

Safety/Risk Management

Everyone has a right to come home safely from work each day



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The Stages of Risk Management

- **Prevention** – Identification of risks specific to environment you are working in and implementation of preventative strategies
- **Preparedness** – readiness for emergencies (emergency procedures)
- **Operations** – implementation of procedures to ensure ongoing safety of staff
- **Recovery** – implementation of recovery processes that facilitate the return to routine e.g. debriefing and getting true information about what occurred

Safety in the workplace needs to ...

- Minimise any risks
- Engage with staff
- Must have inductions and training
- Manage incidents (register)
- Emergency planning
- Contractor management
- Record keeping

Safety is a culture in a workplace

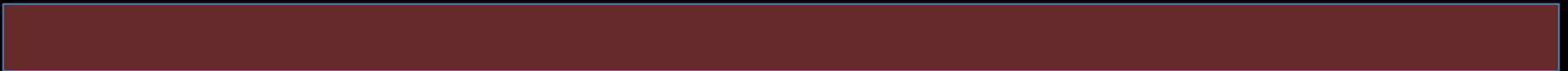
- You can have as much legislation as you like and that helps things but all staff need to buy in to it
- It is about having “eyes” for safety hazards and a culture of bringing them to the attention of others so they can be minimised

The Safety Culture

- Transparency is key
- It is not about blame
- Make it part of your everyday routine (weekly meetings)
- It does cost but not as much as death or injury
- Having your safety briefing can assist you in planning in the morning

Identifying hazards

- What are some hazards on this campus?
- They are defined by being able to cause injury to anyone who is on site or is likely to come onsite



Mitigation

- Lets work out whether we can:
 1. Isolate
 2. Eliminate
 3. Minimise

Considerations

- **People** - They are always a variable – they need training, experienced people is key
- **Equipment** – PPE will minimize injury, it must be well maintained and fit for purpose
- **Environment** – We can understand more about our environment if we gather as much info as possible (eg. Weather forecasts, read maps, local knowledge is listened too

DOC's Process

- They use a form called the JSA
- This is used in conjunction with the morning toolbox talk to work through any issues on the day (eg. Rain/weather related issues)
- PPE is essential
- Culture is key - “Look after your mates”

Job Safety Analysis - JSA

Site and Task Description:

Date:

Task – List tasks in sequence including travel to site	Hazards and Critical Issues – List Hazards that can cause injury when tasks are performed	Risk Level – Use Matrix on next page to assess risk level	Hazard Control Measures – list control measures to eliminate or minimise risk
Supervisors Signature:		Personnel:	

CONSEQUENCE

Almost certain <i>Expected to occur in most circumstances</i>	Almost certain	Medium	High	High	Extreme	Extreme
Likely <i>Would probably occur reasonably frequently</i>	Likely	Medium	Medium	High	High	Extreme
Possible <i>Will probably occur</i>	Possible	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Extreme
Unlikely <i>Could occur at some time</i>	Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
Rare <i>May occur only in exceptional circumstances</i>	Rare	Negligible	Low	Medium	Medium	High
		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic

LIKELIHOOD

Safety of staff or third parties Risk to human lives and wellbeing (employees, volunteers, contractors, general public)	<i>Minor first aid or no medical treatment required</i>	<i>Reversible/temporary disability requiring medical attention</i>	<i>Moderate or potentially irreversible disability requiring medical or hospital attention</i>	<i>Single fatality or irreversible disability to one or more people</i>	<i>Multiple fatalities or significant irreversible effects to 5 or more people</i>
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Hazard Registers

Hazard Registers help us to understand what risks exist and also a plan for minimising or eradicating them

[Lets have a look at ours](#)

Risk Management Theory in Outdoor Activities



Risk versus Safety Meter



Adapted from Davidson 1992

Risk Reduction Strategies

- ***Involving everyone in safety.***
- ***Having appropriate rules, policies and guidelines.***
- ***Using appropriate leadership styles.***
- ***Knowing the group.***
- ***Offering challenge by choice.***
- ***Teaching by progression.***
- ***Developing safety consciousness.***



- ***Having competent leaders.***
- ***Disclosing the risk.***
- ***Pre-visiting the site.***
- ***Checking equipment (usage and maintenance logs).***



ABSOLUTE RISK

*The uppermost limit of risk
inherent in a situation that
has no safety controls present.*

Priest & Baillie 1987



PERCEIVED RISK



- *Any individual's subjective assessment of the residual risk present at any time.*
- *Perceived risk usually differs from person to person.*

Priest & Baillie 1987

Factors Influencing Perceptions of Risk

People are influenced by factors such as:

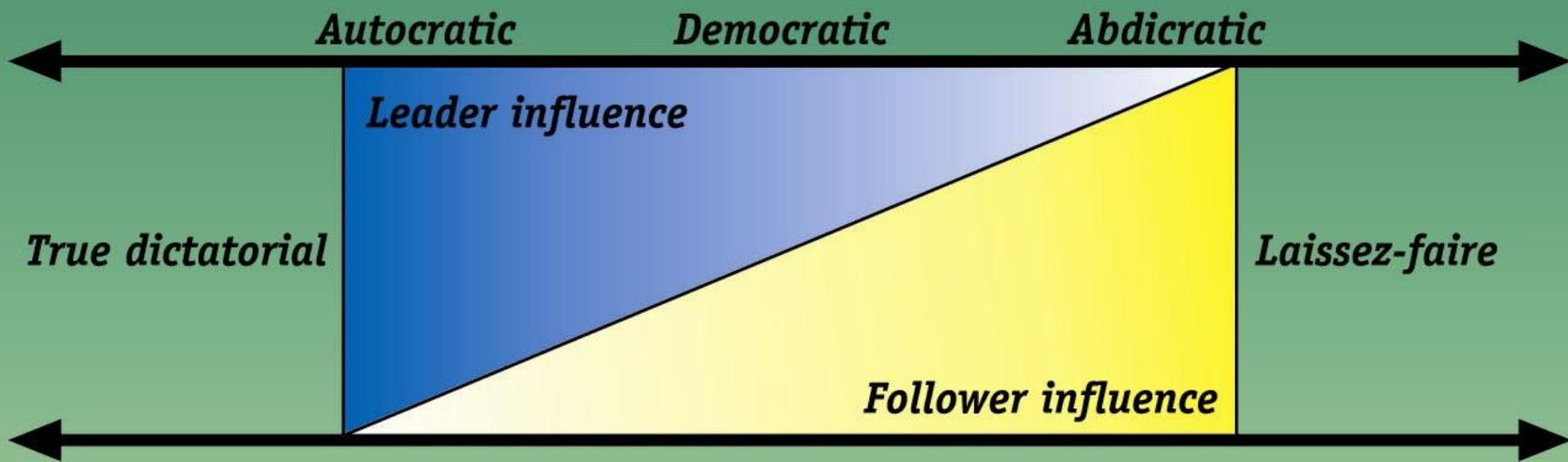
- ***Confidence levels***
- ***Experience levels***
- ***Tiredness***
- ***Equipment familiarity***
- ***Psychological make-up***
- ***Location***
- ***Perception of others***
- ***Awareness of own limitations***
- ***Leader approach***
- ***Knowledge of situation***
- ***Fear of the unknown***
- ***Mood***
- ***Location***
- ***Feeling of being safe***
- ***Anxiety level***



RESIDUAL RISK

- *The amount of risk present once the absolute risk has been adjusted by safety controls.*
- *An astute outdoor leader aims to ensure residual risk falls within an acceptable range.*

Outdoor Leadership Styles Continuum



There are then trips which are carried out regularly

You need to consider the people will not be skilled and they are your biggest variable or unknown factor

You need to have systems to make sure people are kept safe and the staff are also capable (have the right information and skills) to make the right decisions

Training of staff in SOP's and emergency management / response is essential

Do they have the right tools and are they working, is there a backup?



Mangatepopo Gorge Incident

[Official report](#) here

