

Risk Assessment

Location Within Hayle Harbour Limits	Area / Activity Assessed Kite / Windsurf activity and launching	Assessed by: P Haddock CMIOSH 05/04/10 Date Reviewed Steve Townsend 10/02/14
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Hazard No	Activity / Area	Hazard	P	S	P x S	Level of risk	At Risk	Controls / Corrective Action	Reduced Level of risk
1	Main navigation channels used by leisure and commercial vessels.	Collision / Entanglement with other vessels within the port – (most likely to be in the main approach channel from the bar buoys to the Harbour).	2	4	8	3	WU. F	The Channel is only to be crossed by the shortest possible route and in the minimum time. All vessels to apply International Rules for Prevention of Collision at Sea. Kite surfers will give way to all other vessels that are entering or leaving the harbour by sailing out of the navigable channel.	2
2	Obstruction of vessel	Vessel is unable to navigate the channel safely due to the numbers of Kite surfers in or crossing the main channel	2	4	8	3	WU.F	Kite surfers will give way to all other vessels that are entering or leaving the harbour by sailing out of the navigable channel. Police as required on to keep area clear. Reports of obstruction will be recorded by HHML in the daily log and investigated as necessary.	2
3	Vessel grounds	Vessel is unable to navigate the main channel due to obstruction from Kite surfers on a falling tide and runs aground in vicinity of the bar resulting in possible loss of vessel and life	2	4	8	3	WU.F. P	As for 2 Harbour authority to assist / raise the alarm if crew require to be recovered from vessel	2
4	Loss of kite	kite surfer loses kite and lines in main channel presenting a hazard to vessels in transit	2	3	6	3	WU.F. P	It is mandatory for kite surfers to use a kite leash at all times.	2

5	Entanglement with power lines	Lost kite is blown into power lines or BT cables risk of electrocution damage to cables	1	5	5	2	WU.F. P	No kite surfing is to take place within the inner harbour i.e. south of the pill box marked 5knts	1
6	Launch Sites	Possibility of impact / entanglement with members of public at launch sites and beaches within the port limits results in injury.	2	4	8	3	WU.P	RNLI lifeguards to manage safety on beach. Kite surfers are not to launch or land their kite within 2 kite line lengths (50m) of other beach users.	2
7	Popular bathing beaches within port limits –	Kite / windsurfer in collision with bathers / public using beaches – possibility for severe injuries bearing in mind the speed which the craft can travel.	1	5	5	3	WU,P	RNLI lifeguards to manage safety of bathers Kite surfers will not sail within 2 line lengths (50m) of designated bathing areas	2
8	Lone Kite / windsurfing within the estuary.	Possibility of exposure to (cold, injury, rig failure, overcome by weather) with no-one to help or raise the alarm. Possibility that a surfer could be missing for some time before alarm is raised – high chance of drowning / hypothermia.	2	5	10	4	WU	Kite surfer to use protective equipment i.e. helmet, board leash, kite leash and buoyancy aid. Let someone know when and where you are surfing and remember to contact them when you are safely ashore. NCI St Ives to maintain a lookout and report any kite surfer they consider to be in difficulty Inform coastguard in the event of a missing kite surfer instigate search	2

9	Vicinity of the Bar	An area where conditions change rapidly with wind, swell waves, tidal currents and height of tide. This may catch kite surfers out and result in them being overwhelmed by sea conditions, ripped out to sea in the current or by causing equipment failure.	1	4	4	4	WU	All kite / windsurfers should sail well within their own abilities and pay close attention to the prevailing and expected weather conditions. If new to the area, contact Hayle Harbour Management Ltd (details listed on Kernow Kitesurf Club Website). Be aware of tide times, heights, sea states and wind conditions (direction & strength) NCI St Ives to maintain a lookout and report any kite surfer they consider to be in difficulty. Rescue may be necessary	3
10	Waves, Ground sea	Risk of losing control of the kite when flyer caught by shore break. St Ives Bay / Hale estuary can experience large ground seas.	1	3	3	2	WU.P	Kite surfers must assess the conditions and only enter the water in conditions they are comfortable with and must wear appropriate safety equipment. Do not go out further than you are prepared to swim in considering the prevailing conditions. Be aware of swim zones and other water users and pack down if the kite is caught in heavy waves and is dragging towards other water users.	1
11	Windsurfers and other kite surfers:	Possible collision with other water users	2	3	6	2	WU	The kite surfer must keep a look out for windsurfers and other kite surfers and follow the rules of the road'	1
12	Accountability	No control over Kite surfing activity on water under the jurisdiction of HHML	3	5	15	4	WU	Accountability of individuals by the implementation of a licensing system to be put in place. Implementation of a voluntary code of conduct to be monitored by the harbour authority and reviewed annually. All reported incidents will be recorded and investigated as necessary.	2

Severity Rating Of Hazard

Severity Band	Severity Category	Definition
0	None	No injuries / Fatalities /Equipment or environmental damage
1	Minor	Hazard will not result in serious injury or illness remote possibility of damage beyond minor first aid case. Little or no property/ equipment damage
2	Possible risk	Minor injuries, nuisance, temporary ill health. Moderate pollution with medium term environmental damage some equipment / property damage.
3	Moderate risk	Major injuries (broken bones) Occupational illness Considerable equipment / property damage. Major pollution but recoverable and local environmental damage
4	High risk	Serious injuries, permanent minor disability, severe property and equipment damage severe but recoverable pollution, medium to long term environmental damage
5	Very high Risk	Amputations, major fractures, fatal injuries life shortening diseases Persistent and. Severe pollution /long term environmental damage extreme equipment / property damage.

Probability Rating of Hazard

Probability Band	Probability Category	Definition
1	Extremely Remote	Less than 1 incident per 10 years
2	Remote	Between 1 incident per 5 years and 1 incident per 10 years
3	Probable	Between 1 incident per 6 months and 1 incident per 1 year
4	Frequent	Between one incident per month and 1 incident per year
5	Very Frequent	More than 1 incident per month

Priority Rating Severity x Probability

Level of risk	S x P	
0:	0 – 1	None
1:	1 – 2	Minor
2:	2 – 5	Possible Risk
3:	5 – 10	Moderate Risk
4:	10 – 20	High Risk
5:	20 – 25	Very High Risk

AVAILABLE ACTIONS:

No action needed.

Monitor hazard

Can be tolerated but ensure it does not become worse.

Take action but subject to it being reasonable and sensibly possible

Must be attended to, reduce risk

Cannot be accepted, work / activity must not continue

PERSONS AT RISK

E	Employee
WU	Water users
P	Public
F	Fishermen