

UBES RISK ASSESSMENT

2019-20



University of Bristol
Expeditions Society

— EST 1960 —



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Revisions

This table of revisions is incomplete and may not include amendments to the UBES Risk Assessment made before 2011.

Year	Revision Author(s)	President
2011	Mathew Saville, Jimmy Young	Mathew Saville
2015	Laurence Falconer	Duncan Edgley
2016	Jonathan Hawkins, Emily Grout (Reviewed by Committee).	Jonathan Hawkins
2017	Tom Kilcommons, Philip Eccleston (Reviewed by Committee)	Tom Kilcommons
2018	Rory Bryson, Claire Squires (Reviewed by Committee)	Rory Bryson
2019	Cassia Copeland, James Wheeler (Reviewed by Committee)	Cassia Copeland

Risk Evaluation

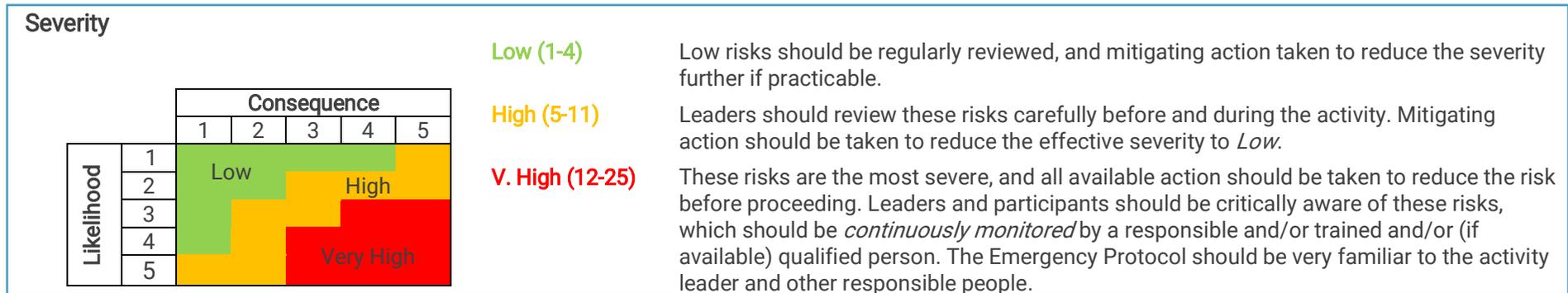
The severity of risk is evaluated based on the likelihood of occurrence, and the consequence of its impact: *Likelihood x Consequence = Severity*

Likelihood

- 1 Unlikely Rare/exceptional risks, <5% chance of occurring
- 2 Seldom Low probability but cannot be ruled out completely (5-25%)
- 3 Occasional 25-50% chance of occurring
- 4 Likely 50-80% chance of occurring
- 5 Very Likely Almost certain, with a >80% chance of occurring

Consequence

- 1 Minor injury, not requiring First Aid treatment.
- 2 Minor injury, requiring First Aid treatment, or ongoing minor condition.
- 3 Injury with Doctor or Hospital attendance. Any MRT advisory contact.
- 4 Major injury, which may result in a disability. Any MRT deployment.
- 5 Fatality



Inherent Risk

"The BMC recognises that climbing, hill walking and mountaineering are activities with a danger of personal injury or death. Participants in these activities should be aware of and accept these risks and be responsible for their own actions and involvement."

The BMC Participation Statement (above) is commonly used in the outdoor industry to acknowledge the inherent risk present in climbing, hill walking, and mountaineering. Whilst this Risk Assessment endeavours to avoid, reduce, or eliminate risk where practicable, it is important to bear in mind that these activities carry an inherent risk.

Dynamic Risk

The outdoor environment is dynamic, and constantly changing. This Risk Assessment aims to address many common, historical, and forecasted risks associated with our activities. It cannot, however, cover all possible risks in such a rapidly changing environment.

Leaders and other responsible people should regularly monitor, and be continuously aware of, new and developing risks, and consider relevant mitigating action when appropriate. In such situations, and where practicable, they should inform other participants of these risks.

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Transport

Hazard	Persons at Risk	Existing Controls	Risk Evaluation			Who is Responsible?	Further Controls
			Likelihood	Consequence	Severity		
Poorly managed loads in vehicles leading to loss of control, vehicle breakdown or inability to evacuate vehicle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All passengers in vehicle - Other road users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No items stored in aisle/back of minibus, luggage limited to personal bags in cars. - Heavy items placed low down in the vehicle and secured if necessary. - Driver of vehicle to ensure that vehicle complies with maximum legal loads. 	1	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Driver of vehicle - Trip organiser 	-
Mechanical failure of vehicle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All passengers in vehicle - Other road users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vehicles should be MOT compliant, insured and not driven if there are any known faults. - Drivers should perform a basic check before starting on their journey (lights, tyres, brakes etc.). - Hire vehicles should be provided by a supplier verified by Bristol SU, who should be responsible for these checks. 	1	5	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Driver of vehicle - Trip organiser (to check insurance, licenses, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Be mindful of alternative safe methods of transport in case of vehicle failure.
Road traffic collision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All passengers in vehicle - Other road users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All drivers should have suitable driving experience (including on motorways where relevant) and should endeavour to use defensive driving techniques. - All drivers should be aware of the length of the journey, weather conditions, and type of road. - All minibus drivers must have taken a valid MiDAS course. - All large hire vehicle drivers (van, 9-seater cars, etc.) should have suitable experience of driving a larger vehicle. - Drivers should not use excessive speed. - Breaks should be planned into the journey by the trip organiser. - Drivers should not consume excessive amounts of alcohol the day before a journey, and must remain below the relevant legal alcohol limit for the duration of the journey. - Drivers should have at least one passenger with them in their vehicle to ensure they remain alert. 	1	5	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Driver of vehicle - Trip organiser 	-

Overnight Stays & Food Preparation

Hazard	Persons at Risk	Existing Controls	Risk Evaluation			Who is Responsible?	Further Controls
			Likelihood	Consequence	Severity		
Overnight accommodation immediately unavailable (i.e. no access, disaster, etc.)	- All members on trip.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrange key collection well in advance of trip. - Be prepared to turn around in case of disaster and return to Bristol. - Ensure warm clothing, food and drink is available in vehicles. - Research local alternative accommodation and keep contact details on the shared folder. - In higher-risk environments (e.g. backpacking trips), make a written action plan for such a scenario (e.g. tent breakage). 	1	1	1 (Residential)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trip organiser - President 	-
			2	3	6 (Backpacking)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where possible, have a spare tent in a vehicle to be deployed as needed.
Poorly maintained equipment (non-climbing)	- All members on trip.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - User to check equipment and be familiar with its operation before use. - Kit and Safety Officers to make regular checks on safety critical equipment. 	1	2	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kit & Safety Officer - Trip organiser - President - End User 	-
Hot surfaces and liquids, open flames while cooking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All members on trip. - Members responsible for food preparation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of members in kitchen/preparation environment should be sensible. - Members should be made aware of the hazard (i.e. hot hob plate, kettle of boiling water, pan of hot food/liquid). - Open fires should be monitored by a designated individual(s) and ensure that people do not get too close. - Suitable first aid kits should be readily available and first aiders should be present. - If camping, tents should be placed at a sensible distance from each other to prevent fire propagating. - If camping, no cooking should take place inside or near tents. - If camping, open fires should be built a suitable distance from tents. 	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trip organiser - First aiders on trip - Other designated individual(s) 	Ensure that food preparation occurs a suitable distance from most members of the trip.
Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All members on trip. - Other building users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify fire escape route(s), and meeting point(s), and communicate these clearly to all participants. - Keep an accurate trip register. - Identify any firefighting resources (fire blankets, or extinguishers) 	1	5	5	- Trip organiser	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Include in the Trip Info Pack the address and postcode of the accommodation, to communicate to the emergency operator.

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Hazard	Persons at Risk	Existing Controls	Risk Evaluation			Who is Responsible?	Further Controls
			Likelihood	Consequence	Severity		
		-Whilst camping ensure layout of tents is such that hinders spread of fire and leaves suitable thoroughfares for evacuation					
Fire (campfire)	- All members on trip.	-As above as well as: -Prepare fire bucket(s) to deal with burns -keep surrounding area of fire clear of trip hazards -have suitably experienced people in charge of fire supervising others -do not use accelerants -place rather than throw on fuel -ensure fire pit has suitable edging or create one if required to prevent spreading -ensure embers are fully out before leaving -beware of the affects of heat on items in and around the fire such as bottles and certain stones (flint)	2	3	6	- Trip organiser -Assigned experienced fire person	-warn about the potential for sparks and the use of suitable clothing (e.g. not synthetics which will melt to skin if such a spark was to land on them) -ensure all are aware of the location of buckets of water
Food poisoning & allergens in food.	- All group members	- Food is prepared using shop bought items. - Food is prepared in a clean and hygienic environment. - Menu is chosen to account for dietary requirements (i.e. coeliacs, allergies, etc.). - Medical/dietary concerns are identified before the trip and any emergency medication (epipen, etc.) is discretely made known and demonstrated to the trip organiser.	2	3	6	- Trip organiser - People responsible for food preparation - People with dietary requirements	-
Sharp objects and surfaces	- All group members	- Suitable first aid kits to be available and people trained in their use. -maintain knives sharp	2	2	4	- Trip organiser - First aiders	-Arrange first aid course for members yearly so suitable skills are available
General injury	- All group members	- Suitable first aid kits to be available and people trained in their use.	2	2	4	- Trip organiser - First aiders	-Arrange first aid course for members yearly so suitable skills are available
Hypothermia, Hyperthermia	- All group members	- Indoors accommodation should be preferred, preferably with heating.	1	3	3 (Residential)	- Trip organiser	-

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Hazard	Persons at Risk	Existing Controls	Risk Evaluation			Who is Responsible?	Further Controls
			Likelihood	Consequence	Severity		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If cold temperatures are anticipated, members should be warned and bring appropriate additional clothing. - If camping, members should be warned and bring appropriate additional clothing. Warnings on the importance of dry clothing and use of drybags to be given as well. Suggest that members remove/change all clothing before entering sleepingbag. - If warm temperatures, members should be vigilant in drinking fluids and applying sun cream. 	2	3	6 (Backpacking)		
Moving heavy items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Committee members - All group members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid moving heavy objects unnecessarily. - Basic handling techniques to be observed, lifting from 'knees' rather than 'back'. - Several people should be involved in lifting items that cannot easily be lifted by one person. 	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trip organiser - Kit & Safety Officers 	-
Theft/loss of property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All group members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valuables should not be left unattended and unsecured. - All members are responsible for their own belongings. 	1	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trip organiser - All group members 	-
Tripping on tents/guylines in dark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All group members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leave space between tents to walk between safely. - Where possible, prefer reflective guylines or use of other suitable markers - Ensure all members have a headtorch at night to avoid obstacles. 	3	1	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trip organiser - Kit and Safety Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make spare headtorches available for purchase in case they are forgotten.
Unsuitable First Aid Kit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All group members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that First Aid kits are regularly checked and, where appropriate, that they meet relevant standards for the activity. 	2	4	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kit and Safety Officers 	-
Organised Fun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All group members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -before any game assess the location for suitability, removing hazards and placing padding (bouldering mats) if required for the game -Any rigging to be done by an experienced person in the same manner as rigging for climbing -Ensure everyone understands what is happening the risks and what to do to minimise these before starting 	3	2	6		

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Hazard	Persons at Risk	Existing Controls	Risk Evaluation			Who is Responsible?	Further Controls
			Likelihood	Consequence	Severity		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - potential use of spotters. If using spotters they should be aware of best practise (e.g thumbs in, guiding the fall not catching) -items to be removed from pockets 					

Hillwalking & General Outdoors Activity

Hazard	Persons at Risk	Mitigation Strategy	Risk Evaluation			Who is Responsible?	Further Controls
			Likelihood	Consequence	Severity		
Steep ground exposing risk to falls from height or becoming cragfast.	- All group members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Routes must be planned with ability/experience of group in mind. - Specific risks should be made clear to inexperienced participants to help make judgements on their ability to complete a route. - Group leaders should be familiar with ML-style steep ground techniques (i.e. avoidance, spotting, ropework). - Suitable equipment must be taken for the terrain encountered, which may include an emergency rope, climbing equipment, and helmets as appropriate. - Escape routes should be considered to avoid steep ground if necessary. - Walk leaders should be familiar with the process of contacting Mountain Rescue service. 	1	5	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trip organiser - Walk leaders present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure walks are planned that do not encounter steep ground to allow lower ability members to still participate.

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Slips, trips, falls	- All group members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Boots with ankle support required on walks -Walk leaders be prepared to talk and explain how to walk on uneven surfaces -Walk leaders be prepared to adapt plan due to conditions (wet icy etc.) and to have planned ahead based on what knowledge is available about conditions -Remind people that rocks maybe loose and should be checked before use - Routes must be planned with ability/experience of group in mind. - Group leaders should be familiar with ML-style steep ground techniques (i.e. avoidance, spotting, ropework). - Suitable equipment must be taken for the terrain encountered, which may include an emergency rope, climbing equipment, and helmets as appropriate. - Escape routes should be considered to avoid steep ground if necessary. - Walk leaders should be familiar with the process of contacting Mountain Rescue service. 	2	3	6		
Exhaustion	- All group members - Inexperienced or ill-prepared members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Routes must be planned with ability/experience of group in mind. - Everyone in group is responsible for the wellbeing of other group members. - Group leaders and experienced members should look out for signs of exhaustion and amend route as necessary. - Escape routes should be incorporated into route to shorten it if possible. 	2	3	6	- Trip organiser - Walk leaders present	-
Rock fall (preventing progress on planned route or injury/death).	- All group members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Areas with known or identified hazards of rock fall should be avoided. - Walking underneath cliffs, scree, steep slopes and rocky gullies should be avoided if possible. - If group enters area prone to rock fall (i.e. scree slop) then members should be spaced out and shelter (i.e. behind boulders) to prevent multiple injuries. - Casualties in danger of rock fall should be moved out of danger as soon as it is safe to do so 	1	5	5	- Trip organiser - Walk leaders present	-

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		- If areas of unstable rock cannot be avoided, helmets should be carried and used by the group					
Hypothermia	- All group members	- Route planned must fit anticipated weather conditions and ability of group. - All members should carry a spare warm layer, food and hat/gloves. -walk leaders to check before leaving that all members on their walk have the correct equipment - All members must carry a polythene survival bag. - At least one survival shelter for each group, with enough space for all group members. - Everyone in group is responsible for checking for early signs of hypothermia (shivering, clumsiness, confusion, drowsiness).	2	4	8	- Trip organiser - Walk leaders	- When leading novice groups, leaders may consider carrying some spare warm items as appropriate.
Winter conditions leading to hypothermia, avalanche, slips/trips/falls and incorrect use of protective equipment.	- All group members	- Winter activities should only be undertaken by individuals with appropriate equipment and general hillwalking experience. - Members should demonstrate they have suitable footwear and clothing for a winter trip. - Experienced individuals are required within each group. - Specific risks should be made clear to inexperienced members so they are able to assess their ability to manage risks independently. - Weather forecast must be checked and adverse weather conditions avoided. - Avalanche forecast must be checked and high risk areas avoided, if applicable. - If safety equipment (axes, crampons) are deemed necessary members should be informed in its correct use (winter skills course, pre-walk briefing). - Safety equipment should be maintained so it functions correctly and does not introduce further risk.	1	5	5	- Walk leaders - Trip organiser - Kit & Safety Officers	- Scotland Trip (Winter): all members must complete an approved Winter Skills course either on or prior to the trip. - Other trips where winter conditions may be encountered: competent walk leaders should brief the group on basic skills (e.g. ice axe arrest and safe crampon usage).
Group becoming split up or lost leading to longer exposure to elements and hazardous terrain	- All group members	- All group members should be aware of how many members are in the group and who they are. Regular head count. - Group sizes should be manageable by the number of walk leaders present. If necessary split into 'sub-walks'.	2	2	4	- Trip organiser - Walk leaders	-

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Walk leader should be competent in the use of a map and compass. - Encourage members to download ViewRanger app and enable beacon software. - Groups should have an appropriate number of maps and compasses. 					
Hyperthermia and sunburn	- All group members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Routes planned should take into account the current weather conditions, including temperatures. - Sufficient water should be carried within the group. Leaders may consider carrying extra, or means to safely refill. - Suncream should be carried within the group. - In winter, appropriate eye protection (sunglasses, ski goggles) should be worn to protect against snow-blindness. 	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trip organiser - Walk leaders 	-
Lack of food	- All group members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food should be provided to each member on a trip, or warned if there is no food provided. - Emergency rations (cake, chocolate) to be carried in group in case of delay, injury etc. 	1	2	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trip organiser - Walk leaders 	-
Lack of water	- All group members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 1L-2L of water should be carried by each member on a walk. Walk leaders may consider carrying extra. - If it is impractical to carry enough water for a route, ensure there is a provision for refilling. 	2	3	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trip organiser - Walk leaders 	-
Group is slow or delayed, which may mean they are without assistance in an emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All group members - Casualty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All members are encouraged to take a charged mobile phone, with contact details recorded at sign-up. - Each group should complete a route card before leaving, detailing their route. - Logbook should be left with first group anticipated to finish or at accommodation. - Follow the procedure in the UBES Handbook in case of an incident and contacting Mountain Rescue. - Members should be encouraged to save details of the UBES phone and other members to allow for as many contact options as possible. 	2	4	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trip organiser - Walk leaders - Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure all walk leaders have read the UBES handbook.
Crossing rivers and other water hazards (e.g. bogs) (leading to possibility of drowning or general injury)	- All group members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planned routes should only cross rivers at predefined points (i.e. footbridge, ford, etc.) - If an unplanned river crossing is required, the group leader should make every effort to do so at a predefined point (i.e. footbridge, ford, etc.), unless this endangers the group. 	1	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trip organiser - Walk leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communicate best practice of river crossing to those who have not undertaken ML training.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If a group is forced to cross a river to avoid immediate danger then ML best practice should be followed. -Planned routes to take account of bogs and marshes and where possible avoid them -Walk leaders to be prepared that after an incident with water likelihood of hypothermia increases 					
Unable to reach shelter/base, resulting in hypothermia, exhaustion, etc.	- All group members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each group should have at least one recognised walk leader with sufficient navigational skill to allow a safe return to base. - All members must carry a working headtorch. Leaders should consider carrying a spare/batteries. - An emergency call out time should be left on the route card, to start process of locating the group. - Members of the trip should be familiar with the emergency procedure and appropriate communication techniques. - All members should carry a spare layer/hat/gloves. Leaders should consider carrying extra. 	2	4	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trip organiser - Walk leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communicate strategy for locating groups if they reach an emergency call-out time.
Loss of visibility due to fog or loss of daylight.	- All group members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All members should carry a headtorch. - There should be at least one member of the party familiar with low-visibility or night navigation. - Members of the party should not stray from the group. 	3	1	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trip organiser - Walk leaders 	-

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Climbing

Hazard	Persons at Risk	Existing Controls	Risk Evaluation			Who is Responsible?	Further Controls
			Likelihood	Consequence	Severity		
Fall from height, resulting in severe injury, spinal injury or fatality.	- All group members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PPE should be in place, and appropriate to the activity to prevent a fall from becoming dangerous. - Climbers must have suitable knowledge and competency in using PPE. - Climbers should choose routes according to their own and their partner's ability. - Belayers must be correctly trained and competent in catching a fall. - Ground anchors should be used if there is a significant weight different. - Inexperienced belayers should be supervised. - Indoor instruction at Redpoint may only be conducted by those who have attended the instruction session at the start of the year. - Top ropes/anchors should be set up in accordance with the SERENE acronym and by a competent lead climber. - Teaching members to lead should be performed in accordance with the BMC standards as set out on the Student Safety Seminar. - No inexperienced climbers should be leading until they have demonstrated their ability to do so independently on top rope. 	2	5	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climber - Belayer - Climbing Officers 	-Send and facilitate members undergoing RCI training and bringing back such skills for the benefit of the society
Safety equipment failure, leading to fall from height	- All group members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - User is responsible for checking equipment before use, and should be instructed how to do so by the Kit & Safety Officers if they are unsure. - Kit & Safety Officers must perform regular checks on gear and log and damage or falls. - Equipment should be stored in a safe and suitable environment (i.e. dry, low levels of UV light, etc.) - Kit lifetime to be logged and retired when necessary. 	1	5	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kit & Safety Officers - Climber 	-
Becoming stuck at height	- All group members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climbers should choose routes according to their own and their partner's ability. - The Committee, or members of the trip, should be made aware of the location of climbers and the routes they are undertaking. 	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climbers - Committee - Climbing Officers - Trip Organiser 	- Provide training for members in basic improvised rescue techniques to assist other climbers.

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		- On trips with large numbers of inexperienced climbers there should be enough experienced members to supervise them, or other activities should be found.					
Objects falling from above	- All group members	- Helmets should be worn at all times when climbing or near a rock face. -Keep people away from face whenever possible (such as spectators) -be aware of drop/fall zones. More experienced members be prepared to point these out to other members -climbers where possible to position there belayer and any one else with them out of main drop/fall zones (e.g. to one side or under an overhang)	2	4	8	- Climbers - Climbing Officers - Trip organiser	-
Winter climbing	- All group members	-Winter climbing combines all the risks from winter walking and climbing. See the relevant sections for those risks and controls. Certain risks are elevated and additional controls required as mentioned below - Climbing should only be undertaken if weather and ground conditions are deemed suitable. -Climbers should be aware of the differences that changes in condition can bring to both the difficulty and severity of the climb and thus evaluate its suitability. -higher chance of cut rope so the use of doubles or twin ropes to be considered. -higher likelihood of falling ice/tools -Changeable conditions including melting so risks will have to be re-evaluated throughout the day -Icescrews to be checked for meltout and potentially covered if such a risk may occur -Tools to be sharp	-	-	-	- Climbers - Trip organiser - Climbing Officers	-
Rope burns	- All group members	- Observe best practice when leading to ensure the rope is not likely to cause a burn in case of a fall. - Ensure first aiders are present and able to deal with a burn if necessary.	2	2	4	- Climbers - Trip organiser - First aiders	-
Lack/loss of communication between climbers	- All climbers in party	- Where possible carry a two-way radio to ensure communication can be made where climbers are out of line of sight/hearing range. - Where possible, build a belay with the second in view to help aid communication.	3	4	12	- Climbers - Trip organiser - Climbing Officers	-

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		<p>- If the climber is unsure whether they are safe to climb, they should not proceed until they receive confirmation.</p> <p>-Methods of communication should be checked and confirmed between climbers before leaving the ground</p>					
Falls/injuries due to bouldering	<p>-Boulderers</p> <p>-Group members</p>	<p>-Whilst choosing the route a dynamic site specific risk assessment should be carried out.</p> <p>-Use of bouldering mats to help mitigate risks</p> <p>-ensure other people are aware of where the boulder is climbing</p> <p>-potential use of spotters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If using spotters they should be aware of best practise (e.g thumbs in, guiding the fall not catching) <p>-items to be removed from pockets, harnesses removed and items removed from fall zone</p> <p>-after topping out care should be taken with the descent whether that is walking around or down climbing rather than just dropping</p> <p>-awareness should be maintained of climbers both above and below yourself. Climbers above have priority and you should not get into fall zones</p> <p>-As with all climbing check holds/rock before committing to them</p>	2	3	6	<p>- Climbers</p> <p>- Trip organiser</p> <p>- Climbing Officers</p>	

Incident Reporting

It is important to record any incidents, accidents, or near misses as they occur. This allows us to better develop safety processes, and this Risk Assessment, as a result of actual incidents. It also serves as a written record of events, should an individual make a claim against another person for their acts or omissions.

Our incident reporting form is in two parts: (a) Standard Incident Report for all situations, and (b) a Casualty Card for situations involving a patient(s) whilst climbing, hill walking, or mountaineering.

List of Acronyms

BMC –	British Mountaineering Council
MiDAS –	Minibus Driver Awareness Scheme
ML –	Mountain Leader
RCI –	Rock Climbing Instructor
MRT –	Mountain Rescue Team
PPE –	Personal Protective Equipment
SERENE –	Strong, Equalised, Redundant, Efficient, No Extension