Occupational diving in Queensland Action Plan 2017-2019

Focus areas

**Incidents**
- 91 incidents occurred from 2010-2016
- 15 incidents a year on average
- 7% of these were permanent impairments
- 52% were temporary impairments
- Total of 1,745 days off work, average of 20 days per incident, costing average of $7,000 in payments

**Mechanisms of injury**
- 30% caused by variation in pressure
- 16% muscular stress

**Common injuries**
- Respiratory issues
- Barotrauma
- Musculoskeletal/muscular stress
- Decompression illness

**Occupation**
- 58% of incidents notified involved dive instructors.
- 22% of incidents notified involved commercial divers.


worksafe.qld.gov.au/diving-snorkelling
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action Areas¹</th>
<th>National strategic outcomes</th>
<th>What we will deliver in 2017-2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health and safety by design</td>
<td>• Work processes and systems of work are designed and managed to eliminate or minimise hazards and risks.</td>
<td>• Develop an operational strategy to schedule inspectorate campaigns, improve internal resource efficiencies, and define how future goals will be achieved and evaluated. • Continue to raise awareness of research findings that improve good work systems that eliminate or minimise occupational dive hazards and risks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply chains and networks</td>
<td>• Supply chain network participants understand their cumulative impact and actively improve the health and safety of the supply chain. • Industry leaders champion work health and safety in supply chains and networks.</td>
<td>• Work with training and licensing bodies to improve availability of training for occupational diving. • Identify occupational dive industry groups to promote a safe operational culture within associated networks by increasing awareness of current legislative requirements and guidelines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and safety capabilities</td>
<td>• Everyone in a workplace has the work health and safety capabilities they require. • Those providing work health and safety education, training and advice have the appropriate capabilities. • Inspectors and other staff of work health and safety regulators have the work health and safety capabilities to effectively perform their role.</td>
<td>• Develop inspector's capabilities on technical components of occupational diving legislative provisions. • Work with industry to develop a register of occupational dive operators, that permits immediate lines of communication and effective compliance monitoring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadership and culture</td>
<td>• Communities and their leaders drive improved work health and safety. • Organisational leaders foster a culture of consultation and collaboration that actively improves work health and safety. • Health and safety is given priority in all work processes and decisions.</td>
<td>• Develop organisational leader's skills by introducing the Small Business Program to improve skills in meeting legislative compliance and access to resources and information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>• Government exemplify good work health and safety.</td>
<td>• Integrate responses to community concerns regarding unsafe occupational dive practices with other government and industry agencies as required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsive and effective regulatory framework</td>
<td>• Legislation, policies and regulatory practice are reviewed and monitored to ensure they are responsive and effective. • Relationships between regulators and all who have a stake in work health and safety are effective, constructive, transparent and accountable.</td>
<td>• Build relationships between departmental, whole of government and non-government stakeholders to meet the defined national strategic outcomes. • Deliver training and mentoring programs to inspectors and advisors on legislative provisions and codes of practice for occupational diving.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>