

RISK BENEFIT ANALYSIS FORM

Learning and Discovery Team Visits



The below risks have been analysed, taking into account the significant benefits to be gained from learning in the outdoor environment. This analysis should be read in conjunction with the group leaders health and safety notes and the generic risk benefit analysis.

Date: 1/8/17		Compiled by: Chris Robinson	
Activity: All visits lead by Peak District National Park Learning and Discovery Team			
Sites: Moorland sites (carbon and water cycles)			
Benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See generic RBA • See Rivers and streams RBA • Working in such a different environment 			
HAZARD	PERSON AT RISK	EXISTING PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	BENEFITS AND ADDITIONAL ACTIONS
Getting lost or not finding the sites	All	Particular care required to navigate and use GPS units successfully. Adequate training required – pre visit recommended.	Learning to manage risk. No further action required
Extreme weather conditions	All	Make an assessment on the day as to suitability of visit – see generic RBA	No further action required
Walking / crossing main road in thick mist	All	Extra vigilance on Snake Summit and Black Hill as very fast roads	Learning to manage risk. No further action required
Use of Chemicals in pH Nitrate and Phosphate kits	All	Read Haz cards about chemicals in pH testing	Learning to manage risk, no further action

General Guidance

- 1. This form should be used to specify the controls that are in place to deal with any identified hazard where some significant risk of harm/damage or loss is identified.*
- 2. A judgement of significant risk may be made through experience of previous incidents, official guidance on risks associated with certain activities or through individual expertise and advice.*
- 3. A hazard is anything with the potential to cause harm/damage or loss. Examples include: electricity, vehicles, anything very hot or very cold, any sharp or pointed instrument or object, something very heavy/awkward that must be moved, something toxic or caustic, flammable or dangerous substances.*
- 4. The risk calculation is a subjective process to determine whether those with responsibility are satisfied that the controls in place, with respect to a particular hazard, are sufficient to avoid an incident or to make an incident sufficiently unlikely. In certain cases reference to statutory requirements may be necessary.*
- 5. Those carrying out the risk assessment should be competent to do so. Competence is the ability to profile the risks in operational activities and then apply the right measures to control and manage those risks. In case of doubt, advice should be sought from the Safety Officer or others as appropriate.*

Specific Guidance