

Outdoor Rock Climbing

Rock climbing like all recreation activities is hazardous. You will be traveling outdoors, where you will be subject to numerous risks-environmental and other risks.

- Environmental Risks include: rapidly moving, deep or cold water, flash floods, mud slides, insects, predators, snakes and other animals; falling or rolling rock, lightning, high winds, hail, avalanches, and unpredictable forces of nature including weather that may change to extreme conditions without notice. Additional risks include allergic reactions, psychological distress, hypothermia, hyperthermia, sunburn, heatstroke, dehydration, and other mild or serious conditions. Exposure to the natural elements can be uncomfortable or harmful.
- You will be traveling by foot with weight on your back. Travel may be rugged, unpredictable and travel may include: boulder fields, downed timber, river crossings, high mountain passes, snow and ice, steep slopes, rock fall, tree wells, fallen trees and tree stumps, cliffs, cornices and slippery rocks. Risks include collisions/falling, drowning, getting lost, acute mountain sickness, high altitude sickness and others associated with such travel.
- This rock climbing trip requires physical exertion as well as emotional and mental stability. You will be primarily responsible for your own rescues. Rescues may not be available or may take considerable time to evacuate due to the inherent nature of the activity. You may become lost or separated from others in the group: communication may be difficult.
- Horseplay, carelessness, poor technique, poor conditioning and violating the rules are all risks associated with this rock climbing trip.
- Accidents can occur while traveling to and from the activity site. You will be traveling in 12 to 15 passenger vans.
- Athletic injuries are also a risk associated with a rock climbing trip. Rock climbing trip accidents may result in scrape, abrasions, sprains, broken bones, torn muscles or ligaments, head, neck or spinal injuries or death.
- Risks also include decision making and conduct, including the risk that a course leader, co-leader or other participant may misjudge someone's capabilities or misjudge weather, terrain, water level, or route location etc.
- Rock climbing has certain risks associated with it. You may fall a few feet or all the way to the ground/floor. As you fall you may hit people, objects, the rock, the wall or the rope. If the rope catches your fall, the jolt from the rope may cause injury. Falling to the ground from any height may cause serious injury, paralysis or death. E
- In addition to the hazards of falling, objects may hit you. Pieces of rock, holds, climbing equipment, and even people may fall and hit you as you are standing at the base of the wall/cliff or while climbing.
- Equipment may fail, malfunction or be defective. Improper use of the equipment, equipment failure or not properly tying/clipping in can result in injury. A climbing hold may spin or break. As you climb, you may pull out protection from the wall or it may unclip. You may experience cuts from holding on to the holds or wall. You may also experience rope burns from handling the rope.
- Bouldering is a risk associated with climbing; you may fall and injure yourself or others.

NOTE: This list is not an exclusive or exhaustive list of all possible injuries, trauma or accidents that may occur while rock climbing. The undersigned hereby acknowledges and agrees that there are inherent risks associated with this Activity that cannot be eliminated regardless of the care taken to avoid injury or loss.