**FORM A: RISK ASSESSMENT**

Name of site …………………………………………...

Are you undertaking this assessment for a whole site or a particular activity? Please specify ………………………………………………………….……..........

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Description of Hazard** | **Who is at risk?** | **Risk of injury** | | **Precautions needed to reduce risks** | **Risk of injury with precautions** | |
| Severity  of injury rating without controls | Likelihood of injury rating without controls | Severity  of injury rating with Controls\* | Likelihood Rating  with Controls\* |
| Injuries inflicted by birds of prey or exotic animals. | Children  Imperial bird of prey academy staff  Onsite staff | 3 | 4 | Safety talk is provided before event starts, ensuring both children understand how to behaviour, and staff are made aware to supervise children when in the same environment as the animals.  Animals are well trained.  Staff are trained to notice animal behaviours, removing the animal from the environment before any injuries can occur.  During demonstrations children are not allowed contact with the animals. This is either enforced by having clear fencing and barriers between public and our animals, or in the case of no barriers, children are allocated an allotted space which give appropriate distance between the animals and the children and are advised to stay in this space unless supervised by an adult.  In the case of handling workshops, animals are used that are known to tolerate these activities. Children are provided with safety equipment where appropriate, such as a thick leather gauntlet for handling birds of prey. Children are closely monitored by staff and reminded to not physically touch the birds with bare hands, and when handling other animals, to ensure they stay still and keep fingers away from mouths. | 2 | 1 |
| Stressed caused to the animals on display | Animals used in displays | 3 | 3 | Only trained animals are taken to events  Children and staff are not allowed contact with animals  Equipment is one standby to calm down the animals (boxes)  Safety talk is provided before display begins | 1 | 2 |
| Bacteria spread from pellets and other biofacts (feathers, sheds, shells) | Children and school staff | 2 | 3 | Before interacting with biofacts staff and children are given a safety talk, reminding them how to behaviour and interact with these objects during the session i.e not eating food, not putting hands in mouth or on face.  Rubber gloves are provided where appropriate.  During pellet dissections, students are provided with rubber gloves and paper is laid out to reduce pellets from encountering any tables or clothing.  Antibacterial gels are provided with the school wish for to use these. Alternatively, staff are reminded to ensure children wash their hands after interactive sessions. |  |  |

.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Birds flying off in display | General public  Staff  Birds | 2 | 3 | Staff and children are provided with a safety talk before the display starts, if bird fly’s off they are to not approach it.  Birds have a tracker attached in order to locate once flying off  Staff are trained in how to minimize this risk and locate the bird | 1 | 2 |

\* If Risk level Remains High with all control measures in Place Please refer the Risk Assessment to the H&S Advisor for further advice.

Please use the Risk Matrix to determine the level of risk. Multiply the likelihood of an accident/Injury occurring by the potential severity of the accident/Injury.

