



Annual Risk Assessment Form

To calculate **Risk Rating (R)**: assess the **Likelihood (L)** of an accident occurring against the most likely **Severity (S)** the accident might have, taking into account the control measures already in place. **L x S = R**

Club & Society Name:	Leeds University Union Mountaineering Club	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Likelihood (L)</th> <th>X</th> <th>Severity (S)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Unlikely</td> <td>1</td> <td>Minor harm caused</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Possible</td> <td>2</td> <td>Moderate harm caused</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Certain</td> <td>3</td> <td>Major harm caused</td> </tr> </table>			Likelihood (L)	X	Severity (S)	Unlikely	1	Minor harm caused	Possible	2	Moderate harm caused	Certain	3	Major harm caused
Likelihood (L)	X				Severity (S)											
Unlikely	1	Minor harm caused														
Possible	2	Moderate harm caused														
Certain	3	Major harm caused														
Category:	Outdoor Activity															
Group Description:																
Completed by (name and committee position):	Rebecca Garrett (Secretary)			<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="background-color: #00FF00;">Low (Acceptable) = 1 - 2</td> <td style="background-color: #FFFF00;">Moderate (Tolerable) = 3 - 6</td> <td style="background-color: #FFA500;">High (Intolerable) = 7 - 9</td> </tr> </table>	Low (Acceptable) = 1 - 2	Moderate (Tolerable) = 3 - 6	High (Intolerable) = 7 - 9									
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Club & Society Signature:	Rebecca Garrett															
(Staff Only) Checked by:																
(Staff Only) Final Sign Off:																

Society Activity Hazards

Any hazards that apply specifically to your club or society. E.g. sports, performances, cooking, animal care, staying away, etc.

What are the significant, foreseeable, hazards? (the dangers that can cause harm)	Who is at risk and how?	Control measures (Already in place)	Risk Rating			Additional control measures needed (Staff ONLY)
			L	S	R	

Approach and descent from crag.	<i>All</i> Slips, trips, falls, navigational error	Ensuring members wear appropriate footwear and have a guidebook/map. Brief members about possible hazards.	2	1	2	
Base of crag	All Slips, trips, falls, falling objects	Ensuring members wear appropriate footwear and helmets. Brief members about associated hazards and good conduct at the crag.	2	2	4	
All climbing activities	All Falls, falling objects, incorrect belaying, unsafe use of equipment. Ground falls, rope burn. Weather conditions changing.	<p>Ensuring members wear appropriate footwear, encourage correct belaying techniques, safe use of equipment and wearing of helmets and of gloves when belaying. Ban on jewellery and piercings.</p> <p>Ensuring only members who have passed an indoor centre belay test belay. Ensure others are supervised (1 experienced member who has passed their belay test supervising up to 2 inexperienced members).</p> <p>Ensuring that the LUU has at least 2 contact phone numbers of committee members on the trip for emergencies.</p> <p>All belayers and climbers must wear a helmet as well as anyone at the base of the crag close to the wall such as those teaching.</p> <p>Belayers and Climbers to check each other's knots prior to beginning to climb. All knots tied by novices to be checked by supervisor.</p> <p>All novice climbers should be supervised by experienced members designated by committee.</p> <p>Ensure new members understand club guidelines about climbing activities, and assess ability level (individuals indicate experience level when signing up) before each trip. Check weather forecast prior to each trip.</p>	2	2	4	

		If an accident occurs that requires medical attention, the LUU will be alerted in serious cases by a committee member.			
Top Roping	All Incorrectly set up top ropes. See All Climbing Activities Section for other hazards.	Only experienced climbers with approval from the committee should set up top ropes for society use. See All Climbing Activities Section for other measures in place.	2	3	6
Bouldering	All Falls on ascent or descent	Landing from each boulder problem assessed for hazards, optimal positioning of pads and whether they will need to be moved as the climber moved through the problem. Descent of boulder problem should be assessed prior to attempting the problem. Pads and spotters to be used on all problems. Good spotting technique to be encouraged and all novice boulderers to be supervised and taught good bouldering skills. All problems to be assessed as to whether or not a helmet should be worn, e.g potential for falling rocks, banged heads.	2	3	6
Lead Climbing	All Falls, incorrect belaying, unsafe use of equipment, rope burn, groundfalls. failure to clip bolt correctly, back clipping, z clipping, insufficient rope length, incorrect gear placement, incorrect anchor set up, falling objects,	Inexperienced climbers and novices should not be leading routes. LUUMC recommends learning to lead only for those climbers experienced in indoor leading and with significant experience seconding routes. Ensure that the club keep a record of those experienced enough to teach lead climbing and only these members teach. Also be aware of those members who are experienced leaders and so do not need supervision. Keep a record or awareness of these members for gear borrowing purposes.	2	3	6

		<p>Less experienced lead climbers should not be attempting bold routes. All lead climbers are encouraged to assess routes thoroughly in advance to suit their climbing ability.</p> <p>Ensure that all members who borrow gear to lead climb are experienced and aware of basic safety. Gear secretary or person lending out gear to chat with anyone borrowing gear before signing it out.</p> <p>Participants are made aware that the LUUMC does not provide any formal lead instruction, and that advice given by fellow members is on an informal and peer basis only.</p> <p>Discuss with lead climbers hazards and risks associated with leading outdoors and how these can be mitigated. E.g reading routes and guidebooks correctly, judging own ability (e.g trad leading consists of not only technical climbing ability but gear placement ability), plenty of seconding routes before leading, practising threading anchors indoors before sport climbing outside.</p>				
Indoor climbing	All Falls, incorrect belaying, unsafe use of equipment, rope burn.	<p>Ensuring members have passed the centre belay test /are supervised (1 experienced member who has passed their belay test supervising up to 2 inexperienced members). Safe use of all equipment including auto-belayers and bouldering areas. Ban on jewellery and piercings.</p> <p>Ensure new members understand club and specific centre guidelines about climbing activities, and assess ability level (individuals will indicate this when signing up) as soon as possible. Chat with members on arrival as to their experience so as to group them appropriately.</p>	2	2	4	
Indoor climbing - competitions	All Falls, incorrect belaying, unsafe use of equipment, rope burn.	<p>Ensuring competing members are competent with safety techniques including knowledge of safe practice in the bouldering area. Ban on jewellery and piercings.</p> <p>Ensure members understand club and specific centre guidelines about climbing activities.</p>	2	2	4	

Indoor climbing - Lead Climbing	All Falls, incorrect belaying, unsafe use of equipment, rope burn, groundfalls. failure to clip bolt correctly, back clipping, z clipping, insufficient rope length	<p>Inexperienced climbers and novices should not be leading routes.</p> <p>Encourage learning to lead only as an option for those climbers who have been top roping regularly for at least a few months and can top rope around 6a or above.</p> <p>Ensure that the club keep a record of those experienced enough to teach lead climbing and only these members teach. Also be aware of those members who are experienced leaders and so do not need supervision.</p> <p>Ensure members are aware of increased risk when lead climbing as opposed to top roping or using an autobelay.</p> <p>Encourage good belaying techniques.</p> <p>Continue monitoring those who lead climb and openly discuss the hazards and potential risks with participants.</p>	2	2	4	
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Socials, Meetings and Transport Hazards

What are the significant, foreseeable, hazards? (the dangers that can cause harm)	Who is at risk and how?	Control measures (Already in place)	Risk Rating			Additional control measures needed (Staff ONLY)
			L	S	R	
Cold weather	<i>All</i> Cold-related injuries and illnesses, exposure for prolonged periods.	Ensuring members have adequate warm clothing and are aware of symptoms/treatment of hypothermia and frost bite. Continue to advise members about safety in cold weather. Check weather forecast prior to each trip.	1	2	2	
Wet Weather	All Slips, trips, falls, cold related conditions.	Ensuring members have adequate waterproof clothing and understand the risks of climbing on wet rock. Continue to advise members about safety in wet weather. Check weather forecast prior to each trip.	2	1	2	

Hot weather	All Dehydration, sunburn, heatstroke.	Ensuring members have adequate sun protection and are aware of symptoms/treatment of heatstroke, sunburn and dehydration. Continue to advise members about safety in hot weather. Check weather forecast prior to each trip.	1	2	2	
Winter conditions	All Cold-related injuries and illnesses, exposure for prolonged periods. Avalanche.	Ensuring members have adequate warm clothing and are aware of symptoms/treatment of hypothermia and frost bite. Ensure members correct equipment for the conditions, e.g crampons and ice axes. Continue to advise members about safety in winter conditions. Check weather and avalanche forecast beforehand.	1	2	2	
Fog and low visibility	All Continue to advise members about safety in winter conditions. Check weather and avalanche forecast beforehand.	Ensuring each group has a map and compass, and keeps the group together with someone bringing up the rear. Continue to look out for each other so no one gets separated. Encourage bright clothing!	2	1	2	
Thunder and lightening / general stormy conditions	All Struck by lightning, exposure for prolonged periods, hypothermia.	Avoiding climbing during a storm. If caught in a storm, leave all bags and metal objects to the side and find dry shelter. Get everyone safely off the mountain or route. Continue to check the weather forecast to avoid stormy weather. Continue with ensuring the safety of members during a storm and taking all the necessary precautions.	1	2	2	
Travel (by car) to competition, day trips and weekend trips Road traffic accident	Passengers, drivers and public Collision with another vehicle and subsequent injury.	Enforce the wearing of seatbelts; follow LUU guidelines about minibus use. All drivers must be registered with LUU. Allow driver breaks on longer trips or have multiple drivers to work in shifts.	1	3	3	

Travel (by car) to competition, day trips and weekend trips Collisions	Passengers and drivers Sudden braking, whiplash.	Using a vehicle banks-man where appropriate If a camera is at hand, take pictures and witnesses.	1	3	3
Travel (by car) to competition, day trips and weekend trips Driver distraction	Passengers and drivers	Ensure passengers do not distract driver unnecessarily. Ensure new members understand the risks of driver distraction.	2	2	4
Travel (by car) to competition, day trips and weekend trips Vehicle condition	Passengers and public	Ensure driver checks vehicle for defects prior to use. Personal vehicles must be registered with LUU. Ensure new drivers understand and carry out vehicle checking procedure.	1	2	2
Travel (by car) to competition, day trips and weekend trips Vehicle hazards	All Fingers or hands trapped in doors. Heads hit by closing boots.	Ensure that everyone is clear of closing doors and boots. Warn surrounding others when closing a door or boot.	1	1	1
Travel (by car) to competition, day trips and weekend trips Adverse weather	Passengers, drivers and public Slips on ice/snow, loss of visibility in fob/heavy rain.	Not travelling in extreme conditions. Consult a weather forecast prior to travel.	2	1	2
Travel (by car) to competition, day trips and weekend trips Poor road surface	Passengers and drivers Slips/skids on gravel/mud/potholes.	Using main roads where possible, using a vehicle banks-man where appropriate. Assess route before journey.	1	2	2
Travel on foot to indoor climbing venues (Edge/Depot/Climbing Lab)	Pedestrians Collision with a vehicle next to busy roads/crossings.	Use footpaths at all times and only cross the road at designated points, i.e. zebra crossings/foot bridges. Include detailed instructions of safe routes for each venue on the website. Ensure a group of at least 4 people travel together when walking to look out for each other.	1	3	3

Food preparation Sharp objects	Those preparing food Cuts, lacerations etc	Ensure sharp objects are handled/used/transported correctly. Ensure first aid box (with ppe) is in kitchen prior to using any sharp objects. Ensure a first aider is present on trips.	2	2	4	
Food preparation Poor hygiene	All GI illness	Ensure food is stored/cooked correctly, wash hands before preparing food. Ensure hand washing is carried out on all trips.	1	3	3	
Food preparation Naked flames and burns	All Fire in accommodation, burns	Keep clear of naked flames, ensure any flammable objects are not close to flames, turn off flames when not in use. Burns should be run under cold water and dresses. If severely burnt, seek medical attention. Ensure new members are briefed about the hazards associated with naked flames.	1	3	3	
Food preparation Allergies	Those with allergies Allergic reactions	Ensuring the committee know of any medical condition, food preferences/ allergies before any trip. Religion is also taken into consideration. Continue to check during trip sign-ups of any medical conditions/ food preferences.	1	3	3	
Nights away - unfamiliar surroundings	All Slips, trips, falls, losing members of the group	Briefing members about risks and hazards in accommodation. Encourage members to notify others about where they are going. Assess all new accommodation for hazards to occupants.	2	1	2	
Fire in accommodation or social venue / entrapment	All Fire in accomdation or social venue	Ensuring members are aware of escape routes. Assess all new accommodation to establish escape routes. Ensuring the majority of committee members are first aid trained. Inform members of designated meeting points at the venue.	1	3	3	

Alcohol	<p>All Alcohol causing members to fall and hurt themselves or someone else. Alcohol causing members to fall ill. Spilt drinks or other liquids causing a slip hazard.</p>	<p>Getting members to go home in groups. Telling staff at the venue to stop serving certain people drinks. Getting members to share emergency contact details. Committee routinely checking floors and reporting spillages to members of staff at the venue. Alerting members of the slip hazard.</p>	2	2	4	
Overcrowding in social venues	<p>All Too many people resulting in escape routes being blocked.</p>	<p>Having a sign-up page for events. Make sure there is enough space at the venue for everyone. Keep the venue tidy throughout the night so there are no trip hazards. Monitor number of people at venue so that it doesn't get too crowded.</p>	1	1	1	