

WKCC Generic Paddlesport Risk Assessment

Acceptance

Status : Work in Progress

Acceptance	Name	Position	Date
Assessed By	Adam Hall	Paddlesport Development Officer	Feb 2016
Accepted By		Chair Person	

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Purpose

This generic risk assessment is applicable to all Club paddling activities irrespective of the site or location. The risk assessment underpins specific operating procedures for sites regularly used by the Club.

Scope

Risk assessment for kayaking, canoeing, stand up paddleboarding (SUP) within WKCC

General Hazards

Personal Injury

Hazard → Risk	Who may be harmed?	How can the risk be adequately controlled?	Review comments
Spread of Covid 19 Coronavirus	Paddlers Members of the public who may be at launch points	<u>Hand Washing</u> All club events will be held outside and hand washing facilities are not available. Remind all paddlers to handwash prior to attending club events. Ensure that all paddlers have hand gel sanitisers for personal use. Remind paddlers to use hand sanitisers at key points e.g. before / after opening gates and padlocks, prior to getting on the water, after leaving the water. Also remind paddlers to catch coughs and sneezes in tissues – Follow Catch it, Bin it, Kill it and to avoid touching your face, eyes, nose or mouth with unclean hands.	

		<p><u>Cleaning</u></p> <p>Frequently cleaning and disinfecting objects and surfaces that are touched regularly particularly in areas of high use such as door handles, light switches, reception area using appropriate cleaning products and methods.</p> <p>All club activities to be conducted outside to minimise this – no changing / toilet facilities will be available at Pershore.</p> <p>Designated persons to open and close gates to minimise transmission risk of many users handling the gates / locks.</p> <p>Any shared equipment should be wiped down with fresh water and left for 72 hours before after use. This will include boats, paddles, buoyancy aids and any other shared objects/materials.</p> <p><u>Information</u></p> <p>An efficient system of notifying members of the systems and protocols in place and what is expected of them, must be in place prior to reopening the club facilities.</p>	
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		<p>Members must receive information in advance of attending the premises to enable them to prepare properly to follow the new systems and protocols.</p> <p><u>Social Distancing</u> Reduce the amount of people accessing the boat house/premises for boats and equipment, comply with the 2-metre (6.5 foot) gap recommended by the Public Health Agency.</p> <p>Ensure paddlers remain 2 meters apart (approximately 1 kayak paddle length) at all times on and off the water through briefings, staging river access, etc.</p> <p><u>Club Toilets</u> Not to be made available to paddlers.</p>	
Water → Drowning following entrapment	Paddlers	<p>Brief new paddlers on capsize drill for canoes and kayaks.</p> <p>Regularly practice capsize drills and procedures.</p> <p>Ensure supervisors of inexperienced paddlers have completed a minimum of FSRT.</p> <p>Covid-19 Considerations:</p> <p>- when restrictions are in place the need to rescue should be minimised by only allowing competent paddlers than can</p>	-

		<p>self rescue paddle. If assistance is needed during a rescue then assisting the paddler to shore to facilitate a self rescue should be the priority. Paddlers in same house / bubble should assist each other where possible. Practising rescues should be minimised to lower risk and where possible practised first on land, observing social distancing guidelines.</p>	
<p>Water → Drowning following incapacitation through unconsciousness caused by impact to the head or body from obstacles such as overhanging trees, underwater obstructions, etc or impact with the boat or riverbed.</p>	<p>Paddlers</p>	<p>Helmets are the primary protection for these hazards and should be worn as outlined below.</p> <p>Kayaks: Helmets to be worn by all juniors and advised to all adults for general kayaking sessions.</p> <p>Canoes: Helmets to be worn for canoe sessions involving standing activities (e.g. poling, gunwale bobbing) or games involving capsizing the canoes.</p> <p>SUPs: Paddlers to kneel when launching and remain kneeling until clear of obstacles and other boats. Helmets to be worn by junior SUP paddlers when in mixed flotillas and advised for adults.</p> <p>Kayaking helmet requirements can be relaxed for small, touring groups at the coach's discretion.</p> <p>Buoyancy aids with adequate front, back and side protection to be worn for all water activities to provide body protection.</p> <p>Covid-19 Considerations:</p> <p>Ensure that equipment is only shared when it has been cleaned in accordance with the protocols set out above in</p>	-

		the Covid-19 considerations section.	
Water → Drowning following submersion	Paddlers, coaches, bystanders	<p>Correctly fitting buoyancy aids to be worn for all water activities.</p> <p>Buoyancy aids should be regularly inspected to ensure that fittings and buoyancy are sound. BAs should be retired if any degradation is noted.</p> <p>Ensure supervisors of inexperienced paddlers have completed a minimum of FSRT.</p> <p>Covid-19 Considerations:</p> <p>Consider level of competence of paddlers, only those that can self rescue should be allowed to paddle.</p>	See notes on marathon and sprint competition.
Cold weather → Cold effects (e.g. hypothermia)	Paddlers, coaches, bystanders	<p>Advise inexperienced paddlers of equipment requirements through pre-session checklists/handouts, regular training and accessible training material.</p> <p>Coaches and river leaders to ensure paddlers and groups are adequately equipped for the conditions and any deficiencies dealt with.</p> <p>Coaches and river leaders to maintain first aid training updates and ensure training in cold effects is covered regularly.</p> <p>Covid-19 Considerations:</p> <p>Consider level of competence of paddlers, only those that can self rescue should be allowed to paddle.</p>	<p>As a last resort coaches may refuse to allow inadequately equipped paddlers to participate in a session or trip.</p> <p>Supply of suitable equipment (e.g. waterproofs) may be available at some locations.</p>

<p>Hot weather → Heat effects (e.g. hyperthermia, sun stroke, sun burn)</p>	<p>Paddlers, coaches, bystanders</p>	<p>Advise paddlers of the need for hats, t-shirts / shirt, adequate sunscreen, and regular hydration.</p> <p>Coaches and river leaders to ensure paddlers and groups are adhering to warm weather precautions.</p> <p>Ensure activities have sufficient breaks to allow sunscreen to be reapplied and drinks taken.</p> <p>Covid-19 Considerations:</p> <p>Personal equipment, food and drinks should not be shared.</p>	<p>Sunscreen can be provided by coaches but not applied.</p>
<p>Impact from paddles → Cuts, bruising and fractures.</p>	<p>Paddlers</p>	<p>Use of helmets should be in line with previous risks identified however if impact with paddles is foreseen during the planned session helmets are advised irrespective of the basic helmet policy.</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>Slips, trips and falls → Personal injury (e.g. fractures, sprains or cuts)</p>	<p>Paddlers, coaches, bystanders</p>	<p>Advise paddlers for the need for adequate footwear with good grips and support.</p> <p>Use recognised access points, egress points and portage routes where possible. This is especially important with large or inexperienced groups.</p> <p>Coaches and river leaders to maintain first aid training updates. First aid kits must be available to coaches and river leaders.</p> <p>Covid-19 Considerations:</p> <p>Consider level of competence of paddlers, only those that can self rescue should be allowed to paddle.</p> <p>Follow the specific COVID-19 advice for first</p>	<p>Ensure details are added to site specific SOPs.</p>

		<u>aid</u> treatment													
Lifting, carrying or moving boats → Personal injury (e.g. back injury)	Paddlers, coaches, helpers	<p>Coaches to assess lifting appropriate to the experience of the group, fitness of individuals, the task, lifting aids available, loading of the boats and prevailing conditions. As a general guide the following ratios should form the basis of the coach's assessment ...</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Paddler</i></th> <th><i>Canoes</i></th> <th><i>Kayaks</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Juniors</td> <td>4 per boat</td> <td>2 ber boat</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Novice seniors</td> <td>4 per boat</td> <td>2 ber boat</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Experienced seniors</td> <td>2 per boat</td> <td>1 per boat</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Coaches and leaders to include manual handling in group briefings and continually encourage good lifting technique.</p> <p>Boat and equipment storage must encourage good manual practice. Recommended lifting ratios for boats must be identified. Signage to reinforce the lifting requirements should be displayed on permanent storage racks where possible.</p> <p>Covid-19 Considerations:</p> <p>Where boats are to be carried by two or more persons outside of the same household or bubble social distancing guidelines should be followed, where possible paddlers should be 2 meters apart. Where possible experienced seniors should move canoes on behalf of novice seniors /</p>	<i>Paddler</i>	<i>Canoes</i>	<i>Kayaks</i>	Juniors	4 per boat	2 ber boat	Novice seniors	4 per boat	2 ber boat	Experienced seniors	2 per boat	1 per boat	Lifting ratios to be determined for storage racks and added to site specific risk assessments.
<i>Paddler</i>	<i>Canoes</i>	<i>Kayaks</i>													
Juniors	4 per boat	2 ber boat													
Novice seniors	4 per boat	2 ber boat													
Experienced seniors	2 per boat	1 per boat													

		<p>juniors. Hands should be sanitised before / after lifting craft.</p>	
<p>Sharp items on river bed → Foot injuries, serious cuts</p>	<p>Paddlers, coaches, helpers</p> <p>See specific notes for open water swimmers.</p>	<p>Suitable footwear to be worn for all outdoor paddling activities.</p> <p>Coaches and river leaders to maintain first aid training updates. First aid kits must be available to coaches and river leaders.</p> <p>Covid-19 Considerations:</p> <p>Follow the specific COVID-19 advice for first aid treatment</p>	-
<p>Paddling actions → Musculoskeletal injuries (e.g. sprains and strains)</p>	<p>Paddlers</p>	<p>Coaches to include appropriate warm up and cool down in sessions. Current good practice to be taught for recognised skills and drills.</p> <p>Covid-19 Considerations:</p> <p>Ensure all paddlers remain 2 meters apart. All warm ups should be conducted outside.</p>	
<p>Shoulder dislocation</p>	<p>Paddlers</p>	<p>Coached to explicitly warn of the potential for shoulder dislocation in high risk skills (high brace support, bow rudder). Current good practice to be taught for these skills.</p> <p>If shoulder dislocation occurs the casualty should be appropriately immobilised and immediately taken to hospital. No attempt to relocate the shoulder should be made.</p> <p>Coaches must be have first aid training as per British</p>	<p>First aid status of coaches to be monitored.</p>

		Canoeing recommendations for their coaching level.	
Overexertion → Illness (e.g. collapse or heart attack)	Paddlers, coaches, bystanders	<p>Group participants should inform coaches of any pre-existing medical conditions before commencing activities.</p> <p>Coaches should plan sessions within the capability of the group taking into account experience, fitness loading of boats and prevailing conditions.</p> <p>Coaches must be have first aid training as per British Canoeing recommendations for their coaching level.</p> <p>Location of defibrillators should be known for regular sites. First aid kits must be available to coaches and river leaders.</p> <p>Covid-19 Considerations:</p> <p>Follow the specific COVID-19 advice for first aid treatment</p>	First aid status of coaches to be monitored.
Allergic reaction →	Paddlers, coaches, bystanders	<p>Group participants should inform coaches of any known life threatening allergies before commencing activities.</p> <p>Coaches must be have first aid training as per British Canoeing recommendations for their coaching level.</p> <p>Covid-19 Considerations:</p> <p>Follow the specific COVID-19 advice for first aid treatment</p>	First aid status of coaches to be monitored.
Polluted or contaminated	Paddlers	Hygiene good practice to be advised before activities and during briefings to inexperienced groups. Good practice to	Club incident reporting

water → Illness or infection	See specific notes for open water swimmers.	<p>be highlighted in general club training material.</p> <p>Good practice includes covering open cuts, showering after water activities, avoiding swallowing water, cleaning hands before eating and drinking. Alcohol hand gels are advised for paddling breaks where food is consumed.</p> <p>Coaches to make a subjective assessment of water quality and adjust sessions to avoid immersion if pollution is suspected. Poor water quality can be expected in spate or flood conditions, sudden flush events (e.g. summer storms), areas of stagnant water, obvious pollution (e.g. foam or diesel slicks), evidence of dead or decaying wildlife, areas with obvious algae blooms.</p> <p>If pollution is noted it should be reported to the EA at the earliest possible opportunity. Illness following a paddling event should be reported to the Club using the incident reporting system.</p>	system to be reviewed.
Wildlife → Illness or infection	Paddlers	<p>Coaches to avoid operating in areas where there is evidence of wildfowl guano, rodent excrement or animal carcasses. Precautions to be taken as per polluted or contaminated water.</p> <p>Coaches to also watch out for poisonous plants which might cause medical problems. Giant Hogweed is called out for special attention</p>	Consider wildfowl guano on landing stage for PFSC site SOP
Wildlife → Personal injury	Paddlers	<p>Inexperienced groups to be briefed on the dangers of wildlife and in particular nesting swans and geese.</p> <p>Group leaders to be aware of wildlife hazards and take</p>	-

		action accordingly.	
Other watercraft → Collision leading to personal injury or incapacitation leading to drowning	Paddlers	<p>Advise inexperienced paddlers of risk of collision and outline appropriate precautions for the site and planned activity.</p> <p>Where possible try to agree arrangements with other river users in advance (i.e. rowers, dragon boats, etc).</p> <p>As a general rule group leaders should respect the give way to starboard (or drive on right) rule to navigable rivers. This may require more experienced paddlers to position themselves in such a way to corral inexperienced groups.</p>	Outline precautions in site specific SOPs
Anglers → Entanglement in lines or conflict	Paddlers	<p>Advise inexperienced to avoid anglers and their lines.</p> <p>Lead paddlers to ask anglers on the route they would like paddlers to take where possible.</p>	
Travel → Road traffic incident leading to personal injury	Paddlers, coaches, bystanders, helpers	<p>Access and egress points requiring access directly onto a major road to be avoided where possible. If access to a major road cannot be avoided then 'spotters' should be deployed to warn oncoming traffic and group members.</p> <p>Car share where possible to avoid congestion at access and egress points.</p> <p>Take care in moving boats to and from cars; mindful that boats can easily swing into the path of the vehicles. Place spotters and flaggers where visibility is limited. Agree communication and movement with group in advance.</p> <p>Covid-19 Considerations:</p>	-

		Car sharing can only take place for members of the same household / bubble. For this reason coaches should only consider out and back paddles.	
Travel → Insecure load leading to road traffic incident	Other road users	<p>Drivers to be advised of their responsibility to check loads.</p> <p>Regular training to be included in schedule to cover securing boats to cars and trailers.</p> <p>Covid-19 Considerations:</p> <p>Only give advice on how to secure and check loads at a social distance. Paddlers should only secure their own kit on their own vehicles.</p>	-

Group Control and Leadership

Hazard → Risk	Who may be harmed?	How can the risk be adequately controlled?	Review comments
Inappropriate leadership	Paddlers, coaches	<p>Leaders trained, competent and experienced with clearly defined roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>Coaches and leaders to hold appropriate and current British Canoeing qualifications including first aid and resuscitation.</p> <p>Supervision levels to be appropriate to the size and competence of the group. Usual group size of 1:8 with max group size of 12 plus supervisors.</p> <p>Large groups to be split into smaller manageable groups. Overall leader to remain in touch with all groups and can regroup effectively at agreed points.</p>	-

		<p>All groups must be appropriately equipped to cope with common incidents and trained in its use.</p> <p>Covid-19 Considerations:</p> <p>Maximum group size of 6 (including the leader / coach).</p>	
Separation	Paddlers, coaches	Group leaders must be familiar with the 'CLAP' principle and apply it appropriately for the group and activity to ensure group members are not separated from the group.	-
Lack of Competence	Paddlers, coaches	<p>Programme/Setting trips</p> <p>Development groups</p> <p>Briefings</p>	
Safeguarding	Paddlers, coaches, helpers	Follow safeguarding procedure	

Environmental

The activity of paddling can create a risk to the environment, which needs to be minimised.

Hazard → Risk	Who may be harmed?	How can the risk be adequately controlled?	Review comments
Litter	Environment, wildlife	Take all litter home; pick up easily accessed litter encountered.	
Changing	General public, home owners	Brief paddling group on being discreet and encourage all to show respect to anyone with potential to view changing.	
Noise	Wildlife, general public, other river users.	Brief paddling group on minimising disturbance created by unnecessary or inappropriate noise .	
Wildlife	Wildlife	<p>Be aware of habitats where wildlife live, or which they use, avoiding disruption where possible. Particularly swans nests and otter holts. Also, be aware of sites of scientific interest or other special significance and be particularly careful.</p> <p>Avoid driving swans and geese out of their territories as this could agitate them and separate them from family groups.</p> <p>Be aware that scrapping on river gravels at low river levels could disturb fish spawning grounds and should be minimised, and avoided completely with large groups.</p> <p>Use of fish ladders that double as canoe chutes may disrupt fish movements, so use sparingly (limited usage is unlikely to discourage movement).</p> <p>If organising trips away from normal paddling areas check</p>	<p>- Build this into the Kit Booking process</p>

		<p>presence in away-locations of invasive species, both plant and wildlife (for example himalayan balsam; floating pennywort; giant hogweed; mussels; crayfish). To minimise contamination check; cleanse and dry all kit before the next trip, paying particular attention to boat hulls and footwear</p> <p>Any removal of trees and vegetation to create access and improve river safety needs to be balanced with the environment gain the vegetation provides. Guideline is to move only the minimum required to achieve access and safety.</p>	
Bank erosion	Environment	<p>A general guide is to avoid seal launches. However it is recognised that on occasion this could be the safest and environmentally preferable entry method. In this case advice is to keep the breadth of the area of the seal launch as narrow as possible, so the smallest footprint of erosion is created.</p> <p>Do not move natural boulders and rocks to improve water features.</p>	
Car parking	Other road users, Land owners	<p>Group leaders to ensure cars are parked responsibly at access and egress points to avoid damage to soft ground and inconvenience to landowners and members of the public. In tight parking spots it may be necessary to ferry paddlers to a more suitable parking area.</p>	See Personal Injury section for further guidance on safety considerations.
Transport	Environment	<p>Encourage car sharing where possible to minimise number of vehicles and unnecessary emissions, fuel usage etc.</p> <p>Be sensitive to the environment where cars are parked,</p>	

		<p>aiming to minimise damage to edges and fields.</p> <p>Be careful with fences and hedges when lifting boats over, and when climbing over. Use official gates and styles wherever possible.</p>	
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Activity Specific Hazards

Moving Water Hazards (Ref Graham)

Hazard → Risk	Who may be harmed?	How can the risk be adequately controlled?	What further action is required?	Review comments
Entrapment or pinning	Paddlers			
Entanglement in rescue equipment	Paddlers, rescuers			
Moving water rescues	Rescuers			
Equipment loss or breakage	Paddlers, rescuers			

Competition

Hazard → Risk	Who may be harmed?	How can the risk be adequately controlled?	What further action is required?	Review comments
Polo	Paddlers			
Polo practise	Paddlers			
Slalom	Paddlers			
Marathon and sprint	Paddlers			

Extended Trips

Hazard → Risk	Who may be harmed?	How can the risk be adequately controlled?	What further action is required?	Review comments
Exhaustion	Paddlers			
Lack of competence	Paddlers			
Extreme weather	Paddlers			
Poor equipment / equipment failure	Paddlers			
Camping hazards	Paddlers			
Open fires	Paddlers			

Coastal Hazards

Hazard → Risk	Who may be harmed?	How can the risk be adequately controlled?	What further action is required?	Review comments
Navigation	Paddlers			
Tides	Paddlers			
Extreme weather	Paddlers			
Sea rescues	Paddlers, rescuers			

River Swimming (Ref Adam and Matt)

Hazard → Risk	Who may be harmed?	How can the risk be adequately controlled?	Review comments
Water → Drowning	Swimmers	<p>Swimmers to be briefed on safety precautions for open water swimming. Briefing should emphasise the importance of swimming within your limits, how to signal for assistance and how to approach a rescue craft (i.e. wait for instructions).</p> <p>Swimmers should be strongly advised to wear wetsuits to increase their personal flotation unless high water temperature rules apply.</p> <p>A minimum Swimmer to safety craft ratio of 10:1 should be maintained for river swimming sessions. Rescue craft should continuously monitor swimmers for signs of distress or submersion.</p> <p>Ensure rescue craft paddlers have completed a minimum of FSRT. Rescuers should carry appropriate rescue equipment as outlined in the training and use craft suitable for effecting a rescue.</p>	<p>Safety ratio are in excess if British Triathlon regulations due to additional hazards associated with River swimming.</p>
Water → Quality	Swimmers	<p>Due to the time taken between sampling and availability of results, third party water quality testing in line with the EC Water Quality Directive is impractical. An ad hoc turbidity test based on previous experience of the event organisers should be used to determine the suitability for swimming.</p> <p>Event organiser must make a subjective assessment of water quality and be prepared to cancel event if in doubt. Poor water quality can be expected in spate or flood conditions, sudden flush events (e.g. summer storms), if the</p>	

		<p>water is highly turbid, there are areas of stagnant water, obvious pollution (e.g. foam or diesel slicks), evidence of dead or decaying wildlife, areas with obvious algae blooms.</p> <p>Swimmers should be informed in advance that water quality testing has not been completed and accept this at their own risk.</p> <p>Hygiene good practice to be advised before activities and during briefings to swimmers. Good practice to be highlighted in briefings and advanced information.</p> <p>Good practice includes covering open cuts, showering after water activities, avoiding swallowing water, cleaning hands before eating and drinking. Use of alcohol hand gels are advised before food is consumed.</p> <p>If pollution is noted it should be reported to the EA at the earliest possible opportunity. Illness following a swimming event should be reported to the Club. The need to report illness should be stressed in the debriefing.</p>											
Water → Temperature	Swimmers	<p>British Triathlon water temperature recommendations are to be adopted as below ...</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="927 965 1704 1284"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="927 965 1317 1029">Water temperature</th> <th data-bbox="1317 965 1704 1029">Maximum distance</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="927 1029 1317 1093">< 11°C</td> <td data-bbox="1317 1029 1704 1093">Swim does not take place</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="927 1093 1317 1157"><= 11°C</td> <td data-bbox="1317 1093 1704 1157">500m</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="927 1157 1317 1220"><= 12°C</td> <td data-bbox="1317 1157 1704 1220">1000m</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="927 1220 1317 1284"><= 13°C</td> <td data-bbox="1317 1220 1704 1284">2000m</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Water temperature	Maximum distance	< 11°C	Swim does not take place	<= 11°C	500m	<= 12°C	1000m	<= 13°C	2000m	
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		<p>Support craft to be equipped with equipment to deal with the effects of cold water (survival bag, foil blankets, hot drinks, dry clothes, etc).</p> <p>Wetsuits should not be used in the following conditions ...</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Swim Length</th> <th>Water Temperature</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Up to 1500m</td> <td>>= 22°C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1501 to 3000m</td> <td>>= 23°C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>> 3000m</td> <td>>= 24°C</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Swim Length	Water Temperature	Up to 1500m	>= 22°C	1501 to 3000m	>= 23°C	> 3000m	>= 24°C	
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Up to 1500m	>= 22°C										
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Currents / Flow	Swimmers	<p>Organised swims should only be planned for grade 1 or placid waters and avoid weirs, sluices, locks, etc.</p> <p>Where an upstream swim is planned the additional effort involved must be considered and distances adjusted accordingly.</p>									
Underwater hazards	Swimmers	<p>Organised swims should only be planned for grade 1 or placid waters to reduce the risks associated with underwater hazards. Support paddlers to guide swimmers away from obvious underwater hazards, submerged trees, etc.</p>									
Floating debris	Swimmers	<p>Support paddlers to guide swimmers away from debris.</p>									

Immobilisation → Cramp	Swimmers	Swimmers advised to prepare for swim by being well hydrated. Swimmers and supervisors briefed on what to do for cramp (admit to it early and don't be afraid to ask for support before). Support ratio could be increased for longer swims where cramp could be expected.	
Separation	Swimmers	Identification (highly visible hats, on top of other head wear) Ratio 1:5 would allow for group to be accommodated. Sweeper craft to be considered for longer swims	
Other watercraft → Collision	Swimmers, support paddlers	Min Ratio 1:10 on Navigable rivers	
Sharp items on river bed → Foot injuries, serious cuts	Swimmers	Open water swimmers to be warned of risks and advised to avoid standing in turbid water. Don't walk around more than necessary. Swim footwear is becoming available and is recommended.	
Egress		Step Ladder? Check an area	
Distressed / Panicking Swimmers	Support Paddlers	FSRT Briefing on distress signals Supervising paddlers to cover remaining swimmers during incident.	

Overexertion → Illness (e.g. collapse or heart attack)	Swimmers	Briefing advance notice First aid trained people available, first aid kits available.	
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References

<http://www.canoe-england.org.uk/media/pdf/Risk%20Assessment.pdf>

<http://www.cucanoe.co.uk/club/risk-assessment>

<https://www.triathlonengland.org/regions/yorkshire/documents/2014/riskassesmentpack.pdf>