



Activity: Aerial Adventure	
Date Reviewed: 06 May 2010	
Complied by: Kate Hancock	
Position: Assistant Operations Manager	


Hazards	Who might be harmed and how?	Likelihood of harm occurring (1-5)	Potential Severity (1-5)	Level of Risk.	Control Measures	Further Action (if necessary)
Trips, slips and falls.	Anyone.	4	1	4	Movement plans assessed. Trip hazards (wires, logs etc) identified and minimised.	Each element, define specific hazards prior to commencing the session.
Friction burns from rope.	Any participants or staff holding a rope.	3	2	6	Participants briefed to only hold the end of the rope attached to their harness.	
Uncontrolled lowering.	Participants being lowered too fast resulting in hitting the apparatus or ground at speed. Bruising/sprains/fractures etc.	2	4	8	Instructors control all lowering. Particular care on elements with multiple horizontal beams & minimise slack in system. Ongoing training and evaluation.	
Splinters from course.	Participants and staff. Splinters.	2	2	4	Course thoroughly checked prior to use. Briefing and careful use.	Sand down areas.
Deadfall from nearby trees.	Participants and staff.	2	3	6	Thorough pre-use checks of course especially in stormy weather	
Grabbing Leap of Faith Bar	Participants straining arms or stubbing fingers.	3	2	6	Instructors assess strength to weight ratio of participants and ensure participants aware of risk. Consider tapping bar only if any doubt.	Pad bar to make it softer.
Falling crates.	Staff and participants suffering from crates falling on them. Possible head injuries, bruising etc.	4	2	8	All participants and staff must wear helmets, clear briefing on the dangers.	

Incorrectly fitting PPE.	Participants in badly fitting or poorly adjusted equipment. Could result in falls or burns.	2	3	6	Systemised checks & frequent instructor training, continual checking of equipment fitting. (initial and before every activity) Participants checking themselves and each other before leaving ground	
Failure of PPE.	Participants and staff. Anyone using PPE. Potential to fall from course and cause serious injury or death.	1	4	4	PPE visually checked before every use. Full inspection report each month and yearly audit inspection. Instructors are actively encouraged to take a leading role in inspection of PPE.	
Falling Objects.	Staff and participants in the immediate area under elements. Impact on the head or body. Causing bruising or potentially worse.	2	3	6	All participants briefed to empty their pockets prior to the activity. Instructors to enforce this rule throughout. When in the roped off high ropes area, helmets must be worn by all.	
Trapping fingers in equipment.	Staff and participants using equipment that is susceptible to trapping e.g. Gri-gri's. Potential bruising and crush injuries.	2	3	6	Clear briefing if participants are anywhere near the equipment. Primary risks are the dead rope entry to Gri Gri and SRBs. Participants not allowed to stand on trapeze or get near to SRBs on other activities. Instructors to be aware of risk when conducting course checks.	
Course Failure.	Anyone using or near the course. Possible death or serious injury if the course fails in a major way.	1	4	4	Course checked before every use, monthly and then annually by an external inspector. All inspections logged and maintenance carried out is signed off promptly.	
					Instructors continually vigilant and participants encouraged to comment on anything they feel is unsafe.	
Zip Wire – Impact with pedestrians.	Anyone walking under the zip wire. Collision injuries.	2	3	6	All people on site are briefed on entry to be aware of overhead hazards. The instructor at the bottom of the zip will be vigilant at all times.	More clearly define the zip wire area to prevent entry to dangerous areas.
Instructor Competence	Incorrectly attaching participants in high ropes elements and zip wire. Could potentially lead to serious injury or death.	2	4	8	Constant ongoing training and evaluation of instructor competency. Safety systems designed to prevent or limit the possibility of failure.	


Steep stairs in towers.	The possibility for staff and participants to fall down the stairs and injure themselves, causing cuts, grazes etc.	3	2	6	All briefed on dangers. Numbers on stairs limited so that risk of pushing each other is minimised.	
Unclipping on aerial trek.	On change over of elements participants have a responsibility to change over cows tails. Potentially	2	4	8	All briefed on how to switch from one element to the next. 'Klipper' system used to ensure that one cow's tail is always clipped in without fail.	

Activity: Air Rifles						
Date Reviewed: 05 May 2010						
Complied by: Kate Hancock						
Position: Assistant Operations Manager						
Hazards	Who might be harmed and how?	Likelihood of harm occurring (1-5)	Potential Severity (1-5)	Level of Risk.	Control Measures	Further Action (if necessary)
Trips, slips and falls.	Anyone. Cuts, bruises, sprains and strains. Heightened risk if on range.	4	1	4	Movement plans assessed. Trip hazards identified and minimised.	Ensure group briefings include warnings about specific hazards.
Impact by pellet.	Participants, staff and anyone in the surrounding area.	1	4	4	Instructor to control the range and ensure no participants cross shooting line when range is live.	Define the range more clearly, possibly adding physical barriers to prevent entry?
Minor injuries from rifle, specifically during loading phase.	Participants using the air rifle. Minor abrasions, cuts and grazes, trapped fingers.	3	2	6	When briefing correct technique mention specific hazards the rifle may cause.	
Staff Competence	Staff, participants and anyone in the surrounding area. Lack of control of the group could potentially be very harmful.	2	4	8	Ensure all staff receive ongoing training delivered by an NSRA tutor. Instructors will be continually assessed to maintain standards.	
Participant Competence	Staff, participants and anyone in the surrounding area.	1	3	3	A significant lack of competency could cause injury. All briefings are specific to group age and ability.	Limit the possibility of moving the rifle.


Hypothermia.	Participants who are incorrectly dressed.	2	4	8	All instructors are first aid trained and a stock of emergency warm clothing for under prepared participants.	
Hyperthermia, sunburn and dehydration.	Staff and participants who are exposed to the sun for a prolonged period of time.	3	3	9	Prior to attending participants are briefed on risks of warm weather. They are briefed again on arrival. Water and shady areas are readily available.	

Activity: Archery						
Date Reviewed: 05 May 2010						
Complied by: Kate Hancock						
Position: Assistant Operations Manager						
Hazards	Who might be harmed and how?	Likelihood of harm occurring (1-5)	Potential Severity (1-5)	Level of Risk.	Control Measures	Further Action (if necessary)
Trips, slips and falls.	Anyone. Cuts, bruises, sprains and strains. Heightened risk if on range.	4	1	4	Movement plans assessed. Trip hazards identified and minimised.	Ensure group briefings include warnings about specific hazards.
Impact by arrow.	Participants, staff and anyone in the surrounding area.	1	4	4	Instructor to control the range and ensure no participants cross shooting line when range is live.	Define the range more clearly, possibly adding physical barriers to prevent entry?
Minor injuries from bow specifically during firing phase.	Participants using the bow. Minor abrasions, cuts and grazes, trapped fingers.	3	2	6	Prior to the event ask participants to wear long sleeves. When briefing correct technique mention specific hazards the bow may cause (bent arm for string whip)	Use arm bracers.
Staff Competence	Staff, participants and anyone in the surrounding area. Lack of control of the group could potentially be very harmful.	2	4	8	Ensure all staff receive ongoing training delivered by a GNAS Archery Leader. Instructors will be continually assessed to maintain standards.	
Participant Competence	Staff, participants and anyone in the surrounding area.	1	3	3	A significant lack of competency could cause injury. All briefings are specific to group age and ability.	

Hypothermia.	Participants who are incorrectly dressed.	2	4	8	All instructors are first aid trained and a stock of emergency warm clothing for under prepared participants.	
Hyperthermia, sunburn and dehydration.	Staff and participants who are exposed to the sun for a prolonged period of time.	3	3	9	Prior to attending participants are briefed on risks of warm weather. They are briefed again on arrival. Water and shady areas are readily available.	

Activity: Camping (to include general areas – free time, mealtimes and campfires)						
Date Reviewed: 05 May 2010						
Complied by: Kate Hancock						
Position: Assistant Operations Manager						
Hazards	Who might be harmed and how?	Likelihood of harm occurring (1-5)	Potential Severity (1-5)	Level of Risk.	Control Measures	Further Action (if necessary)
Trips, slips and falls.	Anyone.	4	1	4	Movement plans assessed. Trip hazards (guy lines) identified and minimised.	Ensure residential group briefings include warnings about specific hazards. Cleaning signs to denote wet floors (toilets and showers)
Entry into unauthorised areas.	Participants. Going into out of bounds areas, site maintenance and catering for example. Cuts, bruises, fractures, crush injuries etc.	2	4	8	Signs to mark out of bounds areas. Site walk-rounds and briefings on the first day of a residential. Close supervision even when not directly on activities.	
Inside tents.	Participants engaging in horseplay, messing about, pillow fights, tripping over luggage.	4	2	8	Ensure accompanying staff know their responsibilities. Clear and concise brief about tent rules.	
Lost Participants	Participants wandering off and getting lost.	1	4	4	Unlikely to happen due to fence round well-lit campsite and close proximity of facilities.	In the initial brief re-iterate that participants must not leave their tent alone.

Hot food and serving area.	Participants and staff, burns.	3	2	6	Servery kept intentionally hot to maintain food temperature, however accidental contact is minimised. Warning signs up.	
Hypothermia.	Participants who are incorrectly prepared or dressed.	2	4	8	All instructors are first aid trained and a stock of emergency warm clothing for under prepared participants.	
Hyperthermia, sunburn and dehydration.	Staff and participants who are exposed to the sun for a prolonged period of time.	3	3	9	Prior to attending participants are briefed on risks of warm weather. They are briefed again on arrival. Water and shady areas are readily available.	
Domestic or wild animals.	Staff and participants coming into contact with animals. Potentially disease could be spread.	1	2	2	All participants are warned about the dangers with wild and farm animals and how to behave near them.	
Fires	Staff and participants. Potential for burns if left uncontrolled.	2	4	8	All fires are in a controlled environment and under adult supervision at all times. Before starting a campfire a full brief must be given to participants.	Set up designated campfire areas.
Water	Staff and participants. Water-bourne disease from unclean water.	1	3	3	Treejumpers will ensure there is a healthy water supply. Any water of suspect quality (for example in survival scenarios) will be sterilised with iodine crystals supplied by Treejumpers.	
Vehicles	Anyone on site. Possible collision.	1	4	4	Vehicles moving round site kept to an absolute minimum. Where possible it is avoided. If vehicle movement is essential there is a 5mph speed limit.	More 5mph signs.

Activity: Low Ropes/Challenge Trail/Initiative Exercises						
Date Reviewed: 06 May 2010						
Complied by: Kate Hancock						
Position: Assistant Operations Manager						
Hazards	Who might be harmed and how?	Likelihood of harm occurring (1-5)	Potential Severity (1-5)	Level of Risk.	Control Measures	Further Action (if necessary)

Trips, slips and falls.	Anyone.	4	1	4	Movement plans assessed. Trip hazards (wires, logs, stumps etc) identified and minimised.	Each area, define specific hazards prior to commencing the session.
Falling from course/apparatus.	Participants using the course or apparatus in numerous challenges. Could cause sprains/strains/fractures etc.	4	2	8	Instructors aware and participants briefed on specific risks. Continual monitoring and strong control of group by instructor. Spotting / banning of moves to be employed at instructor discretion. The group will be briefed to commit to falls and land on 2 feet rather than attempt to stay up and potentially land dangerously. This point must be briefed twice.	Specific warning signs before elements particularly susceptible (ship's crossing etc)
PPE failure (helmets)	Participants wearing helmets to complete the course. If these fail serious head injury could occur.	1	4	4	Ongoing daily visual checks as well as systematic monthly checks and yearly inspection audits.	
Any lifting activity.	Participants involved in lifting activity. Potential back injuries from poor technique.	3	2	6	Participants briefed and shown correct lifting and manual handling techniques; equipment weight kept low where possible	
Low Ropes – Postman's Walk, smiley and upsy downsy.	Participants not demonstrating correct technique could fall awkwardly from course	3	3	9	Rope to be held tight by group or leant positively against. Danger of swinging demonstrated and explained & emphasised.	
Low Ropes – Minefield. Challenge trail.	Participants or anyone close by being hit round the head by planks.	2	3	6	All people near the course to wear helmets. Participants to be briefed to always pass planks at waist height.	
Low Ropes – Vine Walk.	Participants swinging on vines and hitting the floor or trees. Possible bruising/sprains/strains etc.	3	3	9	Rope to be held near the top of the vine for greater stability, are assessed for nearby obstructions.	
Low Ropes – Mohawk Walk and Wild Woozy.	Participants not competent to complete and hurting themselves by falling on the wire. Cuts/bruises etc.	3	2	6	Tight control of group – stable positions, clear briefing on specific element – omit if group not competent to do safely	

Low Ropes – Jungle Swing. Challenge Trail – Shrinking Islands.	Participants swinging on elements. With incorrect technique, potential awkward landing causing sprains/fractures.	3	3	9	Same as above, if the group is not deemed competent to complete it the element will be omitted. Spotting the swinger as well as clearing the area for obstructions is vital.	Lower jungle swing platform?
Low Ropes – Burma Buckets and hanging tyres.	Participants over stretching on elements. Awkward landings and positions may cause sprains and strains.	3	2	6	Team briefed on specific dangers as well as if necessary being able to use team members on the ground to assist if they are of low ability.	
Challenge Trail – Holy water.	Participants potentially getting wet and cold from exercise. Hypothermia in cold conditions.	2	4	8	Instructors trained to look out for the signs as well as having warm clothes on standby if needed.	Possibly not run this task for younger or more at risk groups during the winter period.
Deadfall from nearby trees.	Participants and staff.	2	3	6	Thorough pre-use checks of course and surrounding area especially in stormy weather.	
Poor spotting technique.	Staff and participants helping to spot team-members. An awkward fall and poor technique could lead to injury occurring to both the spotter and participant.	3	2	6	In the activity brief, clearly explain good spotting technique and maintain this during the session.	
Challenge Trail – The Wall	Participants falling or injuring themselves whilst trying to complete the challenge. Muscle strains due to poor technique.	3	3	9	Only very able older age groups to complete this element. Clear briefing and instructor vigilance.	Steps on one side.
Challenge Trail – 3d Spiders Web	Participants suffering from friction burns or other injury from the 'web' rope.	2	3	6	Good briefing and instructor vigilance.	

Activity: Orienteering and Walking

Date Reviewed: 12 May 2010

Compiled by: Kate Hancock



Position: Assistant Operations Manager						
Hazards	Who might be harmed and how?	Likelihood of harm occurring (1-5)	Potential Severity (1-5)	Level of Risk.	Control Measures	Further Action (if necessary)
Trips, slips and falls.	Anyone.	4	1	4	Movement plans assessed. Trip hazards (logs and stumps) identified and minimised.	Ensure group briefings include warnings about specific hazards.
Lost Participants	Participants unsure of where they are on the map and getting lost. Could be very problematic and cause harm to individuals.	2	4	8	All groups are briefed to stay together and given a very specific time to end the session. There will be a definite signal for the end of the session, for example a long whistle blast.	Groups given a whistle to signal for emergencies.
Hypothermia.	Participants who are incorrectly prepared or dressed.	2	4	8	All instructors are first aid trained and a stock of emergency warm clothing for under prepared participants.	
Hyperthermia, sunburn and dehydration.	Staff and participants who are exposed to the sun for a prolonged period of time.	3	3	9	Prior to attending participants are briefed on risks of warm weather. They are briefed again on arrival. Water and shady areas are readily available.	
Domestic or wild animals.	Staff and participants coming into contact with animals. Potentially disease could be spread	1	2	2	All participants are warned about the dangers with wild and farm animals and how to behave near them.	
Vehicles	Anyone on site. Possible collision.	1	4	4	Vehicles moving round site kept to an absolute minimum. Where possible it is avoided. If vehicle movement is essential there is a 5mph speed limit.	More 5mph signs.
Lack of fitness.	If the group's fitness has been misjudged then groups could potentially be on very demanding walks that they are physically unable of completing.	1	4	4	Appropriate information will be gathered prior to the groups arrival. The pace will be set at the slowest person. If weather or fitness prove to be too demanding in circumstance the instructor will abort the walk and use a pre-determined easier alternative.	

River crossings.	Participants either inadvertently ending up in the river or doing a river crossing as part of an expedition. Potential drowning or heightened risk of hypothermia	2	4	8	River crossings will not take place unless under the supervision of an instructor that is trained in an acops in river crossings. If there is spate flow or at times of flood these will be avoided altogether.	
Steep, wet or slippery ground.	Participants and staff may suffer cuts/abrasions and strains/sprains through slipping on ground.	2	3	6	Most usual areas are not steep or overly slippery; participants will be warned of specific hazardous areas. However if it is deemed necessary the instructor will teach the group about good foot placement and if rucksacks are being used staff will brief on handing down.	Warning signs to be put up on regularly used routes by particularly hazardous areas.
Stormy conditions.	Participants and staff out in stormy conditions, high winds, lightning and thunder.	2	3	6	Instructors are not to allow or take out groups in stormy conditions, if the team is caught out in a storm they will be briefed on the protocol if there is the potential for this to happen.	

Activity: Paddlesports (to include kayaking, canoeing and raft building)

Date Reviewed: 12 May 2010

Complied by: Kate Hancock

Position: Assistant Operations Manager




Hazards	Who might be harmed and how?	Likelihood of harm occurring (1-5)	Potential Severity (1-5)	Level of Risk.	Control Measures	Further Action (if necessary)
Bankside slips/trips/falls.	All staff, participants and observers could be affected. Injuries could range from grazes, sprains and fractures.	4	2	8	All participants briefed as to specific hazards and asked to take care especially during access and egress.	Warning signs.
Manual Handling – moving boats around etc.	Anyone lifting or carrying boats. Staff could suffer from back pain if regularly lifting boats incorrectly.	3	2	6	Staff are warned about the hazards on induction.	Full manual handling update for staff.

Drowning.	Anyone in or around the water. Potentially fatal.	2	4	8	Anyone in or around the water must wear a Buoyancy Aid. Staff are trained in the correct fitting of centre BA's, during site-specific induction.	
Hypothermia.	Staff and participants who may be immersed in water and be cold for a prolonged period of time. Potentially fatal.	2	4	8	All staff are fully trained to recognise the first signs of hypothermia and the correct fitting of equipment. Participants are provided with the correct equipment suitable to the activity and weather conditions.	Weather report to be added to operations board on a daily basis.
Hyperthermia, sunburn and dehydration.	Staff and participants that are exposed to the sun. Potentially fatal however may be relatively mild.	2	4	8	Participants are made aware of the risks and their importance right from the start, instructors must ensure that participants are adequately dressed and hydrated during the session.	Water on Bankside.
Weil's Disease	Staff and participants in contact with the water could potentially contract Weil's Disease.	1	3	3	Ensure staff are fully aware of the risks of waterborne diseases and that they provide a full briefing to participants. Advise participants to wash their hands after the activity and to shower if they are immersed in water at any point in the session.	Schedule shower time after sessions.
Wildlife and Farm Animals.	Staff and participants in contact with wildlife and farm animals	1	2	2	All participants are warned about the dangers with wild and farm animals and how to behave near them.	Instructor vigilance during sessions.
Anglers	Anyone on the water. The potential to get caught up in lines and suffer cuts from hooks etc.	1	3	3	Operating area is away from the main angling site. If participants do encounter anglers they are advised to paddle well clear of lines.	Instructors checking bankside prior to session starting and monitoring situation during.
Other Boats.	Staff and participants on the water. There is potential for collisions and injury to occur as a result.	1	2	2	Participants are advised on good river etiquette and the operating area is generally not very busy.	Instructor monitoring during session.
Overhanging trees.	Staff and participants. Possibility that entanglement in the tree or injury from hitting the tree may occur.	2	2	4	Ensure that participants are fully briefed on the dangers associated with overhanging trees and what to do if they become entangled. Area is to be kept well maintained and pruned. Instructors are equipped with appropriate rescue equipment (knife/saw/throw bag)	Periodic inspection of the bankside conditions.

Hitting Head	Staff and participants. Risk is heightened when playing games. Potential for head injury to occur.	2	3	6	Session plans should involve games which are less prone to causing head injuries, instructors need to be vigilant with participants and make them aware of the dangers of being hit with paddles, boats etc. All participants will wear helmets.	
Trapped Fingers	Participants. Most likely to occur when rafting up or playing games. Bruising may occur or at worst fractures.	3	2	6	Participants will be warned about the dangers prior to the session, instructor vigilance to maintain control.	
Equipment Failure	Staff and participants. If equipment fails serious injury could occur.	1	4	4	All equipment is well maintained and visual inspected prior to every use.	
Capsize	Participants may be shocked and unable to effectively exit the boat. Other participants may drift off whilst a rescue is taking place.	2	3	6	All participants will be briefed on correct capsize drills before entering the water. Ensure the rest of the group know what to do whilst a rescue is in progress.	
Entrapment in kayak cockpit.	Any participants that cannot exit the cockpit once they have capsized.	1	4	4	Ensure all equipment is suitable for the participant. Specifically check the cockpit size, position of footrests and type of footwear.	Send out information about correct footwear in pre-session information.
Weirs	Any participants that stray out of the pre-defined area. If they run sections of the river which they are not capable of, serious injury may occur especially if participants are unattended.	1	4	4	Under no circumstances are any participants permitted to shoot the weir, in the future if more progressive courses are offered this may be possible with more qualified instructors. Boundaries are set prior to the session starting, these must be a significant distance from both weirs more so the downstream weir.	Instructors to remain vigilant with boundaries.
Increase in flow rate.	An increase in flow rate may cause participants to be dragged down the river.	1	4	4	Instructors must check the operations board on at least a daily basis where river levels and flow rate will be published. Flow rate only increases in the winter when sessions are unlikely to be running.	


Losing contact.	If participants lose contact with the group they may become lost and be susceptible to injury if not properly supervised.	1	3	3	This is unlikely to happen as the session is limited to a certain area and no journeys are undertaken. Pre-defined boundaries will be vigilantly monitored by instructors.
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Activity: Paintball (to include games and ranges)	
Date Reviewed: 04 May 2010	
Complied by: Dan Lewis	
Position: Assistant Park Manager	


Hazards	Who might be harmed and how?	Likelihood of harm occurring (1-5)	Potential Severity (1-5)	Level of Risk.	Control Measures	Further Action (if necessary)
Trips, slips and falls.	Anyone. Cuts, bruises, sprains and strains. Heightened risk if on range.	3	1	4	Movement plans assessed. Trip hazards identified and minimised.	Ensure group briefings include warnings about specific hazards.
					<ol style="list-style-type: none"> All players will be given a specific briefing (Safety Brief) before activities/games commence. No players will be able to handle any gun/markers prior to Safety brief or issue of safety equipment (goggles, overalls). No players may enter into any game area or gun issuing area for playing, viewing or passing through without wearing protective goggles (issued only by/checked by a Treejumpers member of staff). Specific safety zones, racking areas and no-overlap rules on all guns being racked before anyone allowed taking goggles off. 	

Paintball impact with eyes / head.	Anyone in the surrounding area. Severe bruising and potential blindness.	2	4	8	<p>5. All customers must place their barrel plug into the barrel of their gun and rack it on the racks in the centre of each game zone prior to being given the instruction to remove their goggles. Goggles are not allowed to be removed unless both these safety points are adhered to and seen to be so by all site staff.</p> <p>6. All games are patrolled and monitored (marshalled) by a maximum of 1 member of Treejumpers staff to 10 players and a minimum of 1 member of Treejumpers staff to 15 players.</p> <p>7. Site safety signage is posted in and around the safe zone (muster area between games) which must be adhered to by players at all times.</p> <p>8. Shots to the head are not counted, players are asked to not aim for the heads of other players.</p>	
Paintball impact with Body, arms or legs	Staff, participants and anyone in the game zone area. Bruising, swelling.	3	2	6	All players and Safety staff must where a minimum of one layer of clothing that covers their body, arms and legs.	Game zones more clearly defined to avoid random people wondering in.
Equipment Failure	Staff and participants. Bruising/swelling and potential blindness.	1	4	4	<p>1. All protective equipment (goggles) to be checked each morning to check for defects/cracks in lenses quality before issue</p> <p>2. All guns are checked weekly for velocity readings and defects to UKPSF guidelines to a maximum of 300 fps. All guns are tagged and racked.</p> <p>3. No guns other than Treejumpers guns are allowed to be used on site.</p>	
Fall from trees / buildings	Participants climbing trees. Fractures/sprains/strains.	2	3	6	No players are allowed to climb trees.	More warning signs.

Juniors playing inadvertently with seniors	Younger players getting hurt by over aggressive older players.	2	2	4	<p>1. Juniors (12 – 16 years) are not to be mixed with adult groups unless authorized by an adult in charge of the junior group.</p> <p>2. All players must sign disclaimers stating their age and their understanding of the risks involved. Parents or guardians must sign for under 16's.</p>	
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Activity: Quad Bikes						
Date Reviewed: 05 May 2010						
Complied by: Kate Hancock						
Position: Assistant Operations Manager						
Hazards	Who might be harmed and how?	Likelihood of harm occurring (1-5)	Potential Severity (1-5)	Level of Risk.	Control Measures	Further Action (if necessary)
Trips, slips and falls.	Anyone. Cuts, bruises, sprains and strains. Heightened risk if on range.	4	1	4	Movement plans assessed. Trip hazards identified and minimised.	Ensure group briefings include warnings about specific hazards.
Quad Bike Operation - Trapping body in moving parts	Any participants using the quad bikes. Potentially bruising/crush injuries.	2	3	6	Briefing on danger areas & vigilance by instructors.	
Quad Bike Operation Trapping body in moving parts – under wheels	Any participants using the quad bikes. Potentially bruising/crush injuries.	2	3	6	Briefing on correct 7 points of contact seating position & vigilance by instructors, mud guards repaired immediately if broken.	
Quad Bike Operation - Hot parts	Any participants using the quad bikes. Burns.	2	3	6	Briefing on danger areas & vigilance by instructors. Prior information given to wear long sleeves and trousers.	

Crashing into trees and other objects.	Anyone using quad bikes. Bruising/fractures/sprains/strains.	3	3	9	Briefing repeatedly by instructor, detailed course risk assessment, steering lessons & stay on safe training course until competent
Skid to front when riding quad bikes.	Out of control bikes potentially harmful for riders and passers-by.	2	4	8	Briefing repeatedly by instructor, detailed course risk assessment, steering lessons & stay on safe training course until competent. Specific brief about slide to front with full lock on. Defined waiting areas and warning signs for non-participants.
Rolling quad bike.	Riders potentially suffering severe crush injuries, waiting participants potentially being hit.	2	4	8	Briefing repeatedly by instructor, detailed course risk assessment, steering lessons & stay on safe training course until competent. Specific brief about danger of accelerating with full lock. Defined waiting areas and warning signs for non-participants.
Deadfall from nearby trees	Disrupting the track dynamics and causing dangerous driving conditions. Falling off.	1	3	3	Thorough pre-use checks of course especially in stormy weather.
Incorrectly fitted PPE.	Head injuries during crashes or burns and grazes from lack of gloves.	1	4	4	Systemised checks & frequent instructor training, continual checking of equipment fitting. (initial and before every activity)

Activity: Sports and Wide Games (to also include icebreakers and circus skills)						
Date Reviewed: 11 May 2010						
Complied by: Kate Hancock						
Position: Assistant Operations Manager						
Hazards	Who might be harmed and how?	Likelihood of harm occurring (1-5)	Potential Severity (1-5)	Level of Risk.	Control Measures	Further Action (if necessary)
Trips, slips and falls.	Anyone.	4	1	4	Movement plans assessed. Trip hazards (stumps, logs etc) identified and minimised.	Each activity area, define specific hazards prior to commencing the session.

Strains and Sprains.	Participants and staff. Caused by poor technique for example muscular strains from bad technique when spinning plates or twisted ankles when playing manhunt.	3	2	6	Ensure correct technique is taught, and bad habits are picked up on and eliminated. Try and reduce issues, rabbit holes etc.
Being hit by equipment.	Anyone involved. Being hit with any equipment (for example diabolos, frisbees etc) could cause cuts and abrasions.	3	2	6	Reduce the risk by spacing participants apart at a safe distance and warning them if things may hit them. If instructors feel it necessary they may choose to make the group wear helmets.
Collisions.	Participants and staff. Due to the nature of games played, there is the possibility for participants to collide with each other and in some circumstances trees or other obstructions.	2	3	6	Try and reduce the possibility of collisions occurring in the nature of games played. Warn participants prior to commencing games and keep close supervision during the course of the activity.
Lost Participants	Participants going outside of the game areas and hiding.	2	3	6	Clearly define the game boundary areas and time limits. There should also be a control measure for the end of the game, for example a long whistle blast or pre-determined whistling.
Hypothermia.	Participants who are incorrectly prepared or dressed.	2	4	8	All instructors are first aid trained and a stock of emergency warm clothing for under prepared participants.
Hyperthermia, sunburn and dehydration.	Staff and participants who are exposed to the sun for a prolonged period of time.	3	3	9	Prior to attending participants are briefed on risks of warm weather. They are briefed again on arrival. Water and shady areas are readily available.
Domestic or wild animals.	Staff and participants coming into contact with animals. Potentially disease could be spread	1	2	2	All participants are warned about the dangers with wild and farm animals and how to behave near them.

Lying/Sitting/Crawling on the ground.	Participants that may have to come in close contact with the ground during the course of a game or icebreaker activity. Cuts and abrasions may be caused.	3	2	6	Areas of the ground that are particularly rough or abrasive are to be avoided. If the instructor feels necessary they may insist on participants wearing long sleeves and trousers.	Isolate specific areas for games?
Parachute games.	Participants that become entrapped in the parachute by mistake. Possible strangulation and shock.	2	4	8	Any games that involve participants being wrapped in a parachute must end at waist level. The instructor must monitor where participants are at all times.	
Over-competitiveness.	Participants or staff that get over-competitive. Injury may be caused by over-aggression and rules being ignored and instructors losing control.	2	3	6	Instructors are to maintain control of games and challenges at all times.	

Activity: Survival						
Date Reviewed: 05 May 2010						
Complied by: Kate Hancock						
Position: Assistant Operations Manager						
Hazards	Who might be harmed and how?	Likelihood of harm occurring (1-5)	Potential Severity (1-5)	Level of Risk.	Control Measures	Further Action (if necessary)
Trips, slips and falls.	Anyone. Cuts, bruises, sprains and strains.	4	1	4	Movement plans assessed. Trip hazards identified and minimised.	Ensure group briefings include warnings about specific hazards.
Water	Staff and participants. Water-borne disease from unclean water.	1	3	3	Treejumpers will ensure there is a healthy water supply. Any water of suspect quality (for example in survival scenarios) will be sterilised with iodine crystals supplied by Treejumpers.	

Food	Staff and participants. Getting ill from food poisoning.	2	3	6	Food is generally used for demonstration opposed to consumption. In the instance where it is deemed suitable to consume Treejumpers staff will ensure the suitability and cooking method of food.	
Use of Cutting Tools	Staff and over 18s.	2	3	6	The use of cutting tools is prohibited by anyone under the age of 18. All Treejumpers staff are trained to use tools appropriately. Accompanying adults may use tools but only if it is supervised and deemed appropriate by Treejumpers staff.	
Fire-making	Staff and participants. Potential for burns if left uncontrolled.	2	4	8	All fires are in a controlled environment and under adult supervision at all times. Before starting a campfire a full brief must be given to participants.	
Lost Participants	Participants wandering off and getting lost.	2	4	8	Participants are briefed prior to entering the survival zones on boundaries and emergency procedure.	Introduce boundary markers and whistle blasts.
Domestic or wild animals.	Staff and participants coming into contact with animals. Potentially disease could be spread	1	2	2	All participants are warned about the dangers with wild and farm animals and how to behave near them.	
Hypothermia.	Participants who are incorrectly dressed.	2	4	8	All instructors are first aid trained and a stock of emergency warm clothing for under prepared participants.	
Hyperthermia, sunburn and dehydration.	Staff and participants who are exposed to the sun for a prolonged period of time.	3	3	9	Prior to attending participants are briefed on risks of warm weather. They are briefed again on arrival. Water and shady areas are readily available.	