



**Risk Assessment
Title & Number:**

<<Insert description of what is being risk assessed - add a serial number if you there are several documents>>

IMPORTANT! By following the sensible control measures within this risk assessment, the task goes from being a:

**Medium Risk
Activity**

to a

**Low Risk
Activity**

Emergency Situations:



You need to know how to raise the alarm in the event of a fire or to how seek assistance when someone is injured. Be aware of any safety information posted on signs.
Call the emergency services on **999** or **112** and state what service you require and why (Police / Fire Service / Ambulance / Coast Guard).
Report all such events to CWT management and to the CWT Health, Safety and Compliance Officer, for logging and further investigation.

Site Location Address:

•

What3Words:

• << use <https://what3words.com/> website to ascertain exact location >>

Nearest First Aid Kit:

•

First Aider(s):

•

Nearest Defibrillator (AED):

• << use <https://www.defibfinder.uk/> website to ascertain nearest location of an AED >>

Nearest Minor Injuries Unit/A&E:

• << use <https://www.nhs.uk/service-search/find-an-accident-and-emergency-service> or <https://www.nhs.uk/service-search/find-an-urgent-treatment-centre> >>

People:

- << Review any accessibility concerns and cite any limitations for persons attending the event >>
- << Need to encourage younger persons on these activities but cite minimum age limitations – unless accompanied by a parent / guardian >>

Clothing/Footwear requirements:

- << Sensible clothing and footwear for the time of year/weather predictions etc is the benchmark standard >>
- << Spare clothing? >>

Plant & Equipment:

- << A small rucksack to carry mobile/water/first aid kit etc >>

Process:












- <<Brief description of how the activity is to be carried out>>

Welfare Facilities:








- <<Toilet location/drinking water/seating areas as applicable>>





Any Other Considerations/Issues:








- << Weather: use <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/> >>
- << Tides: use <https://www.tidetimes.org.uk/> >>
- << Mobile Phone Signal: use [View mobile availability - Ofcom Checker](#) >>






Pictogram												<<Insert Graphic>>	<<Insert Graphic>>	<<Insert Graphic>>
Description	Hearing Protection	Eye Protection	Safety Footwear	Comfortable Footwear	Hand Protection	Head Protection	Coverall	Hi-Viz Clothing	Apron or Tabard	Respiratory Protection	Fall Protective Equipment	Other <<Insert Name>>	Other <<Insert Name>>	Other <<Insert Name>>
EN Number	EN	EN	EN	Not Applicable	EN	EN	EN	EN	EN	EN	EN	EN	EN	EN
Tick if PPE Required	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			





If you have any doubts about the safety of yourself or others affected by your activity - **Stop Immediately, Make Safe, then Seek Advice!**






The Hazards		The Control Measures that will reduce the chance of harm when they are followed		
General Litter and Waste		M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watch out for sharp edges and rough surfaces on rocks or litter. Do not touch dead animals – report occurrence to the marine stranding line. If cut advise organiser and clean with anti-septic wipe; protect; medical advice. Consider wearing gloves. Wash hands after event and before eating or drinking. Advise that organiser has first aid kit. In case of illness after contact with the water, seek medical advice. 	L
	Who May be Harmed: <i>Group participants.</i>			
	How may they be harmed? <i>Litter – Cuts from sharp tins, glass, needles – and dead animals - can lead to infections.</i>			
Falling Objects		M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep away from cliff edges as it may cause rock falls. Do not walk directly below a cliff edge or old structure. Appropriate headgear is to be worn and adopt the buddy system if entering areas where cliff debris is likely. Work where entry to the building must not be carried out until a professional survey has been carried out and management have deemed it safe to enter. Supervision and full PPE to be provided for all surveying tasks. Any maintenance undertaken is to be recorded. 	L
	Who May be Harmed: <i>Group participants.</i>			
	How may they be harmed? <i>Hazards associated with rocks/falling debris from cliffs and collapsing buildings and structures.</i>			
Slips Trips and Falls		M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons are advised to stick to paths where possible. Check Persons are wearing suitable footwear. Provision of walking aids such as climbing poles, to provide balance for steep inclines. Persons are to be supervised in areas where there is a risk of a slip/ fall or buddy system to be adhered to. 	L
	Who May be Harmed: <i>Group participants.</i>			
 	How may they be harmed? <i>Slippery paths, wet grounds, uneven grounds etc. especially access and egress; anyone falling over could be subjected to serious injury.</i>			






The Hazards		The Control Measures that will reduce the chance of harm when they are followed		
Weather				
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check all persons are wearing clothing suitable for the weather and advise them to apply high factor sunblock. Check weather forecasts; the event will be cancelled in the event of inappropriate weather conditions. All persons are to carry drinking water if not available from mains on site, to prevent dehydration and overheating. Advise all persons in advance of appropriate clothing to be worn. 	L
	<i>Group participants</i>			
	How may they be harmed? <i>Getting chilled, wet or over-heated. Risk of hypothermia or heat-stroke / sunburn</i>			
Driving to Site				
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act appropriately to ensure driving safely. Do not use mobile phone whilst driving - Switch off mobile phone whilst driving to remove temptation to answer a call. Park in a safe location with an easy exit in case of emergency. 	L
	<i>Group participants.</i>			
	How may they be harmed? <i>Driving to remote locations down narrow lanes can be quite hazardous. Persons could become seriously injured or fatality could occur if they are struck by other moving vehicles.</i>			
Drowning				
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point out uneven sides, slippery areas. Leaders are First Aiders. Coastguard and emergency services to be called in event of a drowning. 	L
	<i>Group participants.</i>			
	How may they be harmed? <i>If water enters the lungs, then breathing stops; this can be fatal but with the rapid intervention from a first aider there can be a full recovery.</i>			
Working in Remote Locations				
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons to carry mobile phones; If mobile signal is poor, locate nearest telephone prior to commencing work on site. Ensure all Persons have details of local hospitals, nurse units etc and directions to the location, especially remote locations, as emergency services may not be familiar with these areas. Where possible, ensure that Persons do not work alone. Where this is lone working is unavoidable, then the buddy system is to be adopted, ensuring all parties have contact & location information, to enable emergency procedures to be expedited, should an incident occur. 	L
	<i>Group participants.</i>			
	How may they be harmed? <i>Poor mobile communications and slow emergency response may result in injured party's condition worsening, should an incident occur.</i>			
Avian Flu				
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not pick up or touch dead or sick wild birds. Do not touch wild bird feathers or surfaces contaminated with wild bird droppings. 	L
	<i>Group participants.</i>			





The Hazards		The Control Measures that will reduce the chance of harm when they are followed		
	How may they be harmed? <i>Bird flu does not normally infect humans – but sporadic human infections with bird flu viruses have occurred.</i>			
Mine Shafts, Weathered Cliff Faces and Caves				
	Who May be Harmed: <i>Group participants.</i>	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps are to be provided with mine shafts marked out - Work to be avoided in these areas wherever possible, but certainly no penetrative groundwork is to be carried out in these areas. Keep to paths and avoid overgrown areas as they may hide potential hazards. Keep away from cliff edges. 	L
	How may they be harmed? <i>Persons can fall to their deaths down uncharted mine shafts and weathered cliffs.</i>			
Biological Hazards				
	Who May be Harmed: <i>Group participants.</i>	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons are advised not to work near the water and not to intentionally enter freshwater or the sea. Provision of hand washing facilities. Ensure all work is carried out with suitable gloves, and that hands are washed before any eating, drinking or smoking takes place. All cuts and abrasions to be covered to prevent entry of bacteria. Ensure that all footwear is washed after use on site to prevent spread of bacteria from animal waste. 	L
	How may they be harmed? <i>Biological hazards such as Legionella and Weil's disease could be contracted. Infection from sea-borne bacteria and viruses into cuts and abrasions.</i>			
Interaction with Plants				
	Who May be Harmed: <i>Group participants.</i>	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where work amongst plants is unavoidable, ensure you have adequate knowledge of any harmful species by consulting a species site register first, and avoid contact with them without suitable clothing such as full body cover. Persons who suffer from pollen allergies may require forehand knowledge of pollen count, or to ensure they have appropriate medication to cope with pollen. All scratches will need immediate medical attention. 	L
	How may they be harmed? <i>Plants such as nettles and brambles can cause irritation and abrasions to skin</i>			
Interaction with Animals				
	Who May be Harmed: <i>Group participants.</i>	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable clothing and footwear - full length trousers and boots. Avoid walking through heathland areas to prevent entering adder's habitat. If bitten, do not move affected area. Slings and splints can be used to keep area still. Remove any jewellery or watches (if bitten on limb) and contact emergency services. 	L
	How may they be harmed? <i>Persons may be bitten by adder, which is poisonous. Person may go into anaphylaxis.</i>			
Interaction with Animals				
	Who May be Harmed: <i>Group participants.</i>	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always be alert when working around animals. Animals can react to any sudden movements persons make, noises they hear, or lights they observe, in a way that may cause harm. 	L




The Hazards		The Control Measures that will reduce the chance of harm when they are followed		
 	How may they be harmed?			
	<p><i>Animals do not try to hurt us on purpose; it is mainly a reaction to their surroundings. Wild animals will use teeth and claws to defend themselves, particularly when cornered or when they are protecting their young.</i></p>			
Livestock				
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid working in areas with livestock; avoid direct contact with animals as they may pass on parasites. Where it may be unavoidable to have contact with livestock's holdings, consider the use of tick/parasite control sprays for personal use. Ensure full cover clothing and check for ticks before leaving the site. 	L
	Group participants.			
	How may they be harmed? <i>Persons could be trampled by disturbed livestock.</i>			
Personal attack				
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure vehicle is parked to enable a clear exit route. Use of buddy system. Carry personal alarm. Persons to work in a minimum number of two. Persons to avoid physical interaction with aggressors and to leave the site if aggression continues; report the encounter to the appropriate authorities. 	L
	Group participants.			
	How may they be harmed? <i>Persons may be subject to physical violence from members of the public on site.</i>			
Slips Trips				
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good housekeeping – work areas kept tidy; goods stored suitably etc. Work areas are regularly inspected by line managers. Equipment faults leading to leaks reported promptly to manager. Persons clean up spillages (including dry spills) immediately using suitable methods and leave the floor dry. Suitable cleaning materials available. Good lighting in all areas. No trailing cables or obstruction in area of work and on rungs of the ladder. Steps and changes in level highlighted. Ensure suitable footwear with good grip worn by all Persons. Verbal safety briefing should be conducted prior to the event starting. Volunteers should be advised not to climb on or walk across surfaces that could be slippery and are to wear appropriate footwear. 	L
	Group participants.			
	How may they be harmed? <i>Persons and others, including the public, risk injuries such as fractures and bruising if they trip over objects, or slip on spillages or on wet floors, and fall.</i> https://www.hse.gov.uk/slips/			
Manual Handling Operations – MSD's and Injuries				
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All persons trained in lifting, pushing and pulling safely. Commonly used items and heavy stock are stored on floor or on shelves up to waist height. Heavy loads are broken down into more manageable loads. 	L
	Group participants.			




The Hazards		The Control Measures that will reduce the chance of harm when they are followed		
	How may they be harmed?		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Handling aids provided for movement of large/heavy items.Manual Handling Assessments are available for specific MHO tasks	
	<p>Manual handling means transporting or supporting a load by hand or bodily force. It includes lifting, putting down, pushing, pulling, carrying or moving loads. A load can be an object, person or animal. Persons risk injuries such as muscle strain and back injuries when they carry out such operations.</p> <p>Manual handling at work - Musculoskeletal disorders - HSE</p>			
Fire				
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ensure Fire risk assessment carried out.Fire poster is displayed on noticeboard.Persons are given fire awareness training.Electrical installations and equipment are subjected to documented maintenance and inspection regimes by competent persons.Emergency evacuation plans have been established and practiced regularly.Fire detection and firefighting equipment maintained by competent people	L
	<p>Group participants.</p> How may they be harmed?			
Electricity at Work				
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Persons are trained to perform pre & post checks on equipment and to report any defective plugs, discoloured sockets or damaged cable and equipment.Electrical installation tested and maintained by competent person.Persons are trained in basic electrical safety.Fixed system inspected and tested by an electrician every five years.PAT testing is carried out in a timely manner.Persons know how to safely switch off electricity in an emergency.Residual current devices (RCDs) used on hand-held and portable appliances.	L
	<p>Group participants.</p> How may they be harmed?			
<p>Persons risk electric shocks or burns from faulty electrical equipment or installation, or from misuse of electrical appliances.</p> <p>https://www.hse.gov.uk/electricity/</p>				
Overhead Power Lines				
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The safe clearance required beneath the overhead lines should be found by contacting the Distribution Network Operator (DNO).Vehicles, plant, machinery, equipment, or materials that could reach beyond the safe clearance distance should not be taken near the line.Vehicles such as cranes, excavators and tele-handlers should be modified by the addition of suitable physical restraints so that they cannot reach beyond the safe clearance distances, measures should be put in place to ensure these restraints are effective and cannot be altered or tampered with.Operators of high machinery should be instructed not carry out any work on top of the machinery near overhead power lines.Access for plant and materials and the working of plant should be under the direct supervision of a suitable person appointed to ensure that safety precautions are observed.	L
	<p>Group participants.</p> How may they be harmed?			
<p>Accidental contact with live overhead power lines kills people and causes many serious injuries every year. People are also harmed when a person or object gets too close to a line and a flashover occurs. Work involving high vehicles or long equipment is particularly high risk.</p> <p>Overhead power lines - Electrical safety (hse.gov.uk)</p>				





The Hazards		The Control Measures that will reduce the chance of harm when they are followed		
Display Screen Equipment				
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A DSE Assessment must be carried out. Persons take micro breaks away from the workstation to allow eyes to re-focus and to exercise other muscle groups. 	L
	<i>Group participants.</i>			
	How may they be harmed? <i>Display Screen Equipment (DSE) is defined as 'any alpha numeric or graphic display used' examples are PC monitors, microfiche, CCTV operators, security guards etc". Incorrect operation can cause Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs), eyesight issues and stress. Persons are deemed 'DSE Users' if they operate DSE Equipment for more than 2 hours per day.</i> Working safely with display screen equipment: Overview - HSE			
Stress				
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CWT has a stress management policy. Line Managers ensure that Persons are competent to carry out their tasks and are given fair workloads. Any instances of bullying or harassment are dealt with correctly. Persons must be informed how and who to report any issues to. 	L
	<i>Group participants.</i>			
	How may they be harmed? <i>This is becoming more prevalent in the workplace; symptoms can range from tiredness, irritability and mood changes up to unauthorised absence and psychosomatic issues.</i> Stress at work - HSE			
Working Outside – Extremes of Weather				
 	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable Personal Protective Equipment provided for Persons working outdoors. Persons wear PPE provided. Sun block, head protection and fresh water are to be made available to Persons during hot conditions. Management monitor weather forecasts and local conditions when setting Persons to task during inclement weather conditions. Management limit Persons exposure to extremes of weather through Persons rotation and shorter work periods. 	L
	<i>Group participants.</i>			
	How may they be harmed? <i>Weather conditions can change quickly; Persons can be exposed to UV radiation, heat, rain, sleet & snow and icy conditions.</i> Temperature: Outdoor working (hse.gov.uk)			
Working at Height (WAH)				
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons are trained in safe use of access equipment. Ladders/stepladders are footed correctly. Ladders and stepladders are not used for more than 30 minutes in a work period; a more suitable platform is used for longer periods. The access equipment is always sited on a level & stable surface. Protection is provided where applicable, for pedestrians & other forms of traffic. 	L
	<i>Group participants.</i>			
	How may they be harmed? <i>Work at height means work in any place where, if there were no precautions in place, a person could fall a</i>			




The Hazards		The Control Measures that will reduce the chance of harm when they are followed	
	<p>distance liable to cause personal injury, e.g., you are working at height if you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are working on a ladder or are up a tree. Could fall through a fragile surface. Could fall into an opening in a floor or a hole in the ground. <p>Persons risk death or being subjected to life changing injuries if they fall from any height. The following working at height hierarchy must be complied with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid work at height whenever reasonably practicable. Where work at height cannot be avoided, prevent falls using either an existing place of work that is already safe or using suitable WAH equipment such as scaffolding or MEWPS. Minimise the distance and consequences of a fall, by using safety nets or soft-landing systems. <p>Work at height - HSE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable access equipment is provided for working at height, such as changing light bulbs and retrieving items from racking or shelves. The access equipment is subjected to a documented maintenance and inspection regime. 	
Falling Objects			
	Who May be Harmed:	M <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree work should be planned, ensuring that there is a clear area for felled tree or any cuttings to land. Scaffolding arrays must be erected by competent persons and be fitted with toe-boards, brick guards and netting – and any walkways are to be covered that are in the vicinity of the scaffolding. Tools and equipment used whilst working at height should be tethered securely prevent falls. All stored materials are to be stacked correctly to avoid collapse. 	
	Group participants.		
	How may they be harmed? <p>Whether natural objects such as trees & branches, or because someone has allowed material, tools or equipment to fall from height – the consequences can be fatal.</p> <p>https://www.hse.gov.uk/food/struckby.htm</p>		
Vibration			
	Who May be Harmed:	M <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All machinery has a maintenance regime; operatives carry out pre and post use checks and report any perceived increases in vibration (usually coinciding with a higher noise level). Under the PUWER Regulations, machinery should be supplied with vibration levels from the manufacturer. This information is used in conjunction with the company vibration policy. Persons are made aware of the signs of vibration damage, such as 'White Finger' 	
	Group participants.		
	How may they be harmed? <p>Persons can suffer the effects of Hand Arm Vibration (HAV) through prolonged use of handheld machinery, or Whole-Body Vibration (WBV) through operating ride on machinery.</p> <p>HSE - Vibration at work: Whole body vibration and Hand arm vibration</p>		
Substances (COSHH)			
	Who May be Harmed:	M <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material Safety Data Sheets are available for all products. These are used to create task specific COSHH Assessments. 	





The Hazards		The Control Measures that will reduce the chance of harm when they are followed	
 <p>Group participants.</p> <p>How may they be harmed?</p> <p>We need to use substances, or products that are mixtures of substances. Some processes create substances. These could cause harm to employees, contractors and other people. Sometimes substances are easily recognised as harmful. Common substances such as paint, bleach or dust from natural materials may also be harmful.</p> <p>https://www.hse.gov.uk/coshh/basics/index.htm</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where appropriate, PPE is provided for all Persons using or affected by hazardous substances. Emergency Plans and Spill kits are available for any spillages. 	
Asbestos			
 <p>Who May be Harmed:</p> <p>Group participants.</p> <p>How may they be harmed?</p> <p>Asbestos has been identified in the construction of the premises. Asbestos fibres can cause fatal chest diseases if allowed to enter the lungs. It can typically take 12 – 15 years from exposure to an illness taking hold. Asbestos is considered safe if the asbestos containing material has been encapsulated with sealant, paint etc.</p> <p>HSE: Asbestos - health and safety in the workplace</p>	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An asbestos survey has been carried out on the premises, identifying locations. This information has been used to complete the Site Asbestos Management Plan; this is available to Persons in the QSHE Working File. Persons are given asbestos awareness training. Persons are aware of the procedure to be taken if asbestos fibre release is found or suspected. The company asbestos emergency procedure is in the QSHE Working File. Persons that are likely to be exposed to asbestos are subjected to an Occupational Health program. 	L
Noise			
 <p>Who May be Harmed:</p> <p>Group participants.</p> <p>How may they be harmed?</p> <p>From clearly identified sources or from temporary sources such as machinery, vehicles, contractors etc.</p> <p>https://www.hse.gov.uk/noise/</p>	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A noise risk assessment has been carried out. Collective protection is used – such as isolation or distance, rather than individual protection. All Persons obey any safety notices. Personal Protective Equipment (Hearing Protection) is worn when working in a noisy area. Persons working in noisy areas are subjected to an Occupational Health program. 	L
Machinery			
 <p>Who May be Harmed:</p> <p>Group participants.</p> <p>How may they be harmed?</p> <p>Operating machinery can be inherently hazardous, with moving parts and energy sources such as electricity.</p> <p>https://www.hse.gov.uk/toolbox/machinery/safety.htm</p>	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons trained in cleaning, assembly and operating procedures. All dangerous parts to machinery are suitably guarded and checked prior to equipment operation. Persons trained to spot and report any defective machinery. Equipment is subjected to a documented inspection and maintenance regime, including PAT Testing where applicable. Operating instructions easy to locate. Isolation (switch off from power supply) of machinery is carried out prior to maintenance or cleaning work. 	L







The Hazards		The Control Measures that will reduce the chance of harm when they are followed	
Abrasive Wheels			
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abrasive Wheels are only be used by competent and authorised Persons. Bench mounted equipment is securely mounted to the fixed workbench. A clear zone is established around the work area. Equipment is only used by competent and authorised Persons. Equipment is inspected and maintained by competent and authorised Persons. Only specifically trained and authorised Persons replace or dress an abrasive wheel. Appropriate PPE is worn. A Fire Extinguisher is available in case of fire. No combustible material is in the vicinity of work. A 30-minute cool down period is carried out after using a portable abrasive wheel.
	<i>Group participants.</i>		
	How may they be harmed? <i>They can be either fixed or portable installations. By design they will cut through any type of material and will cause catastrophic harm if not operated and maintained correctly.</i> Safety in the use of abrasive wheels (hse.gov.uk)		
Verbal Abuse or Assault in the Workplace			
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons are trained to provide a good, polite service that takes account of customers and other's needs. Persons are trained in dealing with difficult and/or confrontational situations. Managers & supervisors investigate all instances of abuse and inform contract manager of findings and action taken. Persons report all instances of abuse.
	<i>Group participants.</i>		
	How may they be harmed? <i>The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) defines work-related violence as:</i> Any incident in which a person is abused, threatened or assaulted in circumstances relating to their work. <i>This can include verbal abuse or threats as well as physical attacks.</i> https://www.hse.gov.uk/violence/		
Biological Hazards			
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons are trained in handling equipment and waste so that injuries are not caused; this includes hygiene matters such as hand washing. Persons are provided with specific PPE. Inoculations are given to Persons where required.
	<i>Group participants.</i>		
	How may they be harmed? <i>There are a variety of biological hazards that could lead to disease; some diseases can be serious and include:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Bird droppings -inhaling dust or water droplets containing contaminated bird droppings can lead to several diseases, including Psittacosis (a flu-like illness that can lead to pneumonia).</i> <i>Discarded needles - needlestick injuries can lead to exposure to blood borne viruses including Hepatitis B&C and HIV.</i> <i>Sewage or animal faeces - this can lead to infection with E. coli or even Hepatitis A.</i> 		





The Hazards		The Control Measures that will reduce the chance of harm when they are followed		
	https://www.hse.gov.uk/biosafety/information.htm			
Leptospirosis				
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pest control measures are used in suspected areas. Any skin cuts or abrasions covered with dressings. Appropriate PPE is worn. Persons are trained and authorised to work in environments where Leptospirosis is likely or suspected. Persons report any suspected symptoms to their line manager and seek medical advice. Persons likely to be exposed to Leptospirosis are subjected to an Occupational Health program. 	L
	Group participants.			
	How may they be harmed?			
	<p>Leptospirosis (also known as Weil's syndrome) is transmitted by the urine of infected animals such as rats. Symptoms range from headache, fever, chills, severe muscle aches and tenderness - to Jaundice, heart failure and Meningitis.</p> <p>Leptospirosis / Weil's Disease from rats - Harmful micro-organisms - Controlling hazardous substances - Managing occupational health risks in construction (hse.gov.uk)</p>			
Legionnaires Disease				
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building water systems have been subjected to a water risk assessment; a water management system is drafted from the assessment findings, including the identification of any 'dead legs and a documented water testing, dosing and flushing regime. Relevant Persons conform to the water testing regime. Persons must report any flu-like symptoms to their management. 	L
	Group participants.			
	How may they be harmed?			
	<p>Legionnaires' disease is a potentially fatal pneumonia caused by legionella bacteria. Infection is caused by breathing in small droplets of water contaminated by the bacteria. The disease cannot be passed from one person to another.</p> <p>HSE - Legionella and Legionnaires' disease</p>			
Bird Flu				
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you keep poultry or other birds, wash your hands, clean and disinfect your footwear before tending to your birds. If you find: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 or more dead birds of prey (such as owl, hawk or buzzard) 3 or more dead birds that include a least 1 gull, swan, goose or duck. 5 or more dead birds of any species Report online https://www.gov.uk/guidance/report-dead-wild-birds or call the Defra helpline on 03459 33557. Do not pick up or touch dead or sick wild birds Do not touch wild bird feathers or surfaces contaminated with wild bird droppings. 	L
	Group participants.			
	How may they be harmed?			
	<p>Birds infected with the most serious strain of bird flu, called highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), usually show such signs as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sudden death swollen head. closed and runny eyes lethargy and depression lying down and unresponsiveness lack of coordination eating less than usual lethargy 			







The Hazards		The Control Measures that will reduce the chance of harm when they are followed		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> head and body shaking drooping of the wings dragging of legs twisting of the head and neck <p>Some species such as ducks, geese and swans can carry the avian influenza virus and spread it without showing any signs of illness. Birds infected with the less serious strain of bird flu, called low pathogenic avian influenza (LPAI) may not show clear signs of infection. They may have mild breathing problems. These signs can indicate bird flu, but the avian influenza virus can only be confirmed through laboratory tests.</p> <p>Avian Influenza and Pandemic Influenza (hse.gov.uk)</p>			
Working around Vehicle Yards				
 	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A risk assessment has been carried out in the yard and a Transport Management Plan has been produced; the information has been briefed to Persons. Pedestrians and vehicles are kept apart where possible. Vehicle movements are minimised; a one-way system is in force. Only authorised people are permitted in the area. Banksmen are used during tight or reverse manoeuvres. Visibility – vehicles are to have their lights on, and Persons are to wear high visibility clothing. The area has clear signage posted for Persons and visitors. Persons are trained during induction in yard procedures. 	L
	Group participants.			
	How may they be harmed? <p>Persons risk injury or death whilst working in areas shared by pedestrian and vehicular traffic.</p> <p>Workplace transport - HSE</p>			
Driving Vehicles				
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicles are fit for purpose. Vehicles are subjected to a documented inspection and maintenance regime. Any faults are reported and repaired by competent personnel. Drivers are trained and authorised to drive the vehicle; regular licence checks are conducted by group leaders. https://www.gov.uk/browse/driving/driving-licences Drivers report any illness or inflection to group leaders. Drivers drive to the local conditions and to within their own capabilities. Group leaders ensure that driver hours are within legal requirements and the physical capabilities of Persons. 	L
	Group participants.			
	How may they be harmed? <p>There is always a risk from driving vehicles; accidents, mechanical failure and personal condition being the main hazards.</p> <p>Driving for work - Vehicles at work - HSE</p>			
Compressed Gas				
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portable gas cylinders are securely stored in authorised and dedicated storage facilities, with appropriate safety signage posted; they are moved with designated manual handling trolleys by competent and authorised Persons. Gas systems are only maintained and inspected by engineers on the Gas Register. 	L
	Group participants.			
	How may they be harmed?			









The Hazards		The Control Measures that will reduce the chance of harm when they are followed	
	<p>Compressed Gas is a stored energy and will cause harm if the contents are suddenly released, especially if the contents are flammable.</p> <p>The safe use of compressed gases in welding, flame cutting and allied processes - HSG139 (hse.gov.uk)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refrigerants are only handled and used by competent and authorised Persons.
Use of Power Tools			
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment is only used by competent and authorised Persons. Power tools have a documented inspection and maintenance regime, including PAT Testing where applicable. Pre and post use inspections are carried out; any defective equipment is reported and quarantined to prevent further use; only competent Persons carry out repairs. Power leads, where applicable are routed carefully to avoid trip hazards; any extension reels are fully deployed prior to using; only one extension lead is used per tool. 110 volt or battery-operated equipment is much safer than 220-volt versions. Equipment is placed in dedicated storage when not being used.
	Group participants.		
	How may they be harmed?		
	<p>With an energy source such as electricity and petrol – power tools can be hazardous.</p> <p>Work using electrically powered equipment - Electrical safety (hse.gov.uk)</p> <p>Working with chainsaws (hse.gov.uk)</p>		
Use of Hand Tools			
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment is only used by competent and authorised Persons, in the manner befitting its design. Equipment is placed in dedicated storage when not being used. A pre and post use inspection is carried out; any defective equipment is reported and quarantined to prevent further use; only competent Persons carry out repairs.
	Group participants.		
	How may they be harmed?		
	<p>Hand tools can cause harm if they are used incorrectly, not inspected and maintained, worn or not stored correctly.</p> <p>General workshop safety - Agriculture - HSE</p>		
Lone Working			
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a Lone Working Policy extant. There is a communication system to ensure contact/reporting during the shift. Persons are trained in the emergency reporting procedures. Persons are not permitted to carry out any hazardous duties whilst working alone.
	Group participants.		
	How may they be harmed?		
	<p>Lone working can be hazardous when there is no one around to assist/supervise in the event of an occurrence of personal condition.</p> <p>Lone working - HSE</p>		
Confined Spaces			
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site has a confined space register; this information is made available to Persons.







The Hazards		The Control Measures that will reduce the chance of harm when they are followed	
	Group participants.		
	How may they be harmed? <i>The Confined Spaces Regulations 1997 defines a confined space as: 'any place, including any chamber, tank, vat, silo, pit, trench, pipe, sewer, flue, well or other similar space in which, by virtue of its enclosed nature, there arises a reasonably foreseeable specified risk'.</i> Working in confined spaces (hse.gov.uk)		
Fumes		M	L
	Who May be Harmed: Group participants.		
	How may they be harmed? <i>Fumes can be produced by a process, whether directly or by a nearby operation.</i> Ventilation in the workplace (hse.gov.uk)		
Dust		M	L
	Who May be Harmed: Group participants.		
	How may they be harmed? <i>Dust can have a debilitating effect on the respiratory system and affect the eyes. Dust can be caused by the work process or from other sources such as neighbouring factories, dry ground or pollen from plants.</i> Dust hub- HSE		
Lack of awareness of risk by Persons		M	L
	Who May be Harmed: Group participants.		
	How may they be harmed? <i>Persons, particularly temporary Persons from an agency – or volunteers, are at risk if they are not aware of the hazards on site and how those risks are controlled.</i> Competence - managing health and safety - HSE		
Sharps		M	







The Hazards		The Control Measures that will reduce the chance of harm when they are followed	
	Who May be Harmed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons trained in the safe handling of sharps; provided with suitable tools (litter pickers) and personal protective equipment. Persons are trained in the immediate actions to be taken if they receive a sharp or needlestick injury. Sharps boxes are supplied for the safe disposal of sharps waste. A safety notice is displayed reminding Persons of dangers from sharp objects and actions to be taken if a sharps/needlestick injury occurs. Counselling is offered for Persons subjected to sharps/needlestick injuries. 	
	<i>Group participants.</i>		
	How may they be harmed? <i>Persons picking litter and working in the wild risk potentially serious injury from sharp objects, including plants, discarded needles, fly-tipped waste and barbed wire.</i> Sharps injuries - What you need to do (hse.gov.uk)		
Working with/around wild animals		M <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always be alert when working around animals. Animals can react to any sudden movements you make, noises they hear, or lights they observe, in a way that may hurt you. Always try to have an escape route, to avoid getting cornered. 	
   	Who May be Harmed:		
	<i>Group participants.</i>		
	How may they be harmed? <i>Animals do not try to hurt us on purpose; it is mainly a reaction to their surroundings. We know that pets that are the most docile and gentle at home can turn into dangerous animals once placed outside of their comfort zone. Wild animals will use teeth and claws to defend themselves, particularly when cornered or when they are protecting their young.</i> Preventing or controlling ill health from animal contact at visitor attractions or open farms - Agriculture - HSE		
Working in, over and around water		M <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take notice of safety information, warning signs and flags. Younger children may not recognise the dangers and need to be supervised by an adult. Do not jump or dive into rivers. Quick entry into cold water can cause your body to go into shock. It is difficult to judge the depth just by looking, there can be submerged dangers such as weed or rubbish. Be aware of strong currents and don't go into water near locks, weirs, sluices, bridges and pipes as these structures are often linked with strong currents. The water in rivers and lakes can be colder than you expect at any time of the year. Cold water shock will affect your ability to swim, look after yourself, or rescue others. It's a key reason why many people drown. Get trained in lifesaving and resuscitation techniques. Know what to do in an emergency. 	
	Who May be Harmed:		
	<i>Group participants.</i>		
	How may they be harmed? <i>Water claims the lives of many people each year in the UK. Drowning is among the leading causes of accidental death. Under-estimating the dangers of water can have tragic consequences.</i> Working near water Publications: Free Leaflets - HSE		
Lack of Storage/Incorrectly Stored Items		M <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dedicated storage areas, using painted lines and/or segregation, including material laydown areas for contract work. Documented Inspection and maintenance regime of fit for purpose storage racking. 	L
	Who May be Harmed:		
	<i>Group participants.</i>		



The Hazards		The Control Measures that will reduce the chance of harm when they are followed	
	How may they be harmed? <i>A formal review is required to ensure equipment and materials can be stored safely, considering the hazards and risks caused by storing goods and materials and ensuring that there are no fire risks faced associated with such storage.</i> Warehousing and storage: A guide to health and safety - HSG76 (hse.gov.uk)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good housekeeping and good waste management, with regular inspections by supervisors/managers. Storing at high level should be avoided, but where needed there is to be suitable access equipment to ensure Persons safety when moving stored items.
Working Pattern / Shifts			
	Who May be Harmed: <i>Group participants.</i>	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review: the workload the work activity shift timing and duration. direction of shift rotation. It is better for the shifts to run in a 'forward rotation', i.e., morning/afternoon/night. the number and length of breaks within a shift rest periods between shift
	How may they be harmed? <i>Irregular hours of work and work patterns that include night and early morning shifts can lead to disruption of the internal body clock, sleeping difficulties and fatigue. If workers are fatigued, they will be less alert, their reaction time will be slower, they will find it harder to concentrate and they may make poor decisions. This can lead to accidents and injuries.</i> Shift work and fatigue (hse.gov.uk)		
Hypothermia			
	Who May be Harmed: <i>Group participants.</i>	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verbal adaptive safety briefing conducted prior to event starting, taking weather condition into account and advising on preventative measures. In event of unseasonably cold conditions supervisors will advise on dress code and time spent on the beach. Beach cleans will be shortened or cancelled where necessary.
	How may they be harmed?		
Pressurised Equipment			
	Who May be Harmed: <i>Group participants.</i>	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent Persons operate and maintain the equipment/systems. Documented inspection and maintenance regime, including Insurance Inspections. Permit to Work & Permissions regime are in place, operated by Competent Person. Robust Lock Out/Tag Out system in place. Equipment has been included in the Site Fire Plan. Appropriate PPE is worn by Persons.
	How may they be harmed? <i>Pressure equipment - vessels, piping, safety accessories and pressure accessories. Where applicable, this includes elements attached to pressurised parts such as flanges, nozzles, couplings, supports, lifting lugs etc.</i> Pressure equipment (hse.gov.uk)		
Falling Objects from Dangerous Buildings and Structures		M	L

The Hazards		The Control Measures that will reduce the chance of harm when they are followed		
 	Who May be Harmed:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask the farmer about unsafe buildings or structures. Do not enter buildings or go near structures which appear unsafe. Keep a 3m perimeter from slurry lagoons. 	
	Group participants.			
	How may they be harmed?			
	Injury from building collapse and entrapment.			
Underground Gas Supply Pipelines				
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate PPE is worn by Persons. All work to comply with HS(g)47, general conditions & WWU specification SSW22. All work within 3m of the IP pipeline is to be supervised by WWU No mechanical excavation to occur within 3m of the IP pipeline unless agreed by WWU Plant Protection Officer. No hand-held power tools to be used within 1.5m of the IP pipeline unless agreed by WWU Plant Protection Officer. Hand digging must be complete to a minimum depth of 1.2m. 24-hour emergency number 0800111999. No work to commence prior to site meeting with WWU Plant Protection Officer. No topsoil or material to be position above the pipeline. WWU tree planting guidelines to be followed (attached) & planting locations are agreed onsite with a WWU engineer. 	L
	Group participants.			
	How may they be harmed?			
	Damaging the gas pipeline could cause a fire and explosion.			
Electric and Barbed Wire Fences				
 	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid crossing fencing by finding another route wherever possible. Ask the farmer to switch off electric fencing where appropriate. 	L
	Group participants.			
	How may they be harmed?			
	Lacerations or electric shocks from touching or getting caught in fencing.			
Dogs				
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not leave vehicle if you are concerned about a dog. Request that a dog is kept isolated if necessary. Abandon task immediately if an attack appears imminent. Stay calm, avoid eye contact, stand slightly sideways and keep dog in your peripheral vision. Appear as large as possible and retreat. Carry a stick where appropriate. 	L
	Group participants.			
	How may they be harmed?			
	Being bitten or attacked; reacting to a vicious volley of barks can lead to distractions causing other issues.			
Farm Machinery		M		L

The Hazards		The Control Measures that will reduce the chance of harm when they are followed		
	Who May be Harmed:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Face towards active machinery where possible. • Make eye contact with operative. • Inform farmer and drivers where you will be working. • Abandon task if the perceived risk is high. • Wear high visibility clothing where necessary 	
	<i>Group participants.</i>			
	How may they be harmed?			
	<i>Being hit or run over by active machinery in farmyard or field.</i>			
Boat traffic and Other Water Users				
   	Who May be Harmed:		M <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-event visit may be required and monitoring of local events to ascertain potential issues. • Safety person to monitor water-borne traffic and warn group of any potential incursions during the snorkelling. • Hi visibility clothing and equipment can warn watercraft users of the group's presence. 	L
	<i>Group participants.</i>			
	How may they be harmed?			
	<i>Fast moving craft can unknowingly strike persons in water with devastating consequences.</i>			
Entanglement/Entrapment				
	Who May be Harmed:		M <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watching out for each other (buddy system). • Warning the others if any such hazards are spotted. • Retrieve the hazards and dispose of properly – if this is viable and will not place anyone in harm's way. Notify local council if unable to retrieve the hazard. 	L
	<i>Group participants.</i>			
	How may they be harmed?			
	<i>Submerged hazards such as fishing nets, machinery and vegetation can trap persons and prevent them being able to get to the surface for air.</i>			
Developing cramp whilst wearing fins				
 	Who May be Harmed:		M <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Safety Brief states anyone experiencing cramp is summon attention immediately and to attempt to get out of the water. • SMBs are to be in the water for person to hold on to if needed. • All snorkel leaders are first aid trained and will assist the person accordingly. 	L
	<i>Group participants.</i>			
	How may they be harmed?			
	<i>During a cramp, muscles suddenly contract (shorten), causing pain in the affected limb. This spasm can last from a few seconds to up to 10 minutes, which could cause significant other issues for someone in the water.</i>			
Drowning		M		L

The Hazards		The Control Measures that will reduce the chance of harm when they are followed			
	Who May be Harmed:		<ul style="list-style-type: none">All participants must be competent swimmers.Wetsuits to be worn for additional buoyancy aid.Leaders to carry SMBs and life ring in the water to support those in difficulty swimming.Leaders are First Aiders.Coastguard and emergency services to be called in event of a drowning.Event taking place close to Jubilee Pool with lifeguards on standby in case of emergency.		
	<i>Group participants.</i>				
	How may they be harmed?				
	<i>If water enters the lungs, then breathing stops; this can be fatal but with the rapid intervention from a first aider there can be a full recovery.</i>				
Tidal currents and Getting Cut Off by the Incoming Tide					
  	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Tide Timetable to be consulted as part of the event planning and potential issues are to be avoided or mitigated with an extra level of safety precautions.Local knowledge of any strong undercurrents, drifts or rip tides are to be included in the health & safety brief.	L	
	<i>Group participants.</i>				
	How may they be harmed?				
	<i>Tides can be very powerful and sweep the unwary or injured person(s) away very quickly. Tide times and heights vary throughout the month. Drowning and life changing injuries could occur.</i>				
Heart Episode					
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Warm wetsuits are worn.Shore cover and first aiders.Mobile phone available to contact the emergency services.The whole group leaves the water if anyone suffers from cold water shock.	L	
	<i>CWT Persons, Volunteers & Participants</i>				
	How may they be harmed?				
	<i>Cold water can cause a sudden spike in heart rate and blood pressure, potentially leading to a cardiac episode.</i>				
Avian Flu					
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Do not pick up or touch dead or sick wild birds.Do not touch wild bird feathers or surfaces contaminated with wild bird droppings.	L	
	<i>Group participants.</i>				
	How may they be harmed?				
	<i>Bird flu does not normally infect humans – but sporadic human infections with bird flu viruses have occurred.</i>				
Interaction with Plants and Sea Creatures					
	Who May be Harmed:	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Participants are to be wary of their immediate environment and take care where their feet are placed whenever possible.Participants are to warn others if they spot any such hazards as Weaver fish etc.	L	
	<i>Group participants.</i>				
	How may they be harmed?				

The Hazards		The Control Measures that will reduce the chance of harm when they are followed		
  	<p>Bites, stings and scratches from some plants and sea creatures can cause serious issues for persons</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Aiders will look after anyone who has had an issue and seek medical advice for the person – or emergency assistance if so required. 	
Ear Damage				
	<p>Who May be Harmed: Group participants.</p> <p>How may they be harmed? Damage to ears from water pressure increase diving to low or having a cold.</p>	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check with participants that they have no health issues that may affect their ability to stay safe in the water at the start of the event. Anyone with Cold or Flu symptoms are not to snorkel. 	L
Abrasive Wheels				
	<p>Who May be Harmed: Group participants.</p> <p>How may they be harmed? Injuries from contact with rotating abrasive wheels e.g. Impact injuries from bursting wheels, (sometimes fatal); cutting and crushing injuries from trapping between the wheel and workrest; fires and explosions arise from the poor control of grinding dust containing aluminium magnesium and similar materials; eye injuries from the failure to wear eye protection or use protective screens.</p>	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use the right wheel and machine for the job Not to grind on the sides of straight-sided wheels used for offhand grinding. To keep wheels used for offhand grinding trued and dressed to reduce out of balance and enable work rests to be adjusted close to the wheel. To lubricate spindles regularly To run new wheels free for about a minute with persons standing clear To support heavy workpieces and use jigs to reduce vibration at pedestal and bench grinding machines used frequently for long periods, particularly for tool sharpening. Not to stop wheels by applying pressure to the wheel periphery or face Not to leave wheels immersed in coolant which may lead to out of balance; coolant should be switched off before wheels are stopped to enable them to dry. To take care not to insert oversize components into centreless grinders to minimise risks of ejection and wheel breakage. To use wheel dressers which minimise risks of vibration white finger. 	L
Ticks				
	<p>Who May be Harmed: Group participants.</p> <p>How may they be harmed? Ticks live in many different outdoor environments, but they are particularly prevalent in grassy and wooded areas.</p>	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use an insect repellent containing DEET when going into long grassed and forested areas. Wear light coloured clothing that covers bare skin, as ticks can easily be spotted and brushed off. First aid kits contain Tick removal tools and sterile wipes. 	L

The Hazards		The Control Measures that will reduce the chance of harm when they are followed	
	<p><i>Ticks can carry infections such as Lyme disease; the most common symptom is a spreading, bullseye rash at the site of the tick bite which typically develops 3 to 30 days after being bitten. Other symptoms include a non-specific flu-like illness, a facial droop, nerve pains and numbness or tingling in the hands or feet.</i></p> <p><i>There is also a tick-borne encephalitis virus (TBEV) too, which causes a range of diseases, from completely asymptomatic infection to mild flu-like illness, all the way to severe infection in the central nervous system such as meningitis or encephalitis (swelling of the brain).</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After spending time outside, check yourself, your clothing, your pets and others for ticks. Remove any attached tick as soon as you find it using a tick-removal tool or fine-tipped tweezers. It is imperative that all parts of the tick are removed. Seek urgent medical attention if the following symptoms are discovered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lyme disease related: A spreading, bullseye rash at the site of the tick bite which typically develops 3 to 30 days after being bitten. Other symptoms include a non-specific flu-like illness, a facial droop, nerve pains and numbness or tingling in the hands or feet. TBEV related: A high fever with a headache, neck stiffness, confusion, seizures or fits, reduced or loss of consciousness.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unexploded Ordnance (UXO's) 			
	Who May be Harmed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult with the landowner prior to entering an area where there has been a military presence, to ascertain any known hazards. If the work is being carried out on MOD land, then there will be a robust permit to dig protocol that must be complied with; the MOD is mandated to carry out a UXO sweep to ensure the safety of everyone involved in the work. There will be strict MOD reporting procedures regarding UXO's. Take care when carrying out any digging or ground penetration work; military mortar shells etc can bury themselves quite deeply. Use brass or non-metallic tools for digging wherever possible, when working in high risk areas. Always look out for any suspect objects - if you do discover a suspected UXO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not touch or disturb the object. Take action, where appropriate, to prevent it being disturbed by another person. Note its approximate dimensions and general appearance. Note the route to its location. Advise the Police/MOD/Landowner as soon as possible. Isolate and clearly mark the area. Deny entry to others. Never transmit radio frequencies or use a mobile phone near the UXO. Submit an accident, incident and near miss form to the CWT HS&CO.
	<i>Group participants.</i>		
	How may they be harmed?		
	<p><i>These devices are designed to kill and maim and may be found at any location where there has been a military – or extremist - presence. Time and weather will likely make such UXO's very unstable; never assume that it is a dud.</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> L
Infrared Light			
	Who May be Harmed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to the 'Safe use of Infrared Lamps on Bat Surveys' leaflet <<Insert link to CEC location>> The manufacturers operating instructions must be followed when using an infrared light. Lighting unit and make and model details:
	<i>Group participants.</i>		
	How may they be harmed?		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> L

The Hazards		The Control Measures that will reduce the chance of harm when they are followed		
	<p><i>The cornea and lens in the eye may be affected by staring into a very bright white light for a period of time, but our reaction to a bright light is to look away.</i></p> <p><i>The risks from a very bright infrared lamp are much the same. The difference is that we don't see the lamp as a very bright light, so we don't automatically look away.</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety distance in front of light (default is 1.9 metres): Safe setting up and taking down procedure: Further ways to minimise the risks: 	
	<p>Who May be Harmed:</p> <p><i>Group participants.</i></p> <p>How may they be harmed?</p>	M	•	L
	<p>Who May be Harmed:</p> <p><i>Group participants.</i></p> <p>How may they be harmed?</p>	M	•	L
	<p>Who May be Harmed:</p> <p><i>Group participants.</i></p> <p>How may they be harmed?</p>	M	•	L
	<p>Who May be Harmed:</p> <p><i>Group participants.</i></p> <p>How may they be harmed?</p>	M	•	L
	<p>Who May be Harmed:</p> <p><i>Group participants.</i></p> <p>How may they be harmed?</p>	M	•	L
	<p>Who May be Harmed:</p> <p><i>Group participants.</i></p> <p>How may they be harmed?</p>	M	•	L

Risk Assessor – Name:		Signature:		Date:	
Manager Approval – Name:		Signature:		Date:	

Declaration by the person involved in the activity detailed above - I fully understand the activity outlined above and the risk control measures that I must implement, use, or wear. I have received sufficient information, instruction and training to enable me to conduct this activity with the minimum of risk to myself, or others.

All persons should inform the group leader if they have any medical issues or are on medication that could affect their ability to stay safe during the activity.

#No	Name:	Signature:	Date:	<<Notes/Emergency Contact Details>>
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A dynamic risk assessment must be conducted prior to starting the task or activity, to ensure that any changes of conditions such as weather, tide, numbers etc. – or any new hazards – are risk assessed.