

RISK TECHNICIAN

Mission: To exist within extreme dangers and create safety where safety does not exist.

Goals:

- 1) To involve the **(Best Watermen)** to deal with most. Situations.
- 2) To incorporate the most knowledgeable, respected local talents from that area
- 3) To **(minimize incidents)** and **(maximize performance)**.
- 4) Develop **(communication skills)** (visual, audio and technical in being more proactive rather than reactive.).
- 5) To create a **(Team)** concept.
- 6) To test our **(ability and limitations)** in five parts:
- 7) *Strength - Speed - Agility - Flexibility - Endurance*

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- 8) To plan for every possible scenario and using basic, intermediate, advance and **(Extreme Ocean Surviving Skills)**.
- 9) To identify and understand the creation of hazards its cause and the effect in the environment and the impact of risk overall **(people, property and mission)**.
- 10) Able to make decisions to prevent or reduce the risk factors.
- 11) Understanding the importance and application of an **(Incident Command Structure)** so that decisions can be made quickly and smoothly.
- 12) To design a **(Float Plan)** in case of self-emergencies.
- 13) Map out location areas **(G.P.S.)** and timeframe from origin to destination and back.

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Plans For The Best
Expects The Unexpected**

Obstacles:

- (1) Public perception
- (2) Lack of desire
- (3) Lack of understanding
- (4) Lack of communication
- (5) Lack of conditions
- (6) Confined to permitted areas (logistics)
- (7) Public facility
- (8) Time constraints
- (9) Lack of equipment
- (10) Lack of manpower
- (11) Lack of infrastructure
- (12) Lack of planning and preparation
- (13) Weather and climate (temperature)
- (14) Physical risk
- (15) Cultural risk
- (16) Social risk
- (17) Environmental risk
- (18) Legalistically risk
- (19) Financial risk

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Solutions:

- Worse case scenarios should be discussed and documented in the planning stages.
- The 5-step risk management process should be understood and integrated into planning as well as our responsible actions to prevent or lessen the chance of injury and damage control. (physically, financially, legalistically, etc., etc.)
- Response teams should be very flexible, depending on the place and time, conditions and surf.
- To lessen the impact on the public, communicate the use of time and areas of ocean and beaches so public can plan accordingly.

Public Perception: Act in a professional manner; be responsible as well as those around you.

Desires: Are created by strong values (cultural, family, personal, financial, etc.) that are the building blocks for knowledge and skill.

Roles or "Conflicting" Roles: To better understand ourselves, we need to have balance. By prioritizing our values, we can best decide which roles are more important at certain times and places depending on our missions or objectives (such as being a parent, spouse or companion/acquaintance, employee or athlete).

Communication & Understanding: It is the foundation of any organization.

- Respect and education gives you the tools for knowledge.
Education will be on going because learning is never-ending.

Local Community: Communicate on a base level of public impact. (Surfers, swimmers, beach goers, tourists, fishermen, divers and recreational users.)

To design a **(Float Plan)** we need to know:

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- ❖ What we are doing
- ❖ Who and how many people we have
- ❖ What type of safety equipment and gear we have
- ❖ What is the make, model and color of the crafts and the amount crafts we have
- ❖ What is the time, distance, path, destinations and duration of our mission
- ❖ What radio frequency are we on or cell phone No#.
- ❖ Establish procedures on where to go and what to do in case of emergencies (minor, major, or critical incidents)

Authorities: As a common courtesy and a backup resource, a float plan should be designed, developed and delivered to authorities that monitor and respond to and from our location.

Public Facilities: Should be identified and located.

Time Constraints: Everyone should be given an agenda. Rules and regulation are set in place. A risk assessment followed by an early morning briefing.

Manpower and Equipment: Proper planning and procedures to justify usage.

Weather and Climate:

- (1) Check weather forecast and update (NWS).
- (2) Have the proper body wear and equipment.
- (3) Physically and technically check the temperature of the air and water.

Physical Risks:

- (1) Identified hazards
What is dangerous?
- (2) Risk assessment

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To understand the creation of hazards, when and where it exists also its effect in the environment and the level of risk overall (people, property and the mission).

(3) Create controls

Develop plans and options design to prevent or reduce risk

(4) Implement controls

Put plans and options into action.

(5) Supervise and evaluate

Determine the performance and effectiveness of controls.

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