Risk Assessment for Bridging the Moat.

High Tide Challenge						
Hazard/Risk	Who could be affected by hazard.	Likelihood of being affected	Worst consequence of being affected	Risk Level	How hazard/risk is mitigated	Residual risk level
Trapped fingers/hands in knots/ropes.	FST VSA VC	2	20	40	• FST to warn of danger and demonstrate the safe method of knot tying and rope work. • Ensure that children keep hands and fingers away from pivots, especially when others are tying ropes. • FST to ensure that no-one in the group is allowed to walk or swing on the ropes whilst others are tying the knots.	LOW
Falling or trip injury from rope or poles.	FST VSA VC	1	40	40	• FST to warn of danger. • FST to check area prior to use to ensure that there are no tree stumps or other objects which may cause injury. • FST to ensure the number of ropes per group is kept to a minimum to ensure they aren't left lying around tidying after each stage of the process.	LOW
Rope burn/graze by fall or pulling rope, especially to hands, legs and arms.	FST VSA VC	2	10	20	• FST to warn of the danger and demonstrate the safe method of tightening rope. • FST/VSA to directly supervise activity and ensure correct techniques employed to tighten rope. • Soft touch type ropes to be used. • Before any members of a group steps onto their tripod the FST checks the integrity of the structure	LOW
Danger of falling unsupported tripod poles.	FST VSA VC	2	20	40	• FST to demonstrate the safe method of tightening rope. • Ensure that children keep hands/fingers away from pivots, when others are tying ropes. • FST to ensure that no-one in the group is allowed to pull or swing on the ropes whilst others are tying the knots, and erecting tripods.	LOW

					• Limit the size of the poles used to make tripod to reduce the falling weight. • Do not try to move poles or tripod whilst knots are being tied.	
Poles break resulting in an injury.	FST, VSA, VC	1	40	40	• HC to ensure that the poles are individually numbered and then checked monthly by CGS, and the results recorded. Any damaged ones are removed from service. • HC bi-annually replace the poles whether they are damaged or not. • FST conduct their own visual inspection of the poles before and during the activity, removing any suspect poles from the store and recording their findings.	LOW
<u>Koala Bridge Building.</u>						
Hazard/Risk	Who could be affected by hazard.	Likelihood of being affected	Worst consequence of being affected	Risk Level	How hazard/risk is mitigated	Residual risk level
Trapped fingers/hands in knots/ropes.	VSA, FST, VC	2	20	40	• FST to warn of danger and demonstrate the safe method of knot tying and rope work. • Ensure that children keep hands and fingers away from pivots, especially when others are tying ropes. • FST to ensure that no-one in the group is allowed to walk or swing on the ropes whilst others are tying the knots, testing may only be carried out once the bridge is complete.	LOW

Falling or trip injury from rope or anchor points.	FST VSA VC	1	40	40	• FST to warn of danger and ensure that height of foot rope is no higher than knee height on koala bridge. • FST to check area prior to use to ensure that there are no tree stumps or other objects which may cause injury. • FST to ensure the number of ropes per group is kept to a minimum to ensure they aren't left lying around	LOW
Rope burn/graze by fall or pulling rope, especially to hands, legs and arms.	FST VSA VC	2	10	20	• FST to warn of the danger and demonstrate the safe method of tightening rope. Ensure pulley type tightening of rope rather than by hand. • FST/VSA to directly supervise activity and ensure correct techniques are employed to tighten rope. • FST to ensure that each member of the group is supported by 2 spotters as they cross the bridge. • FST to ensure that VC/FSA do not swing or bounce the rope whilst crossing or as a spectator.	LOW
Bridging the Moat.						
Hazard/Risk	Who could be affected by hazard.	Likelihood of being affected	Worst consequence of being affected	Risk Level	How hazard/risk is mitigated	Residual risk level
Trapped fingers/hands in knots/ropes.	VSA VC	2	20	40	• FST to warn of danger and demonstrate the safe method of knot tying and rope work. • Ensure that children keep hands and fingers away from pivots, especially when others are tying ropes. • FST to ensure that no-one in the group is allowed to walk or swing on the ropes whilst others are tying the knots, testing may only be carried out once the bridge is complete.	LOW
Falling or trip injury from rope or anchor points.	FST VSA VC	1	40	40	• FST to warn of danger. • FST to ensure anchor points are marked clearly with traffic cones. • FST to check area prior to use to ensure that there are no tree stumps or other objects which may cause	LOW

					injury. • FST to ensure the number of ropes per group is kept to a minimum to ensure they aren't left lying around	
Rope burn/graze by fall or pulling rope, especially to hands, legs and arms.	FST VSA VC	2	10	20	• FST to warn of the danger and demonstrate the safe method of tightening rope. Ensure pulley type tightening of rope rather than by hand. • FST/VSA to directly supervise activity and ensure correct techniques are employed to tighten rope.	LOW
Danger of falling unsupported tripod poles, due to unbalance or oblique pull from rope.	FST VSA VC	2	20	40	• FST to demonstrate the safe method of tightening rope. • Ensure that children keep hands/fingers away from pivots, when others are tying ropes. • FST to ensure that no-one in the group is allowed to pull or swing on the ropes whilst others are tying the knots, and erecting tripods. • FST/FST to ensure anchor points and tripods are in alignment so the pull is directed vertically not obliquely. • FST/VSA to ensure that 2 VC hold each tripod once it has been built and erected. • FST to untie each crossing rope to slacken before tripods are removed. • Limit the size of the poles used to make tripod to reduce the falling weight. • Do not try to move poles or tripod whilst knots are being tied or burden supported on rope.	LOW
VC/VSA falls into water and drowns.	VSA/VC	1	75	75	• FST warns group of the danger whilst working around water and ensures a safe exclusion zone around the bridging area. • FST use an area of the Moat where the depth is minimal. • FST to ensure they have a throw line and are familiar with its use. A boat hook may also be used to retrieve rope from the water and VC if necessary.	LOW
Infection in new or existing wound from river, moat or lake water.	FST VSA	2	10	20	• FST to warn of danger and provide surgical gloves and waterproof plasters to protect existing or new injuries. • FST to ensure First Aid kit taken on activity and that kit has sufficient supplies to cater for size group.	LOW

	VC				• FST to remind all VSA VC to wash hands with soap and hot water after activity or before any food is handled.	
Stomach upset, virus or disease caused by contact with river, moat or lake water.	FST VSA VC	1	75	75	• FST to warn of danger to group if they don't follow simple safety guidelines. To include not putting fingers into mouth, chewing pencils etc. • FST/VSA to ensure VC do not splash water whilst in or around site. • FST/VSA/VC to wash hands with soap and hot water after activity.	LOW

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