| Risk No. | Risk description(Context and Consequence) | Cause | RiskStatus | Mitigation | ActionOwner | Risk Status |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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|  |
| 1 | Event Cancellation | **Severe Weather** | L | Tell participants to wear appropriate clothing Review the weather conditions in advance and on the day and be aware of deteriorating conditions, if necessary, postpone the event,  | Organiser | L |  |
| 2 | Dehydration, sunburn | **Weather condition – Hot** | M |  Ask participants to bring water and sunscreen. | Organiser | L |  |
| 3 | Slips, trips and falls | **Slippery, uneven, or steep terrain** | H | Ask participants to wear appropriate footwear with good gripDo not attempt to remove litter from steep slippery bank if risk of slipping into the water. | Organiser | L |  |
| 4 | Tools causing trip hazard | **Use of tools: litter pickers** | M | Leave the tool in a visible, safe location that will not cause a trip hazard | Organiser | L |  |
| 5 | Balance – risk of falling reaching for hard-to-reach litter | **Use of tools: litter pickers** | L | Do not overreach for litter | Organiser | L |  |
| 7 | Muscle strain | **Heavy bags** | M | Participants are warned not to overfill sacks with rubbish.Participants are informed to carry and move bags with good form | Organiser | L |  |
| 8 | Cuts, punctures, wounds | **Sharp objects or litter (broken glass, metal, cans)** | H | Protective gloves must be worn whilst collecting litterInstruct participants not to handle any visible needles, to note their location and report them to the local authority. inform participants to use litter pickers wherever possible to pick up litterInform participants not to kneel to avoid cuts or scrapes to the kneesInform participants of the specific container for broken glass and other items that can be safely removed. | Organiser | M |  |
| 9 | Becoming sick or unwell from contact with the water e.g. Weils disease | **Water borne diseases and pollution present.****Such as Weils Didease (Leptospirosis) rat’s urine present in grass.** | M | Protective gloves must be worn whilst collecting litterUse litter pickers to handle litter wherever possibleCarry anti-bacterial hand sanitiser and ensure hands are washed before eatingKeep hands away from mouth and eyes whilst litter pickingAdvise participants to cover any cuts and grazes before they startWash hands thoroughly after the clean upAdvise of symptoms to be aware of for Weils disease including but not limited to: fever, chills, headaches, nausea and vomiting.Avoid outlets e.g. storm water overflows | Organiser | L |  |
| 10 | Drowning | **Entering the water** | H | Where possible undertake the litter picking from the bank.If litter found a water’s edge use a landing net to recover it. | Organiser | L |  |
| 11 | Unintentional transfer of invasive species between water bodies | **Invasive species present**  | M | Brief participants on the risk of spreading invasive non-native species to/and from other water courses. Advice participants to follow [Check Clean Dry](http://www.nonnativespecies.org/checkcleandry/biosecurity-for-anglers.cfm) before and after the litter pick. <https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/nonnativespecies/checkcleandry/documents/check-clean-dry-england.pdf>  | Organiser | L |  |
| 12 | **Conflict** | Other water users | L | Brief the participants to be aware of other water users that might be passing during the event. Where possible, step aside to let them passIf confrontation develops remain calm and summon help as quickly as possible | Organiser | L |  |
| 13 | Contamination | **Dog faeces bags discarded on bank.** | M | Move to safe place if possible and inform organiser who will collect in suitable bag. | Organiser | L |  |
| 14 | Musculoskeletal Injury | **Farm animals in field, particularly steers.** | M | Keep dogs on a lead at all timesIf a bull is identified in a field with cows do not enter the fieldStay clear of steers and cows. | Organiser | L |  |
| 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Assessment Carried out by (Print Name) | Signature  | State how users have been informed | Date Issued |
|  |  |  |  |

**Example**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Risk No. | Risk description(Context and Consequence) | Cause | RiskStatus | Mitigation | ActionOwner | Risk Status |
| 1 | **Drowning** | Fall overboard from a boat. | High | 1. Do not stand up in a boat
2. Wear a life jacket
 |  | Low |

Carry out an assessment of the Hazards you might encounter whilst carrying out your activity, think about the cause and how you might reduce or mitigate the risk by taking an action. This can be completed as an individual but is best carried out as a group who might have the knowledge and experience in the activity you are assessing. Obviously the most effective prevention is not to carry out the activity. But by applying sensible and practical measures the risk can be reduced to an acceptable level. A simple example below demonstrates.

The next, and equally important step is to determine how you inform all those involved in the activity of the Mitigation measures. This could simply be done by carrying out a briefing just before the activity. If this is a repeat activity then you might consider producing a set of rules for this activity, for instance.

*Boat Angling, you must not stand up in a boat and you must wear a life jacket.*

It is pointless developing a first-class Risk Assessment if you do not inform the people involved of the mitigation measures or actions. If necessary, use the Action Owner column to identify who needs to take responsibility for the action.

The Risk Assessment can be handwritten or completed electronically. To increase the row width for a handwritten version simply place the cursor in the row and ‘enter’

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Likelihood** |  | **Impact** |  |
| 1 = Very unlikely |  | 1 = Insignificant |
| 2 = Unlikely |  | 2 = Minor |
| 3 = Possible |  | 3 = Significant |
| 4 = Quite likely |  | 4 = Serious |
| 5 = Very likely |  | 5 = Severe |

The table below is simply a guide to help you define the risk category, Low, Medium, High. It is not a scientific calculation but just a generalisation based on perception. These categories or colours merely act as a guide to indicate which Risks may need monitoring or further investigation, and action in the way of mitigation. To assess the Risk Status simply multiply the Likelihood rating by the Impact rating and use the table below. For handwritten assessments just use High, Medium or Low.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Likelihood  |
| Impact  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 |
| 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 |
| 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 |

 Green – Low

Amber – Medium

Red - High