



# Peat Rigg Risk Assessments

Last Reviewed: Each Year, logged in first Monday meeting of February.

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## Matrix Key

Score	Likelihood	Injury outcome	Environmental impact
1	Remote; No historical occurrences here but has happened elsewhere	No treatment	No impact
2	Unlikely; Occurred here but extremely rare	On-site first aid administered	Minor impact
3	Possible-has occurred in the last year	Treatment administered by health care professional, same day discharge	Moderate, short-term impact
4	Foreseeable; Occurs occasionally	Admission to hospital	Serious medium-term impact
5	Regular; Occurs regularly, once a week	Death or life changing injury	Very serious long-term impact

Risk Score: Likelihood x Injury Outcome

Maximum 5 x 5 = 25: **Low risk 1 – 8** **Medium risk 9 – 17** **High risk 18 - 25**

## Abseiling

Hazard	Likelihood	Injury Outcome	Environmental impact	Risk Score	Control Measures
Falling from the bridge	1	5	1	5	Safe areas are clearly defined and well-policed by all Staff. Participants must be in the 'cage' or on a cowstail. The system set up by a minimum of SPA/RCI qualified staff. Ropes protectors used.
Falling objects from the top of the bridge	2	3	1	6	Helmets to be always worn, and briefing to include no loose objects in pockets. Shoes to be tied. No participants are directly below the abseil.
Hair or fingers getting trapped in the abseil device.	2	3	1	6	Standard releasable abseil system used. Clients checked for jewellery before activity and hair tied back.
Rope burn	2	2	1	4	Participants are briefed on the correct technique. Instructor to monitor safety rope for speed.
<b>Site Specific – Kirkdale Viaduct</b>					
Kirkdale stream bed slippery when damp and prone to flash flooding	2	3	1	6	Clients supervised near the stream and briefed to keep well clear.
Road Crossing	2	5	2	10	Staff ensure road is clear before crossing and brief clients of dangers of the road
Steep access up/down gravel bank	2	3	2	6	Rope handrail provided, briefing given on how to descend if necessary
Shooting in Viaduct Field	1	5	1	5	Talking to shoot organisers before shooting season for shoot dates and adjusting programmes as to not clash.

## Archery

Hazard	Likelihood	Injury Outcome	Environmental impact	Risk Score	Control Measures
Injury from arrow	1	4	1	4	Arrows only pointing at target briefing. Archers always supervised
Injury from bow string	4	2	1	8	Long sleeves worn, forearm protectors available, shooting technique briefing
Injury from extracting arrow	1	3	1	3	Staff only to extract arrows.
Arrow hitting walker behind the range	1	4	1	4	Briefing to include STOP command

Hazard	Likelihood	Injury Outcome	Environmental impact	Risk Score	Control Measures
Serious fall or slip	3	3	1	9	Appropriate footwear and clothing and helmet to be worn. Briefing to cover safe techniques for movement, Especially no jumping between rocks. Spotting and staff will have a good staff knowledge of safer routes and all emergency escape routes.
Difficulties arising from temperature, i.e., asthma/exposure/immersion hypothermia.	3	3	1	9	Appropriate clothing to be worn, caving over suits as standard. In colder weather assess viability of full Immersion. Cut session short and return students to minibus.
Sudden changes to stream level and flow rate.	2	1	1	3	Weather forecast always obtained prior to the session. Visual check at Wheeldale ford enroute to the session. Exit strategies discussed with staff.
Pollution, and natural or man-made debris	3	3	3	9	Dynamic risk assessment at start of session and staff vigilance throughout session.
Rock Fall	2	4	2	8	Staff to be aware of existing higher risk areas near Newwath bridge and be vigilant for any recent changes
Leptospirosis, Hepatitis or other waterborne disease	2	4	1	8	West Beck assessed as a clean water site. All participants encouraged to cover all open wounds
Injury from entering water that is too shallow	3	3	1	9	Plunge pools and slide to be checked on every occasion be a member of staff
Limb entrapment – especially lower leg or knee	2	3	2	6	Slow pace of session emphasized. Spotting and assistance where appropriate



**Other relevant information**

Stream walking in West Beck requires experience and a good awareness of the local conditions.

Two members of staff is the normal operating ratio. With a competent member of staff and a competent group this may be altered to one Peat Rigg member of staff

This is a site frequently used by another Outdoor Centre. Large groups within the relatively small space will inevitably lead to delays with the knock-on effects of children getting cold and bored. All efforts will be made to pre-empt this issue.

The limited parking at Newwath Bridge can cause irritation to local residents. Groups will be limited to two Minibuses and parking and emergency toileting to be sensitively managed.

## Bushcraft

Hazard	Likelihood	Injury Outcome	Environmental impact	Risk Score	Control Measures
Injury collecting firewood	2	2	1	4	Comprehensive briefing on what to collect, collect only from a designated area
Burns and scalds	2	4	1	8	Demonstration given on how to light fire, briefing of safety rules, fire lighting only in designated area under supervision. Ensure hair is tied back.
Injury using sharp tools.	2	4	1	8	Clearly demonstrate the use of sharp tools. Sharp tools only to be used under supervision. PPE to be worn
Food poisoning	1	4	1	4	Hands to be cleansed before any food prep. All food to be cooked thoroughly before being consumed
Wildlife (Adders)	1	4	1	4	Be vigilant during summer months especially when foraging in the forest marking out a cleared area for working in.

**Notes:**

Also, refer to the General Fire Risk Assessment

## Campcraft and Cooking

Hazard	Likelihood	Injury Outcome	Environmental impact	Risk Score	Control Measures
Hypothermia	1	4	1	4	Correct equipment type is used, participants briefed on signs of hypothermia, adequate clothing is carried for the conditions
Exhaustion	2	3	1	6	Ensure participants fitness is sufficient, briefing on eating enough food and hydrating, the importance of sleep.
Ingestion of contaminant	3	3	1	9	Hand washing or sanitisers prior to session
Food Contamination	2	4	1	8	Ensure implements are clean, no cross contamination of food, food is refrigerated to correct temp. Separate utensils for raw and cooked food.
Burns and scalds	2	4	1	8	Briefing on safety rules, participants supervised around open fire, correct use of stove demonstrated
Allergic reactions	2	4	1	8	Participants to declare any allergies ahead of time, ensure relevant medication is carried
Cuts from sharps	2	4	1	8	Safety briefing on sharp tools, supervision when using sharp tools
Food Poisoning	1	4	1	4	Ensure food is fit to eat and in date, temperature probe used to check temperature of food. Water should be boiled before drinking.
Carbon monoxide poisoning	1	5	1	5	Whilst camping, cooking to be carried out in open air

## Caving on-site

Hazard	Likelihood	Injury Outcome	Environmental impact	Risk Score	Control Measures
Slips, trips and falls	3	2	1	6	The unevenness of the floor will be explained in the briefing. A trial circuit will usually take place at the beginning of each session emphasising need to duck, kneel, and move cautiously
Strain or injury due to over exertion.	1	3	1	3	Activities in the cave will be appropriate for the group. A warm-up stretch may be used prior to the start of caving
Participants getting wedged	1	3	1	3	Groups with particularly large clients will need to have an honest conversation, prior to the session, and consider being guides through the more accessible areas of the system
Complications due to excessive heat or cold	1	3	1	3	Ensure adequate clothing, consider cutting the session short
Participants getting lost	2	1	1	2	Stress the importance of staying together, staff to stay in the cave (or around the outside) during the session and be ready to guide clients out of the cave
Legionella, leptospirosis	1	4	1	4	Fresh water in the wet areas and changed frequently. Monitoring by IT
Major medical issue in a difficult to reach area	1	4	1	4	First aid kit to be left in the main entrance, knowledge of where to get insulation

## Caving off-site

Hazard	Likelihood	Injury Outcome	Environmental impact	Risk Score	Control Measures
Slips, trips and falls	3	2	1	6	The unevenness of the floor will be explained in the briefing. A trial circuit will usually take place at the beginning of each session emphasising need to duck, kneel, and move cautiously
Strain or injury due to over exertion.	1	3	1	3	Activities in the cave will be appropriate for the group. A warm-up stretch may be used prior to the start of caving
Participants getting wedged	1	3	1	3	Groups with particularly large clients will need to have an honest conversation, prior to the session, and consider being guides through the more accessible areas of the system
Complications due to excessive heat or cold	1	3	1	3	Ensure adequate clothing, consider cutting the session short
Participants getting lost	2	1	1	2	Stress the importance of staying together, staff to stay in the cave (or around the outside) during the session and be ready to guide clients out of the cave
Legionella, leptospirosis	1	4	1	4	Fresh water in the wet areas and changed frequently. Monitoring by IT
Major medical issue in a difficult to reach area	1	4	1	4	First aid kit to be left in the main entrance, knowledge of where to get insulation
<b>Site Specific - Kirkdale</b>					
Muddy Slope and short climb on rock to entrance of cave, danger of falling	1	4	1	4	Security on steep ground, using climbing rope belay with figure of eight with stopper loop. Can also use hand line. Gather group away from entrance of cave
Kirkdale stream bed slippery when damp and prone to flash flooding	2	2	1	4	Clients supervised near the stream and briefed to keep well clear
Road Crossing	2	5	2	10	Park the minibus with the sliding door facing the path on the nearside. Ensuring the dangers of the road are minimised

## Canoeing

Hazard	Likelihood	Injury Outcome	Environmental impact	Risk Score	Control Measures
Drowning due to entanglement, pinning or difficulty exiting canoe.	1	5	1	5	Briefing carried out before going on the water. Lead instructor to carry knife. Lead instructor correctly dressed to enter water if needed
Difficulties arising from temperature, i.e. asthma/hypothermia/hyperthermia.	2	4	1	8	Inhalers carried on the water in a dry bag, spare clothes carried on the water. Clothing to be appropriate to the conditions.
Injury through collision or accidentally hitting each other with paddles.	4	2	1	8	Correct briefing on paddle use before going on the water. Helmets worn at all times
Strain or injury caused by carrying or unloading the boats.	2	3	1	6	Safe lifting technique demonstrated before lifting, appropriate number of people to carry boats.
Injury through sharp objects when exiting water	2	3	1	6	Footwear to be always worn on the water
Leptospirosis or other water borne disease	1	4	1	4	Water quality monitored through third party
Injury from falling over in canoe/kayak	3	2	1	6	Helmets worn; safe technique demonstrated for exiting canoe. Supervision when playing games.
<b>Site Specific</b>					
<u>Wykeham</u> : High winds causing pinning,	2	2	1	4	Venue not used in high winds.
Swamping away from shore	2	3	1	6	Bailers to be carried, forecast monitored
<u>River Esk</u> - Scrapes whilst shooting weir. Danger associated with dead tree. Collision with other river users especially rowing boats.	2	2	1	4	Initial briefings carried out, weir to be closely supervised when being used. Conditions assessed before going on to river

## Climbing off site

Hazard	Likelihood	Injury Outcome	Environmental impact	Risk Score	Control Measures
Fall from height	1	4	1	4	Safety system set up and monitored by in-house trained member of staff.
Inappropriate clothing or jewellery	2	3	1	6	Clients checked for jewellery and advice given on clothing prior to activity
Falling objects	2	2	1	4	Helmets worn throughout session. Clients checked for loose shoes objects in pockets. Tree holds inspected regularly
High winds causing fallen branches	2	3	1	6	Monitoring of trees and removal of dead branches
Lowered too quickly	3	3	1	9	Lowering to be supervised by instructor
<b>Site Specific – Ravenswick Quarry</b>					
Ravenswick Quarry gets slippery when conditions are damp and wintry. This mud can be easily transferred to rock	2	3	1	6	Clients made aware of slippery conditions but also to be avoided when possible, in the worst conditions
Road Crossing	2	5	2	10	Staff ensure road is clear before crossing and brief clients of dangers of the road
Steep access up/down to path from road.	2	2	2	4	Briefing given on how to descend if necessary

## Crate Stacking

Hazard	Likelihood	Injury Outcome	Environmental impact	Risk Score	Control Measures
Injury due to falling	1	4	1	4	Safety positions fully populated before climbing begins. Backup safety supervised. Full body harness worn and checked before climbing
Crates falling on to people	3	3	1	9	Helmets to be always worn. Briefing given to highlight danger areas. Once stack reaches above students head height, instructor must put crates in place .
Injured hands passing crates	2	2	1	4	Demonstrate correct handling of crates. Use only serviceable crates.
Person being lowered too quickly	2	4	1	8	Instructor to supervise lowering process. Participants briefed fully on the lowering process. Crates to be cleared from the landing area before any lowering can take place.

## Farm activities

Hazard	Likelihood	Injury Outcome	Environmental impact	Risk Score	Control Measures
Infections and illness (zoonosis, E-coli 0157)	1	4	1	4	Verbal briefing, supervision at all times, Hand washing facilities, change of footwear recommended, Cover cuts and abrasions. Advise pregnant women to avoid contact with lambs.
Site Traffic	1	5	2	5	Supervision and briefings around traffic
Injury working with tools	3	4	2	12	Briefing before using tools and appropriate supervision during use.
Working with machine tools including lawnmower and strimmer	2	4	2	8	Adequate experience of using machine or comprehensive training given. Qualification obtained if necessary
Allergies, fur, straw etc.	2	5	1	10	Be aware of any allergies in group before coming into contact with animals.
Compost	1	3	1	3	Wear gloves if handling compost. Thorough washing of hands after
Plants – picking, handling, eating fruit	1	3	1	3	Ensuring that any plants foraged are checked by the instructor before being consumed.
Manual handling	1	3	1	3	Gloves to be worn when handling any plants that could cut or sting.
Injury by bee stings	2	4	1	8	Keeping a large distance from the bee hives onsite along with vigilance in the forest whilst foraging.

## Jacob's Ladder

Hazard	Likelihood	Injury Outcome	Environmental impact	Risk Score	Control Measures
Injury due to falling	1	4	1	4	Safety positions fully populated before climbing begins. Backup safety supervised. Sit and chest harness worn and checked before climbing. Safe belaying demonstrated.
Fingers and hands being injured	2	3	1	6	Safe climbing practice demonstrated.
Injury due to falling items	2	2	1	4	Helmets to be always worn. Briefing given to highlight danger areas. Ensure pockets empty
Person being lowered too quickly	2	4	1	8	Instructor to supervise lowering process. Participants briefed fully on the lowering process.
Splinters from wood and metal	2	2	1	4	Equipment periodically checked for serviceability. Visual before use check carried out. Safe climbing technique demonstrated.
Injury from over exertion	2	4	1	8	Safe climbing technique demonstrated. Consider Warm up prior to beginning climbing. Ask about any pre-existing injuries.
Injury from swinging into ladder	2	2	1	4	Safe climbing and lowering technique briefed.

## Low ropes and Swing

Hazard	Likelihood	Injury Outcome	Environmental impact	Risk Score	Control Measures
Slip trip or fall from an obstacle	3	3	1	9	Thorough briefing to explain and show how to use the course safely in accordance with procedures. Staff to ensure that appropriate clothing is worn. Helmets to be always worn.
Muscular strain due to overexertion	2	3	1	6	Group encouraged to warm up and briefing to cover effective technique as per procedures.
Injury due to hand or foot being caught in between wire	2	3	1	6	Staff to remain vigilant throughout the session and any dangers to be reported immediately to the Director.
Injury due to participants messing around	3	2	1	6	Staff to intervene immediately if any inappropriate or dangerous behaviour is occurring
Increased risk of slipping and other dangers in poor weather conditions	2	3	1	6	Conditions and state of equipment to be checked before the start of session. If conditions deteriorate session to be abandoned.

## Mountain Biking

Hazard	Likelihood	Injury Outcome	Environmental impact	Risk Score	Control Measures
Fall from bike, (to include; incompetency, tomfoolery, collisions with other bikes, natural terrain obstacles)	3	4	1	<b>12</b>	Participants to be well briefed on potential hazards and initial training will cover skills for riding on rough terrain. Briefing to cover group spacing and instruction calling for single-track sections, staff to enforce this. All biking sessions to commence with training phase. Leading Instructor to be familiar with the intended route and any sections which present dangers. Assessment of competence made by instructor. Helmets to be worn Brake Test to be carried out before commencing on a route
Mechanical failure leading to injury	2	3	1	<b>6</b>	Only well maintained and serviced bikes to be used. Bikes to be checked prior to use
Hypothermia	1	4	1	<b>4</b>	Emergency shelter carried, spare hat and gloves and hot drink in cold weather. Brief on the importance of layering.
Hyperthermia	1	4	1	<b>4</b>	Extra water carried in hot conditions. Brief on the importance of layering clothing.
Road Traffic accident	1	5	2	<b>5</b>	Briefing on road riding, instructor to go at front of group. Move to side of road when passing traffic
Exhaustion	1	3	1	<b>3</b>	Group warm up whilst practising gears and brakes, routes not so start with big hill climbs. All routes appropriate for the entire group, backup plan to assist with any problems.

## Nightline

Hazard	Likelihood	Injury Outcome	Environmental impact	Risk Score	Control Measures
Falling over obstacles	4	3	1	12	Helmets to be worn. Pushing to be prohibited. Care whilst moving around encouraged. Depending on group ability - one team member to be sighted. Use of water pistols prohibited. All mentioned in activity briefing.
Trampling	3	2	1	6	Participants briefed on being patient and not pushing. Instructor monitors and can step in at anytime.
Bumping into trees or obstacles	3	2	1	6	Helmets worn. Care whilst moving around encouraged. Elements designed to eliminate unnecessary dangers. Participants told to follow the rope.
Entrapment	2	2	1	4	Elements designed to avoid entrapment. Instructor monitors always. Participants briefed on appropriate clothing beforehand.
Wildlife sheltering in obstacles	2	4	2	8	Course to be checked by instructor before use.
Broken course elements	2	3	1	6	Course to be checked by instructor before use.

## Orienteering

Hazard	Likelihood	Injury Outcome	Environmental impact	Risk Score	Control Measures
Injury due to fall or strain	2	3	1	6	All participants briefed about the need for care of steep or uneven ground. All participants should be encouraged to warm up and told not to run on very uneven ground.
Poor weather conditions causing complications	2	3	1	6	Following heavy rain or if the ground has been saturated, a member of staff will inspect the stream course and especially the crossing points for flash flooding potential or actual danger. Activity to be cancelled in very poor conditions.
Participant becoming lost	2	1	2	2	Groups to remain together. Briefing prior to the activity will cover what to do in the event of becoming lost. Comprehensive map reading briefing carried out before the activity commences.
Cuts and scratches from undergrowth	3	2	1	6	Staff to ensure that all participants are appropriately clothed for the prevailing weather conditions and that their arms and legs are covered
Cuts from gates or fences.	3	2	1	6	Group to be thoroughly briefed about dangers and staff to remain in the area highlighting potential danger spots throughout the activity.

## Problem Solving & Team Challenges

Hazard	Likelihood	Injury Outcome	Environmental impact	Risk Score	Control Measures
Slip, trip, fall	2	4	1	8	Ensure correct footwear worn by all. Briefs emphasise supporting each other and highlight situations of higher risk.
Injury due to misuse of equipment	2	3	1	6	Appropriate briefing and supervision by responsible adult.
Finger/toe entrapment	2	3	1	6	Highlight risk during briefs such as during Land Skis, Crate Course or Shark infested custard
Collision whilst blindfolded	4	2	1	8	Dynamic risk assessment to be completed by instructor. Spotting or wearing of helmets can be considered dependant on activity, team, and conditions.

## Raft Building

Hazard	Likelihood	Injury Outcome	Environmental impact	Risk Score	Control Measures
Drowning	1	5	1	5	Helmets and buoyancy aids to be worn. PPE to be checked by a competent member of staff before approaching water and rechecked before getting on rafts.
Entrapment	2	3	1	6	Instructors to monitor groups during planning and building phases to avoid inherent entrapment areas or spontaneous collapse on water. Briefs to be given on suitable knots to use during construction. Instructors to carry an appropriate knife.
Struck with pole	2	3	1	6	Helmets to be worn on or by the water. Safe ways of moving poles to be shown and enforced by instructors.
Exertion injury (inc. manual handling)	2	3	1	6	Safe ways of moving equipment and rafts to be explained and demonstrated. Warm up to be considered before getting on water.
Misuse of equipment	3	2	1	6	Participants to be appropriately briefed and monitored.
Hypothermia	1	5	1	5	Instructors to check participants clothing and issue wetsuits, cags, salopettes as appropriate. Structure games to avoid immediate immersion in water where possible.
Slip trips falls	4	3	1	12	Instructors to check participants are wearing appropriate shoes and brief them on risks especially on water.

## Stand Up Paddle Boarding

Hazard	Likelihood	Injury Outcome	Environmental impact	Risk Score	Control Measures
Drowning due to entanglement, pinning or difficulty surfacing.	1	5	1	5	Briefing carried out before going on the water. Lead instructor to carry knife. Lead instructor correctly dressed to enter water if needed. Check craft for loose webbing or other entrapment possibilities.
Difficulties arising from temperature, i.e. asthma/exposure.	2	4	1	8	Inhalers carried on the water in a dry bag, spare clothes carried on the water
Injury through collision or accidentally hitting each other with paddles.	4	2	1	8	Correct briefing on paddle use before going on the water. Helmets worn at the discretion of instructors, group dependant, always for primary school children.
Strain or injury caused by carrying or moving paddle boards.	2	3	1	6	Safe lifting technique demonstrated before lifting, not to be used in high winds.
Injury through sharp objects when exiting water	2	3	1	6	Footwear to be always worn on the water
Leptospirosis or other water borne disease	1	4	2	4	Water quality monitored through third party
<b>Site Specific</b>					
<u>Wykeham</u> : High winds causing pinning,	2	2	1	4	Venue not used in high winds.

## Stream Cross

Hazard	Likelihood	Injury Outcome	Environmental impact	Risk Score	Control Measures
Injury due to falling	3	2	1	6	Helmets worn, thorough briefing given on technique,
Rope burn and trapped fingers	2	2	1	4	Briefing given on how to cross safely, remove or tape up jewellery, rings etc
Injury from unseen objects in water	1	4	1	4	Check prior to activity for any unseen dangerous objects
Injury from rope rebound	3	2	1	6	Ensure participant is clear from rope before letting off any tension. Set up by competent person to ensure rope is in correct position.
Waterborne disease	1	4	1	4	Advise not to ingest water, cover any open cuts

## Tree Climbing

Hazard	Likelihood	Injury Outcome	Environmental impact	Risk Score	Control Measures
Fall from height	1	4	1	4	Safety system set up and monitored by in-house trained member of staff. Instructor check of harness and carabiner before climbing commences.
Inappropriate clothing or jewellery	2	3	1	6	Clients checked for jewellery and advice given on clothing prior to activity
Falling objects	2	2	1	4	Helmets worn throughout session. Clients checked for loose shoes objects in pockets. Tree holds inspected regularly.
High winds causing fallen branches	2	3	1	6	Monitoring of trees and removal of dead branches
Lowered too quickly	2	3	1	6	Lowering to be supervised by instructor

## The Wall

Hazard	Likelihood	Injury Outcome	Environmental impact	Risk Score	Control Measures
Trapped Fingers	2	2	1	4	Brief to include correct technique and awareness of where to put feet
Fall from wall	2	3	1	6	2 Spotters to be always in place. Helmets to be worn
Injury from Overexertion	2	3	1	6	Correct technique for boosting to be shown.
Being kicked in the head	3	2	1	6	Correct procedure for boosting to be demonstrated. Ask participants to be aware of flailing limbs. Helmets to be worn.
Injury from inappropriately worn clothing or jewellery	2	3	1	6	Participants briefed and checked for clothing and jewellery

## Hill and Moorland Walking

Hazard	Likelihood	Injury Outcome	Environmental impact	Risk Score	Control Measures
Slips trips and falls	2	3	1	6	Groups are advised on appropriate footwear. Routes are modified for conditions. Routes planned to avoid obvious danger points.
Overexertion	3	2	1	6	Staff to ensure that the difficulty and duration of the route is appropriate to the capabilities of the group.
Dehydration	2	3	1	6	The instructor ensures groups carry sufficient water for the length of the journey
Becoming lost	3	2	1	6	When operating independently the group will be thoroughly briefed about emergency procedures
Animal bites	2	3	1	6	Locations checked to avoid sites with cows/bulls. Vigilance for adders especially on the moors in summer. Briefing given about unfamiliar dogs.
Climatic injuries, Hypothermia and Hyperthermia	2	3	1	6	Safety equipment carried to take into consideration the weather conditions

## Ziplining

Hazard	Likelihood	Injury Outcome	Environmental impact	Risk Score	Control Measures
Entrapment due to long hair, inappropriate clothing, jewellery etc.	2	2	1	4	Clients checked for jewellery prior to activity. Loose hair and clothing to be tied back
Structural or PPE failure	1	4	1	4	Pre-use operator checks of system and equipment prior to session, 3 monthly checks of cables. Inspection by external high ropes safety contractor
Fall from height	1	5	1	5	All staff inducted, trained, and assessed in the approved session procedure. Back-up safety rope and carabiner used to safeguard lowering. Procedure to safeguard lowering off strictly observed. Instructor to ensure harnesses are correctly fitted before climbing
Dropped items	2	2	1	4	Helmets to be always worn during the activity. Staff briefing to include items in pocket and loose training shoes.
Lightning strike	1	5	3	5	Session cancelled if high likelihood of lightning
Student becoming cragfast	3	1	1	3	Correct briefing given before activity, students fears assessed beforehand