

Introduction

This is a **Specific Risk Assessment** for a Club Outdoor Come & Try Club paddling activity on a loch or sea where members of the public can turn up to try the sport. This may be part of a larger community activity such as a watersports activity.

The Risk Assessment supplements the Club's Generic Risk Assessment. A site specific Risk Assessment should have been completed for the area being used. assessment

Supporting documents

- Generic Risk
- Site Specific Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment

The Key injuries to individuals are:

- Personal Injury
- Drowning

Hazards	People who are at risk	Risk	Control Measure(s)
Entrapment	All participants	Personal Injury	 Participant briefed on how
		(eg drowning)	to get out of a kayak.
Unable to get out of			 Spraydecks not to be worn
kayak			by beginners.
			 Suitable footwear to be
			worn (no boots, shoelaces tied)
			■ Coach/Leader to
			Participant ratio ideally 1:4 but not
			to exceed 1:8
Weather - Wind	All Participants	Personal Injury	 Activities restricted to
		(eg Drowning)	ideally to very Sheltered Water



Hazards	People who are at risk	Risk	Control Measure(s)
			but must not exceed Sheltered
Offshore wind and			Water Conditions
individual unable to			 Clear boundaries to be set
return to shore			taking into consideration wind
			strength and direction.
			■ Coach/Leader to
			Participant ratio ideally 1:4 but not
			to exceed 1:8.
			■ Experienced kayaker to be
			on the water to tow individuals
			back to shore.
			■ Land based "spotter" to
			watch for any individual(s) drifting
			away from shore or in difficulty.
			■ Radio communication
			between shore and safety kayak
			 Record of individuals
			going afloat and coming off the
			water to be kept.
Weather -	All Participants	Personal Injury	 All participants to wear a
Temperature		(eg hypothermia)	suitable waterproof jacket.
			■ Equipment (and facilities)
			available to treat individual who
			are could be cold / hypothermic.
Swell, Waves, Surf		Personal Injury	 Activities restricted to
			ideally to very Sheltered Water



Hazards	People who are at risk	Risk	Control Measure(s)
Potential for capsize		(Head injury,	but must not exceed Sheltered
and impact injuries.		hypothermia)	Water Conditions
			 Organiser / Coaches to
			undertake dynamic risk
			assessment of venue based on
			conditions.
			■ Coach/Leader to
			Participant ratio ideally 1:4 but not
			to exceed 1:8.
			 Helmets to be worn during
			the activity.
			 Personal Flotation devices
			to be worn.
			Coaches and others on
			the water trained to undertake
			rescues
Shallow Water	All Participants	Personal Injury	Helmets to be worn during
		(eg Head Injury)	the activity.
Potential for impact			
injuries to head			
Other Participants	All Participants	Personal Injury	 Helmets to be worn during
		(eg accidently	the activity.
Potential for impact		colliding with another	■ Personal Flotation devices
injuries from craft and		participant)	to be worn
paddles			



Hazards	People who are at risk	Risk	Control Measure(s)
Existing Medical	All Participants	Personal Injury	 Participants to be asked
Condition			about medical conditions.
			■ Emergency contact details
Individuals have a			to be collected
pre-existing medical			
condition			
Social Activities and	All Participants	Personal Injury	■ No Participants to take
Alcohol		(eg Drowning)	part who have believed to be
			under the influence of alcohol or
Individuals under the			drugs.
influence of alcohol or			
drugs			
Over Exertion	All Participants	Personal Injury	 Activities to be tailored to
		(Mucscular injury)	the individuals
Individuals are given			
tasks / activities			
beyond their physical			
capability			
Verbal / Physical	All participants	Mental Health Injury	■ Individuals to be removed
Abuse		Physical Injury	from activity.
			 Event organiser to be
			informed.
			■ Details and time of event /
			incident to be recorded and Police
			to be contacted.



British Canoeing Definition:

Very Sheltered Water

Quiet canals with easy bankside access and egress; small lakes, which are not large enough and do not have difficult landing, where problems could occur if there is a sudden change in conditions; gentle, slow moving rivers. The definition implies weather conditions that are not in themselves likely to cause problems. At any point, the paddler should not be more than 50 metres from the bank.

Enclosed swimming pools are also defined as very sheltered water environments.

Note The definition implies normal conditions and care is advised when water and air temperatures are low.

Sheltered Water

Ungraded sections of slow moving rivers where the group could paddle upstream against the flow (not involving the shooting of, or playing on, weirs or running rapids). Areas of open water (e.g. lakes and lochs) where the paddlers are no more than 200 metres offshore and the wind strength does not exceed Beaufort force 3, avoiding the group being swept/blown out of the safe working area. Slow moving estuaries (less than 0.5 Knots)

Examples: Small enclosed bays, enclosed harbours where there is minimal possibility of being blown offshore, defined beaches with easy places to land throughout, no tide races, overfalls or surf.

Note The definition implies normal conditions and care is advised when water and air temperatures are low.

The above risk assessment was carried out by

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Designation:	Secretary / L5 Coach
Date:	7 June 2023

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