

# AOSPKC Power & Traction Kiting Risk Assessment

## 1.0 Method

We all make risk assessments throughout every day of our lives, but we don't write them down. When you decide that an activity is too dangerous for your level of knowledge/ability/equipment you make the decision to avoid that particular hazard.

When we make a formal risk assessment we:-

- Decide the nature of the hazard,
- Estimate the likelihood of an accident happening,
- Estimate how serious such an accident would be,
- Judge the acceptability of using the substance or technique,
- Accept the risk or apply control measures

A hazard is anything that could cause an accident. All you need to do is write down exactly what you think is hazardous.

For each hazard you should decide on the likelihood of an accident.

Likelihood:

- 5: Very Likely - If nothing is done, an accident will almost certainly occur
- 4: Likely - will happen if external factors take effect
- 3: Quite Possible - An accident may happen if pushed by other factors
- 2: Possible - may happen if external factors take effect, but unlikely
- 1: Not Likely - No real likelihood of an accident occurring

And the severity of the injury it may cause.

Severity:

- 5: Very High - Multiple death or widespread injury
- 4: High - Series injury or death to an individual
- 3: Moderate - Causing Injury that could keep individual away from normal activities
- 2: Slight - minor injury
- 1: Nil - No risk of injury

The combination of these two scales determines the level of risk: The higher the total, the higher the risk: **15 - 25 High, 7 - 14 Medium, 1 - 6 Low.**

		Likelihood				
		5	4	3	2	1
Severity	5	25	20	15	10	5
	4	20	16	12	8	4
	3	15	12	9	6	3
	2	10	8	6	4	2
	1	5	4	3	2	1

**2.0 Assessment**

Perceived Hazard	Associated Risks	Controlled Y/N	Likelihood	Severity	Risk before control measure Low/Med/High	Control measures to minimize risk.
<b>2 &amp; 4 Line Kiting</b>						
Stormy Weather	Possible lightning strike	N	4	4	High	Don't fly
Power lines	Electric Shock	N	4	4	High	Don't fly near power lines
Launching a power/traction kite	Being pulled over	Y	2	2	Low	Launch at the edge of the window
Flying a power/traction kite	Kite too big for level of experience leading to being dragged into member of the public, property or traffic.	Y	2	4	Med	Fly in open areas. Do not fly over members of the public. Leave 3 line lengths downwind of you and any obstacle/traffic. Use suitably sized kite for conditions/experience.
Letting go of a power/traction kite	Kite hitting a member of the public, property or traffic.	Y	2	4	Med	Fly in open areas. Do not fly over members of the public. Leave 3 line lengths downwind of you and any obstacle/traffic. Use suitably sized kite for conditions/experience. Use of safety system e.g. kite killers
Flying lines braking	Kite hitting a member of the public, property or traffic.	N	2	4	Med	Fly in open areas. Do not fly over members of the public. Leave 3 line lengths downwind of you and any obstacle/traffic.
Crashing a power/traction kite	Kite hitting a member of the public, property or traffic.	N	2	4	Med	Fly in open areas. Do not fly over members of the public. Leave 3 line lengths downwind of you and any obstacle/traffic.

Landing a power/traction kite	Kite hitting a member of the public, property or traffic.	Y	2	4	Med	Fly in open areas. Do not fly over members of the public. Leave 3 line lengths downwind of you and any obstacle/traffic.
Staked out kite	Trip hazards Kite becoming loose	Y	2	2	Low	Put unused kites away. Use of sand/weight to hold down kite. Secure lines as low to the ground as possible. Do not leave equipment unattended
Kite Stakes	Trip hazard Crash hazard to buggiers and boarders	Y	2	3	Low	Identify all stakes by attaching a brightly coloured ribbon. Remove any unused stakes from the ground. Cover with a kite bag.
<b>Traction activities</b>						
Scudding	Changeable ground conditions leading to ankle/leg injuries or being pulled over.	Y	2	3	Low	Assess the ground conditions for obstacles. Wear appropriate footwear with ankle support and appropriate protective equipment
Jumping	Changeable ground conditions leading to ankle/leg injuries or being pulled over. Collision with members of the public	Y	2	3	Low	Assess the ground conditions for obstacles. Wear appropriate footwear with ankle support and appropriate protective equipment. Ensure clear down wind area.
Pilot becoming detached from buggy/board	Pilot injury. Buggy/board collision with member of the public	N	3	4	Med	Wear appropriate protective equipment. Give right of way to members of the public and keep a safe distance.
Buggy/board pilot crash into member of the public	Pilot injury. Member of the public injury.	Y	3	4	Med	Wear appropriate protective equipment. Give right of way to members of the public and keep a safe distance.

Buggy/board pilot crash into another buggy/board pilot	Pilot injury.	Y	3	4	Med	Wear appropriate protective equipment. Keep a safe distance from other pilots. Adhere to passing and turning rules. If unsure seek tuition from other users.
Buggy/board pilot crash into property	Pilot injury Damage to property	Y	3	3	Med	Wear appropriate protective equipment. Keep a safe distance from any obstacles