



Southampton University Mountaineering Club

Risk Assessment: Resetting

Activity or Task	Routesetting
Assessor (Position)	Ellie Tang (President), Zak Quddoos (Saftey & Skills)
Date	17/09/2022

Activity Description	Resetting of the University Bouldering Wall, including stripping and cleaning of holds and walls, setting new routes and handling all equipment.
Additional Notes	This risk assessment is based on a copy written by Sport and Wellbeing, in conjunction with wall consultant and routesetters.

Checked by (Position)	Peter Higman (Saftey & Skills)
Date	17/09/2022
Checked by (Position)	Jonathan Lim (Bouldering & Comps)
Date	17/09/2022

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Hazard	Effect	Inherent Risk			Controls	Residual Risk		
		Likelihood	Severity	Risk		Likelihood	Severity	Risk
Use of tools (power tools such as impact drivers and drill drivers and hand tools such as hammers and allen keys)	personal injury (cuts, bruises, damage to eyes)	3	3	Medium	Ensure that those using power tools wear eye protection to reduce the likelihood of debris damaging the eyes. The impact drivers are used to remove the holds by untightening the bolts and also in setting new holds. Care should be taken when using the impact drivers to perform these tasks specifically that the driver bit is properly engaged with the bolt head to prevent it slipping and causing damage to the user. Allen keys will also be used to remove holds where possible, the same care must be taken to properly seat the allen key into the bolt head as to not cause injury, if the bolt is difficult to loosen with an allen key then the impact driver should be utilized, this ensures the user does not injure themselves as a result of over straining. Take care when using the hammer, where possible keep extremities outside the target area. This reduces risk of damaging extremities.	1	2	Low
Fire	Burns and death	1	5	Low	In addition to standard operating procedures, people shall be briefed by the person taking the session to avoid congregating and leaving personal effects in the way of the fire exit. Where the fire door is propped open to allow simultaneous activities outside, no obstructions will be left blocking the fire exit.	1	2	Low
Entanglement by loose or ill fitting clothing and/or jewellery particularly anything which hangs around the neck	Asphyxiation	2	3	Medium	Appropriate clothing to be worn, no jewellery to be worn. An example of appropriate clothing would be jeans and a well fitting T shirt. Appropriate clothing is not limited to the example given.	1	3	Low
Previous medical conditions	Various	3	4	Medium	Ensure that lead routesetter is aware of any previous medical conditions (through the website profiles or otherwise), and are aware of any action that may need to be taken. Setters participate at their own risk.	3	2	Low
Dehydration	Personal Injury	2	2	Low	A water fountain is located outside the bouldering wall.	2	2	Low
Carrying equipment to and from the wall from stores. (Manual Handling)	Personal Injury (trips, falls, dropping equipment, spinal, cuts, breaks, strains, sprains, concussion)	3	3	Medium	All heavy items to be carried by two people. Ensure route is clear before commencing carry. Ensure use of safe lifting practices.	1	2	Low
Unlocking door to bouldering wall	Unauthorised and/or non-inducted people entering the wall during or after resetting	3	3	Medium	Posters and signage to be displayed and door to be locked by the last person to leave.	1	2	Low

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Stripping Holds	Personal Injury (trips, falls, dropping equipment, spinal, cuts, breaks, strains, sprains, concussion, falling from height, falling onto objects, dropping objects from height)	4	4	High	Setters are to avoid standing under other setters on ladders. Helmets to be worn when lifting heavy equipment (such as volumes). Ladders to be used to remove holds when they cannot be reached from the ground.	2	2	Low
SARS-CoV-2 (Novel Coronavirus)	COVID-19 (Flu-like symptoms, death in those who are at risk, transmission to those at risk, transmission to those not at risk leading to an epidemic)	5	3	High	Signs to be placed reminding setters of social distancing guidelines, setters to set in different quadrants of the wall (normal procedure) to maintain distancing. Limit of 10 people in the wall at all times. Ventilation to be used to increase airflow. Masks to be worn. Separate gauntlets to be provided for each person when cleaning holds - tagged with the user's name. Stripping to be done with fewer people over a longer time period, booked just like with setters. Hand sanitiser to be provided. Hand washing to be encouraged with signage. Equipment to be issued to a single individual and be sanitised between uses. The corridor is to be taped with appropriate working distances.	2	3	Low
Scrubbing and soaking of holds	Skin irritation, burns	4	3	Medium	A specialist cleaning solution is used to clean the holds, this solution will be diluted as per the instructions by a responsible person, the buckets used must be suitable for holding said solution. All persons involved must wear full rubber gloves to reduce the risk of skin contact thus reducing the risk of irritation. This task must be carried out in an outdoor environment, this ensures that any spillages will not result in a slip hazard for those inside. The solution will be disposed of as described in the COSHH form, See relevant COSHH form.	2	3	Low
Carrying of holds in a bucket	Personal Injury (trips, falls, dropping equipment, spinal, cuts, breaks, strains, sprains, concussion)	3	2	Low	All persons carrying holds must ensure loads carried are not too heavy, they must also ensure the buckets used for carrying is not broken and acceptable for carrying load before use. Persons carrying holds must also ensure safe lifting and carrying practices.	2	3	Low

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Moving of volumes	Personal Injury (trips, falls, dropping equipment, spinal, cuts, breaks, strains, sprains, concussion). Falling onto objects. Dropping objects onto others.	4	3	Medium	Ensure two persons carry out carrying of volumes, or more persons if necessary. Ensure no persons are near ladder while volumes are being moved. Ensure loads carried and moved are not too heavy for persons, ensure safety helmets are worn when moving volumes off wall. Ensure proper lifting technique when carrying volumes.	2	2	Low
Hovering top of wall	Personal Injury (trips, falls, dropping equipment, falling from height, spinal, cuts, breaks, strains, sprains, concussion)	3	4	Medium	A ladder will be used to access that the top of the wall, the ladder should be set on firm ground and should be supported at the base by another individual if deemed necessary, this reduces the risk of falling as a direct result of the ladder's wobbling. Eye protection should be used to reduce the likelihood of debris being hoovered damaging the eyes. A helmet should also be used to reduce the chance of concussion in the result of a fall. Helmets should also be worn by those steadying the base of the ladder to protect against equipment dropped from above. A vacuum cleaner will be used to perform this task, to protect against electricity ensure that the vacuum being used was PAT tested in the last 4 years, if this is not the case use a different hoover and notify the Safety and skills officer so that it can be investigated. when setting up the vacuum cleaner the cable should be laid out along as straight a path as is possible and those working in the area should be reminded of the tripping hazard. this reduces the risk of entanglement.	2	3	Low
Test climbing routes	Personal Injury (trips, falls, spinal, cuts, breaks, strains, sprains, concussion, broken bones), falling onto other persons	4	4	High	Persons test climbing route must ensure that they are climbing within their ability to not cause injuries, other persons in wall while testing is being carried out must ensure they do not walk under or around climbers while climbing. Climber testing route must have been inducted and competent (competency confirmed by person leading activity), ensure beyond reasonable doubt that holds placed on wall have been screwed in correctly and securely. Climber must ensure mat beneath them is clear of objects before climbing. Climber must not take any other objects with them during climb	3	2	Low

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Reapplying holds	Personal Injury (trips, falls, dropping equipment, dropping objects from height, falling from height, falling onto persons, spinal, cuts, breaks, strains, sprains, concussion)	4	3	Medium	All persons reapplying holds must ensure, if used, ladder is secure before use, they must also ensure a helmet is worn when reapplying holds and that they are not standing underneath other persons when reapplying holds, matting below should be clear of other objects in case of fall. Other persons must ensure they do not stand under or near person reapplying holds when activity is undertaken	1	3	Low
Removal of holds via hammering	Personal Injury (trips, falls, concussions, spinal injury, cuts, debris getting into eyes)	3	3	Medium	Person removing holds must ensure helmet and glasses are worn, if, used, ladder should be secure, person must ensure no other persons are standing around or near person when carrying out activity.	2	2	Low

