Sailing Risk Assessment – Discover Sailing and Other Taster Sessions

A typical taster session for sailing will be:

Sailing: A dinghy will be sailed by an experienced helm and one or two people for a sail lasting approximately one hour. The taster session will not include helming and will be totally dependent on weather conditions and the decision of the helm to ensure a safe and pleasurable joyride. Powerboat: Powerboat rides are always popular for children and those less confident in a dinghy. Only experienced and qualified power boat drivers will take the session which will last for approximately 20 minutes and involve a lower speed drive around the flash and is an opportunity to experience a power boat ride and to see the wildlife on the flash.

Safeguarding – St Helens & Wigan Sailing Club has a safeguarding policy (P005 Safeguarding & Child/Vulnerable Adults Protection) which will be adhered to.

A range of tasks to cover Taster sessions are: -

- 1. Sailing
- 2. Power Boats
- 3. Dinghy Operation
- 4. Car Park
- 5. Sign Up Desk
- 6. Club Information Desk
- 7. Equipment Issue
- 8. General Help/Assistance
- 9. Galley

1.Sailing

Hazard	Hazard Effect	Who might be harmed	Existing controls
1.1 Falling in water	Potential risk of drowning Panic Attack	Any person sailing, on jetty, at water's edge	All persons sailing or on the jetty are required to wear buoyancy aids Rescue boat will be manned and on the water. People are kept on the bank and escorted in small groups where they are guided on to and off the boats
1.2 Slipping on jetty	Injury varying in severity from cuts, bruises, scrapes to broken limbs	Club members Members of public	The surface has been upgraded to fibreglass non slip decking to minimise the hazard
1.3 Slipping on launching ramp - ice in winter, algae in summer, Excrement from wildfowl at any time of year	Injury varying in severity from cuts, bruises, scrapes to broken limbs	Club members Members of public	The ramp is a metal slatted providing a mechanical foot grip
1.4 Capsize	Same as for Falling in water	Any person sailing	Only experienced sailors will take the children sailing to minimise the risk of capsize

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Hazard	Hazard Effect	Who might be harmed	Existing controls
	Being trapped underneath sail		In stronger wind the boats will be initially reefed and the session cancelled if necessary.
			Safety boat always be on the water and manned by experienced crews to respond quickly to any capsize. The children will be taken ashore to minimise any problems.
1.5 Being hit by boom	Head injury	Persons in boat	Only experienced sailors will take groups sailing to minimise the risk. Head protection is available for those particularly concerned.
1.6 Younger children	Isolated child	The child	To be accompanied by parent / guardian. The minimum age for dinghy sailing is about 7 years old

2.Power Boats

Hazard	Hazard Effect	Who might be harmed	Existing controls
2.1 Falling in water	Potential risk of drowning Panic Attack	Any person sailing, on jetty, at water's edge	All persons sailing or on the jetty are required to wear buoyancy aids Rescue boat will be manned and on the water.
			People are kept on the bank and escorted in small groups where they are guided on to and off the boats.
2.2 Out of control boat			Only experienced power boat drivers with a minimum of RYA Level 2 will be allowed to drive. Kill-cords MUST be worn at all times when the engine is running
2.3 Special Needs children	Isolated child	The child	To be accompanied by parent/guardian

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3. Dinghy Operation

Hazard	Hazard Effect	Who might be harmed	Existing controls
3.1 Capsize	Potential risk of	Any person in dingy	Only experienced
	drowning		sailor to take the helm
			to minimise the risk of
			capsize
			In stronger winds the
			sails will be reduced in
			size
			Session will be
			cancelled, if necessary
			Safety boat will always
			be on water manned
			by experienced crews
3.2 Being hit by boom	Head Injury	Person in boat	Only experienced
			sailors will take groups
			sailing to minimise this
			risk

4. Car Park

Hazard	Hazard Effect	Who might be harmed	Existing controls
4.1 Vehicle Parking	Being hit by a vehicle	Anyone	Parking attendant on
			site as and when
			required

5. Sign Up Desk

Hazard	Hazard Effect	Who might be harmed	Existing controls
5.1 Visitors not signing in	No record of attending the site	Anyone	All signed in visitors will have allocated life jackets
5.2 Signing in desk not manned	Visitors not signed in	Anyone	To be always manned

6. Club Information Desk

Hazard	Hazard Effect	Who might be harmed	Existing controls
6.1 Unsafe positioning	People falling over the	Anyone	A well-lit, easily
of desk	desk		accessible positioned
			desk

7. Equipment Issue

Hazard	Hazard Effect	Who might be harmed	Existing controls
7.1 Wearing of	Possible Hyperthermia	Anyone	Only allow suitably
unsuitable clothing			attired visitors on the

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			water before issuing life jackets
7.2 Faulty equipment	Drowning	Anyone	Checked by
			Volunteers fit and in
			correct working order

8. General Help & Assistance

Hazard	Hazard Effect	Who might be harmed	Existing controls
8.1 Unexperienced Officers of the Day	Unsafe event	Anyone	Competent Officers of the day, easily visible to help as and when required
8.2 Experienced Club Members	Unsafe event	Anyone	Rota in only very experienced Club Members

9. Galley

Hazard	Hazard Effect	Who might be harmed	Existing controls
9.1 Slips & falls	Kitchen/food	Good housekeeping – work	Consider whether it
	service staff and	areas kept tidy; goods stored	is appropriate to
	customers may be	suitably etc.	change floor surface
	injured if they trip	 Kitchen equipment 	with better surface
	over objects or slip-	maintained to prevent leaks	roughness
	on spillages.	onto floor.	
		 Equipment faults leading to 	Remind staff to
		leaks quickly reported to	maintain good
		manager.	standard of
		 Drainage channels and drip 	housekeeping.
		trays provided were spills	
		more likely.	
		 Staff clean up spillages 	Ensure suitable
		(including dry spills)	footwear with good
		immediately using suitable	grip worn by staff.
		methods and leave the floor	
		dry. • Suitable cleaning	
		materials available. • Good	
		lighting in all areas including	
		cold storage areas. • No	
		trailing cables or obstruction	
		in walkways. Steps and 	
		changes in level highlighted.	
9.2 Manual	Kitchen staff and	 Ingredients bought in 	Ensure team
handling heavy	food service staff	package sizes that are light	working for moving
items such as flour	may suffer injuries	enough for easy handling.	heavier items (eg
sacks, ingredients,	such as strains or		pots).
boxes of meat,	bruising from		

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trays of crockery, kegs etc	handling heavy/bulky objects.	 Commonly used items and heavy stock stored on shelves at waist height. Suitable mobile steps provided and staff trained to use them safely. Handling aids provided for movement of large/heavy items. Sink at good height to avoid stooping. Staff trained in how to lift safely. 	
9.3 Contact with steam, hot water, hot oil and hot surfaces	Kitchen staff and food service staff may suffer scalding or burns injuries.	 Staff trained in risks of hot oils and on procedure for emptying/cleaning fryers. Staff trained in risks of releasing steam. Water mixer taps provided. All staff told to wear long sleeves. Heat-resistant gloves/cloths/aprons provided 	Display 'hot water' signs at sinks and 'hot surface' signs at hot plates Ensure handles on pans maintained. Ensure staff trained in use of all appliances
9.4 Food Handling	Frequent hand washing can cause skin damage. Some foods can cause some staff to develop skin allergies.	 Where possible and sensible, staff use tools (cutlery, tongs scoops etc) to handle food rather than hands. Food grade, single- use, non-latex gloves are used for tasks that can cause skin problems, eg salad washing, vegetable peeling and fish filleting. Where handling cannot be avoided, hands are rinsed promptly after finishing the task. 	Staff reminded to thoroughly dry hands after washing. Provide non-taint, nut-oil free cream for staff to apply regularly to replace the moisture 'stripped' by frequent washing. Remind staff to check for dry, red or itchy skin on their hands and to tell manager if this occurs.
9.5 Knives	Staff involved in food preparation and service could suffer cuts from contact with blades.	 Staff trained to handle knives. Knives suitably stored when not in use. 	Tell staff not to use knives to remove packaging – suitable cutters will be provided.

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		 First aid box provided and nominated first aider always 	
		on site.	
9.6 Contact with bleach and other cleaning chemicals	Prolonged contact with water, particularly in combination with detergents, can cause skin damage. Staff cleaning premises risk skin irritation or eye damage from direct contact with bleach and other cleaning products. Vapour may cause breathing problems.	 Dishwasher used instead of washing up by hand. • All containers clearly labelled. • Where possible, cleaning products marked 'irritant' not purchased and milder alternatives bought instead. • Long-handled mops and brushes, and strong rubber gloves, provided and used. • Staff wash rubber gloves after using them and store them in a clean place 	Staff reminded to thoroughly dry hands after washing. Provide non-taint, nut-oil free cream for staff to apply regularly to replace the moisture 'stripped' by frequent washing. Remind staff to check for dry, red or itchy skin on their hands and to tell manager if this occurs
9.7 Electrical	Staff could suffer serious/fatal injuries as a result of electric shock	 Manager visually inspects the system once a year and is competent to do so. • System inspected and tested by an electrician every five years. Staff trained to check equipment before use and to report any defective plugs, discoloured sockets or damaged cable and equipment. Staff know where fuse box is and how to safely switch off electricity in an emergency. Plugs, sockets etc suitable for kitchen environment. Access to fuse box kept clear. Residual current devices (RCDs) installed on supplies to hand-held and portable appliances. 	Manager to get electrician to inspect electrical equipment and advise on how often these should be inspected and tested.
9.8 Fire	Staff or customers could suffer serious/fatal injuries from burns/smoke inhalation.	Fire risk assessment done as at www.communities.gov.uk/fire and necessary action taken.	None

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9.9 Machinery	Staff risk serious injury from contact with dangerous or moving parts of machinery.	Staff trained in cleaning, assembly and operating procedures. • All dangerous parts to machinery suitably guarded. • Daily checks of machinery guards before use. • Staff trained to spot and report any defective machinery.	Remind staff to always isolate (switch off from power supply) machinery before carrying out maintenance or cleaning work
		machinery.Safety-critical repairs carried	
		 out by competent person. Operating instructions easy to locate. 	