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| **Name of activity, event, and location** | **Hammock Use** | **Date of risk assessment** | **18/06/24** | **Name of person doing this risk assessment** | **John Anderson** |
| **Date of next review** | **18/06/26** |

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| **What hazard have you identified?**  **What are the risks from it?** | **Who is at risk?** | **How are the risks already controlled?**  **What extra controls are needed?** | **What has changed that needs to be thought about and controlled?** |
| **A hazard** is something that may cause harm or damage.  **The risk** is the harm that may occur from the hazard. | For example: young people,  adult volunteers,  visitors | **Controls** are ways of making the activity safer by removing or reducing the risk.  For example, you may use a different piece of equipment or you might change the way you do the activity. | Keep **checking** throughout the activity in case you need to change what you’re doing or even **stop** the activity.  This is a great place to add comments which will be used as part of the review*.* |
| For example:  Hazard: fire  Risk: smoke inhalation or burns | Leaders, vistors, Young Leaders, Scouts | Smoke: use dry wood, check wind direction, stand people out of smoke direction.  Burns: stay a safe distance from fire, place extra wood on cafefully, teach Scouts good practice around fires, have a burns first aid kit easily available. |  |
| **Shelter Construction:**  Improper hammock setup could lead to falls and injuries.  Use of tools (carabiners, straps) could result in cuts or punctures if not handled correctly. | **All** | Ensure adult supervision during hammock setup.  Train Scouts on proper hammock hanging techniques using appropriate knots and secure suspension points.  Inspect all equipment (carabiners, straps) for wear and tear before use.  Instruct Scouts on safe handling of tools used for hanging hammocks. |  |
| **Entanglement:** Loose straps or ropes could pose a tripping hazard or lead to entanglement. | **All** | Ensure sufficient space between hammocks to minimize the risk of entanglement.  Secure any loose straps or ropes to prevent tripping hazards. |  |
| **Weather Conditions:**  Sudden changes in weather, like rain or windstorms, could damage hammocks or make sleeping unsafe.  Lightning strikes could pose a risk if proper precautions are not taken.  Cold temperatures could lead to hypothermia if not dressed appropriately. | **All** | Monitor weather forecasts and have a contingency plan in case of inclement weather.  Ensure Scouts have appropriate clothing and sleeping bags for expected weather conditions. |  |
| **Natural Hazards:**  Uneven terrain could lead to slips, trips, and falls while hanging hammocks.  Falling branches or trees could cause injuries. | **All** | Inspect the hanging area for potential hazards like dead or leaning trees.  Warn participants no running due to potential trip hazards, ie uneven ground, branches, stones and guy lines. |  |
| **Fire Safety:**  Open fires near hammocks could cause accidental burns or ignite the hammocks.  Improper disposal of hot coals could ignite dry leaves or debris under hammocks. | **All** | Establish clear rules and procedures for fire building and use.  Designate a safe fire pit location away from hammocks and any hanging lines.  Ensure proper disposal of hot coals and extinguish the fire completely before leaving the site. |  |
| **Medical Concerns:**  Participants with allergies or medical conditions could experience complications if proper precautions are not taken.  Participants might experience back pain or discomfort while sleeping in hammocks.  Lack of immediate medical attention in a remote location. | **All** | Collect medical information from all participants and identify any allergies or medical conditions that require special attention.  Pack a well-stocked first-aid kit and ensure at least one adult is trained in basic first aid.  Have a plan for emergency evacuation if necessary.  Ensure hammocks are appropriate for the participants' size and weight. |  |