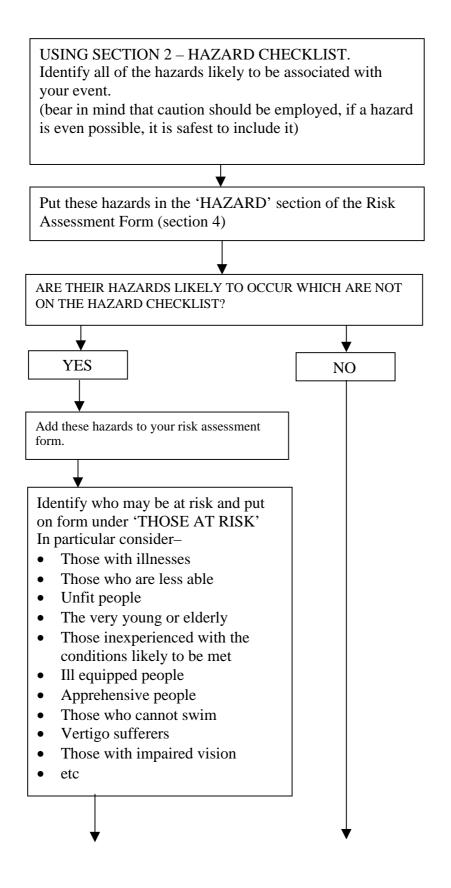
CONCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY RISK ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT

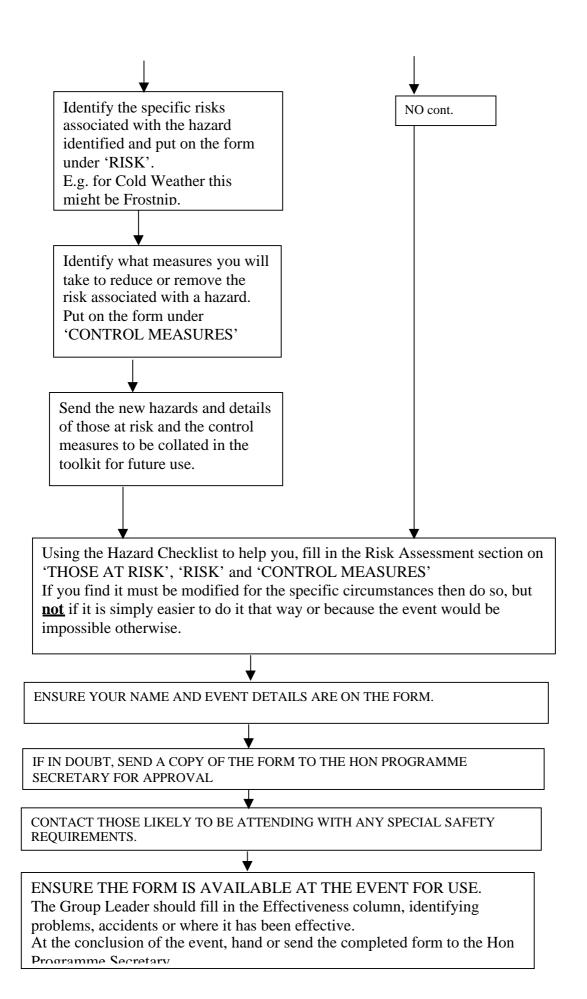
The purpose of the Conchological Society Risk Assessment Toolkit is to make it relatively straightforward for group leaders and others to produce a risk assessment for field trips. It is likely to evolve over time and to become more comprehensive with time.

The toolkit is in 3 parts -

- 1. Process Map Showing the steps you should take to produce a risk assessment for a field trip
- **2.** Hazard Checklist a list of likely hazards and what you should do about them.
- **3. Risk Assessment Form** the actual form which you will fill in.

1. PROCESS MAP





CONCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY FIELD TRIP RISK ASSESSMENT

Date	Location	
	Assessment completed by	
	Leader	

This risk assessment is in two parts, a specific site/activity specific assessment and the generic field work specific assessment attached.

HAZARD	THOSE AT RISK	RISK	CONTROL MEASURES

HAZARD	THOSE AT RISK	RISK	CONTROL MEASURES
WEATHER	All participants, particularly those unfamiliar with the outdoor environment, especially aged,	Hypothermia/Hyperthermia	Weather forecastNote forecast of temperature, wind speed/direction,
Wet, Cold, Wind	young and those with disabilities		rain/snow
Windchill effect			• Appropriate clothing,
Sea Spray effect			including waterproofs
Immersion of hands in cold water			Means to dry handsSpare clothing
			Portable group shelter
Sun, Heat			Appropriate route and time
Low Cloud, Fog, Mist			planningFood and drink intake
			 Modify or cancel activity
			• Restrict time of activity
	All		Restriction on leader remits
		Frostbite and Frostnip	 Restrict time of activity Adequate hand, head and foot protection (boots, gaiters, hat + spare, gloves + spare)
	All, particularly those with fair complexion		 Monitor closely
	complexion	Sunburn	Full limb cover available
		Particularly early summer and	Hat with brim or peak
	A 11	when snow on ground	• Sunblock
	All		• Sunglasses
		Getting lost in poor visibility or dark	Leader competenceNavigation skills
			• Torches or lanterns
			Route choice Group control/briefings
			Group control/briefings

HAZARD	THOSE AT RISK	RISK	CONTROL MEASURES
Water Slippery rocks, grass, mud, sand, heavy rain, bogs, swollen streams and rivers, waves and tide, boat decks and jetties	All, particularly those who are regularly exposed, inexperienced, unfit, poorly co-ordinated or apprehensive.	Injury or death resulting from slips, falls and cold water immersion. Death from drowning as a result of being swept away or trapped.	 Familiarity with water environment Route choice – avoidance in extreme conditions Appropriate leaders to group ratios Awareness of state of tide Tide times and variation Appropriate specialist equipment Competence of leaders (judgment, group management, techniques)
Snow and Ice	All, Particularly those who are inexperienced, unfit, poorly co- ordinated or apprehensive	Injury or falls resulting from slips, falls, snowbridge collapse, cornice collapse or avalanche.	 Familiarity with the snow/ice environment Route choice – avoidance depending on group ability Appropriate leaders to group ratios Appropriate specialist equipment Competence of leaders (judgment, group management, techniques)
Animals, Wildlife, Insects, Plants	All Particularly the inexperienced and those with an allergic response.	Death, injury, infection due to contact with wild animals or farm livestock. Allergic reaction or anaphylactic shock resulting from bites or stings.	 Awareness briefings with advice etc Knowledge of medical history/condition Adequate personal medication Route choice – avoidance if possible Protective clothing eg gloves Immediate treatment

Exposure to Diseases	All, Particularly those exposed on a regular basis	Hepatitis B, Tetanus, Lyme Disease, Weil's Disease and others as a result of countryside contact. Carcinogenic spores (bracken)	 Awareness briefings with advice Protective clothing Hand washing, especially before eating/drinking Inoculations Sterilisation of samples e.g. in alcohol Route choice – avoidance if possible Cover all open wounds Immediate treatment
Pollution Chemicals, plants, live/dead animals, litter, contaminated water	All, Particularly those exposed on a regular basis	Injury, infection, poisoning, illness resulting from contact	 Awareness briefings with advice Protective clothing Route choice – avoidance Immediate treatment After exposure, wash before eating/drinking
Excessive physical activity	Those unfamiliar with the environment, young, aged, those who are unfit, injured or ill, poorly co-ordinated, nervous or asthmatic.	Exhaustion (aggravated by hot/cold) contributing to injury or death from other hazards	 Match activity/location/site with capabilities of group Progressive training outings Knowledge of medical history/condition
Underfoot conditions Seaweed, slime, broken, slippery, wet, loose, boulder strewn, scree, grass.	All Participants who are unfit, poorly co-ordinated or apprehensive	Cuts, grazes, sprains and breaks resulting from falls, slips, trips and stumbles	 Choice of site Choice of route Suitable functional clothing an equipment that is well fitting Group briefings Keeping at least one hand free to steady
Steep, exposed terrain	All Participants who are unfit, poorly co-ordinated or apprehensive	Injury or death resulting from uncontrolled slips, stumbles or falls from a height	 Knowledge of location/site Route/choice Appropriate leaders to group ratios Use of helmets

Contact with stationary or moving objects	All	Injury or death resulting from impact due to stone/rock/ice fall, collisions, being struck by other objects e.g. paddle, boom, bike	 Appropriate specialist equipment Competence of staff (judgement, group management techniques) Knowledge of locations/site Clear briefings Route choice – avoid places/times Appropriate ratios Use of helmets at discretion of leader
Traffic hazards on country roads and tracks	All	Injury or death resulting from collisions with vehicles and farm/forestry machinery	 Care on busy or blind roads without pavements/footways Group awareness briefings Follow highway code Consider lookout at leaders discretion
Field sports Including game shooting and deer stalking	All	Injury or death resulting from being accidentally shot	 Avoid busy estates during shooting seasons Check shooting activity with estate managers beforehand
General hazards In Farmland, woodland, coastal or open areas, countryside furniture and estate management work	All	Injury, cuts, scratches, puncture wounds from branches, barbed wire, stiles, fences etc	 Site knowledge Route choice Availability of first aid expertise Competence of leaders (judgement/group management)
Handling, moving and lifting	All be used in conjunction with site or	Injuries especially to the back from lifting/carrying e.g. rucksacks, overturning/lifting rocks, buckets of water Acute injury Chronic injury	 Avoidance of big loads Reduce size of load Clear, detailed briefings