



# UNIVERSITY OF LINCOLN MOUNTAINEERING SOCIETY

## ANNUAL RISK ASSESSMENT

Date Completed: 08/05/2019

Review Date: 08/06/2020

### Introduction

The purpose of this document is to ensure the safety and minimise the risk to anyone involved with or participating in the activities of The University of Lincoln Mountaineering Society (ULMS). All members and anyone participating in ULMS activities must acknowledge that they have read and understood this document. It is the responsibility of participants to ensure they follow safe practices and ensure the necessary mitigation is in place before engaging in any ULMS activities. ULMS and ULSU accept no responsibility for the safety or welfare of participants or any assets.

In the unlikely event of an incident, all liability and insurance related questions must be referred to The University of Lincoln Students' Union (ULSU) as soon as possible, no later than the next working day. Under no circumstances should any fault, blame or liability be discussed until an authorised meeting by ULSU.

The risk assessment process is always on-going and dynamic. In other words, professional judgements and decisions regarding safety will need to be made during the activity and if the risk (with mitigation in place) is still too great then the activity must not proceed.

### Risk Rating Explanation

Potential hazards are allocated a risk rating; a numerical value designed to indicate the likelihood and consequences of a potential hazard in accordance with HSE guidelines, as follows:  $Risk = Likelihood \times Consequence$ . Where the *Likelihood* and *Consequence* are assigned a numerical value between 1 and 5, with 1 being the least severe and 5 being the most severe. This is explained in the Risk Matrix table on the next page. Each potential hazard is evaluated according to the risk matrix, and assigned a score based on no risk mitigation. Note that the likelihood score is given first, followed by the consequence score which equals the risk rating. They are also coloured to indicate low, medium and high risks. The risk mitigation column then explains what actions must be taken to reduce either the likelihood and or consequences. The hazard is then re-evaluated with the risk mitigation in place and given a residual risk rating. ULMS aims to minimise the risk as much a possible but mountaineering is a dangerous sport with inherent risk. Activities with residual risk ratings above 12 are not permitted to proceed.

Please note that a secondary rating consistent with the ULSU Risk Matrix and other societies is given in brackets below. An explanation of these and the risk matrix is given as an appendix at the end of this document.

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<b>RISK MATRIX</b> <i>Likelihood × Consequence = Risk</i>		<b>CONSEQUENCE</b>					
		<b>Explanation</b>	Minor injury not requiring first aid. No psychosocial impairment.	Minor injury requiring first aid, resulting in <3 days absence or <3 days hospital stay. Psychosocial impairment >3 days but <1 month.	Significant injury requiring medical care, resulting in >3 days absence or 3-8 days hospital stay. Psychosocial impairment >1 month but <6 months.	Major injuries/long term incapacity or disability requiring medical care and/or counselling. Psychosocial impairment >6 months.	Incident leading to death or major permanent incapacity. Permanent psychosocial impairment.
<b>LIKELIHOOD</b>	<b>Explanation</b>	<b>Definition (Score)</b>	Negligible 1	Minor 2	Moderate 3	Major 4	Extreme 5
	99% probability or occurs at least monthly	Almost Certain 5	5 × 1 = 5	5 × 2 = 10	5 × 3 = 15	5 × 4 = 20	5 × 5 = 25
	75% probability or occurs bimonthly	Likely 4	4 × 1 = 4	4 × 2 = 8	4 × 3 = 12	4 × 4 = 16	4 × 5 = 20
	50% probability or occurs every 1-2 years	Possible 3	3 × 1 = 3	3 × 2 = 6	3 × 3 = 9	3 × 4 = 12	3 × 5 = 15
	10% probability or occurs every 2-5 years	Unlikely 2	2 × 1 = 2	2 × 2 = 4	2 × 3 = 6	2 × 4 = 8	2 × 5 = 10
	1% probability or occurs every 5 years or more	Rare / Remote 1	1 × 1 = 1	1 × 2 = 2	1 × 3 = 3	1 × 4 = 4	1 × 5 = 5

## Risk Assessment

POTENTIAL HAZARD, CAUSES & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	WHO IS AT RISK	INITIAL RISK RATING	RISK MITIGATION MEASURES, & ADVICE	MITIGATION RESPONSIBILITY	RESIDUAL RISK RATING
<b>ACTIVITY: Mountaineering and related activities. For example, rock climbing, winter mountaineering and ice climbing.</b>					
Lack of preparation for incidents or emergencies.	Participants	4 × 5 = 20	All ULMS members and participants must ensure they have sufficient experience in their group to recognise and deal with any potential incidents or emergency situations. Preparation for such events is imperative – ensure several of your group are carrying a first aid kit and a bothy/survival shelter appropriate to your group size and know where they are in the bags. Everyone must be carrying a whistle and headtorch to signal for help, spare clothes for warmth and a map and compass to navigate. Everyone must study the pre-arranged route and potential escape routes. Try to memorise navigational markers and compass bearings before you leave. Make sure everyone is carrying a fully charged mobile phone in a waterproof bag. Make sure not to drain the battery as it may be needed to call for help. Ensure you have a contingency plan, for example, a trustworthy person not at risk who can raise the alarm should they not hear from you by a specified time.	Participants	1 × 5 = 5

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Lack of knowledge regarding emergency services and raising the alarm.	Participants	4 × 5 = 20	Firstly, recognise when a situation moves outside of your control and know when you need to signal for help or call the emergency services. Participants should know how to signal an SOS using their whistle and headtorch. When in the UK, the emergency services can be contacted by dialling 999 or 112. There are six services; police, fire & rescue, ambulance, coastguard, mountain rescue and cave rescue. Be aware that the coastguard, mountain rescue and cave rescue are volunteer run and may have long response times. Mountainous regions and caves may have response times of many hours due to access. Moreover, these places often have little to no mobile phone reception. It is important you know your location and can describe your route, estimated location and give coordinates.	Participants	1 × 5 = 5
Lack of knowledge regarding emergency procedures and what to do.	Participants	4 × 5 = 20	In the event of an emergency, remain calm, listen and carry out the instructions of the group leader – make sure you work as a team and communicate clearly with each other. Once the alarm is raised, you must make decisions regarding your situation. It is important that no one else be put at risk and this may require you to evacuate members of the group who are able. When one person suffers an injury, the rest of the group often decide to stay with the injured person and in doing so cause themselves to suffer extreme cold and hypothermia – the best course of action is for one person to stay with the injured person and everyone else should evacuate. This alleviates pressure on the rescue services as they should only have to deal with 1 or 2 people rather than a whole group. Refer to your ULSU Essential Information cards, that must be carried on by all members throughout ULMS events. These will detail how to contact ULSU during all hours and when incidents must be reported.	Participants	1 × 5 = 5

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Slips and trips can easily occur due to slippery surfaces and uneven terrain. Wet or green rocks, ice and snow can be extremely slippery. Ice under a snow layer is a hazard that is impossible to see. Arresting the slip / trip can be very difficult and can lead to falling (see below).	Participants	4 × 5 = 20	<p>Participants must ensure they are wearing suitable mountaineering boots with decent tread, grip and a hard, stiff sole, boots rated as B2 or B3 are preferred. In snow and ice, crampons may be necessary, these should be appropriate for the planned route and conditions and should securely fit your boot (C2 or C3 crampons are preferred). Additional equipment such as trekking poles, mountaineering or climbing ice axes may also be required to aid balance and prevent slips and trips. Where appropriate a mountaineering / climbing helmet should be worn, providing head protection.</p> <p>Be aware of different footing techniques such as smearing, edging and wedging and when to use them. If using crampons, ice axes or trekking poles, ensure you are familiar with good technique. Take difficult sections slowly and with care and help each other when you can.</p> <p>In areas of higher risk, be sure to use fall protection and ropes as appropriate. Ensure you ask for help if you feel unsafe.</p>	Participants	2 × 5 = 10

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Falling is commonly caused by slips and trips (see above) but can also result from lack of relevant experience, complacency or equipment failure.	Participants	4 × 5 = 20	Follow the mitigation advice above to help minimise the risk of slips and trips that lead to falling. Where the exposure or drop is significant, consider whether roping together or placing protection is appropriate. When climbing ensure you and your belay partner have the necessary experience to safely climb the route – assess the route grade and the conditions present. Always be vigilant when climbing, double or triple check all your equipment is fitted securely, being used properly and make sure you are not complacent. All the equipment being used, should be checked before departure by everyone who wishes to use it, if you are unsure what to look for, then ask a more experienced member for advice. Always wear a helmet when climbing or belaying. When sport climbing, assess the bolts before you commit your safety to them, look for wear, corrosion or pitting in the surrounding rock. When trad climbing, ensure you have sufficient experience placing and removing protection and be sure to clip in at regular and appropriate intervals, aiming to protect before the crux and afterwards, depending on its duration.	Participants	2 × 5 = 10

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Falling rock, ice or other objects from above. This is most commonly caused by other climbers above you. They may not be in sight or, directly above but objects will roll and fall down the slopes more often in valleys. Also think about high winds which can also blow rocks, ice and other objects.	Participants	3 × 5 = 15	<p>Always wear a helmet when climbing and consider carefully whether it is appropriate to wear one when mountaineering or similar. Think carefully about the line of fall for climbers and objects and position yourself safely away. Carefully plan the position of belay as once this is setup, it cannot be moved until the climber is safe. As a climber you should check for loose rocks and holds, particularly on crags that have lots of cracks in the rock. Be careful with ice axe and crampon placements as large chunks of ice can easily break away. If you see things falling, be sure to shout to the people below, commonly shout either “rock” or “ice”. When ice climbing is very easy to drop ice axes should they slip on impact or dislodge, ice screws are also notorious for being dropped, particularly when being retrieved. Always try and uses leashes where possible and keep equipment attached to you.</p> <p>Never throw rocks over cliff edges or into holes, there may be people you cannot see, and objects can bounce a long way in an unpredictable manner.</p> <p>Small bits of ice or rock falling into the eye is a danger to anyone looking up or watching the climber, particularly the belayer. Wear protective goggles / glasses where appropriate.</p>	Participants	2 × 5 = 10

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<p>Becoming separated or lost as an individual or as a group. This can prolong exposure to the elements, can cause people to still be out at night, and creates problems with inexperienced people searching for missing people.</p>	<p>Participants</p>	<p>2 × 5 = 10</p>	<p>Preparation in key. Before you leave, ensure you are carrying a map, compass and headtorch (and spare batteries) and know how to navigate. You should also have headtorch and whistle to attract attention. Ensure you are carrying a mobile phone in a waterproof case and that it holds sufficient charge. Ensure you have studied the planned route and potential escape routes, noting prominent navigational features. Plan meeting points and safe areas and have a contingency person who can raise the alarm if they have not heard from you by a specified time. Never rely on the navigation of a single person in your group. All members should be following the route on their own maps and always discuss the best options when unsure with path to take – do not just guess. If you need to leave sight of the group for any reason, make sure at least one group member is aware where you have gone. In the event that someone goes missing, think carefully when and where they were last seen. Also think about what they might do when they realise they are separated. Have a plan prepared, i.e. retrace your steps back to the starting point or agreed meeting point. If necessary, raise the alarm. Be very careful when considering searching for them yourselves, as they may have suffered an accident and delaying the emergency response could cost them their life.</p>	<p>Participants</p>	<p>1 × 5 = 5</p>

<p>Getting cold is a serious hazard. Getting cold is usually caused by getting wet from rain, fog or sweat, but can also be caused by cold weather, wind chill, storms, night time temperature drops, falling into a puddle or stream, or in snow / ice conditions. It can also be caused by running out of energy from overexertion, or lack of food. Another unforeseen problem in snow / ice conditions is your food and water in your pack will likely freeze if not properly prepared.</p>	<p>Participants</p>	<p>4 × 5 = 20</p>	<p>Preparation is essential. Before you leave you should have checked the weather forecast a week in advance and the day before and planned your clothing accordingly. You should be wearing / carrying appropriate clothing for the potential worst conditions (including spares in a dry bag). If you're unsure what clothing to bring, then ask a more experienced member. Layering your clothing is vital as taking layers off allows your body to cool and alleviate sweating, and layering up prevents you getting too cold. It is better to have several thinner layers than one big one for this reason. You should be carrying full waterproofs (jacket with hood, trousers, boots and gaiters where needed). Be sure you are carrying enough food and water for the planned route and have some spare in case the route takes longer and also carry some emergency high energy food in case you are out for significantly longer. For winter conditions make sure your food is edible even if it freezes. When filling your water bottles, use hot water as it will stay warm for a while in your pack and this will delay freezing. You can also use insulated bottles or camelbacks, a soft, collapsible bottle can usually be stored on the inside of your jacket to prevent freezing. You should carry a thermally insulated flask containing hot liquid that will be for later in the day.</p> <p>If you are becoming cold, recognise this early and inform the group. You can often get warm by moving around, try and avoid stopping unnecessarily.</p> <p>When ice climbing, hand can become cold very quickly as the insulation of gloves is reduced from gripping the axes. Further as your arms are above your head, the blood supply struggles to keep your fingers warm. Plan your climb in advance and layer gloves and mittens where necessary. Winter conditions can easily cause frost bite, be sure you can cover your skin from the wind and spindrift. Gloves, facemasks, hats and goggles are essential kit.</p>	<p>Participants</p>	<p>2 × 5 = 10</p>
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<p>Windy weather can cause wind chill (see above) and can also be strong enough to cause you to lose balance, blow you over, and force you to take shelter. It can cause blindness and remove your skin due to dust or ice in the air. High winds can also become extremely loud and frightening, particularly with severe exposure. People can be easily separated, and communication can break down as shouting will not penetrate the noise and sounds are carried away.</p>	<p>Participants</p>	<p>4 × 5 = 20</p>	<p>Ensure you have checked the weather forecast a week in advance and the day before as a minimum. Consider cancelling or taking an alternative route if the conditions are too extreme. Before you leave, make sure you are wearing / carrying appropriate windproof outer layers, and where appropriate gloves, glasses, goggles, and face masks.</p> <p>Wind in winter conditions is often sufficiently strong to stop people from walking without the aid of trekking poles. These are essential when winter mountaineering.</p> <p>Be aware that windy conditions can prevent verbal communication. It is important to keep close together where possible. If climbing, ensure you have established lines on non-verbal communication, particularly in winter conditions.</p> <p>In high winds it is also common to lose equipment. Try to keep everything attached until you are sheltered. Helmets and hats are particularly prone to blowing away.</p> <p>Also note, that winds can cause falling objects (see above).</p>	<p>Participants</p>	<p>2 × 5 = 10</p>
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Wet conditions and getting wet. Wet weather can make terrain extremely slippery (see above), particularly on certain rock types and on ice. Getting wet from the weather, sweating, or a waterfall or puddle can cause you to get very cold (see above) but it can also cause chafing, blisters, and other skin ailments.	Participants	4 × 5 = 20	Ensure you have checked the weather forecast a week in advance and the day before as a minimum. Consider cancelling or taking an alternative route if the conditions are too extreme. Appropriate waterproof clothing and footwear is essential. Gaiters may also be required in muddy, grassy or snowy terrain. Ensure you have spare clothes in dry bags in case what you are wearing gets wet. You should also carry some duct tape and blister plasters (see below for more details).	Participants	2 × 5 = 10

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Poor visibility can be caused by bad weather, climbing into cloud or being out early morning or at night.	Participants	4 × 5 = 20	Ensure you have checked the weather forecast a week in advance and the day before as a minimum. Ensure you are carrying a whistle and headtorch (with spare batteries) to attract attention. Mountaineering in the dark is common in winter and headtorches are essential for map and compass reading and for seeing your footing and route ahead. Try and have a headtorch with several beam settings so you can adjust the amount of light you need. Ensure you have adequate navigation skills in your group, compass and maps, and that you are familiar with pacing distance and taking and following compass bearings.	Participants	2 × 5 = 10
Lack of appropriate equipment is usually caused by forgetting to pack something or thinking you probably won't need it, so you won't bring it, or leaving things behind to save on carrying weight.	Participants	3 × 5 = 15	It is your responsibility to ensure you have everything you need. When packing, double check you have everything. It is the small items that are commonly forgotten (headtorches in particular). Essential equipment for example, headtorches or whistles, are easily overlooked, and it is only when they are needed that the seriousness of the situation is realised. Ensure you double check your pack before stepping out the door. If you realise you have forgotten something then consider carefully whether you can continue, it may be necessary to turn back, and inform the group immediately.	Participants	1 × 5 = 5

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Equipment failure is usually caused by poor preparation, or the age of the equipment and the wear and tear it has had. Focus is given to essential and safety critical equipment such as mobile phones, headtorches, ropes and harnesses as examples. However, be sure to check all equipment thoroughly.	Participants	3 × 5 = 15	<p>Good preparation is vital here. The most common equipment failures are mobile phones not charged or getting wet, headtorch batteries dying, and waterproof clothing or boots not performing as expected. Make sure you charge your batteries and have spares. Keep your clothing clean and dry and consider waterproofing beforehand. Check all equipment before packing for any trip.</p> <p>When checking ropes, run the entire rope through your hands slowly, look for small cuts in the outer sheath, feel for grit on the inside or damage to the core and bulges. If you suspect damage to the rope then do not use it and either replace it, cut it or have it checked by someone with more experience. When using ropes, use rope protectors where possible, try to prevent the rope lying over sharp edges and, ensure no one steps on it.</p> <p>When sport climbing be extremely careful when loading bolts. Visually inspect them for damage and secure placement in the rock. Be vigilant when using equipment that is not your own as you do not know whether it has been inspected by a competent person.</p>	Participants	1 × 5 = 10

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Making mistakes. This is inevitable for everyone of any experience level. However, it is more common for inexperienced people.	Participants	4 × 5 = 20	<p>Be extra careful and vigilant when first practicing. Take things slowly, focus on technique. Always ask for help and advice if you feel unsure or unsafe. Do not attempt grades that are too difficult – if you are pushing your level then make sure you do so with someone who is comfortable at that level. Work on a pyramid principle of experience – ensure you have lots of different routes of the same grade completed on lead before progressing to the next grade up.</p> <p>Take extreme care when placing protection and ensure you have sufficient experience before you have to rely on it. Do not belay someone outdoor unless you are supremely confident in your belay skills and be vigilant at all times as you have someone else’s life in your hands. When climbing long pitches, ensure your non-verbal communication is extremely clear, taking someone off belay before they are safe is a surprising common mistake.</p>	Participants	2 × 5 = 10

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Becoming exhausted, hungry, thirsty or running out of energy and not wishing to continue, getting very tired.	Participants	4 × 5 = 20	<p>Mountaineering and related activities are strenuous and can push people extremely hard physically and mentally. Before leaving, ensure you are carrying sufficient food and water for the planned route and bring extra in case of delay. You should always carry some high energy food as an emergency in case of severe delay.</p> <p>Mountaineering and related activities can require extreme mental determination to keep moving and push through the pain to keep moving. Lingering, moving slowly and resting too often can cause severe delay and can result in finishing at night or in poor conditions. Listen to the instructions of your group leader – they will often push you hard and keep you moving for good reason of safety. Ensure you are physically fit and able before embarking. Recognise problems in yourself or with others early and help where possible, taking some weight out of a pack can be a huge help. Do not underestimate exhaustion and recognise when you may need to call for help.</p>	Participants	2 × 5 = 10

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Sunburn and sunstroke are common on glorious hot days but, can also occur in winter conditions due to the added reflection from snow and ice. Sunstroke can make you extremely dehydrated and feel very tired.	Participants	4 × 5 = 20	<p>Ensure you have checked the weather forecast a week in advance and the day before as a minimum. Using sunhats, buffs and long-sleeved shirts will help minimise skin exposure. Ensure you have sunscreen that protects against UVA and UVB with a minimum factor SPF 30. Water resistant and waterproof ones might also be useful as they usually stay on longer. Reapply regularly as necessary. In winter conditions, much of the exposure will come from the ground and surrounding slopes so apply sunscreen appropriately.</p> <p>It is important to stay hydrated. Try to hydrate your body as much as possible the night before and early morning before you leave. Ensure you're carrying enough liquids and try to drink little and often. In winter conditions take precautions to prevent your liquids freezing (see above).</p>	Participants	3 × 3 = 9
Chafing and blisters usually result from wet or inappropriate clothing or wet boots or ones that haven't been broken-in.	Participants	4 × 3 = 12	Mountaineering in jeans or any heavy materials (denim in particular), and wearing shorts that are too short, usually results in chafing which can become extremely painful. Ensure you are wearing appropriate base layers that are wicking and comfortable. Make sure your mountaineering boots are broken in i.e. you have worn them for a minimum of seven days before you go mountaineering in them. Appropriate socks will also give cushioning and help prevent blisters. Always carry some good blister plasters like Compeed and some duct tape.	Participants	2 × 1 = 2

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Altitude sickness or acute mountain sickness is caused by rapid exposure to lower oxygen levels at high altitude.	Participants	4 × 5 = 20	Altitude sickness typically only occurs above 2,500m above sea level though it can affect some people at lower altitudes. It can be prevented by slow ascent - a good rule of thumb is no more than 300m increase per day. Symptoms may include headache, vomiting, feeling tired, trouble sleeping, and dizziness. It can progress to high altitude pulmonary edema (HAPE) with associated shortness of breath or high altitude cerebral edema (HACE) with associated confusion. The only treatment is to descend, but some medications can help with the symptoms.	Participants	2 × 5 = 10
Damage and pollution of the environment. We have a responsibility to not damage or pollute the areas we visit. These environments are vulnerable and should be looked after.	Environment ULMS	3 × 4 = 12	Stick to marked footpaths. Do not disturb local wildlife (bird nests in particular). Reduce the amount of litter you are carrying by emptying packets of food into a single container before you leave. Do not litter. Do not start fires. Leave nothing and do not take anything away. Where possible car share or use public transport to reduce your carbon footprint.	Participants	1 × 1 = 1

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Personal medical conditions can be exacerbated whilst participating in mountaineering and related activities.	Participants	3 × 5 = 15	Ensure you have made the committee and group leader aware of any pre-existing medical conditions. Be sure that you have packed any medication you require and that, if necessary, you have made the group aware where it is located and when and how to administer it.	Participants	1 × 5 = 5
<b>ACTIVITY: Traveling to and from ULMS activities. For example, walking on and off campus, public transport (including worldwide flights, trains, taxis), and use of personal vehicles.</b>					
Slips, trips and falls are usually caused by careless footing or distractions.	Participants	4 × 5 = 20	Ensure due care and attention when traveling. Particular care should be given when in unfamiliar places or uneven terrain.	Participants	1 × 5 = 5

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Car incidents. After mountaineering activities or when driving at night, drivers can become extremely tired and fall asleep or have micro-sleeps whilst driving. Overpacked or poorly packed vehicles can cause significant injuries during a car incident. Distracting the driver can also cause a car incident. Damage to vehicles and property.	Anyone Property ULMS	3 × 5 = 15	All drivers will be fully registered as an authorised driver with the Students Union in addition to holding the appropriate license, tax and insurance cover. Drivers will ensure they take necessary stops to rest and must consider whether they are fit to drive after all mountaineering activities as these can be strenuous and finish late in the day. When packing vehicles, consider potential incidents as heavy bags and sharp objects can cause avoidable injuries. Passengers must ensure they are safe – wearing seat belts and ensuring their luggage is packed properly. They should never distract drivers.	Participants	1 × 5 = 5
Public transport incident. Damage to property.	Anyone Property	2 × 5 = 10	Ensure authorised public transport is used. When in unfamiliar places (particularly abroad) be aware of safe travel practices and only use licensed transport.	Participants	1 × 5 = 5

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Becoming separated or lost can lead to the person becoming vulnerable and a target for crime, particularly when traveling abroad.	Participants ULMS	4 × 5 = 20	Ensure to pay attention and remain with the group. When in unfamiliar places ensure to not travel alone – always travel with at least one other member. Always inform the group where you are going and when you are expected back. Ensure you are aware of the route and capable of navigating. Listen to group leaders and guides at all times. Ensure to designate emergency meeting points, times and actions.	Participants	2 × 5 = 10
Cultural sensitivity and awareness of customs and rude gestures.	Participants ULMS	2 × 5 = 10	When traveling abroad be especially careful with your gestures, body language and things you say as you do not want to offend anyone accidentally. Be aware of rejecting food as it may offend your host.	Participants	1 × 5 = 5
<b>ACTIVITY: Accommodation (camping, bunk houses, hostels).</b>					
Poor tent positioning i.e. pitching in wet areas, near trees or ants nests.	Participants	4 × 3 = 12	Think carefully about where to pitch your tent. Look for open areas and avoid sinks in the land which may be wet. Check for ants and other uncomfortable things.	Participants	1 × 2 = 2
Tripping on guide ropes and other tents.	Anyone ULMS	4 × 4 = 16	Be careful to place guide ropes clearly and in such a way that walkways remain as clear as possible. If you guide ropes are not brightly coloured, consider attaching some coloured tape to make them more visible. Be careful when walking around campsites, particularly at night when you should use a headtorch.	Participants	1 × 5 = 5

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Fires and burns are usually caused by camping stoves and hot pans.	Anyone Property ULMS	4 × 5 = 20	Never cook inside a tent or in its porch area, cook a safe distance away. When cooking be careful of hot pans and use utensils where necessary. Do not smoke or vape inside or near tents.	Participants	1 × 5 = 5
High winds when camping can blow tents away or worse blow other things into your tent.	Anyone Property	3 × 5 = 15	When pitching your tent think about the wind direction and look for things that might come lose and blow into your tent. If necessary look to pitch your tent somewhere sheltered, but do not pitch near trees and falling branches can cause serious injuries. Ensure your tent is taught and all your guide ropes are tight and secure.	Participants	2 × 5 = 10
Lost, stolen or damaged property. Arguments / fighting. Annoying other residents or getting annoyed.	Anyone Property ULMS	3 × 5 = 15	Bunk houses and hostel are shared with other residents, be respectful and quiet at night and in the evening. Ensure you always represent ULMS in best light. When waking up and you need light, be sure your headtorch has a red beam. When cooking, keep areas tidy and clean what you use. Be sure to give access to other who may wish to use the kitchen. Keep your bed and surrounding area tidy and clean. Keep property close to you and be careful not to leave things behind, particularly things out to dry or in drying rooms.	Participants	2 × 4 = 8

POTENTIAL HAZARD, CAUSES & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	WHO IS AT RISK	INITIAL RISK RATING	RISK MITIGATION MEASURES, & ADVICE	MITIGATION RESPONSIBILITY	RESIDUAL RISK RATING
<b>ACTIVITY: Club meetings, socials and fundraising events.</b>					
Damaging, dangerous or aggressive behaviour or excessive alcohol consumption.	Anyone Property ULMS	3 × 5 = 15	<p>ULMS participants are expected to behave in accordance with the ULMS Constitution and ULSU Code of Conduct. Moreover, ULMS members are expected to act in the best interest of the society and act as an ambassador for the society. Behaviour unbecoming of the society may result in the individual having their membership terminated by the committee.</p> <p>Drinking excessive amounts of alcohol will not be tolerated during any society events. Racism or discrimination in any form will not be tolerated. Should you feel threatened or intimidated in anyway please speak to either a committee member or a member of the ULSU staff team.</p> <p>In volatile situations always try to diffuse the situation as calmly as possible and it is often prudent to leave.</p>	Participants	1 × 5 = 5
Lost, stolen or damaged property.	Participants Property	4 × 4 = 16	Keep your belongings with you at all times. ULMS and ULSU accept no responsibility for damage or loss of any property. Be particularly careful at fundraising events if handling money.	Participants	1 × 3 = 3
Food poisoning, allergic reactions and injury caused by handling food or utensils.	Anyone	1 × 5 = 5	Be careful when using knives or other sharp objects. Be careful of cooked food as it may be hot. Participants with allergies accept that it is their risk to consume any food or drink during ULMS events. ULMS offer no guarantee of any allergen free food of any kind. However, where possible clearly label any food or drink being offered with ingredients. Should someone have an allergic reaction, call for the nearest first aider and phone the emergency services if necessary.	Participants	1 × 5 = 5

## Declaration

The undersigned believe this assessment to cover all significant risks associated with ULMS and its activities. It is the responsibility of participants to have read and understood this risk assessment and ensure the mitigation measures are in place and best practices are being followed. It is the responsibility of ULSU and the committee of ULMS to ensure that this risk assessment is available to all members and participants.

Position	President	Vice President	Treasurer
Name	JAREK GREBENIK	JAMES SIBLEY	JOSH SLADDEN
Signature			
Date	08/05/2019	08/05/2019	08/05/2019