

# **RISK ASSESSMENT FOR TALKIN TARN AMATEUR ROWING CLUB**

Date of Assessment May 2023

### Hazards associated with the water

HAZARD	BARRIERS	HAZARDOUS EVENTS	CONTROLS
Rough water	Use larger Boats (4x rather than1x) Use stable boats Fit stabilisers to boats Have mixed crews(Mix juniors/inexperienced with more experienced rowers) Coach good technique Avoid holding crews in unstable positions Restrict rowing to sheltered areas Do not go on the water. coaches to assess standard of rowing and conditions	Capsize	Rescue with launch if available Training in capsize recovery, including assisted recovery such as Buddy Rescue Use lifejacket or buoyancy aid. Life jackets to be checked every 3 months and record kept.
	Avoid areas of rough water Use a bailer to prevent water accumulation	Swamping	Have safety boat available to rescue rowers and recover boat  Row or tow boat to shore then carry or tow empty boat to boathouse or relaunch and row back  Adequate boat buoyancy
Areas of permanent Shallow water	Provide information of areas of shallow water	Grounding	Train rowers to check the equipment then (if OK) to walk the boat

	Avoid areas of shallow water use circulation plan Keep a good look out Use coxed boats where possible for crews new to the Tarn or new to rowing		back into deeper water and row away  Train rowers what to do if the equipment is damaged
Water Borne Hazards	Avoid areas where Blue Green Algae is present  Minimise crew contact with water where it is present  Members should not swim in the Tarn	Exposure to water containing blue green algae	Wash open wounds, cuts and blisters, and shower on return to land  Seek medical attention if symptoms occur  Read Tarn Blue Green Algae policy document and follow advice
Underwater hazards e.g. weeds, branches or rubbish	Avoid areas where weed is known to be bad  Avoid areas of shallow water  Use circulation pattern  Report all underwater hazards	Grounding Capsize	Where safe to do so (e.g. at landing stage), enter the water and remove the obstacle.  Avoid areas where weed is known to be bad or obstacles occur  Avoid areas of shallow water  Use circulation pattern  Report all underwater hazards

### Hazards associated with the weather

HAZARD	BARRIERS	HAZARDOUS EVENTS	CONTROLS
Hot sunny weather	Avoid outings in the middle of the day Adjust activity to suit	Hyperthermia (sun stroke)	Move to a cooler area, remove outer clothing
	conditions Rest in the shade		Use shower with cool not cold water
	Wear appropriate clothing Use water for cooling		Seek medical treatment if severe
	Use sun screen Wear appropriate Clothing	Sun Burn	Use sun cream
	Carry water and drink Regularly	Dehydration	Seek medical treatment if severe Continue to drink, carry drinking water
	Coach prevent rower going on the water if inappropriately prepared for conditions		Seek medical treatment if severe
Cold weather	Wear appropriate clothing (hats and pogies etc)	Hypothermia	Move into warmer area and warm up gradually
	Structure activity levels to keep warm		Provide warm not hot drink
	Monitor crew comfort (particularly coxes)		Seek medical treatment if severe or in doubt
	Shorten outings as required		
	Use coxless boats		
	Good explanations of cold shock and its short term effects  Avoid rowing at times	Cold Shock	Training in capsize recovery including assisted rescue such as Buddy rescue or man overboard
	or places where significant ice is expected		training. Complete British rowing online learning

	Coach prevent rower going on the water if inappropriately prepared for conditions	Ice causing inability to row or damage	Use throw lines and use launch or tow boat clear of ice
Strong Winds	Use larger boats (4x rather than1x) Use stable boats Have mixed crews (mix inexperienced with more experienced rowers) Restrict rowing to sheltered areas Avoid being upwind of hazards Keep a good lookout Use coxed boats rather than uncoxed Avoid being close to the down wind bank	Blown into bank or shallows etc.	Rescue with launch  Training in capsize recovery, including assisted rescue  Use lifejackets or buoyancy aid  Have safety boat available to rescue rowers and recover boat  Launch drivers Carry first aid kit and radio/mobile phone to contact emergency services  Have trained first aiders contactable
	Use larger boats Mix crews experienced and fit crews  Do not go out until conditions improve	Cannot get back to the boathouse against the wind	Have safety boat available for towing Land elsewhere and carry back

Lightning	Avoid rowing when lightning is present or forecast  Use 30/30 rule as per British Rowing Guidance Row Safe document	Struck by lightning causing burns or electrocution	Follow club emergency procedures  Administer appropriate CPR  Call for medical assistance
Poor visibility caused by fog or heavy rain	Avoid rowing far from bank when fog heavy rain is forecast Local knowledge Keep a good lookout  Rowers to be conspicuous. As a minimum single scullers and bowmen in crew boats to wear hi-vis clothing	Collision with the bank or other fixed hazard	Train rowers to check the equipment then (if ok) row away Train rowers what to do if equipment is damaged Have safety boat available to rescue rowers and boat Have first aid kit available Have trained first aiders contactable
Do or visibility source d	Avoid rowing far from bank when fog/heavy rain is forecast Local knowledge  Do not go out until conditions improve	Collision with bank or	As above Boats should not be used without bow balls fitted
Poor visibility caused by darkness	Avoid rowing in dark	Collision with bank or object	No rowing permitted after dark

## Hazards associated with other water users:-

HAZARD	BARRIERS	HAZARDOUS EVENTS	CONTROLS
Anglers on the bank or in a boat	Avoid areas where angling is taking place Agreement with angling clubs Coach crews to be aware of the hazard	Entanglement with fishing lines and contact with hooks	Rescue with safety boat if available Cut fishing lines First aid treatment
Wash from other boats	Avoid areas where other boats are operating Coach crews how to handle wash from boats Agreement with other users to allocate different areas for their activities	Capsize Swamping	Rescue with safety boat Teach capsize recovery and rescue Use lifejacket or buoyancy aid As Above
Bends in lake	Keep a good lookout Local knowledge Coach good steering Circulation plan	Collision with banks	Train rowers to check equipment then walk boat back to deeper water Have safety boat available to rescue rowers and recover boat As above
	Follow rules of the tarn Keep a good lookout Coach good steering  Local knowledge  Separate crews of differing ability with timed access to Tarn  Slower or stopping crews 'give way' to faster or non stopping crews  Shout if a boat has not seen you/is too close	Collision with another boat on the water	

	If stopped, try and use recognised areas – Hollybush, Tarn End, Sandy Bay. Tuck in out of the way.  As a minimum single scullers and bowman to wear hi vis clothing		
Stationary objects near the water Moored boats, shallows or submerged objects Overhanging trees near the bank	As above	Collision with a stationary object on the water	As above
Weeds risk of entanglement	Show any areas on map Have procedure for retrieving people entangled In summer months regularly review weed growth and limit access to areas of Tarn if necessary	Becoming stranded in weeds	Have safety boat and throw lines available to rescue anyone being stranded
Poor observation	Ensure all crews look every 5 strokes  As a minimum single scullers and bowman to wear hi vis clothing	Collision with banks  Collision with another boat on the water	Train rowers to check equipment then walk boat back to deeper water Have safety boat available to rescue rowers and recover boat

# Hazards associated with going afloat and landing:-

HAZARD	BARRIERS	HAZARDOUS EVENTS	CONTROLS
Slippery or irregular steps in launch/recovery area Muddy Ground	Careful coaching Correct footwear Well defined procedures Extra people/helpers	Slipping and falling when lifting and carrying a boat	First aid treatment
Strong currents during boat launch or recovery	Find a more suitable location Use throw lines to help land	Injuries and damage due to inability to control boat in launch/recovery area	First aid treatment Quarantine equipment until it is repaired

## Hazards in and around the boathouse:-

HAZARD	BARRIERS	HAZARDOUS EVENTS	CONTROLS
Solid fixed objects(riggers, boats ,racking, etc.)	Clear indication of what should go where (house keeping) Coaching people to take care in the boathouse Good control and instruction Keep floor clear	Collision of person with fixed object(e.g. walking into rigger)	Have first aid kit available Have trained first aiders contactable
Boats oars etc. falling from racking	Good control and instruction Fix objects so they cannot fall	Person struck by falling object Damage to falling object or something else as it falls or lands	As above  Quarantine damaged object until it is repaired Record in damage log Repair equipment
Lifting and carrying boats oars etc.	Coach good lifting technique Assistance from additional people  Good control Keep a good lookout Call a warning if there is a risk of collision with boat/blades on land	Person struck by object being carried	First aid Rest Gentle exercise Physiotherapy First aid treatment

## Hazards associated with faulty, incorrect set and poorly maintained equipment:-

HAZARD	BARRIERS	HAZARDOUS EVENTS	CONTROLS
Incorrect stretcher placement	Check adjustments Coach rowers to check	Capsize due to hands going past chest MSDs and strains	Rescue with launch Teach capsize recovery Use lifejacket or buoyancy aid First aid Rest Gentle exercise Physiotherapy
Incorrect gearing	As above	MSDs and strains	First aid Rest Gentle exercise Physiotherapy
Gate not fastened	Check equipment before going afloat Coach rowers to check equipment	Capsize due to lost oar	Rescue with launch Teach capsize recovery Use lifejacket or buoyancy aid
Faulty steering mechanism	Check adjustments, particularly of the steering mechanism Check equipment before going afloat Coach rowers to check equipment	Collision	Train rowers what to do if the boat is damaged Have safety boat and throw lines available to rescue rowers and recover boat
Heel restraints broken or too loose	Check equipment before going afloat Coach rowers to check equipment Do not go afloat until fixed Defect/maintenance log Mark and quarantine faulty equipment	May be trapped in capsized boat by feet caught in shoes	Teach capsize recovery Rescue with safety boat or attempt rescue with another rowing boat
Seats, shoes or footplates loose or broken	Check equipment before going afloat Coach rowers to check equipment Defect/maintenance log Mark and quarantine faulty equipment	May struggle to get back to boathouse or row against wind or current	Have safety lines available to rescue rowers and recover boat Use the safety boat anchor to fix position if necessary
Steering failure	As above	May struggle to get back to boathouse or	Have safety boat and

		against wind or current	throw lines available to rescue rowers and recover boat
			Use the launch's anchor to fix position if necessary
	As above	Collision with another boat or the bank	As above
Hatch covers missing	Ensure covers are all fitted correctly Do not go afloat without replacement Defect/maintenance log Mark and quarantine equipment	Boat may sink if swamped	Have safety boat and throw lines available to rescue rowers and recover boat Row or tow boat to shore or tow empty boat to boathouse or re-launch and row back Adequate boat buoyancy

MSDs = Musculoskeletal Disorders

## Hazards associated with pre-existing health conditions or low level of fitness:-

HAZARD	BARRIERS	HAZARDOUS EVENTS	CONTROLS
Rowers with low level	Understand fitness	Collapse or illness	First aid treatment
of fitness	capabilities and work		Seek medical
	within them		attention
	Improve fitness levels		
Pre-existing health	Ensure that relevant	Medical incident	First aid treatment
conditions	people know of the	afloat	Seek medical
	condition so that	or on land	attention
	appropriate action can		
	be taken to prevent an		
	incident		
Flu/viral infection	Discourage rowers	Disease may spread or	Seek medical
	from taking exercise	worsen	attention
	when they are ill		

## Hazards associated with using the gym

HAZARD	BARRIERS	HAZARDOUS EVENTS	CONTROLS
Trip hazard	Ensure equipment is stored properly after training session	Trip	First Aider contactable
	Train members in risks		
	No running in the gym when equipment is being used		
	Keep gym clear of unnecessary obstacles such as kit bags		
Weights falling	Ensure all weights are stored properly after training session	Crush injury	First Aider contactable
	Train members in risks  Train members in correct lifting/storing		
	procedure		
Germ transmission	Clean equipment after use  Dispose of cleaning materials	Infections transmitted	Seek medical advice
	appropriately		
Equipment failure	Members to report any faulty/damaged equipment to the Captain	Injury	First Aider contactable
	Place Do Not Use notice on any unsafe equipment		
Physical injury from using the gym equipment	No one under 18 can use the gym unsupervised by a qualified individual	Strains, sprains	First Aider contactable
	Train athletes in correct use of equipment		

	Coaches to advise athletes if incorrect practice		
Overheating	Ensure sufficient ventilation – either use Air-con or open fire doors	Overheating	Stop exercising  Move to cooler area
	Ensure water consumed regularly during training	Fainting	Place in recovery position
Fire in building	Ensure athletes aware of location of fire exits and extinguishers	Burns, smoke inhalation	Seek medical attention

### Hazards associated with moving the trailers

HAZARD	BARRIERS	HAZARDOUS EVENTS	CONTROLS
Moving the trailer	Minimise the amount	Crushing under trailer	Follow club
	of movement by		emergency procedure
	storing the trailer out		
	of the way		Call for medical
			assistance
	Train members how to		
	move the trailer		
	Limit location of		
	pushers to being		
	behind the axles		
	One person at jockey		
	wheel/brake must		
	control the		
	movements of the		
	trailer		

### Hazards associated with the kitchen

HAZARD	BARRIERS	HAZARDOUS EVENTS	CONTROLS
Boiling water	Kettle and wall boiler	Scalding	First aid treatment
	only to be used for		Seek medical
	boiling water		attention
Cleaning chemicals	Chemicals retained in	Burn from chemicals	First aid treatment
	original packaging		Seek medical
			attention
	Provide rubber gloves		

### Hazards associated with the work area

HAZARD	BARRIERS	HAZARDOUS EVENTS	CONTROLS
Sharp implements	Blades, knives to be kept sheathed when stored  Blades, scissors to be	Cuts, puncture wounds, amputation	First aid treatment Seek medical attention
	carried by the handle pointing downwards		
	Care taken to keep hands away from a knife or blade being used.		
Chemicals	Chemicals retained in original packaging	Burn from chemicals	First aid treatment Seek medical attention
	Provide rubber gloves  Use chemical in well		
	ventilated area		
Fine dust/particles	Rub down, drill in well ventilated area	Dust in eyes, lungs	First aid treatment Seek medical attention
	Wear face mask and/or goggles		
	Clean up after activity		

## Hazards associated with the safety boat

HAZARD	BARRIERS	HAZARDOUS EVENTS	CONTROLS
Stored fuel	Fuel stored in fit for	Fire	Club Emergency
	purpose metal or		Procedure
	plastic containers		
			Marked emergency
	Fuel containers stored		exits
	in fuel locker		
			Fire extinguishers
			regularly checked
			Fire alarm regularly
			checked
High sides of the	Ladder attached to the	Safety boat not being	Follow club procedure
inflatable	safety boat to aid	able to rescue	for using the safety
	person getting into	capsized person	boat
	the boat.		