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| **Name of activity, event, and location** | **6th EK Scouts, Bivy Camp.**  **Calderglen** | **Date of risk assessment** | **09.05.2024** | **Name of person doing this risk assessment** | **John Anderson** |
| **Date of next review** | **09.05.2026** |

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| **What hazard have you identified?**  **What are the risks from it?** | **Who is at risk?** | **How are the risks already controlled?**  **What extra controls are needed?** | **What has changed that needs to be thought about and controlled?** |
| **A hazard** is something that may cause harm or damage.  **The risk** is the harm that may occur from the hazard. | For example: young people,  adult volunteers,  visitors | **Controls** are ways of making the activity safer by removing or reducing the risk.  For example, you may use a different piece of equipment or you might change the way you do the activity. | Keep **checking** throughout the activity in case you need to change what you’re doing or even **stop** the activity.  This is a great place to add comments which will be used as part of the review*.* |
| For example:  Hazard: fire  Risk: smoke inhalation or burns | Leaders, vistors, Young Leaders, Scouts | Smoke: use dry wood, check wind direction, stand people out of smoke direction.  Burns: stay a safe distance from fire, place extra wood on cafefully, teach Scouts good practice around fires, have a burns first aid kit easily available. |  |
| **Shelter Construction**   Improper construction could lead to collapse, causing injuries.   Use of sharp tools (if applicable) could result in cuts or punctures. | **All** | Ensure adult supervision during shelter construction.  Use appropriate materials and follow safe construction techniques.  Provide safety instructions for using any sharp tools. |  |
| **Weather Conditions**   Sudden changes in weather, like rain or windstorms, could damage the shelter or make camping unsafe. | **All** | Monitor weather forecasts and have a contingency plan in case of inclement weather. |  |
| **Natural Hazards**   Falling branches or trees could cause injuries.   Uneven terrain could lead to slips, trips, and falls. | **All** | select a campsite away from dead or leaning trees.  Ensure the campsite is on level ground and free of tripping hazards. |  |
| **River Hazards:**   * Risk of accidental drowning if proper supervision is not maintained near the water. * Slippery rocks or uneven riverbed could cause falls. * Strong currents could sweep someone away. * Cold water could lead to hypothermia. | **All** | Maintain constant adult supervision near the water.  Ensure Scouts understand the dangers of the river and stay within designated safe zones. |  |
| **Fire Safety:**   * Uncontrolled fires could cause burns or wildfires. * Improper disposal of hot coals could ignite dry leaves or debris. * Smoke inhalation could be a risk if the fire is not managed properly. | **All** | Establish clear rules and procedures for fire building and use.  Ensure proper disposal of hot coals and extinguish the fire completely before leaving the campsite. |  |
| **Medical Concerns:**   * Participants with allergies or medical conditions could experience complications if proper precautions are not taken. * Participants might get injured (sprains, cuts) requiring first aid. * Lack of access to immediate medical attention in a remote location. | **All** | Collect medical information from all participants and identify any allergies or medical conditions that require special attention.  Pack a well-stocked first-aid kit and ensure adults are trained in basic first aid.  Have a plan for emergency evacuation if necessary. |  |