

Hazard Identification – Climbing Wall

<p>What could go wrong? RISK</p>	<p>Why would this happen? HAZARD</p>	<p>Significance? RISK RATING Refer to SMP pg. 17</p>	<p>Controls - What we will do about it – Standard Operating Procedures The Assessor is accountable for the overall safety of the course and must ensure the below controls are in place</p>
<p>Serious Harm or Death - Climber falls from a height</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate belaying 2. Equipment failure 3. Human error 4. Lead fall 	<p>Medium</p>	<p>1,2,3 & 4 1 & 2. NZOIA ratios are maintained at all times.</p> <p>The activity is within the scope of the qualification and the ability of the trainees and model clients.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Candidates are belaying correctly, with no slack in the system, before teaching model clients. Belaying on model client day is observed and Assessors must step in if candidates not instructing or monitoring it correctly. Back-up belayers are used on model client day unless model clients prove repetitively competent. <p>Climbers are lowered to the ground in a controlled manner.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Equipment is used in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations and current good practice. All equipment is checked for appropriate use, age and damage. 3. Equipment is being used correctly and candidates/trainees and model clients are using safe climbing methods. <p>All rescue tasks are monitored closely by Assessors.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Lead climbing is monitored climbers are using safe techniques of clipping bolts.
<p>Serious Harm or Death - Medical condition</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Known medical condition arises 2. Unknown medical condition occurs 	<p>Medium</p>	<p>1 & 2. Assessors and candidates have a current first aid certificate and a means of contacting emergency services.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Medical forms of candidates/trainees and model clients are checked and relevant information is considered. <p>Personal medication is being carried by the participant (ie. inhalers, adrenaline).</p> <p>A first aid kit is available at all times.</p>
<p>Serious Harm or</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Damage to anchors 	<p>Medium</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All participants are aware of the facilities evacuation plan, exits and assembly

Death - Natural Disaster - Earthquake			areas. In the event of a severe earthquake all participants evacuate as per the facilities evacuation plan. If climbing or belaying, lower or down climb on belay as soon as possible, then evacuate.
Injury - Finger	1. Climber using bolts as handholds and then falling 2. Loose rings not removed	Low	1. Bolts are not to be used as handholds and this is monitored. 1 & 2. Rings are removed prior to climbing.
Injury - Rope burn	1. Incorrect belaying technique 2. Rope behind leg when leading	Low	1. Candidates are belaying correctly, with no slack in the system, teaching model clients. Belaying on model client day is overseen and Assessor must step in if candidates not instructing or monitoring it correctly. Back-up belayers are used on model client day unless model students prove repetitively competent. Climbers are lowered to the ground in a controlled manner. 2. Candidates/trainees are aware of the dangers of having the rope behind leg when leading, and are practising techniques to avoid it. Candidates to teach and monitoring this on model client day.
Injury - Object falls from a height onto participants below.	1. Equipment or gear dropped by climber from above.	Low	1. All equipment is clipped on securely to the climber's harness. Belayer and any spectators are not directly below climber.
Injury - Hair or clothing caught in belay device	1. Long hair not tied back. 2. Clothing/straps not tucked in	Low	1& 2. Candidates demonstrate rescue skills prior to model client day.

Updated on: 29 May 2023

To be Reviewed by: 31 December 2024

Site specific Hazards – Wall Climbing:

These site-specific hazards are reported by Assessors following a NZOIA course. This is only one source of the potential hazards in an area and is quickly outdated. Assessors are responsible for seeking up to date information on the location they are going to work in from other sources for e.g. DOC, local operators, instructors and guides.

Risk	Location of Hazard	Date Identified	Control - What we will do about it – Standard Operating Procedures