

Risk assessment: Working Near Water

Completed by: Maria Gill, Senior Green Corridors Officer

Approved by: David Walker, Reserve & Maintenance Officer

RISK ASSESSMENT

Working Near Water

Date: 08<sup>th</sup> August 2024



# RISK ASSESSMENT Working Near Water

Hazards	Risks	Who might be harmed	Risk level	Control measure already in use	Effectiveness of those control measures
Falling into water	- Drowning - Hyperthermia	Staff Volunteers Public	High	- Work force to be warned of close proximity of water before task begins - Assess the area for trip hazards before work takes place - Ensure everyone is aware of where edge of the bank or water is as this is not always easily seen if bank is highly vegetated - Never work alone near the water - Have ropes, poles, lifebelts readily at hand to avoid others having to enter the water if someone falls in - Have mobile phone to call emergency services	Medium
Deep or fast flowing water	- Drowning	Staff Volunteers Public	High	- If entering water, chest waders must be worn for water above mid-thigh and below waist height - Never work alone in water - Ensure that there is always someone on the banks to act in the event of an emergency - Have ropes, poles, lifebelts readily at hand to avoid others having to enter the water - Have mobile phone to call emergency services - Still water over waist deep or fast flowing water above knee height must not be worked in	Medium



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Infection	- Weil's disease	Staff Volunteers Public	High	- Do not enter or touch water if have exposed broken skin - Wash hands with antibacterial soap after contact with water - Wash hands before eating, drinking or smoking - Follow procedure for Weil's disease i.e. inform doctor of working in water if any illness occurs - Warn volunteers of risk and personal	High
Underwater hazards (if entering the water)	- Trips, slips, falls	Staff Volunteers Public	High	responsibility  - Survey area for unseen / submerged hazards at start, probe with pole to find soft or deep spots or debris  - Use corrugated iron 'duckboards' to prevent sinking into mud  - Move carefully and slowly around and in water, do not rush  - Wear sturdy footwear with sole and toe protection  - Wear sturdy rubber gloves  - Use safe access points to water, avoid steep banks  - Beware of sharp currents  - Carry grab lines / ropes	Medium
Manual handling Lifting or moving heavy objects or objects that are difficult to grasp	- Back pain and damage in other muscles	Staff Volunteers	Moderate	- Instruct on and monitor safe manual handling techniques, using legs and arms not back to lift pull or push - Use several people to move heavy or awkward items - Do not allow public to lift or move heavy objects	High
Polluted water	- Exposure to harmful substances	Staff Volunteers	High	- Look for evidence of pollution (froth on surface, petrol etc) - If in doubt, do not enter water - If hazardous substances are found, stop work and report to Environment Agency - NO public to enter water in this instance	Medium



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Dead animals	- Infection	Staff	High	- Only touch when absolutely necessary and	High
		Volunteers		with extreme caution	
				- Wear rubber gauntlets	
				- Wash hands and arms immediately	
				afterwards with anti-bacterial soap	
				- Disinfect protective clothing that may have	
				come into contact with the corpse	
				- Inform Environment Agency or equivalent	
				before disposing of the corpse	
				- No public access in this instance	
Chest waders	- Entrapment	Staff	Moderate	- All wearers of chest waders to have	High
		Volunteers		instruction in how to get out of them before	
				using them	
				- No public to use chest waders. Restrict to	
				slow flowing, low water levels or no access	
Adverse weather –	- Sun stroke/hypothermia	Staff	Moderate	-People to come prepared with waterproofs,	High
extremes of hot, cold,	- Slipping on wet floor	Volunteers		sunscreen, hats, umbrellas or warm clothes	
wet		Public		-wear appropriate (gripped) footwear in wet	
				conditions	
				-All staff & volunteers will look out for	
				anyone showing signs of being affected by	
				the weather. Seek first aid if signs severe.	



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Contact with plants	- Poisoning	Staff	Moderate	- Identify presence and location of	High
Nettles	- Blistering	Volunteers		hazardous plants	
Brambles	- Irritation	Public		- Plan work to avoid contact with hazardous	
Hemlock	- Scratches			plants	
Giant hogweed	- Splinters			- Identification of plants provided for all	
Japanese knotweed	- Nettle stings			participants	
	- Toxins in plant are harmful to			- Information provided about the identified	
	humans			risks	
	- Eye injuries			- Wear protective thick long sleeves and	
				trousers when working close nettles or	
				brambles	
				- Wear protective gloves	
				- Wash exposed skin thoroughly in warm	
				soapy water, rinse and dry after any skin	
				contact and before eating, drinking or	
				smoking	
				- Dispose of plant debris carefully	
				- Do not touch poisonous plants like	
				hemlock or giant hogweed under any	
				circumstances	
				- To reduce the spread of Japanese	
				knotweed participants should not handle it	
				where possible.	

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Print Name	Signature	Date				