



RISK ASSESSMENTS

REVIEWED JANUARY 2018

TYF Adventure
Risk Assessments

[Coasteering](#)

[Climbing & Abseiling](#)

[Surfing & Body Boarding](#)

[Kayaking & Sit-on-Tops](#)

[Stand Up Paddle Boarding](#)

[Snorkelling](#)

[Open canoeing \(solo and rafted\)](#)

[Improvised raft & structure building](#)

[Orienteering, Waymarking, Coastal walking, Lowland Hillwalking](#)

[Problem Solving](#)

[Rock Pool Safari](#)

[Low key activities & games](#)

[Residential Visits](#)

[Bivouacs and Camping](#)

[Bush craft](#)

[Fishing From Rocks](#)

[Fishing From Kayaks / Sit-on-tops / Boats](#)

[Vehicles](#)

No pre-prepared risk assessment will replace the continual decision making process and risk assessment that takes place 'on the ground' during outdoor adventure. TYF Guides are expert at making these assessments.

This document outlines principles not laws of understanding TYF risks. No risk assessment can be comprehensive enough to cover every eventuality and many will overlap between activities, e.g. a kayak surfing session needs to consider the risk assessment for each of those activities separately and apply the principles accordingly.

Coasteering

Hazzard	Risk	Control Measures	Risk Acceptable Y/N
Water	Drowning	Clients will be issued with necessary safety equipment, including wetsuit and buoyancy aid to help flotation. Buoyancy aids are NOT optional. In extreme white water conditions minimal time will be spent in the water.	YES
Cliff and rock falls	Head injury/ unconsciousness	Coasteer route will avoid areas of loose rock. Suitable helmets will be worn by all.	YES
Immersion in cold water and / or wind chill.	Cold shock and hypothermia.	Ensure all participants have correctly fitting wetsuits, helmets and buoyancy aids. Hooded tops may be used in very cold weather. Guides encourage clients to keep moving around and to give themselves time to adjust to the water temperature when they first enter. Sessions shortened if needed. A safety bag is available at all times.	YES
Cliff jumps (max. 7.5m)	Winding or injury due to poor landing in water.	All participants are taught a technique suitable to the jump. No Coasteer route will have jumps that are compulsory to complete the course. All jumping techniques are demonstrated by the instructor, with small jumps being used to begin with before larger heights are attempted. The instructor is nearby at all times.	YES
Cliff jumps (max. 7.5m)	Injury due to hitting rock.	Through in house training and observing conditions on the day guides will be able to say whether it is safe to jump. Clients must show that they are capable of jumping effectively and able to land well. Weaker jumpers are encouraged at lower levels with Guides next to them to ensure they jump safely.	YES
Cliff jumps (max. 7.5m)	Injury through contact or collision with other people.	Participants that wish to jump at the same time as others must be well apart. Guides will dictate how far this is. No one may jump holding hands.	YES
Seaweed covered or slippery rocks & walking on loose boulders.	Slipping and injuring oneself – grazes, bruising, sprains and fractures.	All participants are told to proceed with care and are guided over the best routes to avoid large amounts of seaweed etc. Each person is told to use hands to aid balance. Walking on areas of barnacled rocks is encouraged for maximum grip. When walking on seaweed look for pools or indentations that hold water as these will provide more stable footing The instructor leads the group, encouraging them to help each other & forewarning them of obstacles such as wet & slippery rocks.	YES
Strong sea swell & large waves.	Unintentional swim due to being washed off or falling in.	Briefing on conditions and told what to expect, how to react and what to do in the event of an unintentional swim occurring. Instructor verbally and visually warns participants of incoming waves. Where exposed to large waves/ swell the group will be kept in a safe area until asked to move. A throwline at hand at all times. Guides are trained lifeguards.	YES
Barnacles & sharp rock.	Cuts and grazes.	Demo how to place hands and feet. Demo the best way to get out of the water and what to do when they are being washed around or near to rocks. Demo and/ or practice to help learn good technique.	YES

Climbing & Abseiling

Hazard	Risk	Control Measures	Risk Acceptable Y/N
Loose rocks & stone falls from cliff tops	Head injury/ unconsciousness	Guide shows safe areas for waiting/ watching. All participants are given properly fitted safety helmets, which are to be worn at all times during the session unless express permission is given by the lead Guide. The Guides are aware of potential for loose/falling rock and the possibility of changes since the last visit. Guide visual check at the beginning of session. Loose rock; either make safe if safe to do so or avoid use of climb and report back to base. Calls are used to warn of falling rock.	YES
Falling from a height	Multiple injuries	Use of safe areas; see above. Participants will be issued with well-fitting harness that will be checked by Guide before each potential loading.	YES
Climbing Equipment	Rope burn/ trapped body part	Participants briefed to stay in control of speed and best technique to avoid injury. The Guide uses safety rope to slow abseil descent if necessary.	YES
Waves	Unexpected large wave dashing clients at foot of cliff	Guides to set up climbs allowing for sea conditions on the day.	YES
Bouldering	Sprains/ fractures	Guide will use 'spotters' to protect low level climbing, avoiding areas with awkward landing zones.	YES
Climbing/ Bouldering	Muscle strains	Whenever possible a gentle bouldering/ warm up session run to slowly build up confidence and flexibility of participants before any full climbs are attempted. Gentle/ simple climbs will be attempted before more physically demanding ones.	YES
Climbing/ Bouldering	Cuts & bruises	Attentive supervision by Guide prompting good technique when necessary. Session involving the use of spotting to protect each other in case of a slip.	YES
Inclement weather conditions	Hypo/hyperthermia	Guide to ensure that the group are dressed appropriately for the weather conditions, i.e warm clothes,waterproofs, sun cream, drink etc	YES
Rope, equipment or anchor failure.	Death, multiple injuries	Regular monitoring of equipment, to be recorded on Papertrail. Any damaged items to be discarded if appropriate.	YES

Surfing & Body Boarding

Hazard	Risk	Control Measures	Risk Acceptable Y/N
Water	Drowning	Wetsuits issued as standard providing flotation as well as warmth. Ankle/ wrist leashes to allow constant contact with board.	YES
Cold water/ weather	Hypothermia	Group are taken through warm up as befits the conditions. Winter wetsuits and Hooded tops worn in very cold conditions. Extra warm clothing at hand plus safety bag.	YES
Sand	In Eyes	Appropriate brief, eye wash kit to hand in first aid kit.	YES
Other water uses and own equipment	Collision and injury	Surf lesson conducted in un-crowded section of beach. Groups are advised of the ethics and rules of surfing along with arm signals for guiding group from beach. Group are encouraged to be aware of their surroundings so as not to put themselves at risk and instructed on the correct way to protect their heads, or which way to move to avoid others. They are also taught how to slow their boards by adjusting body position.	YES
Rocks -submerged or otherwise	Collision and injury	Groups are kept away from known areas and are taught the action on wipe out as part of their lesson. Advanced groups in rocky areas must wear helmets. Risky areas must be agreed with the Senior Guide in charge of surfing.	YES
Longshore drift	Carried into rip current/ separation from guide & group	The group is marshalled between fixed points on the land or between staff acting as beach marshals. Use of internationally recognised signals in accordance with BSA guidelines.	YES
Shore Dumping Waves	Impact Damage	Avoid surfing in these conditions	NO
Rip Current	Swept beyond immediate reach of Guide/ away from beach	Careful choice of location at the beach plus careful monitoring of the group and water conditions Group are kept away from likely rips but are taught in a classroom situation what to do if they are caught in one. Rips are also pointed out once on location.	YES
Marine life	Stings/ Bites	Always included in the safety brief. Guides aware of necessary actions e.g. hot water for weaver fish stings. Clients encouraged to wear footwear.	YES

Kayaking & Sit-on-Tops

Hazard	Risk	Control Measures	Risk Acceptable Y/N
Water	Drowning	Buoyancy aids issued and worn throughout session. Capsize drill explained and briefing to highlight importance of staying with kayak. Guides proficient with many forms of rescue.	YES
Pollution	Infections / diseases	Where possible avoid any known polluted areas and if unavoidable spend minimum possible time in the area.	YES
Waves	Impact with hard object/s or seasickness	Appropriate equipment worn and suitable briefs when around rocks. Guide or experienced assistant return to shore with client suffering from seasickness.	YES
Awkward capsize or capsize recovery	Dislocated shoulder / cuts and scrapes to the face	Correct bracing technique and action on capsize taught by Guide.	YES
Cold water/ weather	Hypothermia	Wetsuit or sufficient warm clothing worn. Spare clothing available and warm drink.	YES
Strong tidal current / wind.	Swept beyond capability to return unaided.	The prevailing conditions and sea state are assessed before a kayaking session is undertaken. A coast guard weather report is obtained by phone each morning, so instructors are forewarned of the weather conditions. Route choice or session plan will be decided on in light of the experience of the group. For prolonged or committing routes Guides will leave a written plan with TYF and Coastguard including Emergency Action Plan.	YES
Prolonged kayaking	Repetitive Strain Injuries	Teaching of improved technique. Availability of low-angle feathered paddle or split paddle.	YES
Un/ loading kayaks.	Back injury.	Verbal warning. Sharing of loads between people. Instruction in correct lifting technique for heavy/ awkward objects.	YES
Un/ loading kayaks.	Muscle strains, knocks & bangs.	Verbal warning. Sharing of loads between people.	YES
Other boats & water users.	Collision and injury.	Briefing to raise awareness of boats. Use of suitable training areas. Co-operation with the local harbour master and coastguard ensures all hazards and boating movements are known before a session is run.	YES

Stand Up Paddle Boarding

Hazard	Risk	Control Measure	Is the risk acceptable? Y/N
Water	Drowning	Buoyancy aids issued and worn throughout session. Procedure on falling off the board is explained prior to getting on the water. Guides proficient with many forms of rescue.	YES
Cold weather / water	Hypothermia	Wetsuit or sufficient warm clothing worn. Consider spare clothing and warm drink.	YES
Heat / Sun	Sun stroke / burn	Guides to recommend use of sun cream and to make sure the clients have access to drinking water.	YES
Strong wind / current	Swept beyond capability and unable to return to shore	The prevailing conditions and sea state are assessed before a SUP session is undertaken. Weather conditions are discussed in the morning meeting and a suitable venue should be arranged at this point.	YES
Other Water Users	Collisions and Injury	Group are encouraged to be aware of their surroundings so as not to put themselves at risk. Groups are kept away from known areas and are taught the action on wipe out as part of their lesson. An appropriate venue should be selected by the guide for the group.	YES
Waves	Sea sickness, loss of control which may cause a collision with another object	The venue should be selected as per the weather and swell forecast.	YES
Rocks	Falling onto hard objects	The guides are to brief the group to use either prone or kneel paddling if they are feeling unstable	YES

TYF Adventure
Risk Assessments

Fallen tree or other debris	Entrapment / drowning	Group are encouraged to be aware of their surroundings so as not to put themselves at risk. An appropriate venue should be selected by the guide for the group.	YES
Increase in water level / flow during trip	Unable to return to start / finish point	When using the river, the water level should be a consideration to the venue choice. Guide to be constantly aware of the river level during the activity	YES
Broken ankle	Shallow water when getting off or falling off the board	Guides to teach clients how to kneel or sit on the board before getting off the board.	YES

Snorkelling

Snorkelling is a minor activity at TYF Adventure, often making a part of the Coastal Explorer day using Sit-on-Tops. Snorkelling is often done with a diving mask only, and leaving the snorkel out to simplify the experience. A compilation of risks from other marine watersports can be applied, along with:

Hazard	Risk	Control Measures	Risk Acceptable Y/N
Water inhalation	Drowning	Participants are shown how to use snorkel and practice in controlled situations	YES
Waves/ currents	Injury on rocks or being swept away	Snorkelling only takes place in calm conditions away from tidal currents, unless with adequate safety boat back up.	YES
Misplacing group members	Subject gets scared and panics	Instructor demonstrates ideal technique and then spends the majority of the session with his/her head out of the water watching the group and counting heads	YES

Open canoeing (solo and rafted)

Hazard	Risk	Control Measures	Risk Acceptable Y/N
Water	Drowning	Buoyancy aids issued and worn throughout session. Capsize drill explained and briefing to highlight importance of staying with canoe. Guides proficient with many forms of rescue.	YES
Pollution	Infections / diseases	Where possible avoid any known polluted areas and if unavoidable spend minimum possible time in the area.	YES
Waves	Impact with hard object/s or seasickness	Appropriate equipment worn and suitable briefs when around rocks. Guide or experienced assistant return to shore with client suffering from seasickness.	YES
Waves	Swamping boats	Canoes fitted with buoyancy and carrying bailers	YES
Awkward capsize or capsize recovery (solo boats)	Dislocated shoulder / cuts and scrapes to the face	Correct bracing technique and action on capsize taught by Guide.	YES
Capsize of rafted canoes	Difficulty righting canoes	Canoes to be rafted in an easily released manner.	YES
Cold water/ weather	Hypothermia	Wetsuit or sufficient warm clothing worn. Spare clothing available and warm drink.	YES
Strong tidal current / wind.	Swept beyond capability to return unaided.	Assess conditions thoroughly before departure. Route choice or session plan will be decided on in light of the experience of the group, conditions on the day and staff members' experience.	YES
Prolonged canoeing	Repetitive Strain Injuries	Teaching of improved technique.	YES
Un / loading canoes.	Back injury.	Verbal warning. Sharing of loads between people. Instruction in correct lifting technique for heavy/ awkward objects.	YES
Un / loading canoes	Muscle strains, knocks & bangs.	Verbal warning. Sharing of loads between people.	YES
Other boats & water users.	Collision and injury.	Briefing to raise awareness of boats. Use of suitable training areas. Co-operation with the local harbour master and coastguard ensures all hazards and boating movements are known before a session is run.	YES

TYF Adventure
Risk Assessments

Entanglement in painters, sheets and other ropes	Immobilisation resulting in injury / drowning.	Group to be made aware of risk. Ropes to be kept tidy.	YES
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Improvised raft & structure building

Hazard	Risk	Control Measures	Risk Acceptable Y/N
Water.	Drowning	Buoyancy aids issued and worn throughout session. Capsize drill explained and briefing to highlight importance of staying with kayak. Guides proficient with many forms of rescue.	YES
Cold water/ weather.	Hypothermia	Wetsuit or sufficient warm clothing worn. Spare clothing available and warm drink.	YES
Raft breaking up/ capsizing whilst on the water.	People being hit by logs or barrels.	Groups must wear helmets and buoyancy aids.	YES
Raft breaking up whilst on the water.	Entanglement in the wreckage	Member of staff must be on standby as safety cover, to visually check safety of rafts before entering the water and have a knife to hand.	YES
Moving around.	Cuts and bruises.	Shoes worn on session. Location cleared of dangers/ dangers made safe.	YES
Logs being moved around.	Injury due to people being hit by logs	Group to wear helmets when deemed necessary by the lead guide. Session briefing to include information on correct lifting technique as well as awareness of others during lifting.	YES
Lifting weights and carrying	manual handling issues - lifting injuries	Any lifting of barrels logs or other heavy weights must be done ensuring that the back remains straight and the legs are bent as per HSE guidelines. Guides must be able to demonstrate the correct technique. Logs should be lifted by 2 people to minimise the risk of injury to others when turning.	YES
Group unable to control raft.	Inability to return to start point	Either: raft to be on a long tether or safety craft to be available. In some sheltered locations it would be sufficient to have a lifesaver on standby with a throwline.	YES
Launching & Landing	Lifting related injuries	Ensure raft is built and dismantled close to water's edge, or in it! Any moving of the built raft must be done after a briefing on correct technique.	YES
Off-shore wind	Raft being blown out to sea	Tether raft securely to shore, with boat support for lost equipment. Change venue without offshore wind.	YES

Orienteering, Waymarking, Coastal walking, Lowland Hillwalking

Hazard	Risk	Control Measures	Risk Acceptable Y/N
High winds	Blown from rocks/ over cliffs	In extreme conditions the session would be cancelled. In moderate wind conditions the activity under close supervision can take place keeping well clear of the cliff edges. A briefing is given by the lead Guide before the session begins to ensure all participants are aware of the parameters in which the activity must be run.	YES
Unfamiliar terrain	Getting lost	Each participant is shown how to identify prominent features on their map. Navigation teaching is backed up by "What if...?" scenarios. Guides will monitor progress from suitable location. Guides implement the overdue procedure to locate whereabouts of groups.	YES
Cold/ wet weather	Hypothermia	Briefing on correct clothing and footwear. Never less than three in a team allows help to be summoned.	YES
Awkward terrain	Sprains and fractures	Generally never less than three in a team allows help to be summoned while third stays with injured person. Guides implement the overdue procedure to locate whereabouts of groups.	YES
Insect or Animal bites/ stings	Allergic reactions, poisoning	Guides to carry personal first aid kits and brief the group appropriately	YES
Hot weather and heat exhaustion	Hyperthermia - Dehydration	Guides to carry spare drinks for the group and to be aware of the effects of the weather, whilst ensuring the groups wearing appropriate clothing.	YES
Walking on roads	Collision with moving vehicles	Where there is no pavement, group to walk on right hand side of the road to face the oncoming traffic. Group to walk in single file with all members to listen for traffic and inform rest of group if they hear any approaching	YES
Rocky terrain	Falling rocks - impact injury	Guides to fully brief participants of correct procedure in the event of rock fall. Guides to select routes which avoid steep terrain and the potential of falling rock.	YES

Problem Solving

As always, facilitator judgement is the key factor in assuring a safe and educational session. The activities involved in problem solving session are wide and varied. The risks outlined here are recognised as very general and may well need to be adapted to each task or event as they occur. There are a wide variety of hazards involved with a spectrum of consequences. Hazards may result in a minor scuff or a major trauma.

Hazard	Control Measures	Risk Acceptable Y/N
Use of blindfolds	Groups are thoroughly briefed on responsibility towards group safety. Ensure any likely obstacles are specifically related to task. Tutor to intervene if group not proceeding with due care. Waving a hand out in front when walking is a good way of increasing personal safety. Should movement away from the safe area occur the tutor will stop the task and move them back to the task area. Groups are briefed about kit that is not load bearing and not be used as an aid to balance.	YES
Lifting weights and carrying	Any lifting of barrels logs or other heavy weights must be done ensuring that the back remains straight and the legs are bent as per HSE guidelines. Tutors must be able to demonstrate the correct technique. Logs should be lifted by 2 people to minimise the risk of injury to others when turning.	YES
Lifting of people	Very few tasks require this but where they do the tutor must be in a position to support the head and shoulders of whoever is lifted. Groups often need to be reminded of the risk to the head and back of the person being carried.	YES
Use of helmets	Where task briefs stipulate the wearing of helmets they must remain properly fitted until such time as the tutor asks for them to be removed.	YES
Working near edges, drops, slopes or steps	Where safety equipment is provided it must always be checked for appropriate fitting by a tutor. Groups must be made very aware about the risks of tripping and slipping when in this environment.	YES
Cutting	Scissors are to be used where possible. If a task requires the use of craft knives filleting gloves are also issued and must be worn on the hand holding the object to be cut.	YES
Tasks involving projectiles	Anyone triggering a projectile device or supporting it when triggered must be wearing safety glasses that will be supplied with the task. Where possible soft projectiles such as juggling balls should be used.	YES
Use of canes	Groups must be made aware of the risk of impaling when using canes. Where canes need to be pushed into the ground they must be held close to the bottom of the cane whilst pushing is being undertaken.	YES
Use of paints and glue	Where possible these must be child-friendly. If this is not appropriate then suitable space and ventilation must be found.	YES
Circus Skills	Each activity must have an appropriately sized and designated area that will be marked out from the set up guidelines. Where a person is required to balance, a buddy must be on standby as a backup/catcher/supporter and briefed as to where to stand.	YES
National Park Projects	The ranger in charge of the project must conduct a safety briefing for all tools and activities involved in the day. Delegates should be told to wear stout footwear and clothes appropriate for the time of year. Rangers generally do not allow u18s to use tools.	YES

TYF Adventure
Risk Assessments

Sun / Heat	The availability of suntan cream and suitable drinks should also be taken into consideration and must be supplied if necessary.	YES
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Rock Pool Safari

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	Risk acceptable?
Water	Drowning	Guide to make decision on on location depending on weather and tide conditions. The guide will give a briefing, issue clear instructions and manage the group throughout the session. Throw line to be carried depending on location.	YES
Cliff and rock falls	Head injury	Avoid areas of loose rock. Helmets will be issued at the guide's discretion according to route choice.	YES
Cold water immersion and wind chill	Cold shock and Hypothermia	The guide will brief the group and ensure they are carrying suitable clothing for the weather conditions expected, recommending they carry a change of clothes in case of accidental immersion. The guide will give a briefing, issue clear instructions and manage the group throughout the session. Hot drinks or the means of making one will be carried in cold weather conditions. Group shelter and bivvy bag to be carried.	YES
Slippy, loose and uneven ground.	Slips, trips, falls.	The guide will give a briefing, demonstrate safe movement skills, issue clear instructions and manage the group throughout the session.	YES
Barnacles and sharp rock	Cuts and grazes.	The guide will give a briefing, demonstrate safe movement skills, issue clear instructions and manage the group throughout the session.	YES
Kelly Kettle	Burns and scalds.	The guide will give a briefing on safe use of the Kelly Kettle and manage the group throughout the session. The guide will supervise the use of the kettle at all times.	YES
Sun	Sunburn	The guide will advise the group on the risk and recommend that they use sun cream.	YES
Sun	Dehydration, hyperthermia.	The guide will advise the group on appropriate clothing for the weather conditions and recommend that they carry water.	YES
Wildlife	Stings, allergic reactions.	The group must wear close toed shoes.	YES
Eating	Poisoning.	Guides should only make recommendations on foraging if they are totally confident in their species knowledge!	YES
Stranger Danger	Child protection issues.	Children must be accompanied by an adult and supervised at all times.	YES

Low key activities & games

These activities often result in a higher percentage of accidents than on any of the adventure activities that TYF provide. This may be because:

- The perceived risk is lower, so less care is taken
- Participants are familiar with the principles/ environment of the game and so "throw themselves" into it.
- A greater chance for working alone or in pairs, without direct supervision.

A standard risk assessment could not possibly cover all the salient points of every game that is played, however the following principles should be applied.

- The leading member of staff is experienced and effective in issue of group control
- The environment or 'play' ground is suitable for the intended activities, and any obstructions removed or protected
- Any equipment used is suitable and safe
- A first aid kit and qualified first aider are within a reasonable distance, not more than 2 minutes away.

Residential Visits

During a residential visit there are many risks that may be encountered that lie outside of the risk assessments that are stated here. These risks are largely encountered when children are unsupervised and so can be difficult to control, whilst still allowing an element of 'free rein'. Wales Tourist Board grading requires residential establishments to meet/ exceed a Code of Practice. General principles are:

- The accommodation site is physically and emotionally secure
- Visiting group leaders are made aware of site specific hazards
- Visiting group leaders are told of hazards in local area that may be encountered
- Minors are made aware of "out of bounds" areas
- Minors who wish to go "off site" must be supervised or gain express permission of their group leader/ teacher
- Provision of washing and toilet facilities is adequate
- Where sleeping quarters are shared they are divided between sexes, and between adults & minors
- There is access to a telephone
- Access to kitchen areas is limited
- Access to hazardous materials is limited
- Standard HSE guidelines for the workplace are adopted.

Bivouacs and Camping

Hazard	Risk	Control Measures	Risk Acceptable Y/N
Cooking meals	Burns/ Scalds	Staff to supervise all cooking arrangements and safeguard fuel usage.	YES
Fire	Burns	No smoking in tents/ bivvi. Suitable fire extinguishing equipment to hand.	YES
Cold / wet weather / Dark	Hypothermia / disorientation	Check that all participants have suitable equipment. Spare clothing sleeping bag available, and/ or vehicle present to return to accommodation.	YES
Food Hygiene	Food poisoning	Guides to ensure an adequate clean drinking water supply. Cooking is monitored to ensure food is cooked thoroughly. All food is to be stored safely, especially in hot weather. Guides to ensure cooking equipment is cleaned properly and appropriate facilities for hand washing are provided. Participants are briefed to understand the importance of camp hygiene.	YES

Bush craft

Hazard	Risk	Control Measures	Acceptable Risk: Y/N
Burns during fire lighting activity	Burns/Scalds	All participants are to be briefed on the specific hazard relating to fire lighting and maintenance. All fires to be lit in prepared area, with sufficient water on site for immediate use if required. All participants to be advised to wear low melt hazard clothing i.e. wool and cotton. All fire to be kept to minimum size. TYF Guides and or assistants to monitor and control activity with particular attention to younger clients	YES
Burns while using Fire Flash igniters tool	Burns/Scalds	All participants to be trained and tested on safe and effective use of tool before solo use. TYF Guides and or assistants to monitor and assist where necessary.	YES
Smoke inhalation	Aggravation to respiratory function	All participants to be briefed on hazard. Use an open air location. Only use natural suitable material.	YES
Injury whilst shelter Building	Small cut / Grazes	All participants to be briefed on specific hazard prior to commencement of activity. Provide protective gloves. TYF Guides and or assistants to monitor and assist where necessary.	YES
Contact with soil borne micro-organisms	Stomach upsets	Wash hands before eating or drinking. Ensure washing facilities are available. All broken skin to be covered.	YES
Use of hand tools Inc. Axes/Knives	Impact injuries Cuts and lacerations	Axes must only be used with specific training and supervision. All axe activities take place in a designated safe area. All tools inspected and any damaged or unserviceable rejected for use. All tools to be maintained in sharp and serviceable condition. All participants to be trained and briefed in safe use. Correct tools to be used for each application. All tools to be stored safely away from groups when not in use. Sturdy footwear with firm grip to be worn TYF Guides and or assistants to brief on correct, safe use of tools before use, and constant supervision.	YES

Fishing From Rocks

Hazard	Risk	Control Measures	Risk Acceptable Y/N
Slippery Rocks	Falling – Sprains, Breaks, Cuts & Bruises	Make sure hands are free for balance when descending fishermen's paths (pass kit down if necessary). Avoid moving quickly over wet rocks.	YES
Waves	Being washed off rocks / Drowning	Be aware of sea conditions and swell forecast. Don't be closer to the water than necessary. Always have an eye out to sea.	YES
Hooks	Puncture / Lacerations	Brief groups on how to handle hooks safely. Ensure plenty of room when casting.	YES
Falling Rocks	Impact injuries	Choose venues carefully; avoid places with steep, unstable rock.	YES
Weather	Hypo / Hyperthermia, sunstroke / burn	Wear appropriate clothing, carry hot / cold drinks. Monitor groups warmth when fishing in cold weather – lots of standing around = cold!	YES

Fishing From Kayaks / Sit-on-tops / Boats

Hazard	Risk	Control Measures	Risk Acceptable Y/N
Hooks	Puncture / Lacerations	Brief groups on how to handle hooks and unhook fish safely, if in doubt about their ability, do it for them (especially when using multi hook traces).	YES
Fishing line	Entanglement (+capsize?)	Brief groups on line management. i.e. keeping line on the spool or tidily "coiled" when landing fish.	YES
Wind / Tide	Drifting	Instructor to keep a careful eye on position and be ready to move group accordingly.	YES

Vehicles

Hazard	Risk	Control Measures	Risk Acceptable Y/N
Uncomfortable ride	Motion sickness	Drivers are asked to drive akin to a chauffeur.	YES
Road Traffic Accident	Injury and shock	Due care and attention to be paid at all times. First aid kit on board	YES
Manoeuvring in car park	Hitting objects/ people in blind spots	Park vehicles facing out (ready to leave) before passengers alight. Use external spotters if very crowded.	YES
Falling from vehicle	Injury	Vehicle to be stationary when doors are open. Passengers are requested to wear seatbelts.	YES
Stranding/ running out of fuel	Cold/ hypothermia if wet & tired passengers	Vehicles refuelled when fuel gauge goes below quarter tank.	YES
Loading/ unloading trailers	Physical Injury	Use two people for heavy/ awkward objects. Follow manual handling advice.	YES
Reversing trailers	Same as manoeuvring	Use two or more people if manually moving trailer.	YES