

## **Risk Analysis: Archery**

<b>RISKS</b>		Heat stroke/dehydration. Injury to animals from arrows	Injury to participants from arrows	
<b>CAUSAL FACTORS</b>		<b>People</b> Inadequate safety briefing. Inadequate instruction. Lack of group discipline. Poor communication. Students previous experience (+ve or – ve). Lack of concentration (students, instructor, assistant/teacher). Disobeying safety rules.	<b>Equipment</b> General wear and tear of all equipment. Sharp arrow tips. Sharp arrow nocks. Split strings. Incorrect length arrows for individuals.	<b>Environment</b> Mosquitoes. Snakes. Spiders. Scorpions. Sun. Distraction by other animals, horse riding groups and bike groups. Weather (wet, hot).
<b>RISK MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>Normal Operations</b>	Thorough safety briefing followed by strict and professional instruction. An awareness of group's and individuals' medical and emotional requirements. Awareness of varied physical ability. Clear communication. Focused concentration by all.	Check footwear, sun hat, sun screen, insect repellent and long sleeves.	Check weather for possibility of heavy rain, electrical storm and extreme temperatures.
	<b>Emergency</b>	First aid kit at hand. Instructor qualified in group management, communication and first aid to handle emergency. Follow Coolamatong emergency plan of action.		
<b>Industry standards</b>	Leader trained according to Coolamatong requirements.			
<b>Policies</b>	Carry first aid kit.			
<b>Skills</b>	Instructors first aid qualified. Trained and experienced in group dynamics, communication skills, and archery.			
<b>Final Decision</b>	Safe and challenging activity with precautions listed above. Recommended for grade 5 students and above but suitable for grade 3 and 4 students.			

## Risk Analysis: Beach Walks

RISKS		Heat stroke/dehydration Snake bite	Bodily injury from trees/shrubs Lost camper	
CAUSAL FACTORS		People	Equipment	Environment
		Inexperience of camper group. Lack of group discipline. Poor communication. Students' previous experience (+ve or -ve). Lack of concentration (students, instructor, assistant/teacher).	General wear and tear of all equipment/signage Lack of maintenance.	Mosquitoes. Snakes. Spiders. Scorpions. Sun. Weather (wet).
RISK MANAGEMENT	Normal Operation	Thorough safety briefing. An awareness of group's and individuals' medical and emotional requirements. Awareness of varied physical ability. Clear communication. Focused concentration by all. User group leader in charge of students' behavior.	Check footwear, sun hat, sun screen, insect repellent, drink and extra clothing. Paths/signage maintained regularly.	Check weather for possibility of heavy rain, electrical storm and extreme temperatures.
	Emergency	First aid kit at hand. Coolamatong leaders are qualified in group management, communication and first aid to handle emergency. Follow Coolamatong emergency plan of action. Any part of trail is accessible by vehicle within 50 metres of path.		
Policies		Carry first aid kit. Emergency plans on file. Carry list of students.		
Skills		Coolamatong leader trained and experienced in group dynamics, communication skills and local habitat knowledge.		
Final Decision		Safe and challenging activity with precautions listed above.		

## Risk Analysis: Boat trip

RISKS		Heat stroke/dehydration Man overboard. Panic Lost camper Slipping on wet floor, especially when boarding or alighting the boat. Fire from electrical fault or motor coming into contact with water.	Hypothermia. Crushed limbs. Seaworthiness of vessel. Injury on walk or beach game
CAUSAL FACTORS		People Inexperience of camper group. Lack of group discipline. Poor communication. Students' previous experience (+ve or -ve). Lack of concentration (students, instructor, assistant/teacher).	Equipment General wear and tear of all equipment. Lack of maintenance. Lack of safety gear. Unsafe jetties.
RISK MANAGEMENT	Normal Operations	Thorough safety briefing. An awareness of groups' and individual's medical and emotional requirements. Awareness of varied physical ability. Clear communication. Focused concentration by all. Coolamatong staff trained in boating and emergency procedures. Skipper of boat has ultimate charge. Teacher in charge of student's behavior.	Check footwear, sun hat, sunscreen, insect repellent, drink and extra layers of clothing.  The CC Neill is:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regularly slipped.</li> <li>• Marine board surveyed annually.</li> <li>• Regularly maintained.</li> </ul> Other equipment checked six-monthly
	Emergency	First aid kit and mobile phone at hand. Crew are qualified in group management, communication and first aid to handle emergency. Woolen blankets are kept in the boat. Follow Coolamatong emergency plan of action.	Environment Mosquitoes. Snakes. Spiders. Scorpions. Sun. Weather (wet). Fog/poor visibility. Other boats and people. Changing level of water in the lakes. Be aware of slipping on wet jetties.  Check weather for possibility of heavy rain, electrical storm and extreme temperatures. Don't leave jetty if weather is unsuitable – skipper decides. Adequate local knowledge – skipper's responsibility.
Industry standards	Marine Board surveyed vessel. Coxswain certificate required for skipper, and is held by all Coolamatong skippers. Crew – Deckhand required, but qualification not required. Is appointed by and under the instruction and supervision of the skipper.		
Policies	Carry first aid kit and mobile phone. Emergency plans on file. Carry list of students. Regular staff training in man overboard, fire drill, docking, ropes, PFD1 drill and life buoy. Maximum capacity licensed by Marine Board is 49 plus 2 crew.		
Skills	Skipper has Marine Board Coxswain certification to operate the boat. Crew first aid qualified. Trained and experienced in group dynamics, communication skills, and boat skills.		
Final Decision	Safe and challenging activity with precautions listed above. Do not run if forecast winds >35 knots. Do not operate if a total fire ban is declared.		

*Camp Coolamatong*  
*Risk Analysis for Activities led at Coolamatong*

**Jetty Jumping**

<b>RISKS</b>		Heat stroke/dehydration . Spinal injury. Concussion Jellyfish sting Blue-green algae poisoning	Hypothermia. Splinters. Laceration and bleeding. Group Separation Sunburn
<b>CAUSAL FACTORS</b>		People	Equipment
		Improper ratios. Lack of group discipline. Poor communication. Students' previous experience (+ve or -ve). Lack of concentration (students, instructor, assistant/teacher).	Inappropriate clothing (no T-shirt or shoes). Lack of sunscreen Jetty unsafe / in disrepair.
			Environment Mosquitoes. Snakes. Weather – strong winds, electrical storms Other boats and people. Underwater obstructions, barnacles. High UV radiation. Blue-green algae. Jelly fish. Water depth.
<b>RISK MANAGEMENT</b>	Normal Operations	Thorough safety briefing. An awareness of groups' and individual's medical and emotional requirements. Awareness of varied physical ability. Clear communication. Focused concentration by all. Coolamatong staff trained emergency procedures. Teacher in charge of student's behavior.	Check for sunscreen and correct attire. Check jetty for damage.
	Emergency	First aid kit and mobile phone at hand. Crew are qualified in group management, communication and first aid to handle emergency. Woolen blankets are kept in the boat. Follow Coolamatong emergency plan of action.	Check weather for possibility of heavy rain, electrical storm and extreme temperatures. Check water for obstructions and depth Keep up to date with latest health alerts. Be prepared to change activity completely due to weather or venue.
Industry standards	Instructor to participant ratio is 1:10. Instructor to hold current Bronze Medallion qualification or equivalent and Level 2 First Aid certificate.		
Policies	Carry first aid kit and mobile phone. Emergency plans on file. Thorough briefing before getting in water. Check most recent weather report. Carry list of students.		
Skills	First aid qualification. Trained and experienced in group dynamics, communication skills, and boat skills.		
Final Decision	Safe and challenging activity with precautions listed above.		

## Risk Analysis: Bushcraft

RISKS		Burns. Falling branches.	Minor injuries. Heat stroke/dehydration	Bushfire.
CAUSAL FACTORS		People	Equipment	Environment
		Inadequate safety briefing. Inadequate instruction. Lack of group discipline. Poor communication. Students previous experience (+ve or -ve). Lack of concentration (students, instructor, assistant/teacher). Unfamiliar activity. Medical or dietary problems.	Uncovered footwear (eg sandals). Hot cooking equipment. Hot water/steam. Fire.	Insects (mosquitoes). Strong winds. Heat.
RISK MANAGEMENT	Normal Operations	Thorough safety briefing. An awareness of group's and individuals' medical and emotional requirements. Awareness of varied physical ability. Clear communication. Focused concentration by all.	Check footwear, sun hat, sunscreen, insect repellent and clothing. Regular maintenance of equipment. If temp. above 30°, each fire pit needs bucket and hessian sack. Also, hand water pump must be on location.	Check weather for possibility of heavy rain, electrical storm and extreme temperatures. Maintain trees in immediate area (pruning etc). Not run on days when a Total Fire Ban is enforced. Adequate water is available.
	Emergency	First aid kit and vehicle or mobile phone at hand. Instructor skilled in group management, communication and qualified in first aid to handle emergency. Follow Coolamatong emergency plan of action. Coolamatong staff always present and know designated evacuation routes and areas in case of natural disasters.		
Industry standards		FSP for handling of food for bushcraft.		
Policies		Carry first aid kit and mobile phone. Emergency plans on file.		
Skills		Instructors (Coolamatong staff) first aid qualified. Trained and experienced in group dynamics, communication skills, lighting fire and relevant risk management associated with it.		
Final Decision		Safe to operate under guidelines above. Suitable for all ages (Grade 3 and up with ratio of 1 leader to 10 students).		

### Risk Analysis: Canoeing

RISKS		Drowning Canoe capsizing – student trapped Dehydration/heat stroke	Hypothermia Paddle-inflicted upper-body injury Group Separation
CAUSAL FACTORS		People Instructor student ratios. Poor communication. Poor instruction. Lack of group discipline. Students previous experience (+ve or –ve). Poor matching of partners. Inappropriate use of play equipment.	Equipment Inappropriate clothing – cotton or lack of layers, waterproofs, footwear, sun hat, sunscreen, or insect repellent. Leaking canoes. Wrong size paddles. Incorrectly fitted or damaged BVs / helmets.
RISK MANAGEMENT	Normal Operations	Instructor appropriately qualified and experienced according to Coolamatong requirements. Correct on-land briefing & instruction. Correct matching of partners. Appropriate use of play equipment. Appropriate group management and discipline & correct ratios. Awareness of group’s medical and emotional requirements Awareness of varied physical ability.	Check for damage to canoes. Check and correctly fit helmets, BVs & paddles. Check for correct clothing etc.
	Emergency	Have first aid kit at hand. Instructor appropriately experienced in group management, communication and first aid to handle emergency. Follow Coolamatong emergency plan of action. Instructor carries spare clothes & a whistle for emergency signal (group already briefed).	
Industry standards		Ratio 1 instructor : 6 boats, on flat undemanding water	
Policies		First aid kit carried. Emergency plans on file.	Thorough briefing before getting on the water. Check most recent weather report.
Skills		First aid qualification and Bronze Medallion certification. Australian Canoeing Flatwater Guide or Instructor Bronze Medallion	
Final Decision		Safe and challenging activity with precautions listed above.	

## Risk Analysis: Canoe Trip

RISKS		Drowning Canoe capsizing – student trapped Dehydration/heat stroke	Hypothermia Paddle-inflicted upper-body injury Group Separation
CAUSAL FACTORS		People Instructor student ratios. Poor communication. Poor instruction. Lack of group discipline. Students previous experience (+ve or –ve). Poor matching of partners. Inappropriate use of play equipment.	Equipment Inappropriate clothing – cotton or lack of layers, waterproofs, footwear, sun hat, sunscreen, or insect repellent. Leaking canoes. Wrong size paddles. Incorrectly fitted or damaged BVs / helmets.
RISK MANAGEMENT	Normal Operations	Thorough briefing prior to setting off is vital. This will include a skills session that will teach paddlers how to control their boats. The leaders may need to swap partners as deemed necessary to give an even mix of skill level. Leaders will have radio contact between the lead and trailing boats to ensure group stays together.  Lead paddler will have the responsibility of stopping regularly to ensure group is together. Group should never spread out further than a distance of 50 metres between lead and trailing canoe.  minimum of one leader should be in a kayak.	Check for damage to canoes. Check and correctly fit helmets, BVs & paddles. – Radios checked and working – One mobile phone to be taken by group leader – Complete “Canoe Trip Proforma” – First Aid Kit – Water (min. 4 litres) All paddlers need to have correct attire for conditions Ensure maps with distances and geographical features to identify location.
	Emergency	Have first aid kit at hand. Instructor appropriately experienced in group management, communication and first aid to handle emergency. Follow Coolamatong emergency plan of action. Instructor carries spare clothes & a whistle for emergency signal (group already briefed).	Environment Inapt entry/exit point. Weather unsuitable – strong winds, electrical storms. Other boats/jetties. Snakes, Jelly fish. Dolphin distraction. Blue-green algae. Mosquitoes.  Check local weather forecast Ensure entry and exit points have been assessed; Have way points determined in advance should emergency relief be needed to make access If in doubt check with local authorities such as Police and Gippsland Water
Industry standards	Ratio 1 leader : 6 boats, on flat undemanding water		
Policies	First aid kit carried. Emergency plans on file.	Thorough briefing before getting on the water. Check most recent weather report.	
Skills	First aid qualification and Bronze Medallion certification. Australian Canoeing Flatwater Guide or Instructor Bronze Medallion		
Final Decision	Safe and challenging activity with precautions listed above.		

## Risk Analysis: Climbing

RISKS		Death. Heat stroke/dehydration.	Spinal injuries. Bushfire.	Broken limbs Falling branches.
CAUSAL FACTORS		People	Equipment	Environment
		Inadequate safety briefing and/or instruction. Lack of group discipline. Poor communication. Students' previous experience (+ve or -ve). Lack of concentration (students, instructor, assistant/teacher).	Inappropriate checking, setting up, fitting and use of rope, slings, harnesses, helmets and hardware. Possibility of splinters. General wear and tear of all equipment.	Mosquitoes. Snakes. Spiders. Scorpions. Distraction by other animals and horse riding groups. Weather (wet, sun etc).
RISK MANAGEMENT	Normal Operations	Thorough safety briefing followed by instruction. An awareness of group's and individuals' medical and emotional requirements and varied physical ability. Clear communication. Focused concentration by all.	Regular checking of equipment for wear and tear. Regular checking of wall for loose holds and splinters. Check shoes, sunscreen, sun hat, insect repellent, loose clothing and long hair, jewelry. Double checking of harnesses and helmets before activity begins, and if either are removed during session.	Check weather for possibility of heavy rain, electrical storm and extreme temperatures. Take appropriate clothing and liquid refreshment. Set up smoke pot if the mosquitoes are really bad.
	Emergency	First aid kit and mobile phone on hand (may be shared with bushcraft group). Instructor experienced in group management, communication and first aid to handle emergency. Follow Coolamatong emergency plan of action.		
Industry standards		Leaders trained according to competencies for Climb and abseil, artificial surfaces, Certificate III Sport and Recreation.		
Policies		Carry first aid kit and mobile phone. Emergency plans on file. Maximum of four students per instructor on the tower at one time.		
Skills		Instructor's first aid qualified. Trained and experienced in group dynamics, communication skills, rescue techniques, climbing and abseiling.		
Final Decision		Safe and challenging activity with precautions listed above.		

## Risk Analysis – Horse riding

<b>RISKS</b>		Heat stroke/dehydration. Allergic reaction/rash. Fall. Runaway horse running under overhanging tree branches.	Horse bite/kick. Student panic. Horse panic.
<b>CAUSAL FACTORS</b>		People	Equipment Environment
		Inadequate safety briefing. Inadequate instruction. Lack of group discipline. Poor communication. Poor ratios. Bad match of horse and rider. Mistake in setting up. Rider incorrectly graded. Students previous experience (+ve or -ve). Lack of concentration (students, instructor, assistant/teacher).	General wear and tear of all equipment. Leather belts breaking. Inappropriate footwear. Poorly maintained horse and tack. Faulty or ill fitting helmets.
<b>RISK MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>Normal Operations</b>	Thorough safety briefing followed by explanation and demonstration from qualified and experienced leader. An awareness of groups' and individual's medical and emotional requirements. Awareness of varied physical ability. Clear communication. Focussed concentration by all. Ratio 1 instructor : 6 horses. (Minimum of 2 instructors on a trail ride.) Careful match of horse and rider.	Check footwear, sun hat, sun screen, insect repellent. Double check of all equipment before each ride. Provide raincoats if necessary. Careful monitoring of horses fitness level.
	<b>Emergency</b>	First aid kit and mobile phone at hand. Instructor qualified in group management, communication and first aid to handle emergency. Instructor takes spare lead-ropes. If a student has an allergic reaction, they will dismount and walk back to camp and have a shower. We do have anti-histamine if the school's first aid officer thinks it would be worth having. If a horse panics/runs away:- never chase, never leave rest of group alone, if possible call reassurance and directions to the rider, walk rest of group back to corral using the most direct route possible. Follow Coolamatong emergency plan of action for emergencies.	Check weather for possibility of heavy rain, electrical storm and extreme temperatures. Alter ride to the weather conditions, and postpone it if necessary. Be aware of possible distractions, such as noisy vehicles, or a group of kangaroos. Regular checks of trails for obstacles. Knowing trails well enough to find alternative routes if necessary.

## Risk Analysis: Initiative Course

RISKS		Heat stroke/dehydration. Broken limbs.		
CAUSAL FACTORS		People	Equipment	Environment
		Inadequate safety briefing. Inadequate instruction. Lack of group discipline. Poor communication. Students previous experience (+ve or -ve). Lack of concentration (students, instructor, assistant/teacher).	General wear and tear of all equipment. Refer to 7.1.4.	Mosquitoes Snakes Spiders Scorpions Sun Distraction by other animals and horse riding groups. Weather (wet)
RISK MANAGEMENT	Normal Operations	Thorough safety briefing and instruction from leader (May be a user group leader briefed by a Coolamatong staff member prior to the session). An awareness of groups' and individual's medical and emotional requirements. Awareness of varied physical ability. Clear communication. Focused concentration by all.	Check footwear, sun hat, sun screen, insect repellent. Carry water and cups if it's hot.	Check weather for possibility of heavy rain, electrical storm and extreme temperatures.
	Emergency	First aid kit at hand. Instructor qualified in group management, communication and first aid to handle emergency. Follow Coolamatong emergency plan of action for emergencies.		
Industry standards				
Policies		Carry first aid kit. Emergency plans on file.		
Skills		Instructors first aid qualified. Trained and experienced in group dynamics, communication skills, and site specific training on this initiative course. Instructors familiar with the particular hazards and safety requirements of each element.		
Final Decision		Safe and challenging activity with precautions listed above.		

## Risk Analysis: Low Ropes

RISKS		Heat stroke/dehydration. Broken limbs.		
CAUSAL FACTORS		People	Equipment	Environment
		Inadequate safety briefing. Inadequate instruction. Lack of group discipline. Poor communication. Students previous experience (+ve or -ve). Lack of concentration (students, instructor, assistant/teacher).	General wear and tear of all equipment. Refer to 7.1.5	Mosquitoes Snakes Spiders Scorpions Sun Distraction by other animals and horse riding groups. Weather (wet)
RISK MANAGEMENT	Normal Operations	Thorough safety briefing and instruction from leader ( <i>May be a user group leader briefed by a Coolamatong staff member prior to the session</i> ). An awareness of groups' and individual's medical and emotional requirements. Awareness of varied physical ability. Clear communication. Focused concentration by all.	Check footwear, sun hat, sun screen, insect repellent. Carry water and cups if it's hot.	Check weather for possibility of heavy rain, electrical storm and extreme temperatures.
	Emergency	First aid kit at hand. Instructor qualified in group management, communication and first aid to handle emergency. Follow Coolamatong emergency plan of action for emergencies.		
Industry standards				
Policies		Carry first aid kit. Emergency plans on file.		
Skills		Instructors first aid qualified. Trained and experienced in group dynamics, communication skills, and site specific training on this low ropes course. This will include particular attention to 'spotting procedures'. Instructors familiar with the particular hazards and safety requirements of each element.		
Final Decision		Safe and challenging activity with precautions listed above.		

## Risk Analysis: Off-Road Cycling

RISKS		Fall and subsequent impact injury Heat stroke/dehydration. Broken limbs.		
CAUSAL FACTORS		People	Equipment	Environment
		Inadequate safety briefing. Inadequate instruction. Lack of group discipline. Poor communication. Students previous experience (+ve or -ve). Lack of concentration (students, instructor, assistant/teacher).	Equipment such as quick release levers loosend from previous ride or from a camper	Mosquitoes Snakes Spiders Sun Distraction by other animals and horse riding groups. Weather (wet)
RISK MANAGEMENT	Normal Operations	Thorough safety briefing and instruction from leader . An awareness of groups' and individual's medical and emotional requirements. Awareness of varied physical ability. Correctly fitting camper to bike. Allow sufficient time for basic skills before going on ride. Clear communication. Focused concentration by all. Do not ride down Peninsula unless all group members display competency during ride on tracks on camp property first.	Check footwear, helmet, sun screen, insect repellent. Water bottles to be carried on bike. Carry water and cups if it's hot.	Check weather for possibility of heavy rain, electrical storm and extreme temperatures.
	Emergency	First aid kit at hand. CDMA Mobile phone carried. Instructor qualified in group management, communication and first aid to handle emergency. Follow Coolamatong emergency plan of action for emergencies.		
Industry standards				
Policies		Carry first aid kit. Emergency plans on file.		
Skills		Instructors first aid qualified. Trained and experienced in group dynamics, communication skills, and site specific training for tracks.		
Final Decision		Safe and challenging activity with precautions listed above.		

## **Risk Analysis: Orienteering**

<b>RISKS</b>		Heat stroke/dehydration.	Students getting lost.	
<b>CAUSAL FACTORS</b>		<b>People</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Environment</b>
		Inadequate safety briefing. Inadequate instruction. Lack of group discipline. Poor communication. Students previous experience (+ve or -ve). Lack of concentration (students, instructor, assistant/teacher).	Whistles not operational or not provided. Maps not periodically replaced and difficult to read. Faulty compass. Markers removed or not checked.	Mosquitoes. Snakes. Spiders. Scorpions. Sun. Distraction by other animals and horse riding groups. Weather (wet).
<b>RISK MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>Normal Operations</b>	Thorough safety briefing followed by lesson from qualified and experienced leader. An awareness of groups' and individual's medical and emotional requirements. Awareness of varied physical ability. Clear communication. Focused concentration by all.	Check footwear, sun hat, sun screen, insect repellent. Course and equipment checked prior to use.	Check weather for possibility of heavy rain, electrical storm and extreme temperatures. Tracks maintained for access.
	<b>Emergency</b>	First aid kit at hand. Instructor experienced in group management, communication and first aid to handle emergency. Follow Coolamatong emergency plan of action for emergencies.		
<b>Industry standards</b>		Nil applicable to camp situation.		
<b>Policies</b>		Carry first aid kit. Emergency plans on file.		
<b>Skills</b>		Instructors first aid qualified. Trained and experienced in group dynamics, communication skills, and orienteering.		
<b>Final Decision</b>		Safe and challenging activity with precautions listed above.		

## Risk Analysis: Rafting

RISKS		Heat stroke/dehydration. Hypothermia.	Drowning. Rope burn.
CAUSAL FACTORS		People	Equipment
		Inadequate safety briefing. Inadequate instruction. Lack of group discipline. Poor communication. Students previous experience (+ve or -ve). Lack of concentration (students, instructor, assistant/teacher).	Inappropriate clothing – cotton, lack of :- layers, water proofs, footwear, sun hat, sun screen, insect repellent. Leaking pipes. Wrong size paddles. Incorrectly fitted or damaged PFDs. Poor quality or fraying ropes. Chipped or rough planks.
RISK MANAGEMENT	Normal Operations	Instructor to have minimum of Bronze Medallion and Level 2 first aid. Correct on-land briefing. Correct instruction. Appropriate group management and discipline. Awareness of groups medical and emotional requirements Awareness of varied physical ability.	Check for damage to tubes, planks and ropes. Check and correctly PFDs. Check for correct clothing etc.
	Emergency	First aid kit at hand. Instructor qualified in group management, communication and first aid to handle emergency. Follow Coolamatong emergency plan of action for emergencies.	Choose correct 'put-in'/ 'take-out' point appropriate to weather conditions. Be prepared to change activity completely due to weather. Keep up to date with latest health alerts.
Industry standards		Industry standards relating to white water are not applicable to rafting conducted at camp which is performed on flat undemanding water.	
Policies		Carry first aid kit. Emergency plans on file. Rafts not allowed outside Mason Bay unless there is a rescue boat close by.	
Skills		Instructors first aid qualified. There must be one qualified Bronze Medallion leader in attendance at all times when children are in the water. Trained and experienced in group dynamics, communication skills, and relevant rope tying and paddling techniques.	
Final Decision		Safe and challenging activity with precautions listed above.	