



This list outlines potential hazards and risks that could occur in any setting related to the type of activity and particular place that your region is likely to be operating in, and **possible control measure to eliminate or minimise risk.** It is recognised that an On-Site Risk Assessment will need to be undertaken each time a team visits a site, to review and identify any new hazards or change in risk, no matter how familiar the team is with the site.

Hazard	Risk	Risk assessment*	Control measures
Working in outdoor/field	Injuries	(High/Medium/Low)	<ul> <li>Expectation of appropriate clothing, shoes, first aid training and kit, notification of</li> </ul>
situations			intentions, communication equipment etc. Refer to outdoor safety code:
			www.mountainsafety.org.nz/resources/outdoor-safety-code/
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITI	ONS		
Natural hazards such as	Twisted ankle or knee,		Not working in adverse weather or avoiding steep, slippery and unstable ground
uneven or slippery ground,	sprain, graze, drowning		<ul> <li>Being aware of physical limitations and acting accordingly</li> </ul>
deep boggy ground, icy or			<ul> <li>Notifying others in team when unexpected uneven ground/holes are discovered</li> </ul>
frosty ground, water			or surface is slippery. Flag or cordon off where practicable
bodies			<ul> <li>Supervising young children in proximity to water bodies</li> </ul>
			<ul> <li>Looking for secure footing when working on steep banks</li> </ul>
Natural hazards	Drowning, broken		Taking into account weather conditions prior to visit, postpone trip if necessary
Flash flooding, wind,	bones, lightning strike,		<ul> <li>Refraining from working on flood plain after heavy rain</li> </ul>
storm, lightning	Injuries		In heavy rain, be aware of risk of rising river levels and being cut off from exit point
Rain, hail, earthquakes,			<ul> <li>Avoid working in open terrain when caught in a lightning storm</li> </ul>
tsunami			<ul> <li>Be prepared to stop work and seek shelter if conditions become dangerous.</li> </ul>
			<ul> <li>In the event of an earthquake - drop, cover and hold.</li> </ul>
			<ul> <li>In coastal areas - if an earthquake is long and strong, move to high ground.</li> </ul>
Adverse weather - cold	Hypothermia		<ul> <li>Preparing for adverse weather with appropriate clothing</li> </ul>
Wind, rain, storm			<ul> <li>Using weather forecasts for decisions prior to and during activity</li> </ul>
			<ul> <li>Stopping activity if bad weather persists</li> </ul>
			Minimise exposure to cold/wet conditions
			<ul> <li>Participants are aware of symptoms of hypothermia</li> </ul>

Adverse weather – hot	Heat exhaustion,	• Preparing for adverse weather with appropriate clothing e.g. hat, gloves.
Exposure to sunlight/UV	dehydration, sunburn,	<ul> <li>Using weather forecasts to aid decisions prior to and during the field trip</li> </ul>
	sunstroke, skin cancer	<ul> <li>Ensuring adequate water is carried by participants</li> </ul>
		Participants to come prepared with sunscreen
		Watching for signs of heat exhaustion/fatigue
		Providing for regular breaks in shade if possible
Falling objects	Bruising, concussion,	<ul> <li>Avoiding working in tall forest in high winds</li> </ul>
Being hit by objects (rocks,	death	<ul> <li>Avoiding work at the bottom of exposed rocky slopes or cliffs</li> </ul>
trees, branches) falling		<ul> <li>Taking care leaning against trees as they could be weak and fall over</li> </ul>
Dead/dying standing trees		<ul> <li>Being aware of any branches/tree trunks suspended in vegetation</li> </ul>
Vegetation	Tripping, twisted ankle,	<ul> <li>Stepping over branches on ground with care</li> </ul>
Branches on ground	bruising,	<ul> <li>Taking care that there are no low branches to hit head on</li> </ul>
Branches at head height	poked in eye,	Wearing safety glasses or moving to another place if low vegetation is a problem
Vines on ground	allergic reaction, asthma	<ul> <li>Watching out for vines that could cause tripping.</li> </ul>
Hidden sharp objects,	tripping, twisted ankle,	<ul> <li>Being alert to hidden objects below ground vegetation and always wear gloves</li> </ul>
broken glass	cuts	and closed footwear
Stream/river crossings	Twisted ankle, sprain,	<ul> <li>Identifying the safest place to cross stream/river</li> </ul>
Slippery rocks, deep water	Hypothermia from wet	<ul> <li>Having one person assisting others across if necessary</li> </ul>
holes, swift water	clothes, drowning	<ul> <li>Not crossing a stream in flood - check weather forecast</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Not crossing if person doesn't have skills and experience to safely cross</li> </ul>
Fire	Being caught in an area	<ul> <li>Assess fire danger before entering an area</li> </ul>
	while a fire breaks out	Have an escape plan
		Let people know in your team where you are going to be. Leave intentions with
		family/friends of where you will be going and intended route
		<ul> <li>Avoid using equipment that could spark a fire. Have water on hand</li> </ul>
		Smoke only in appropriate designated areas
Wasp and bee stings	Allergic reaction,	Where possible, identifying any wasp nests or bee hives, avoiding disturbance and
Wasp nests, bee hives	anaphylactic shock	moving away from area
		<ul> <li>Participants making others aware if they have an allergic reaction, any remedies</li> </ul>
		required and where personal medication is held
		<ul> <li>Considering alternatives for high risk participants with serious reactions</li> </ul>
		Prescriptions to be carried by any participants with a known history of allergic
		reaction. Participants are responsible for bringing their own personal medication.

Working near bait stations	Illness or possible death	Avoid contact with bait stations and bait
Contact with toxin		<ul> <li>Supervising young children in proximity to bait stations</li> </ul>
Working near electric	Shock	Where possible contacting landowner to turn off electric fencing
fences		<ul> <li>Using wooden stick or rubber boot to hold down electric fence</li> </ul>
Unexpected contact		<ul> <li>Avoiding working too close to live fence to reduce danger of contact</li> </ul>
Stock	Bruising, crushing	Avoid entering paddocks with stock without land manager's permission
Stressed stock		Leaving gates as found
Existing tracks + structures	Twisted ankle,	Pointing out any broken boards or protrusions on board walk to rest of team Mark
Broken boardwalk, wire or	lacerations	with coloured tape if practicable
plastic protrusions, trees		<ul> <li>Removing any loose obstacles from access track</li> </ul>
across path		Advising landowner of hazard so situation can be remedied
Drug plantation	Injury from booby	<ul> <li>Watching for trip wires, cyanide paste on trees and stakes and traps</li> </ul>
Discovery of	trapping, encountering	<ul> <li>Leaving any discovered drug plantation immediately, leave site undisturbed</li> </ul>
plantation/operation	drug growers	<ul> <li>Responding in a non-confrontational manner if growers are encountered</li> </ul>
Hunters in vicinity	Injury, death	<ul> <li>Avoiding popular hunting areas at key times</li> </ul>
Accidental shooting		Wearing high-vis vests when working in forest
TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT		
Campsite equipment	Burns, asphyxiation	Gas appliances only be used with suitable ventilation
Gas cookers and lanterns		Gas to be turned off after use
		<ul> <li>Cooling cookers outside of hut/tent before refuelling</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Fuel to be kept away from heat sources</li> </ul>
VEHICLES AND MACHINERY	,	
Vehicular access	Serious injury or death	Taking care turning into entranceways
Traffic, collision, lose		<ul> <li>Avoiding parking on roadside if possible</li> </ul>
control of vehicle		<ul> <li>Working on a roadside may require a traffic management plan</li> </ul>
		<ul> <li>Wear high-vis vests when working near a road</li> </ul>
Vehicle use – general	Crushing, broken bones,	<ul> <li>All drivers appropriately licensed for the type and use of vehicle</li> </ul>
Lose control of vehicle,	death	<ul> <li>Driving to conditions and within speed limits</li> </ul>
fatigue, goods moving		<ul> <li>Recognising fatigue and allowing someone else to drive where necessary</li> </ul>
inside vehicle		<ul> <li>Packing goods securely in vehicle so they don't move</li> </ul>
Working around rail	Serious injury or death	When working in or crossing a railway corridor a permit must be obtained from
corridors		KiwiRail in advance of the activity at all times
Collision with trains,		<ul> <li>Always operating to conditions of permit</li> </ul>
tripping on rails or sleepers		<ul> <li>Wearing hi-vis vests and checking railway timetable</li> </ul>

Helicopter use Rotor blades and tail rotor, getting in and out of helicopters, crashing	Serious injury or death	<ul> <li>Always following the pilot's safety briefing</li> <li>The Transport Accident Investigation Commission has noted that Robinson helicopters are at risk of mast bumping in New Zealand, and also notes that there is a particular risk of flying these helicopters in mountainous terrain and in turbulent weather conditions. Consequently, members planning aerial surveys or other projects endorsed by the Society are discouraged from using Robinson helicopters in mountainous regions and in turbulent weather. It is recommended that travel be deferred or suspended in turbulent weather.</li> </ul>
DISEASE OUTBREAKS		
Covid-19 pandemic	Infection, spreading the virus	<ul> <li>Avoid close contact with people with cold or flu-like illnesses.</li> <li>Cover coughs and sneezes with disposable tissues or clothing.</li> <li>Stay home if you're unwell.</li> <li>Wash hands for min. 20 sec with water and soap and dry them thoroughly: before eating or handling food, after using toilet, coughing, sneezing or blowing nose.</li> <li>Ensure that you are aware of the current COVID-19 Alert level.</li> </ul>

## \* Risk Assessment

Risk	Possible worse outcome using current knowledge	How to manage	
High	Extremely harmful to people, regardless of the	of the The risk is unacceptable. Substantial improvement is required to reduce risk to an acceptable level.	
	frequency of occurrence	The work activity should be halted, or not commenced, until controls are implemented.	
		If it is not possible to reduce the risk the work should not be undertaken	
Medium	Moderately harmful to people, regardless of the	Consider lowering the risks to an acceptable level	
	frequency of occurrence		
Low	Slightly harmful or temporary discomfort for	Risk considered acceptable. No further action is necessary other than to ensure that the controls are	
	people, regardless of frequency of occurrence	maintained	

## **ON-SITE RISK ASSESSMENT**

Location			
Date			
Tasks being undertaken			
(list in sequence they are carried			
out – including travelling to site)			
Hazards or risks that differ from Sa	fety Plan:		
Task:	<u>Hazards</u>	<u>Risk Level</u>	<u>Control Measures</u>
		<u>H/M/L</u>	
Team briefing coverage:	All participants co		
	Communications/	emergency p	procedures in place
	Opportunity giver	n for participa	ants to express any concerns
Team leader for day:	Team briefing del	ivered (as pe	r general standard of care)
Name:	<ul> <li>Clear expectations set for team members about the work</li> </ul>		
	□ Team members are in agreement with health and safety plan		
Confirm team briefing delivered	Signature:		

Team members present at Health and Safety briefing (Names):		

Date of incident:	Injured person:
Time of incident:	Name of any witness:
Location:	Task being undertaken:
Details of Incident: (Describe what actually happened)	What caused the physical injury? (Slip or trip, moving object, lifting etc)
Part of body injured:	
<ul> <li>Severity of injury:</li> <li>Near miss/unsafe act</li> <li>Minor</li> <li>Moderate requiring reporting to Council</li> <li>Serious injury requiring reporting to Council</li> </ul>	Medical treatment required: <ul> <li>None</li> <li>First aid</li> <li>Medical treatment(Doctor)</li> <li>Hospitalisation</li> </ul>
Safety Implications	
Immediate corrective action taken:	
Likelihood of reoccurrence:	
Amendments required to safety plan:	
Signed: Name:	Date: