

Cockermouth Angling Association – River Cocker risk assessment - September 2015

No	Risk	Assessment of risk (assumes no control measures in place)			Risk Control Measures	Assessment of residual risks (with control measures in place)		
		Impact	Likelihood	Risk rating		Impact	Likelihood	Risk rating
1	Cattle stampeding – risk higher when calves at foot or when bull is present	3	2	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be aware – if in doubt avoid risk</li> <li>• Walk fence perimeters avoiding walking through herds</li> <li>• Do not approach animals and avoid proximity to calves</li> </ul>	3	1	4
2	Drowning – the Cocker is a dangerous deep river with strong flows. River beds change during flood conditions and can shift considerably.	3	3	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be aware – do not take for granted that areas safe to wade in the past remain safe.</li> <li>• Wade within own capability</li> <li>• Use a wading staff in deep water and life jacket</li> </ul>	3	1	4
3	Slip hazards	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be aware that banks are slippery and by nature access to the waters edge can be difficult. Approach with care and within personal capability</li> <li>• Styles and bridges are put in place to support access but cannot be subject to constant monitoring. Use them with care and report any defects to The Secretary on 01900 8244798</li> </ul>	2	1	3
4	Trip hazards from long grass, other vegetation and un even banks. Particular hazard at night.	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anglers to take care</li> </ul>	2	1	3
5	Specific trip hazards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Throughout system there is fencing</li> </ul>	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anglers to take care</li> </ul>	2	1	3

	<p>wire on the ground often covered in vegetation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upstream of Lorton bridge - in water trip hazard – stakes (up to 12) in river bed where old river bank was retained – right bank ¼ mile up stream from access house in close proximity to stand alone slate gate post.</li> <li>Upstream of Lorton Bridge - Open holes in field culvert close to river bank 30 yards up from second 5 bar gate (including House back garden gate)</li> <li>Stivey Lonning to Simonscales (old Turkey Farm) – left bank – woodland overgrown. Access considered dangerous and fishing is discouraged until a working party can create improvement (long term objective).</li> </ul>							
6	Spinners – face / body injury	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Be aware that spinners caught on trees or vegetation on the opposite bank and pulled bank under tension can cause serious injury.</li> </ul>	2	1	3
7	Injury to members of the public from back casts	3	2	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Anglers to exercise care in areas where members of the public may be present</li> </ul>	3	1	4
8	Weil’s disease – <b>Serious disease in human beings that requires hospital treatment</b>	3	2	5	<p>Bacterial infection carried in the urine of rats which contaminates water and banks of lakes, rivers and ponds. Early symptoms are similar to flu</p>	2	1	3

					<p>and normally starts 3 to 19 days after exposure to contaminated water. Doctor should be consulted.</p> <p>Precautions to be observed are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cover any cuts, sores or scratches with waterproof plasters or gloves</li> <li>• Disinfect any wounds that occur at the waterside</li> <li>• Wash hands or cover food with wrapper before you eat and do not put hands or equipment in your mouth after immersing in water</li> <li>• Do not touch dead animals especially rats and do not leave food or rubbish on the bank side</li> </ul>			
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Key to impact and likelihood: 3 = High 2 = Medium 1 = Low Completed by Mark Hastings CAA committee member and responsible for risk management

Date: 8th September 2015