Risk assessment- Slacklining

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| Hazard | Control measures |
| Falling from height | Slackline will be positioned so that the middle, when loaded with a cub, is only a few inches from the ground. It’s unlikely cubs will progress far beyond actually standing on the line, but if they do then they’re not to go more than half way from the centre to the end. i.e. the activity will be constrained to lie within 25% and 75% of the line’s length. |
| Collision injuries | When cubs lose control they may depart the line at some speed. Spectators and non-participants should be at either end of the line, not standing beside the person on the line. The exception to this is if we have a cub either side actively aiding balance. |
| Hitting the ground | Cubs told to step away from the line when they lose their balance, making it less likely that they fall over and hit the ground up with their upper body/outstretched arms. Cubs warned that the line’s elastictity/springyness can propel them to either side, so they should step off in good time initially. A cub’s first attempt should be actively supported from one or both sides either by a leader or by other cubs. This can be as simple as providing an arm for the walker to grab should they feel the need.  |
| Falling on departing from the line | The line should be set up over smooth, level ground without holes or trip hazards that could cause a fall as someone’s moving away from the line and trying to regain their balance.Since some falls are inevitable, additional hazards such as dog muck and debris should be removed beforehand. |
| Slackline failure | Line should be inspected for damage before use and should be fixed to sturdy anchor trees. Leader will be using it before cubs and leader is somewhat heavier so this will allow the setup to be verified before exposing cubs to it. |
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