

Reviewed by: Maria Gill

Approved by: Jonathan Dent

Hazards	Risks	Who might be harmed	Risk level	Control measure already in use	Effectiveness of those control measures
<b>Brambles and thorny bushes</b>	- Cuts and punctures - Tetanus - Eye injuries	Staff Volunteers Members of public	High	- Wear gloves and take care to remove rubbish from brambles and other thorny bushes - Wear long sleeves to protect arms - People should obtain immunity and ensure that it is kept up date - Exercise caution when pulling out long stretches of bramble - Pile bramble cuttings in specified area - Exercise caution when carrying brambles - Ensure no thorns or obstructions are left on paths	High
<b>Overhanging branches</b>	-Branches hitting people -Branches falling	Staff Volunteers Members of public		-Assess height of overhanging branches before approaching to ensure volunteers are not hit -Use loppers to cut where necessary as long handles should allow volunteers to stand well back from falling branches -Do not stand directly underneath a branch being cut -Alert other people in vicinity when removing a branch	High
<b>Use of hand tools</b> <b>Loppers, secateurs and fork</b>	- Cuts and punctures - Eye injuries - Damage to tools	Staff Volunteers	Moderate	- Keep loppers away from face and eyes - Keep two lopper length distance from other workers - Do not attempt to cut anything thicker than thumb with loppers or secateurs	High
<b>General site</b> <b>Paths, uneven paths, steps, ground</b>	- Slips, trips, falls - Injury from collision with passing bicycles or public	Staff Volunteers	Low	- Inspect site prior to work - Warn about potential trip hazards - Keep to right hand side of main path to allow bicycles to pass - Wear hi-visibility vests to improve visibility or staff / volunteers when necessary. - Place at work signs either side of the path so the area is clearly marked.	Medium

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<b>Litter, metal, glass, hypodermic needles</b>	- Cuts - Puncture - HIV and hepatitis	Staff Volunteers	Moderate	- Inspect site prior to work - All staff and volunteers to wear gloves when working - Use litter-pickers for removal of litter, glass etc. - Volunteers to be told not to touch hypodermic needles but report finding to member of staff or trained volunteer for safe removal	Medium
<b>Dog, Dog faeces</b> <b>Bee stings</b> <b>Contact with soil borne micro-organisms</b>	- Toxocariasis - Exposure to pathogens - Tetanus - Allergic reaction	Staff Volunteers	Moderate	- If dog faeces come into contact with skin or clothes, wash with soap and hot water without delay - Wash hands before eating, drinking or smoking - Participants to be advised to have tetanus booster after a skin breaking injury if they have not had the full course of 5 shots - Any broken skin to be covered before work - Any cut received must be promptly washed and covered - Use tools or feet to move and firm soil, not hands - If hazardous substances are found on site, work will cease and staff informed immediately	Medium
<b>Adverse weather (extremes of hot, cold, wet)</b>	- Sunstroke/hypothermia - Slipping on wet mud / ice	Staff Volunteers	Moderate	- Staff and volunteers to wear suitable clothing and sturdy footwear in the likelihood of adverse weather - Sun block and sun hats to be used - Regular breaks in shade / shelter to be taken	Medium
<b>Medical problems</b>	- Volunteer and staff falling ill or injury	Staff Volunteers	Moderate	- First aider to be present - First aid kit to be taken out to area where working - Staff to be informed if volunteers have any prior medical problem that may affect their ability to carry out tasks	Medium