage.html

Activities that involve removing animals (including fish), plants, artefacts or parts of the environment within that system are prohibited by law.

While recreational activities such as snorkelling and diving are encouraged in these areas, it is also important for operators of activities within these areas to:

- minimise the impact that their activity is having on the marine and coastal environment
- take active steps to inform participants of the natural and cultural values of the marine national park or marine sanctuary
- promote strategies to reduce human impacts on the park and the marine and coastal environment
- obtain a permit from the Commercial Visitors Service (CVS) from the PWS for the activity if it is commercial in nature (see section 6.4 and visit www.parks.tas.gov.au/file.aspx?id=6411
- report inappropriate or illegal activities to the PWS.

4.2 Minimal Impact Practices

Many natural and cultural values can be compromised by activities that are poorly managed. Strategies that effectively minimise disturbance to natural and cultural values include the following:

- During any introductory briefing sessions inform participants about the natural/cultural values of the local environment, any conservation overlays that apply (for example, marine national park or marine sanctuary) and the need for care through the activity.
- Provide opportunities for some environmental learning as a part of the adventure activity.
- Handle all animals and plants that are collected for observation with care (kept wet, if from the water) and return them to the same environment from which they were collected.
- Use buckets and tubs to provide good short-term holding areas to allow observation of local marine life before releasing it back to the water. Ideally there should be no handling of organisms to minimise risk of injury to animals (bacteria transferred from human skin and so on).

Some equipment can have the potential to impact on the environment through incidental damage. Strategies that effectively minimise disturbance to natural and cultural values include the following:
Select entry and exit points that are relatively free of plants/animals to avoid trampling.

Practise basic techniques with beginner snorkelers/divers in environments that are not likely to be adversely affected by fins, bodies, equipment and so on that impact on marine plants or animals. Sandy areas or areas of bare rock are much more suitable for beginners than reefs with extensive algal/invertebrate cover.

Teach snorkelers/divers to keep fins and equipment (for example, cameras, torches, hoses and regulators) away from benthic (bottom dwelling) animals and plants.

When using power boats, find out what types of animals are in the water in the area. If there are penguins or other birds, be aware that propeller injuries are a possibility and reduce speed.

Individuals seeking isolation can be upset when confronted with large groups. This is an important issue for instructors and guides, who should be mindful of other coastal users and make efforts to minimise disturbance.

There are significant impacts caused by large numbers of people and frequent visits to habitats. Strategies that effectively minimise disturbance to natural and cultural values include the following:

- Take reasonable steps to use a variety of locations for activities (if not location specific) in order to minimise long-term change to areas being used for activities.
- Only use formed pathways, where provided, for access to and from the beach.
- Avoid the trampling of plants, including seaweeds and dune plants, and animals while accessing the water for snorkelling or diving.
- Have instructors and guides monitor signs of impact and, where appropriate, make changes to programs to reduce impacts.
- Avoid known animal breeding sites during the critical times of the year.
- Inform clients/participants of the significance of breeding sites.
- Avoid roosting and feeding areas where possible
- Ensure that groups do not visit feeding areas when birds are in the area because:
  - migratory shore-birds rely on maximum time per day for feeding to ensure good weight for migration
  - nesting birds with chicks will not let chicks eat when humans are present – chicks will starve if people are present all day.
- If there are any birds in sight, keep well clear and continue past where they are.
- Have leaders find out what species (beach-breeding shorebirds or roosting birds) breed on beaches in the area and respect these animals as, if they have chicks or eggs, their lives are at risk.
- Never feed any animals, including birds, on beaches and remove all litter – your own and any you find. Handling will often create unnecessary stress to organisms.

There is a very real potential for the spread of pest plants or animals by transporting equipment to different venues. For this reason, every effort should be made to ensure that all equipment is cleaned after use and dried adequately before it is transported to other areas. Support vessels used for snorkelling/diving should be inspected after use, especially if left in the water for extended periods and any attached animals and plants
should be removed. Water should be drained from any craft and the vessel washed in freshwater and dried thoroughly before being transported to a new area.

To minimise litter and other forms of visual/non-visible pollution, instructors and guides should check areas used to ensure that no litter is left behind and remove any materials left. Anything like string or twine is a huge issue for birds because of the potential for entanglement. Dispose of any fishing line found whether it is yours or not.

The principles of Leave No Trace apply to all outdoor activities in Tasmania and represent a useful reference when planning an activity, refer [www.Int.org/](http://www.Int.org/)
5 DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

5.1 Terms

Activity Leader/Instructor – An activity instructor who assumes the responsibility of the entire group to satisfy the objectives of the activities. Equivalent to AQF Outdoor Recreation Certificate IV.

Buddy System – Snorkel swimmers swim in pairs, with one swimmer remaining on the surface while the other is diving/swimming.

Dependant Group – In the AAS, a ‘dependant group’, whether commercial or non-commercial, is defined as one where the participants in the activity are dependent on the skills, knowledge and experience of the designated leader for the safe conduct of the activity.

Emergency Medical Attention – Medical attention given by a medically qualified person such as a paramedic or a doctor. This may be getting medical attention to the injured participant/s or by getting the injured participant/s to medical attention.

Guide/Assistant Instructor – A person who assumes the responsibility for a group of participants on an adventure activity, working with a leader. Equivalent to AQF Outdoor Recreation Certificate III.

Organisation – A person or group of persons organised for a particular purpose and assuming the role of providing an activity of either a commercial (for profit) or non-commercial (not-for-profit/community group) basis.

Participant – A person whose welfare is the responsibility of a guide or activity leader or instructor.

Peer Group – While there may be a nominal leader for organisational or administrative purposes, a ‘peer group’, such as a group of friends or a group of activity club members, is not dependent on any one person for leading the activity but has, between the members of the group, the necessary skills, knowledge and experience for their planned program and a shared responsibility for the safe conduct of the activity.

Peer Snorkelling – Defined as consisting of groups of snorkelling individuals who exercise mutual care for each other and possess relatively equal skills and knowledge.

Program Manager/Organiser – The leader/manager who has overall responsibility to the organisation for the program.

Remote – Remote activities are defined in the AAS as any activity that is at any point more than two hours from emergency medical attention.

Urban – Urban activities are defined in the AAS as any activity that is at no point any more than two hours from emergency medical attention.

Waivers or Releases – A waiver is used to document the fact that participation is voluntary, that the risks involved are acknowledged and assumed and that the intent is to release the organisation from responsibility for any injury that may occur for the privilege of being allowed to participate. It is called a ‘waiver’ because it requires the participant to agree to waive his or her rights to sue, should an injury occur while participating. It is also called a ‘release’ because the basic agreement is to release the organisation from liability for any injury experienced while participating. Providers are advised to seek legal advice on the wording of any waiver or release.
5.2 Summary of Abbreviations

**AAS** – Adventure Activity Standard/s

**ANTA** – the responsibilities and functions of the Australian National Training Authority (ANTA) have now been transferred to the Department of Education, Science and Training (DEST), 2005

**AQF** – Australian Qualification Framework

**Cth** – Commonwealth

**CVS** – Commercial Visitors Service Licensing System

**MAST** – Marine and Safety Tasmania

**NAUI** – National Association of Underwater Instructors (Australia)

**NCAS** – National Coaching Accreditation Scheme

**NOLRS** – National Outdoor Leaders Registration Scheme

**NORTP** – National Outdoor Recreation Training Package, SRO 03

**NTIS** – National Training Information Service

**ORC** – Outdoor Recreation Centre Inc. Victoria

**P.A.D.I.** Australia Pacific – Professional Association of Diving Instructors, Aust.

**SRTA** – Sport and Recreation Training Australia

**SSI** – Scuba Schools International
6 FURTHER INFORMATION

6.1 Diving Organisations

National Association of Underwater Instructors (Australia) (N.A.U.I.)
NAUI Services Australia,
PO Box 976
Toowoomba QLD 4350
Telephone: (07) 4659 5062
Facsimile: (07) 4639 1009
Website: www.nauiww.org/

National Coaching Accreditation Scheme (NCAS)
Australian Sports Commission
Leverrier Crescent
Bruce ACT 2617
PO Box 176
Belconnen ACT 2616
Telephone: (02) 6214 1111
Facsimile: (02) 6251 2680
Email: asc@ausport.gov.au
Website: http://ausport.gov.au/participating/coaches

P.A.D.I Australia Pacific (Professional Association of Diving Instructors, Australia)
Unit 3/4 Skyline Place
French’s Forest NSW 2086
Telephone: (02) 9451 2300
Website: www.padi.com/padi/default.aspx

Scuba Schools International
PO Box 904
Manunda QLD 4870
Telephone: (07) 4033 7966
E-mail: admin@ssiaust.com
Website: www.ssiusa.com/

6.2 Tasmanian Government Contacts

Bureau of Meteorology
Website: www.bom.gov.au/weather/tas/

Forestry Tasmania
Website: www.forestrytas.com.au/forestrytas/

Hydro Tasmania
Website: www.hydro.com.au

Police Search and Rescue
Website: www.police.tas.gov.au/policing_services/marine_and_rescue_services
Note: All emergencies are via 000

Sport and Recreation Tasmania
Website: www.development.tas.gov.au/sportrec/
State Emergency Service
83 Melville Street
Hobart TAS 7000
Telephone: (03) 6230 2700
Website: www.ses.tas.gov.au/
Note: All emergencies are via 000

Tasmanian Department of Education
Website: www.education.tas.gov.au/

Tasmanian Parks and Wildlife Service
Website: www.parks.tas.gov.au

Tourism Tasmania
Website: www.tourismtasmania.com.au/

Workplace Standards Tasmania
Website: www.wst.tas.gov.au

6.3 Other Contacts

Australian Quality Training Framework
Website: www.aqf.edu.au/

Hyperbaric and Diving Medicine Unit
Royal Hobart Hospital
PO Box 1061L
Hobart TAS 7001
Director: Dr. M. Walker / Dr. D. Smart
Charge Nurse: Carol Bains
Telephone: (03) 6222 8308
Facsimile: (03) 6222 8322
Contact 1800 088 200 for diver assist

Marine and Safety Tasmania (MAST)
GPO Box 607
Hobart TAS 7001
Website: www.mast.tas.gov.au/domino/mast/newweb.nsf

National Outdoor Leadership Registration Scheme
Outdoor Council of Australia
Sports House
Corner Castlemaine and Caxton Streets
MILTON QLD 4064
Telephone (07) 3369 9455
Website: www.outdoorcouncil.asn.au/9.html

Parasol EMT
Canberra Head Office
Unit 1/9 Lithgow Street
Fyshwick ACT 2609
Telephone: (02) 6280 9880 or 1300 366 818
Facsimile: (02) 6280 9881 or 1800 000 666
E-mail: admin@parasolemt.com.au
Website: www.parasolemt.com.au/
Red Cross Tasmania
40 Melville Street
Hobart TAS 7000
GPO Box 211
Hobart TAS 7001
Telephone: (03) 6235 6077
E-mail: vpage@tas.redcross.org.au
Website: www.redcross.org.au/tas_default.htm

St John Ambulance Australia
57 Sunderland St
PO Box 414
Moonah TAS 7009
Telephone: (03) 6271 0333
Facsimile: (03) 6273 7776
E-mail: tasmania@stjohn.org.au
Website: www.stjohn.org.au/

Surf Life Saving Australia (Tasmania) Inc.
71 Davey Street
Hobart TAS 7000
GPO Box 1745
Hobart TAS 7001
Telephone: (03) 6223 5555
Facsimile: (03) 6223 5577
Website: www.slst.asn.au/

Tasmanian Aboriginal Land Council
4 Lefroy Street
Hobart TAS 7000
Telephone: (03) 6231 0288
E-mail: m.young@TALC.net.au

Tasmanian Volunteer Emergency Communication Association (Tas VEC)
34 Victor Place
Montrose TAS 7010
Telephone: (03) 6272 4437
Facsimile: (03) 6273 7532

Wilderness Medicine Institute - NOLS
Unit 1/5 Hines Road
Oconnor WA 6163
Telephone: (08) 9331 6066 or 1800 137 847
Facsimile: (08) 9331 6044
E-mail: info@wmi.net.au
Website: www.wmi.net.au
6.4 Commercial Visitor Service (CVS)

Commercial operators wishing to conduct tourism-based operations in areas managed by one or more of the following authorities are required to have a Commercial Visitor Service (CVS) licence:

- PWS
- Crown Land Services
- Forestry Tasmania
- Wellington Park Management Trust.

The CVS system is managed by the PWS. Further information can be obtained by contacting the CVS section on (03) 6233 3636 or at www.parks.tas.gov.au/permit/index.html

Licence Requirements for Vessels:

- When the licensee’s vessel is within the marine nature reserve, they must ensure that:
  - no mechanical repairs or maintenance of the vessel is undertaken, except in the event of a breakdown and in that event, only subject to the approval of the parks and reserves manager or senior ranger – provided that such approval will not be required if, in the opinion of the master of the licensee’s vessel, the safety of the licensee’s vessel or the crew or its passengers are at risk
  - the licensee’s vessel is not refuelled
  - anchoring is conducted on a sandy bottom only.

- The licensee’s vessel must be maintained free of growth and is cleaned prior to entering the land after visiting any marine area:
  - north of Great Oyster Bay
  - south of Marion Bay.

- The licensee must ensure that any anti-fouling paint used is environmentally friendly and does not contain tributyl-tin.
## 7 APPENDICES

Details of these units can be accessed free-of-charge by logging on to the National Training Information Service at [www.ntis.gov.au](http://www.ntis.gov.au)

The units are components of national training courses that encompass the specification of knowledge areas and skills relevant to the outdoor recreation industry and the application of that knowledge and skill to a standard of performance required in the workplace.

The inclusion of this section is intended to provide a suitable benchmark describing the skills that a leader should have as described within the National Outdoor Recreation Training Package (NORTP).

### 7.1 Appendix 1: National Outdoor Recreation Training Package (NORTP) Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROLE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION OF COMPETENCY</th>
<th>CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Snorkel guide Role</td>
<td>Respond to emergency situations</td>
<td>SRXEMR001A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide first-aid</td>
<td>SRXFAD001A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Facilitate a group</td>
<td>SRXGRO001A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Deal with conflict</td>
<td>SRXGRO002A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Apply sport and recreation law</td>
<td>SRXINU002A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Follow defined Occupational Health and Safety policy and procedures</td>
<td>SRXOHS001B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Undertake risk analysis of activities</td>
<td>SRXRIK001A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plan for minimal environmental impact</td>
<td>SROOPS002B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Apply weather information</td>
<td>SROOPS003B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plan outdoor recreation activities</td>
<td>SROODR002A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guide outdoor recreation sessions</td>
<td>SROODR005A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Participate in snorkeling activities</td>
<td>SROSNK001A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guide Snorkeling</td>
<td>SROSNK002A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In addition to the knowledge and skills described by these units of competency, it is expected that any supervisor undertaking a snorkeling activity must have an appropriate rescue certificate (for example, surf bronze or pool bronze).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snorkel Instructor</td>
<td>Coordinate emergency response</td>
<td>SRXEMR002A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide leadership to groups</td>
<td>SRXGRO003A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implement and monitor the organisation’s occupational health and safety policies, procedures and programs</td>
<td>SRXOHS002B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plan outdoor recreation activities (advanced)</td>
<td>SROODR003A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manage risk in an outdoor activity</td>
<td>SROODR006A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interpret weather conditions in the field</td>
<td>SROOPS004B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Instruct snorkeling skills</td>
<td>SROSNK003A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In addition to the knowledge and skills described by these units of competency, it is expected that any supervisor undertaking a snorkeling activity must have an appropriate rescue certificate.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
As an aid to the guide, AAS recommend that logs should be kept and signed by an appropriate witness after each session.

**7.2 Appendix 2: NORTP Units on Risk Management and First Aid**

First-Aid

- Basic - SRXFAD001A - Provide first-aid, from the Sport and Recreation Package, or HLTFA1A Provide basic first-aid, from the Health and Fitness Package
- More advanced/remote area - SRXFAD 002A Provide advanced First-Aid response, SRXFAD 005A Manage casualty in a remote and/or isolated area

Managing a Critical Incident

- SRXEMR001A Respond to emergency situations
- SRXEMR002A Coordinate emergency response

Managing Risk

- SRXRIK002A Manage an organisation's risk
- SRXRIK003A Develop an organisational risk management policy

Risk Assessment

- BSBMGT609A Manage risk
- SRXRIK001A Undertake risk analysis of activities
CONTACT DETAILS

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