



Dune Slide

Standard Operating Procedure

and

Risk Management Plan



OVERVIEW

This activity is designed to be fun and exhilarating while promoting active participation and physical activity.

OUTCOMES

That participants will challenge their personal boundaries and will encourage group peer support.

PRE-REQUISITES FOR INSTRUCTORS

Instructors must have appropriate group coordination skills

Must have completed a Blue Lagoon induction on how to use and operate the petrol water pump

Must have a working with vulnerable people card

If a boat is to be used for transport the boat driver must hold a current marine licence and a Working with vulnerable people card.

LOCATION

On a slope or hill that is free of rocks, roots or other hazards

On a sand dune that is free of grasses, rocks, roots or other hazards

PRIOR TO COMMENCING

Area must be checked to ensure it is free of hazards such as rocks, plants, roots or other items that may cause injury to bodies or bare feet as the slide or climb

Set up an area that will be used for sliding. Mounds should be formed down each side of the plastic to prevent the water and participants from sliding off the plastic.

Plastic must be checked for wear, tear and damage. If it is not in good repair it is not to be used and a replacement should be sought.

Cones are to be set up to create a clear zone where the participants will be landing from their slide.

The Pump must be set up and cordoned off using cones or tape.

The hose must be run to the top of the dune/hill and secured.

INITIAL INTRODUCTION AND PARTICIPANT BRIEFING

Participants must be briefed

Instructions for use.

- Participants climb to the top of the hill/dune.
- Participants may only slide one person at a time.
- Participants must wait until the area at the bottom of the dune is clear before commencing their turn.
- Once at the bottom the participant must collect any equipment used and move away from the sliding area to allow the next person to commence their turn.
- Participants are not to stand on the plastic and are not to climb up the sliding area.
- Participants should be advised on the best place to climb and it should not be too near to the sliding area that a collision could occur.

SPECIFIC ACTIVITY SAFETY AND INSTRUCTIONS

If more than one piece of plastic is being used the uphill piece must overlap on top of the downhill piece.

Sand mounds must be formed on either side of the slide to prevent the slider coming off the slide.

If sliding down the dune on body boards the boards must be in good repair and participants are to lay or kneel on them but not stand.

Body boards are not to be used on a plastic slide.

A leader or staff member should be supervising the top of the slide area and one at the bottom.

It would be advisable to have a third instructor assisting participants who have reached the bottom of the dune.

This instructor should be a competent swimmer and able to assist others in the water.

Participants are not to go near or touch the pump or any of its parts.

PACK UP AND DEBRIEF

All participants should be cleared from the area before pack up commences.

All equipment should be washed down, dried and stored appropriately.

Any breakages or damage should be reported to the camp manager.

INSTRUCTOR RESPONSIBILITIES

To ensure all participants are following all safety instructions

To ensure the activity is set up and packed up correctly.

To ensure all participants make it to and from the activity safely.

To supervise the activity as it is conducted and to monitor the behaviour of the participants to ensure safety.

ASSESSING THE LEVEL OF RISK

Once risks are identified, they are evaluated on a 2 dimensional matrix using a qualitative rating of the likelihood of the event occurring and the scale of the possible consequences. When risks have been identified, they are analysed by combining the consequences and likelihood to produce a level of risk. This form of evaluation provides a good graphical representation of how serious the risk is or where it lies within a group of risks. The risk analysis provides information critical to determining what risks need to be treated and what risks are accepted.

The following matrices have been utilised for the assessment process;

Table 1. Primary Risk Category. (the primary risk is the most immediate or likely risk). Risks may technically fall under several categories eg. A student who has their leg trapped under a falling mast on a sailboard may suffer a physical injury (primary Risk), such as a broken leg, however there may be legal action at some point in the future (secondary risk).

Primary Risk Category	Brief Risk Description
Physical	Injury risk to person - including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Participants ➤ Instructors ➤ Community members
Property and Equipment	Damage risk to campsite property/equipment.
Environmental	Includes risk factors that may impact upon the activity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Climatic eg. Thunder and lightening, strong winds. ➤ Marine eg. Tidal or current flow. ➤ terrain
Medical and Disease	Includes risk factors associated with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pre-existing medical condition eg. Epilepsy, asthma. ➤ Loss of required medication eg. Asthma inhaler. ➤ Disease transmission. From person or environment eg. Influenza.
Psychological	Risk associated with trauma or fear/stress.
Legal, Moral and Ethical	Risk associated with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Legal action and/or litigation. ➤ Breach of legal obligations. ➤ Damage to DECS reputation. ➤ Criminal activity.

Table 2: Likelihood Matrix

Level	Descriptor	More Detail
A	Almost certain	Will occur. Expect frequent/regular occurrences.
B	Likely	The event will probably occur more than once
C	Possible	The event might occur at some time
D	Unlikely	The event is not expected to occur
E	Rare	The event may occur only in highly exceptional circumstances

Table 3: Consequence Matrix – relate to the *most probable* outcome.

Eg. A fall from a windsurfer is most likely to result in **no or minimal injury and therefore be rated as 1-2 ie. insignificant/minor.**

Level	Descriptor	More Detail	Injuries	Potential Operational Impact
1	Insignificant	Low Impact, no injuries/damage, low profile.	None	Student still able to participate. Little impact <30min
2	Minor	Minor Injuries/damage sustained. Low impact, possible public embarrassment.	First Aid Treatment	Student able to participate after treatment. Low impact <30min
3	Moderate	Significant injuries/damage sustained. Public embarrassment possible.	Medical Assistance Required	Student unable to continue with activity. Instructor impact whilst treatment given.
4	Major	Extensive injuries/damage sustained. Loss of instructional capabilities, public embarrassment, 3 rd party action, high news impact	Extensive Injuries. Medical Treatment	Loss of instructor/s whilst treatment/medical aid given. Extended rehabilitation of injury/damage repair.
5	Catastrophic	Public embarrassment, 3 rd party action, high news and media impact.	Deaths	Loss of instructor/s, closure of centre whilst investigation conducted.

Table 4: Level of Risk – consideration of both likelihood and consequence.

		Consequence				
		1	2	3	4	5
		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Likelihood	A Almost Certain	High	High	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme
	B Likely	Medium	High	High	Extreme	Extreme
	C Possible	Low	Medium	High	Extreme	Extreme
	D Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	High	Extreme
	E Rare	Low	Low	Low	High	High

Important Note: Following the identification and implementation of risk management control measures it is assumed that all Risk Descriptions will be reconsidered as having a “low risk” factor. If the re-assessed level of risk remains at “Extreme” or “High” following implementation of control measures serious consideration should be given to not proceeding with this activity. Risk vs Reward for this specific activity should be carefully considered!!

Table 5. Risk Priority – an indication of how quickly/frequently an identified risk needs to be addressed and/or monitored.

Rating	Description
Low	Low priority.
Medium	Medium priority.
High	High Priority. Requires immediate action to redress risk. Additionally, risk should be closely monitored to ensure management strategies to reduce risk are effective.

Important note: The assessment and identification of Risk Priority should not be solely based upon the likelihood or frequency of an event occurring, but more a consideration of a number of factors, including: *frequency, likelihood, consequences (particularly the possibility of serious personal injury or death) and risk of litigation or legal exposure!* A student competing in a bicycle tour event on a controlled public road is very unlikely to be involved in a collision with a motor vehicle, however the consequences may well be most serious, with the possibility of a serious injury and possible legal exposure. Therefore a Risk Priority rating of **High** should be applied, with appropriate risk management.

Table 4 : Risk Register/Risk Management

Function/Activity:

DUNE SLIDING

Compiled by:.....

Activity Description: Dune Sliding is an exciting activity where an area is set up for participants to slide down a hill or dune onto a flat area or into water.

General Safety consideration: Known hazards will be identified to all participants, in particular the risks to participants when rules are not followed. Participants will be required to remove their shoes and wear appropriate clothing. The area should be checked for hazards prior to the set up and commencement of the activity. Standing within the clear area at the bottom of the sliding zone is prohibited and participants should vacate the area as soon as their turn has finished. If there is no shelter in the area hats and sunscreen should be worn as well as sun smart clothing. Equipment should be checked prior to use for damage and it should be reported to the camp manager/maintenance overseer.

Primary Risk Category (Refer Table 1.)	Risk description. What and how can it happen	Likelihood (Refer Table 2)	Consequence (Refer Table 3)	Level of Risk (Refer Table 4)	Management. Including existing Control measures to eliminate or reduce the risk. Note: Once the risk management measures listed below are f risks described in column 2 will be reconsidered as having a Level of Risk”.	Priority
1. Physical	Hypothermia/Hyperthermia	C	2	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants to dress appropriate to the conditions and season. Cold Conditions: Wetsuits recommended, warm clothes to be worn when not sliding. • Hot conditions: Participants to wear long sleeved shirts, hats and sunscreen applied at regular intervals. Regular hydration breaks. 	Medium
2. Equipment	Damage to equipment through accidental use or misuse.	C	2	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All equipment is regularly checked for damage and removed from use until appropriate repairs are carried out. • Participants shown the correct way to slide and use equipment. 	Medium
3. Physical	Soft tissue injuries such as muscle strains, bruising from falls.	C	2	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instruction should be given on the appropriate methods of sliding. • Appropriate supervision of activities and instructors to advise on inappropriate behaviour. 	

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4. Physical	Participant suffers sunburn	B	2	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students briefed at the commencement of the session re. Sunsmart • SPF 30+ be made available by both the Campsite and/or the school, with regular breaks provided to reapply. • Participants to wear hats (preferably broad brimmed) and shirts (preferably long sleeved) and remain in the shade when not in the water. 	Medium
5. Psychological	Participant panics or becomes distressed having slid into deeper water.	C	2	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructional staff to address student fears in a calm manner. • Assist the participant in reaching the shore and exiting the water. • Alternatively remove from the water and calm and reassure. Look to re-engage the student back into the activity as soon as possible to regain confidence. 	Medium
6. Environmental	Water contamination eg. due to algal bloom, storm water run-off or chemical contamination.	D	2	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice is sought from appropriate authorities • If level of contamination is high/dangerous, then on-water activities should be cancelled. • If low levels of contamination, students are warned to avoid unnecessary submerging, or swallowing of any water. 	Medium

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7. Environmental	Storm or squall	C	2	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instructional staff to be aware of daily forecast and the likelihood or probability of such an event and modify/cancel activities if necessary. At the first sign of rapidly deteriorating weather instructors seek immediate access to appropriate shelter for their group. (This may not necessarily be back at the camp). Do not allow students to shelter under large trees. 	Medium
8. Environmental	Thunderstorm/lightning	D	4	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instructors to monitor weather forecasts for thunderstorm/lightning and remain vigilant for rapidly deteriorating weather/approaching storms. In the event of seeing lightning apply the "International 30/30 rule". That is; if the time between "flash and bang" is less than 30 seconds, immediately exit the water and seek safe shelter. This should be a solid structure, building or hard top motor vehicle. Do not allow students to shelter under large single trees or unsubstantial buildings such as tents or shelters. If caught on an open beach, seek a depression or low ground, crouch down with feet together and cover ears. Remove any metal objects such as jewellery. Avoid using apparatus such as telephones if possible. In an emergency keep calls very brief. 	High

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once the storm has passed wait at least 30minutes from the last thunder clap before re-entering the water or continuing the activity. 	
9. Equipment	On-board fire on the transport boat.	E	4	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure all fuel lines and fuel tanks are in good order with no leaks. Clean up all fuel spills immediately. Re -fuel removable tanks on-shore to prevent spillage inside the boat. Ensure the motor is regularly serviced and maintained with regular checks on the cooling system to prevent overheating. Ensure a fire extinguisher is easily accessible. Participants are briefed as to the evacuation/emergency procedure in the event of an on-board fire. Participants to wear approved PFD's at all times whilst in the boat. Instructors should have a reliable method of communication back to the camp or the beach to call for assistance if required. 	High
10. Physical	Injury due to coming off the slide at speed	C	3	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mounds to be constructed when using a water slide to direct the water and participant as they slide Area to be assessed for suitability prior to setting up The straightest possible route down the hill/dune is to be used. 	Medium
11. Equipment	Fire or malfunction of water pump.	C	3	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel is to be stored away from pump Area around pump cordoned off with cones or markers Staff should be appropriately trained in use of the pump Fire extinguisher should be kept nearby. 	

