

Task/Operation:	Swan Rescue		
Group(s) affected:	Countryside Service Staff/volunteers undertaking Swan Rescue		
Person(s) undertaking assessment:	Richard Taylor	Date:	19.01.2004
Employee(s) consulted:	David Owen, Gavin Pitt, Julie Bennett, Mark Gash		
Union Safety Rep(s) consulted:	Alan Heeley		

Reviews			
Next Review Required	Date actually reviewed	Changes Required? (Yes/No)	Assessor Signature
19.01.2005	20.10.05	No	RTT
20.10.2006			

Hazard	Resultant effect(s)	Before control			State control measures and person responsible to action each one	After control		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Risk of injury to both Individual and Swan	Likelihood of cuts or skin puncture and resultant infection. Bruising to body and potential for broken bones and loss of eyes. Potential for back injury. Potential for drowning, infection from bird droppings and contaminated water,	2	2	4	All staff/volunteers involved in Swan Rescue to undertake specific training on all issues involved in Swan Care & repair and have read and understood the DCC Countryside Service Swan Rescue Training CD. To wear the appropriate PPE. Always work in pairs. Personal hygiene is extremely important at all times. If the rescue is considered too dangerous do not undertake an attempt.	1	2	2

Falling into Water	Potential for individual (s) undertaking Swan Rescue to fall into the water, risk of injury, drowning, hypothermia	2	3	4	Use appropriate rescue method, bank side with hand or Swan Hook or water borne with boat and experienced boat handler. Follow guidance issued on working by water and using a boat and the precautions taken. Especially in respect of Weils disease/ Leptospirosis.	1	3	3
Catching on steep unstable or slippery banks	Losing balance and falling into water	2	3	6	Avoid these sites if possible and attract swan to a more suitable location. If there is no alternative consider boat based rescue (adhering to safe working practices when using boats) or do not attempt a catch.	1	3	3
Deep Water (moving and still)	Potential for individual (s) undertaking Swan Rescue to fall into the water, risk of injury, drowning, hypothermia	2	3	6	Normal measures & training for working by water in place. Understand the relevant codes of practice. Work in pairs. Always carry throwing line, communications and first aid kit.	1	3	3
Soft silt or mud.	Risk of sinking into mud/silt	2	2	4	Know the Site and pick suitable location to do the catch	1	2	2
Wet Clothes	Hypothermia, chilling and resultant illness	2	2	4	Dry Change of clothing. Consult First Aider	1	2	2
Weils disease	Illness	2	2	4	Awareness Information and training. Cover any cuts with waterproof plasters.	1	2	2
Blue Green Algae	Illness	1	2	2	Awareness Information and training.	1	2	2

Lifting/twisting/pulling when catching the Swan	Muscle strain, back injury	2	2	4	Correct methods shown through specific Swan Rescue training and experience. Manual handling training	1	2	2
Discarded Fishing Tackle /Litter	Cuts and infection	2	1	2	Awareness through training and appropriate PPE and appropriate disposal of tackle/litter.	1	1	1
Chemical contamination	Skin/eye irritation /burns infection	2	2	4	Appropriate PPE, Thorough washing of rescuer and swan after catch is over	1	2	2
Cuts from Claws and primary wing feathers	Cuts and infection	2	1	2	Correct catch/handling methods shown through specific Swan Rescue training and experience	1	1	1
Appropriate Transportation of Swan	Risk of escape and damage to Swan and handler	2	2	4	Correct "bagging up " technique to be used and placed in back of vehicle with 2 nd person or in confined space away from driver.	1	2	2

NB This Assessment is not exhaustive and Management must ensure that work not covered by this Risk Assessment should only be undertaken after a suitable Risk Assessment has been made. Some activities should only be carried out in conjunction with a written safe system of work. The risk ratings in this assessment are established on the basis that the control measures are in place.