

The Perilous Gamble of Human Intervention in Ziplining Safety

The notion of humans resetting emergency brakes on ziplines is not just concerning—it's downright alarming. This practice introduces a dangerous element of unpredictability into a system designed for utmost safety.

The Entropy Factor

In this context, *Entropy* refers to the *potential for disorder* and unpredictability when *humans interact with critical safety components*.

Consider the following risks

Human error: Even well-trained individuals can make mistakes, especially under pressure. Are we willing to add to the risks?

Variability in expertise: Not all staff members may have the same level of training, knowledge, or experience to reset a zipline's most critical component.

Inconsistent procedures: Without strict protocols, each reset could be performed differently.

Fatigue and distractions: Human performance can be compromised by various factors.

Compromising Fail-Safe Mechanisms

(Emergency brakes are the last line of defense in ziplining.) They're engineered to activate automatically when needed, removing human judgment from the equation. By allowing manual resets by a non-patron, we're potentially: Overriding sophisticated safety systems, introducing delays in brake activation, and *creating a false sense of security*.

A Call for Automated Solutions

To truly prioritize zipliners' safety, we should advocate for fully automated emergency brake systems and provide rigorous testing guidelines and certification processes for all safety components. By removing the human element from this critical safety function, we can significantly begin reducing the number of zipline accidents and enhance the overall security of ziplining activities, which insurance companies are eliminating as we speak.