



Area / Section White Site		Activity: All club activities		Reviewed by: Josh Charlwood (Chairman)		Review Date: 21/04/2023		Orig Assessment Date: 26/03/2021															
Persons Affected:		Classification:		Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Required:		Helmets		 															
Paddlers		Experienced		Canoe/ Kayak Appropriate Clothing		Spray Decks																	
Non-paddlers (e.g: Coaches)		Inexperienced		Personal Flotation Devices (Buoyancy Aids and Life Jackets)																			
Public		Disabled		Reviewed annually or when any changes occur to processes, area, people etc.																			
<p>In addition to the below hazard risk controls, the club should be prepared to administer first aid when on club activities. The committee should take action to ensure that a suitably large proportion of the membership are competent in first aid to assist whenever required.</p>		Severity (S) Scale of 1-4 :			Severity																		
		H&S (H)			Likelihood	1	2	3	4														
		1. Minor injury				1	1	2	3	4													
		2. Injury requiring Hospital - out-patient or short term in-patient				2	2	4	6	8													
		3. Major injury - permanent disability				3	3	6	9	12													
4. Death			4	4	8	12	16																
								Cherwell Canoe Club CIO Charity Number 1201741															
HAZARD		Injury to:		Severity of possible injury (S)		Likelihood of possible injury (L)		Risk Factor (S x L)		Current Controls		Severity of possible injury (S)		Likelihood of possible injury (L)		Residual Risk Factor (S x L)		Recommended controls		What else is to be done to reduce the risk?		Action by who? When?	
What is causing the hazard and what could the type of injury be?		(Who/What will be hurt?)		(see above)		(See above)		Note : A tolerable risk will be deemed as not exceeding a Risk Factor of 6 - if risk factor exceeds 6, additional controls must be considered and , where reasonably practicable, implemented		(see above)		(See above)		Note : A tolerable risk will be deemed as not exceeding a Risk Factor of 6 - if risk factor exceeds 6, additional controls must be considered and , where reasonably practicable, implemented									
General Conditions																							
Water Activity Risk of drowning during participation in paddlesports		Paddlers There is an elevated risk of paddlers drowning during activity.		4	2	8	Floatation devices are compulsory when paddling at club sessions and trips. Instruction to novices regarding capsizing procedures is in place. Relevant supervision to young/ inexperienced paddlers is a top priority		4	1	4	Buoyancy aids inspected annually. Induction sessions for beginners and new members. Leaders/Coaches to ensure buoyancy aid correctly fitted. Regular checks on equipment during the season. Encourage regular capsizing practice in sessions.		Quartermaster - Annually Coaches - During novice courses Coaches - At every session Quartermaster - Throughout the year Coaches - Throughout the year									
Proximity to Water Risk of drowning whilst observing/ coaching paddlesports.		Non-paddlers and public There is a risk of drowning in exceptional circumstances.		4	2	8	Encourage coaches waterside to wear floatation devices where possible. Keep observers away from waterside where possible.		4	1	4												
Inclement Weather / Water Conditions Risk of hypothermia		Paddlers There is an elevated risk when wet of hypothermia in inclement weather		4	3	12	Advising paddlers to wear the appropriate clothing for the weather and activity.		4	1	4	Appropriate safety equipment (Foil Blankets, shelters etc.) should be available to manage risk appropriately according to activity and environmental restrictions.		Committee River Leaders Team Captains									
Slips, Trips and Falls Risk of cuts and bruises.		Paddlers, Non-Paddlers and Public Risk of cuts, scrapes and bruises		2	3	6	Keeping the area clear from obstacles and spills. Advise all involved to wear appropriate footwear at all times.		2	2	4												
Poor Water Quality When paddling outside of Chlorinated swimming pools, water quality can lead to increased risk to paddlers		Paddlers Risk of disease or infection if exposed to poor quality water.		3	2	3	Encouraging paddlers to shower/ wash shortly after immersion in water. Especially in areas with water quality known to be poor such as HPP or on Canals.		3	1	3												
Flat Water Paddling (including Polo)																							
Physical Activity High energy and stress activity carries an elevated risk of injury to the participant		Paddlers Paddlers involved in high energy or stress physical activity are at risk of muscular-skeletal injuries such as pulls, sprains and strains.		3	3	9	Ensure that session plans include enough time for warm-up and cool-down to reduce the likelihood of injuries during activity.		3	1	3												
Contact Sport Contact sport carried an inherent risk to the participant		Paddlers Risk of muscular-skeletal injuries due to fair and unfair aspects of contact sport.		3	3	9	Presence of qualified coaches and referees reduces the likelihood of dangerous contact between players		3	1	3												
White Water Paddling																							
Moving Water Moving water will always carry an inflated risk to the participant.		Paddlers Paddlers (including non-paddling safety team) may be put at a heightened risk of drowning and additional injuries due to the risk posed by moving water.		4	2	8	Where possible, all white water river trips will be led by a qualified/ experienced river leader. The club should encourage members to experience white water specific safety training (E.G: WWSRT) to assist in the safety mitigation during river trips.		4	1	4												
Weirs & Man-made features Weirs & other man-made features pose a heightened risk due to their stability and form not being designed with paddlers' safety in mind.		Paddlers Paddlers (including non-paddling safety team) may be put at a heightened risk of drowning and additional injuries due to the risk posed by weirs and man-made features.		4	3	12	As above, experienced and qualified personnel will greatly reduce the risk of incident during paddling in moving water environments. Individual dynamic assessments of features should be made prior to engaging in any paddling on, or around man-made features such as weirs.		4	1	4												
Overhanging trees or strainers Trees and strainers pose a heightened risk due to their unpredictability relative to their surface conditions		Paddlers Paddlers (including non-paddling safety team) may be put at a heightened risk of drowning and additional injuries due to the risk posed by strainers and overhanging trees.		4	3	12	As above, experienced and qualified personnel will greatly reduce the risk of incident during paddling in moving water environments. Individual dynamic assessments of features should be made prior to engaging in any paddling on, or around overhanging trees or any features that may consist of strainers.		4	1	4												
Other River Users (including fishing) Other river users (fishermen, land owners, other kayakers) can pose a risk through active or inactive effects.		Paddlers, Non-Paddlers & Public All participants may be at risk following actions by external factors such as fishing lines across the river. Or through animosity regarding sharing access to waterways.		3	4	12	Paddlers instructed to be aware of other river users and how to take appropriate / avoiding action. Awareness of fishermen etc.		3	2	6												