



Western Australian Adventure Activity Standards Snorkelling & Wildlife Swims

Version 1.2 October 2009



Western Australian Adventure Activity Standards – Snorkelling and Wildlife Swims – Version 1.2 October 2009



Department of
Environment and Conservation
Our environment, our future



tourism council
the voice of tourism western australia

Western Australian Adventure Activity Standard Snorkelling and Wildlife Swims

Adventure Activity Standards benchmark the minimum industry requirements and responsibilities for organisations and leaders conducting outdoor adventure activities for commercial and non – commercial groups.

The Adventure Activity Standards are designed to be applied when the participants are, for the purposes of participating in the activity, either

- In a pre-existing group
 - Where either the group members (and or its representative third party) have made a collective purchase of / collective decision to participate in the activity (ie a school, corporate or community group); or are
- Formed into a new group
 - Where the participants have purchased / made the decision to participate in the activity as individuals or smaller groups but having done so become a part of a new group for the purposes of participating in the activity (ie citizens or tourists who, having purchased an activity from an organisation or leader individually, are formed into a group for the purposes of participating in the activity provided)

In all cases the relationship between the group of participants and the activity provider is one based upon dependence by way of contract and or duty of care.

The existence of other types of groups where the group is less defined and NOT dependent as a group upon an activity provider for the conduct of the activity is acknowledged. (ie qualified independent divers participating in an activity). It is intended that such less defined groups of qualified independent participants are not “captured” by the AAS.

The Western Australian Adventure Activity Standards were developed by an industry wide consultative process coordinated by Outdoors WA following the recommendations of the 2006 State Government Adventure Tourism Visitor Safety Task Force Report. The Project received grant funding via the Department of Sport and Recreation.

The development and implementation of the AAS allows the outdoor adventure industry to demonstrate its collective integrity and agreed standards. This, in turn will provide a measure of quality for the purposes of assisting

1. Consumers of our services to make informed choices about the services they select
2. Training organisations to produce graduates who understand and meet industry standards
3. Media, insurance and legal scrutineers of our industry and its members, to understand what is acceptable practice and what is not
4. The development of sustainable use practices that consider the specific natural and cultural heritage values of areas in which we conduct outdoor activities

The AAS are a critical component of the ***industry quality framework*** comprising four aligned and inter-connected components

1. **Accreditation** - the required business operating standards for businesses and organisations
2. **Adventure Activity Standards** - the minimum standards to which an activity must be conducted by a provider to dependent groups of participants
3. **Leader Qualification / Registration Schemes** - the responsibilities and competencies required of the leaders conducting the outdoor activities
4. **Codes of Conduct** – the behavioural expectations of persons operating as outdoor leaders

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INTRODUCTION

The Western Australian Adventure Activity Standards (AAS) have been developed to assist organisations and leaders to plan and conduct outdoor adventure activities with commercial and non-commercial dependent groups of participants where there is a duty of care based in contract and or in authority.

The purpose of the AAS is to maintain the perception of adventure whilst simultaneously reducing / managing the real risk for participants. Increased outdoor physical activity with reduced incident and accident rates will be the ultimate performance indicators of the value of the AAS.

The AAS provide a valuable resource for the development of operating procedures, and or for the purposes of comparing existing operating procedures to industry agreed benchmarked standards. All groups differ in their collective skills and experience and in their degree of dependence upon the leader. They participate in outdoor activities at a range of sites with varying conditions (including weather). It therefore ***remains the responsibility of the leader to make the professional judgements and decisions concerning the conduct of the activity to ensure the safety of the group.*** The AAS are designed to assist such judgements and decision making.

The AAS are also designed to promote knowledge and awareness of the broad and activity specific impacts increasing recreation and travel opportunities place upon the natural environment. The AAS are designed to assist the protection of biodiversity values and the preservation of cultural sites balanced with the increased access demands. The 7 Principles of Leave No Trace are imbedded within the AAS.

Whilst not statutory standards, the AAS provide the basis for policy formation and decision making by jurisdictions external to the outdoor adventure activity industry including, but not restricted to, licensing, insurance and legal jurisdictions.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The activity of snorkelling involves participants swimming, primarily on the surface of the water (positively buoyant), using a mask, snorkel and usually fins. The activity of snorkelling is synonymous with “*viewing what is under the water*” including wildlife, reef formations and plant life.

Snorkelling is also undertaken by persons for the specific purpose of interacting with wildlife including dolphins and whale sharks.

Snorkelling activities may be boat or shore based. Snorkelling does NOT involve any diving in which compressed gas is used.

This Standard excludes swimming pool based snorkelling activities (aside from reference to pool based training sessions).

PLANNING and PREPARATION

The AAS provides a planning and preparation framework considered critical in maximising participant safety and enjoyment. All planning must be finalised and the relevant components documented before the activity is undertaken. A suggested planning and preparation framework includes

- Preliminary Information
- Dive (Site / Route) Plan
- Risk Management Plan
- Emergency Response Plan
- Minimal Environmental Impact Plan

Samples and suggested templates are available at www.outdoorswa.org

Preliminary Information

The following are the minimum information requirements for conducting a snorkelling dive or dives

- Objectives / desired outcomes of the dive / dives (recommended only)
- Planned start and finish times (may also include sector times)
- Leader to participant ratio and group size (refer Leader : Participant Ratios and Group Size)
- Profile of the group (skill and fitness levels, swimming ability, experience)
- Land / site manager requirements including
 - Access restrictions
 - Group sizes
 - Booking and permit requirements
 - Current environmental management policies and biodiversity issues affecting the region (refer to www.dec.wa.gov.au)
- Equipment requirements (refer Equipment)
- Transport requirements
- Dependent participants' names and emergency contact details
- Either a
 - Current swimming qualification; OR
 - Current medical certificate or completed medical checklist
- Medications - what is it / why is it required / how is it administered / where is it kept
- Group members are advised, in writing and or in a verbal briefing, of
 - Potential risks associated with the activity
 - Zero tolerance requirements re alcohol and drugs other than prescription drugs NOT effecting the participant's ability to participate
 - The requirement to conform to responsible and attentive behaviour
- Participant signed legal liability disclaimer / informed consent / waiver to sue / authorisation to seek / provide emergency medical treatment (retain for a time frame as dictated by the Statute of Limitations Act 2005); dependent participants under the age of 18 must have the signature of a parent / guardian if required by the organisation that has legal responsibility for them
- An understanding of the natural and cultural history / diversity of the dive site(s) / location(s)

Dive (Site / Route) Plan

The purpose of the dive (site / route) plan is to assess issues re access, environmental impact, risk and emergency communications relative to a particular dive (site / route) plan. The dive (site / route) plan shall provide details of

- Assessment of the suitability of the dive (site / route) plan for the size, experience and skill level of the group
- Suitability / availability of entry and exit points for divers and boats including the best routes to take to minimise environmental impact
- How to make an emergency contact (by mobile or satellite phone if coverage available, by radio or by a runner party to a land line, by EPIRB/PLB) and where is the best place to make these calls from
- Prevailing dive (site / route) plan characteristics
 - Weather forecast including prevailing wind direction and strength
 - Water temperature, swell, depth
 - Potential risks including rips and currents, tides, wave height and direction, and submerged rocks
 - Specific route characteristics
 - Remoteness of dive (site / route) (proximity to medical and rescue services)
- Contingency plans for forecast / foreseeable weather and ocean conditions
- Location of any culturally significant areas, structures or artefacts that need to be avoided
- Location of any rare or endangered plants or animals, or sensitive areas
- Ability of site(s) to withstand visitation with minimal impact

Samples and suggested templates are available at www.outdoorswa.org

Risk Management Plan

The purpose of the Risk Management Plan is to identify the human, site specific, equipment and environmental risks for the safe conduct of the activity. By identifying, analysing and evaluating these risks, appropriate strategies to reduce / manage the risk can be developed and implemented.

Snorkelling leaders must assess the chosen dive site(s) for potential hazards and adapt the planning of the activity as required. Information with regard to any new hazard must be made available within the group / organisation and to the relevant land manager.

Samples and suggested templates are available at www.outdoorswa.org

The Risk Management Plan must consider

- Leader(s) have the required authorisation, skills, qualifications and experience to
 - Conduct the activity in the selected environment
 - Satisfy the planned objectives
 - Effectively manage incidents (refer Requirements of Leaders)
 - Preserve the environmental integrity of the activity site(s) and surrounding areas
- Leader : Participant ratio (refer Leader : Participant Ratios and Group Size)
- Group size (refer Leader : Participant Ratios and Group Size)
- Group profile
 - Dive qualifications / dive log
 - Skill / swimming / fitness / experience levels
 - Needs / requirements
- Knowledge of environmental minimum impact strategies
- Availability of suitably qualified first aid persons and rescue responders
- Availability of suitable of equipment (medical, participants', communications, rescue, required quantity of rescue oxygen)
- Methods for managing the group at all times including
 - Participants in the water
 - Participants out of the water

Emergency Response Plan

The purpose of the Emergency Response Plan is to provide a set of steps for leaders to follow in the event of an emergency which may include injury or death. The plan must detail how to minimise the escalation of the situation, the injuries incurred and how to reduce the likelihood of further incidents occurring. The Emergency Response Plan must address and document current details including

- Entry and exit points for rescue support
- Contingency plans for effective rescue with minimum environmental impact to the site
- Group assembly points
- Emergency contact details which may include
 - Rescue Services
 - Sea Search and Rescue
 - Diving Emergency Services (DES)
 - Divers Alert Network (DAN)
 - Police
 - Relevant Agencies (EG Department of Environment and Conservation, land owners, rescue services, Department of Planning and Infrastructure)
 - Next stage of definitive medical care (hospital, doctor)
- Specific communication requirements / available networks

ALL leaders must be fully aware of the emergency response plan. A copy of the emergency response plan must also be kept (with other documentation) with a non-participating contact and be accessible by the leader via an available telecommunication method in the event of an incident / emergency.

The leader is to communicate the estimated return time with the relevant external contact(s). Upon failure to do so the external contact must action the emergency response plan which may include contacting the appropriate rescue service (DES, DAN) and police. In situations where there is only one leader, the emergency response plan shall have been introduced to, and be available to members of the group so that it may be actioned in the event that the leader becomes unfit to do so.

Samples and suggested templates are available at www.outdoorswa.org

Leader: Participant Ratios and Group Size

Whilst it is acknowledged that the

- Conditions / characteristics of the dive (site / route) plan
- Profile of the group including their degree of training and experience
- Purposes of the activity
- Experience of the leader(s)

will influence the ratios of leaders to dependent participants, the minimum ratios, considered acceptable are

- **Confined Water Environments**

Operational Ratio - applicable for registered / qualified leaders to dependent participants 1:16*

- **Open Water Environments**

Operational Ratio - applicable for registered / qualified leaders to dependent participants 1:10*

*assumes all participants are engaged in a “buddy system”

The maximum in water group size shall be influenced by

- distance from shore line
- availability of access and egress points
- specific characteristics of a site and its wildlife
- water conditions

Minimal Environmental Impact Plan - Leave No Trace 7 Principles

1. Plan Ahead and Prepare*

- Be aware of regulations and special concerns relevant to the area in which you plan to dive
 - Group size
 - Fishing
 - Camp fires
- Obtain access permits or permission if required
- Schedule your trip for off peak times
- Test your buoyancy over sandy areas, not the reef.
- Lower and retrieve your anchor before going to a reef area
- Check that your boat is in good working order (no oil / fuel leaks); refuel on land whenever possible
- Prepare for emergencies including isolation, weather hazards, water temperature, currents and tides by obtaining information
- Repackage food to minimise waste and take some sturdy rubbish bags
- Carry extra warm and wet weather clothing
- Carry a small trowel for emergency toileting on land

2. Travel and Camp on Durable Surfaces*

- Dive within designated areas of reef, if any or follow appropriate paths determined by local guidelines
- Avoid the temptation of exploring new untouched sites
- Follow natural paths, which can be determined by the direction of currents, especially along the reef walls
- Be careful not to kick coral with your fins
- Avoid shallow and narrow portions of the reef flat and crest where you could damage coral or injure yourself
- Avoid kicking up sand from the bottom
- Take care when entering fringing reefs from the beach; look for designated access points and if none, choose the deepest channel or groove to swim over
- Never walk on reef surfaces

3. Dispose of Waste Properly*

- Pack and carry to shore all packaging rubbish and leftover food including organics in sturdy bags stowed securely
- Refrain from throwing food into the water as it spoils the scenery and is bad for the fish
- Do not dump oil anywhere; have a spill kit onboard
- Do not dump plastic anywhere; plastics include synthetic ropes, plastic garbage bags, and synthetic fishing lines and nets

- Do not burn rubbish
- Be careful not to create rubbish; secure all loose articles on board
- Pick up any rubbish you see floating or on the bottom
- Store all sewage in holding tanks and use pump ashore facilities where possible
- Do not dump human waste within 3 nautical miles of the nearest land / marine park boundaries or within any port limits (water from showers is not considered to be human waste, however, do not put this over the side in anchorages or in enclosed waters)
- Use established toilet facilities onshore before departure
- In smaller boats use a portable toilet and dispose of waste in a latrine or similar device
- When camping on land, carry a trowel and deposit solid human waste inland in cat holes dug in topsoil – usually 10-15cm deep and at least 100 metres from water, camp and tracks (if toilet paper use is necessary, use it sparingly and bury it deeply or preferably, carry it out; urinate on bare ground away from vegetation and tracks)
- Pack out all hygiene products in a suitable container
- To wash yourself or your dishes, carry water 100 metres inland and away from streams and pools; avoid using any soaps or detergents; if they must be used, use only small amounts of biodegradable soaps and detergents; scatter strained dishwater
- Hand sanitisers are a good alternative for personal hygiene

4. Leave What You Find*

- Do not remove coral or shells
- Leave dive sites as you find them
- It is illegal to excavate, disturb or remove archaeological, historical and cultural artefacts from any public or wilderness lands and waters
- Avoid walking close to indigenous sites on shore to respect for the culture and ensure their longevity
- Do not touch rock art which can be damaged by the natural oils from human skin
- Avoid walking in areas where rare and vulnerable plants or animals are found
- Leave rocks, plants and other natural objects as you find them
- Do not build structures, furniture or dig trenches
- Do not scrub or clean the hull of your boat on or near a reef; do this ashore
- Be aware of non-native species and report sightings of them to appropriate agencies (EG Zebra Mussels etc.)

5. Minimise the Impact of Fire*

- Observe Total Fire Bans and campfire regulations; liaise with local land management staff
- Use a lightweight stove for cooking or use a candle lantern for light when possible
- Where fires are permitted, use designated, constructed fireplaces only
- Keep fires small; use of fallen fuel and sticks
- Extinguish fire completely

6. Respect Wildlife*

- Do not feed fish or other wildlife
- Do not pick up or handle reef flora and fauna (or relocate for photographic purposes)
- Refrain from making loud noises above or below water

- Stay clear of free-swimming animals; do not block or attempt to alter their natural path
- Run boat engines only to enter or exit reef areas
- Anchor away from sensitive wildlife areas
- When motoring, be on watch for large marine animals like whales, dolphins, sea lions and dugongs
- Report any boat strikes; do not follow the animal
- Observe wildlife from a distance; do not follow or approach them
- Understand through education the role each species plays in each environment in order to realise the importance of its position within an ecosystem
- Avoid wildlife during sensitive times: mating, nesting, and raising young; touching nests or young animals may cause their parents to abandon them
- Beaches and dunes are the nesting sites of many birds and turtles, tread carefully, keep clear and do not disturb nests
- Never feed wild animals or birds; store food and rubbish securely
- Conform to fishing requirements including licensing and size/volume restrictions
- Control pets at all times or better yet, leave them at home. All National Parks restrict pets so check for regulations first
- Report any injured animals to the local land managers. Do not attempt to handle the animal

7. Be Considerate of Your Hosts and Other Visitors

- Run boats at low throttle near divers to reduce noise impacts and increase safety
- Keep your distance from other divers/groups of divers
- Never descend on top of another diver
- Avoid stirring up the bottom, especially inside caverns, caves, and canyons
- Do not use underwater horns (barring emergency situations) to herd your group or catch somebody's attention (use a predetermined time)
- Anchor away from Indigenous heritage sites
- Do not use infrastructure or moorings without permission of the owner
- Vacate a public mooring as soon as you can to allow other visitors a turn
- Respect others' wilderness experience by examining your own behaviours to minimise any negative impact; make reasonable efforts to minimise the impact of the group on others
- Assist other parties in difficulty provided that this action does not adversely affect the safety of your group
- Respect other visitors and protect the quality of their experience; be diplomatic with other groups and other recreational users of the area
- Be courteous; give way to others
- If possible camp out of sight and sound of other visitors
- Let everyone enjoy nature's sounds; keep noise to a minimum
- Avoid the use of bright lights, radios, electronic games, mobile phones and other intrusive urban devices

Further information is available at Leave No Trace Australia www.lnt.org.au

REQUIREMENTS OF LEADERS

The performance of the leader is a critical factor in the safe conduct of a snorkelling activity. The leader is required to

- accept responsibility for the planning, preparation and conduct of the activity
- maintain current skills, qualifications, fitness and experience as required
- accept responsibility for the environmental preservation of the site and surrounding area

This does not exclude the fact that dependent participants are responsible for their own actions in relation to the potential risks that may be encountered by choosing to participate in a snorkelling activity.

Responsibilities of Leaders

Leaders are required to accept the following responsibilities in the preparation of the snorkel dive plan

- To use professional judgement to make decisions that will ensure the safety of all group members and maintain the integrity of the environment including matters relevant to
 - People based risks*
 - Ensure all documentation / forms signed by all dependent participants / parents or guardians (or ensure data is collected by the third party responsible for the group) is collected
 - Communicate the risks relating to the activity to the group in a pre-activity briefing; ensure that the group is able to understand the briefing
 - Match the experience / qualifications of the group to the conduct of the activity and the conditions
 - Ensure the supervision of all snorkellers in the water
 - Assess the physical and psychological state of the group to undertake the dive; monitor before, between and after dives as appropriate; this assessment shall include an in water assessment of water competency (swim / tread water test) prior to the planned activity being undertaken if the participants have not provided evidence of water competency
 - Implement a written “*check in / check out*” strategy to account for all participants entering and exiting the water
 - Monitor head count and in water time
 - **Ensure that a rescue responder qualified in first aid AND in-water rescue / resuscitation and oxygen provision is available to respond to an emergency**
 - Ensure all incidents and accidents are documented and reported to the appropriate certifying / training agency, or Outdoors WA and to other agencies as required (IE DEC, DPI, DET)
 - Site based risks*
 - Be familiar with the selected site(s) / route(s) and the scope of variation of conditions at the dive (site(s) / route(s)); check weather forecasts and water conditions pre - departure
 - Appropriately manage hazards
 - Be aware of and comply with the land / site manager’s guidelines including minimal impact
 - Manage the whole group effectively; ensure that your group behaves with respect for other users
 - Provide all dependent participants with suitable boundaries
 - Time

- Direction of snorkel
 - Distance from shore / boat
- Appoint appropriate external contacts to notify rescue services, police etc. if not contacted by designated time/s (as appropriate)
- Notify appropriate external contacts of safe return / completion
- Equipment based risks*
 - Check suitability, condition and use of all equipment prior to, during and on return
 - Ensure correct use of equipment by all dependent participants
 - Maintain and service all equipment in keeping with manufacturer's specifications
 - Ensure that a First Aid Kit, medical oxygen and communication equipment suitable for the site / location are sufficient and in good order
- Environmental based risks*
 - Apply Leave No Trace Principles
 - Comply with the land / site manager's guidelines including minimal Impact principles relative to flora, fauna and rubbish removal
 - Report all environmental damage to the Department of Environment and Conservation or other land manager
 - Report any perceived breaches of the snorkelling AAS to Outdoors WA

The Diving and Snorkelling Codes of Practice (Western Australian Department of Sport and Recreation: 2003) provides comprehensive details of recommended snorkel dive leader responsibilities)

Competencies of Leaders**

Leaders require a range of technical and group facilitation skills to effectively conduct group snorkelling activities. Leaders are deemed to be competent to lead snorkelling activities if

- They are currently registered in the National Outdoor Leader Registration Scheme (NOLRS)* as a snorkelling guide or instructor (NOLRS is administered by Outdoors WA on behalf of the Outdoor Council of Australia) which requires
 - A recognised qualification or skill set
 - Sufficient current experience
 - Appropriate first aid qualifications
 - Within one hour from definitive medical care – Senior First Aid required
 - Qualified to administer medical oxygen (open water only)
 - Beyond one hour from definitive medical care – an advanced / wilderness / remote First Aid qualification is required

**** registration with NOLRS must be achieved by 31 January 2011***

**** further information about NOLRS including how to register is available at www.outdoorswa.org***

**** the registration achieved must align with the specific form of snorkelling to be undertaken ie. Snorkelling Guide or Snorkelling Instructor***

OR

A PADI, SSI, NAUI SCUBA Instructor, Assistant Instructor or Dive Master, Dive

Controller, SSI Snorkelling Instructor OR AUF Snorkelling Coaching qualification and appropriate rescue / resuscitation qualification being

- **Confined Water Environments**
 - Bronze Medallion
- **Open Water Environments** (covers confined water environments also)
 - Surf Bronze Medallion; or
 - Surf Rescue Certificate; or
 - Any in water SCUBA rescue qualification; or
 - Lifesaving Bronze; or
 - Rescue Diver qualification; or higher qualification AND
 - Oxygen Provider qualification

EQUIPMENT

Equipment requirements vary with the objectives of the activity, the group characteristic profile and the environmental conditions likely to be encountered. When planning equipment requirements for a snorkelling session it is important to consider all possible eventualities and to select equipment that will maximise participant safety and minimise negative cultural and environmental impact of the activity. All equipment must meet ALL current regulatory standards including Department of Planning and Infrastructure and the Department of Planning and Infrastructure.

All Snorkellers

All equipment supplied to the snorkeller should

- Perform effectively in the intended waters
- Be checked before snorkelling starts to ensure it is in safe working condition
- Be cleaned and kept in good repair
- Be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications
- Be suitable for the type of snorkelling being undertaken and of adequate quality

Oral / nasal equipment should be disinfected prior to use by another person (eg. use of equipment by a variety of people during training or over a series of activities)

Participant's Equipment

The following equipment must be available when training is taking place

- A snorkel attached to a mask (tempered glass, adjustable straps)
- Fins (optional)
- Suitable exposure protection, as appropriate to the temperature and prevailing conditions at the location or in the water (eg wetsuit)
- Be positively buoyant through use of wetsuit, PFD or snorkel vest
- Notebook and pen (optional)
- (If worn) weight belts must have quick release mechanism

Leader's Equipment - as above plus

- Whistle

- Highly visible float with a floating mermaid line - recommended

Group Equipment

- Appropriate first aid supplies
- Blankets and or other resources to warm hypothermic participants
- Appropriate communication devices as determined by the location of the activity (eg mobile phone, satellite phone, radio)
- Displayed dive flag and light signals to regulatory standards
- Oxygen if in open water environments – sufficient quantity to last till in the care of medical supervision

In addition, all equipment required by other statutory authorities should be available.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

- **Activity Provider** – an entity, person or group of persons assuming the role of providing the activity (the activity provider) for a dependent group of participants for a specific commercial or not – for – profit purpose
- **Dependent Group / Participant** – a group or individual within a group whose welfare associated with participating in the activity is in part the responsibility of the leader; who is dependent upon the leader for their safe participation in the activity which may be so deemed by law or contract
- **Outdoor Leader** - term for an individual accepting the roles of leading and managing the outdoor activity; can be paid or voluntary; must be a suitably qualified
- **Competency** - minimum industry agreed standard of skill and knowledge necessary for a specific activity being conducted at a specific level
- **PADI** – Professional Association of Diving Instructors
- **SSI** – SCUBA Schools International
- **NAUI** – National Association of Underwater Instructors
- **DPI** – Department of Planning and Infrastructure
- **DEC** – Department of Environment and Conservation
- **Confined Water** - refers to either a swimming pool or an open water site that offers swimming pool like conditions with respect to clarity, calmness and depth less than 5m
- **Open Water** - any body of water that is considerably larger than a swimming pool and or exposes participants to an environment with decreased clarity and calmness and or greater depth than 5m

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Adventure Activity Standards initially developed by The Outdoor Recreation Centre in Victoria proved to be an invaluable resource in the development of the Western Australian Adventure Activity Standard for Snorkelling and Wildlife Swims.

In addition, the following resources were engaged in the development of this Standard

- The Department of Sport and Recreation (Western Australia) *“Diving and Snorkelling Codes of Practice: 2003”*
- *The Australian Standard for Training and Certification of Recreational Divers: 2000*

- *PADI General Standards and Procedures*

FEEDBACK, REVIEW & APPEALS

The AAS are designed to be 'living' standards with feedback, requests for review and/or appeal against aspects of a standard considered to be healthy part of the development process, one that will ensure the currency & relevancy of the standards. Feedback, requests for review and/or appeals will be managed by the Industry Standards Panel. Details and proformas are available at www.outdoorswa.org / industry quality framework / Industry Standards Panel.

FURTHER INFORMATION

Contact Outdoors WA for further information or to obtain contact details of the organisations conducting diving activities and training.

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