Risk Assessments Rock Climbing & Abseiling

Hazards	Control Measures	Mechanism
Rock fall, head injury	UIAA approved helmets worn Avoid loose crags and areas on crags, supervision on descent through broken ground when un roped / spotting.	The purchase of appropriate equipment. Use of guidebooks and local knowledge. Clear guidelines to instructing staff.
Falling climber / contact with rock	Safety Ropes used at all times Sound briefing to minimize potential hazards and practical belay demonstration. Climbs used to reflect the assumed ability of the client group.	All instructors to hold first aid certificates Instructors to be familiar with emergency procedures Appropriate belaying methods used. Minimize rope stretch.
Equipment failure	UIAA & CE marked equipment used Equipment checked after each use and damage reported. Equipment seen as a running cost	Suspect equipment to be removed from service log kept of purchases. Rope tags.
Extremes of temperature	Weather forecast choice of venue. Lea side of wind, shade. Abort Indoor wall	Spare clothes to be available Equipment list / drinks & sun cream etc
Entrapment in systems	Sound pre - emptive approach to systems / releasable. Staff to be out of rope systems when possible	Experienced and well known leaders and instructors using familiar locations
Other crag users	Use other area if possible, Move venue if too busy	Local knowledge
Rope burn injuries	Have gloves available. Control speed of descent by safety rope – techniques such as tagging	Advise wearing gloves for abseiling
Minor injuries	First aid on site	First Aid Qualified Staff

Operating practices are reviewed in relation to technical advisors connection with AMI and through links with the MTE via Journals & Workshops, DG is M.T.E approved course provider for the S.P.A (single pitch award) scheme. Additional staff training and development to instructors when appropriate. Regular staff must undergo at least 10 days personal development per year. Technical Advisor obligated to attend CPD