

Barton Turf Adventure Centre – Risk Assessment

Pond Dipping

Responsible Director:

Sheila Fishwick

Assessment by: S Fishwick	Date: 2 June 2014	Target Date for review:
Approved by: Sheila Fishwick	Date: 14 August 2014	2020

DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY: Investigation of ponds ditches and dykes using nets etc to capture plants and wildlife for examination

Frequency: as required

Duration: Typically 2 hour sessions

Significant Hazards & Level of Risk	Those who might be harmed	Control Measures(CM's):	Additional CM's required? Or Further Action Planned	Residual Rating
General		See Environmental Activities General		
Falls, trips etc when carrying equipment	Any who fall, and those who they may fall upon (Low - Medium)			Low
Falling into water	Any who fall into water (Medium)	Supervision of children Verbal warning not to overbalance		Low
Splinters from platform edges	Any who brush hands etc along platform edges (Medium)	Verbal warning of splinters		Low
Infection from water e.g. Weils disease	Any (Medium – Low)	Instruction to assume hands are dirty and to wash tem before any eating or drinking Instruct not to touch any dead rodents etc. Supervision of children Disposable gloves to be available	Issue guidance leaflets to visiting group leaders	V Low
Misuse of equipment – poking and hitting others by accident or design	Those overlooking activity (Medium) Children (Medium)	Verbal warnings Supervision of children		Low
Broken equipment	Any coming into contact with sharp edges etc (High)	Glass equipment not to be taken into the field Cracked containers etc not to be used. Any containers broken in the field to be taken out of use, segregated and returned to base for disposal.		Low

REVIEWS:

Date of review:	Reviewed by:	Comments:
May 2018	S Fishwick	Addition of updated Leptospirosis guidance

Guidance on Weil's Disease (Leptospirosis)**WATER USERS**

Water users including sailors, windsurfers and swimmers are at risk in any area with a population of rats or other animals which may be carrying the Leptospira bacterium. There is no reason you shouldn't participate in freshwater activities but it is worth taking note of some simple precautions which can further reduce your risk illness.

PREVENTION

It is advisable to cover any blisters, cuts or broken skin with a waterproof plaster before going afloat or to the dinghy park. Such protection will also apply to club working weekends when members may be clearing old structures or other hazards. Water users should also shower with soap after freshwater activities. These precautions will also reduce your risk of catching hepatitis A or giardiasis through freshwater activities.

Every sailing club should have available to members at all times a supply of clean fresh water and soap to wash wounds and a shower for those who may have fallen into suspect water. During Winter Frostbite series it is important that such washing water is still available from a stand pipe if the club's water has been turned off to reduce the risk of frost damage.

Waterproof surgical plasters of an adequate size must be readily available for the use of those injured whilst sailing.

If no soap is available then it is important to let uninjured skin dry; the bacteria will survive on the skin as long as they remain moist, so leaving your skin to dry is the next best option. Where you have come into contact with contaminated water, drying your skin will kill Leptospira within a few minutes.

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