Zoonosis Risk Assessment - Part 1 E-Coli 0157 Hazard



The contents of this assessment are to be taken over to any activity which include these elements.

The risk level for each area highlights the residual risk after all controls are applied. It is therefore essential that all control measures are adhered to in order to manage risk effectively.

Risk Calculation Matrix

	5	10	15	20	25
	4	8	12	16	20
L IKELIHOOD	3	6	9	12	15
LIKE	2	4	6	8	10
	1	2	3	4	5
		S	EVERITY	1	

LIKELIHOOD	Score	Sevi	ERITY	Risk Level	ACTION
		Injury to person or animal	Property Damage		REQUIRED
Happens every year	5	Death or Permanent Disability	Destruction of structure or property	High	Risk must be controlled by change of procedure or additional provisions. Re assess to ensure the risk has reduced
Has happened here but not in the last 12 months	4	Hospitalisation	Significant damage – Reportable to HSE	îн	to below 8
Has happened here but not in the last two years	3	Treatment by Local Doctor/Vet	Maintenance required for continual use	Med	Take action at event level to reduce risk at the location provided the benefits are proportionate to the costs
Not happened here, but I have heard of it happening elsewhere	2	F/A Treatment / Treatment by Site Staff	Repairs completed without disruption	Me	Re assess to ensure the risk has reduce before spending the money Ensure action is made permanent
Not happened here and I have not heard of it happening elsewhere	1	Discomfort	Slight scratches	Low	Monitor throughout the running of the location
	Multipl	y the likelihood by th	ne Severity and the re	sult is the	Risk Level

Assessments Adopted: January 2024

Reviewed by: Customer Operations Manager

Next review: SPRING 2025

Hazards - who might be harmed/how		Risk Analysis		Overall Risk level
Activities giving rise to exposure and	Management Systems Controls Required	With all contr		with Specific Controls in Place
health effects		Likelihood	Severity	
GENERAL	 Staff All staff given notice about dangers of E Coli 0157 and other diseases. Staff trained in how and when to wash their hands and the location of all hand washing facilities. Staff trained in how to observe Visitors such as picking up dummies off the floor, children sucking fences and poor hand washing and told to inform the parents and also in dealing with difficult visitors. This is done using training sheets and having group discussions. Prohibition of eating, drinking and smoking in animal contact areas. This is communicated via Induction Training and signs. Water supply protected from contamination by the use of non-return valves and air gaps. Staff to follow Safe System of Work when cleaning out ruminant pens, moving animals and manure. Also follow safe systems for cleaning and disinfecting. Wheels of wheel barrows or wheelie bins to be cleaned and disinfected before leaving animal areas. Separate concrete wash down facility for vehicles/tractors/wheelbarrows in car yard. Staff use foot dips when servicing ruminant fields. 			
TRANMISSION OF E-COLI TO HUMANS Look and See Areas (Goats, Sheep, Llamas, Cows) All but especially the young/old Infection is caused from ingesting animal faeces even in minute amounts. By direct or indirect contact with animals who may carry the agents of disease – but may not exhibit symptoms. Infection from contaminated water supplies.	 LOOK AND SEE AREAS Visitors are not allowed to make contact with animals Information available on website and at entrance to the farm about hazards on a farm for Visitors to follow. Main Barn – Ruminants Staff have an area gated off from the public area by milk mix room for tools (red) and boot protectors. There is a disinfectant footbath at one end of the barn (changed every other day and recorded) and staff are trained to dip feet on exit. Hurdles/gates and boards round pens to hold in straw and faeces (this is monitored to ensure they remain in place). Spare bales of hay/straw hurdled off from Visitors areas. Visitors routed in a one-way system and directed to hand washing upon leaving. Daily wash and spray of viewing gallery and wooden fence with the 	3	3	MEDIUM

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Hazarda, who might be harmed/have		Risk An	alysis	Overall Risk level
Hazards - who might be harmed/how Activities giving rise to exposure and	Management Systems Controls Required	With all controls in place		with Specific
health effects	Managaman Systems Santolo Required	Likelihood	Severity	Controls in Place
 Can be passed from person to person. Environmental transmission from other farms via birds/rabbits. Activities Cleaning out animal pens. Ingestion via hands following physical contact with animals, touching faeces on the floor, contaminated surfaces, footwear and ingestion of contaminated water or food. Health Effects Diarrhoea which can be blood stained. Abdominal cramps. Generally, without fever. Can result in acute renal failure, anaemia and other blood disorders. 	appropriate disinfectant and recorded. Hand washing taps and soap dispensers are sprayed daily with the appropriate disinfectant and recorded. Regular checks carried out of the hurdles/fences for faeces and recorded. If faeces found the area is cleaned and disinfected with the appropriate disinfectant. Main Barn — Lamb Feeding Physical barrier between lambs and visitors. Visitors taken directly to hand washing facilities by staff member. Foot mat containing the appropriate disinfectant at entry and exit gate and all visitors walk through it. Foot mat topped up with the appropriate disinfectant before each session and cleaned regularly. Bottles kept to a high hygiene standard with regular washes in hot, soapy water. Animal Feeding Feeding takes place in the viewing gallery in the Main Barn; the viewing platform and at goat feeding stations using shoots/machines. Food purchased in small paper bags which have a stamp on saying "This food is for the goats, sheep and cows. Please do NOT feed any other animals". 'FEED ME' signs by feeding tubes in the main barn and viewing platform. There is no animal contact at these feeding stations. Farm Trail and Viewing Platform Ruminants (goats, llamas, cows and sheep) are sufficiently double fenced. Ponies and pigs are single fenced. They have not mixed with ruminants as housed and grazed separately. Farm Staff use separate tools (coloured coded) to prevent cross contamination. Pony Field has ½ round rails at the bottom of the fence to stop faeces coming out. Signs on fences saying "hand washing" pointing to closest hand washing area. Hand washing sinks clearly marked with instructions on how to wash hands properly. Signs on double fencing saying "Please do not climb over the fence".			

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Hazards - who might be harmed/how Activities giving rise to exposure and	Management Systems Controls Required	Risk Analysis With all controls in place		Overall Risk level with Specific
health effects		Likelihood	Severity	Controls in Place
	 Staff have service track into the fields to feed and service the animals in the field walk. Gated off from Visitors with signage saying 'Staff only'. Gates into fields in the field walk are all off the service track so no climbing over fences by staff. Sign at beginning of the Farm Trail explaining the rules such as no eating, drinking or smoking, hand washing and animal behaviours. Sign at bottom of steps to Viewing Platform saying "Please enjoy our Viewing Platform BUT please remember surface may be slippery, do not sit or stand on top of the railings, no running up or down the steps". Other Look and See Areas (Pond Walk, Courtyard, Stable Yard) Ruminants are double fenced so they can't be touched. Some animals single fenced as have not mixed with ruminants. They do not come up to the fence and are housed and grazed separately from ruminants. Farm Staff use separate tools. Use fencing mesh that hands don't fit through on pens. Double fencing prevents Visitor footwear being in contact with spilt faeces. Hand washing taps and soap dispensers are sprayed weekly with the appropriate disinfectant. Donkey Field — usually donkeys/Shetland ponies. Single fenced as have not mixed with ruminants and are housed and grazed separately. Farm Staff use separate tools. Hand washing signs on fence saying "hand washing" pointing to the closest hand washing signs on fence saying "hand washing" pointing to the closest hand washing signs on fence saying an animal behaviours. Animals in Fence Line (only turkeys, geese and guinea pigs) These animals are not used for animal handling (all stay in the fence line pens). Staff instructed on this procedure. They do not rub up against the fence line. They are not easily touched. Widely used Near Miss Scheme for all Staff to report any incidences where protocols may not be being followed. 			

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Hazards - who might be harmed/how Activities giving rise to exposure and	Management Systems Controls Required		Risk Analysis With all controls in place	
health effects	Management Systems Controls Required	Likelihood	Severity	with Specific Controls in Place
	 Farm Layout and Routes Routes around the Farm divert Visitors from non-access areas. This is done by using fencing, gates, no entry signs and keeping areas locked. Visitors are routed by signs to hand washing facilities before entering eating areas and as they leave all animal contact areas/the Farm. Visitors are not routed across farm tracks regularly used by stock and there is no climbing in pens so Visitors will not have to tread through any build up of faeces. Routes around the Farm are kept as clean as is practicable and areas to which Visitors have access are free from faeces. Rails around animal pens are regularly cleaned with the appropriate disinfectant to remove bird faeces and recorded. Most animal movements take place out of hours. If it has to be done during visiting hours then a trailer is used. The Livestock Team informs Management before movement. Staff follow Safe System of Work when moving animals which includes cleaning up behind the animals. 			
TRANSMISSION OF E-COLI TO HUMANS Look and Touch Areas/Animal Interactions (Pigs, Horses, Rabbits, Chicks, Reptiles etc) All but especially the young/old Infection is caused from ingesting animal faeces even in minute amounts. By direct or indirect contact with animals who may carry the agents of disease – but may not exhibit symptoms. Infection from contaminated water supplies. Can be passed from person to	 Look and Touch Areas (no ruminant contact) Animal Interactions Area – rabbits, guinea pigs, small chicks, ducklings, reptiles and pigs Animals rotated regularly and any showing signs of illness or stress are not used. Area kept clean and tidy. Staff member present at all times while animal interactions (rabbits and chicks) takes place (when busy several members of staff are used). Staff give visitors rabbits and/or chicks on their laps or they are left on clean, dedicated tables to be stroked so animals are out of their pens when Visitors have contact - so not in their pens among faeces. Staff member tells Visitors to wash their hands after touching the animals. Hand washing area immediately at exit. Main Barn - General Staff member present at all times if interactions are occurring, monitoring the in and out gates and verbally reminding Visitors about hand washing. 	2	3	LOW

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health effects	Management Systems Controls Nequired	Likelihood	Severity	with Specific Controls in Place
person. Environmental transmission from other farms via birds/rabbits. Activities Cleaning out animal pens Staff and Visitors – ingestion via hands following physical contact with animals, touching faeces on the floor, contaminated surfaces, footwear and ingestion of contaminated water or food. Health Effects Diarrhoea which can be blood stained. Abdominal cramps. Generally, without fever. Can result in acute renal failure, anaemia/other blood disorders.	 A member of the Livestock Team is present at all times monitoring the animals. Visitors routed in a one-way system and washing facilities are immediately adjacent to the exit. Adequate hand washing and restrictions signage to ensure Visitors are fully aware of the need to wash hands to prevent ill health. Animals rotated regularly and any showing signs of illness or stress are not used. Sweep public walkway daily (morning) and regular checks on hurdles/fences for faeces. Wash and disinfect with the appropriate disinfectant. No climbing in with the animals/pens, Visitors stand in the walkway and reach over the fence. Low level blocks around pens to hold in straw and faeces. Horses in Stable Yard Horses chosen for they docile nature and are closely monitored (any signs of illness or stress then they are removed from show). Hand washing area with warm running water and soap immediately next to the stables. Hand washing area is checked and restocked regularly and recorded on the wall chart. Stables cleaned out daily at the end of the day and faeces removed to muck trailer. Area kept clean and tidy (faeces swept up immediately and the area is disinfected with the appropriate disinfectant). Visitors do not enter the stables. Horses have not mixed with ruminants. They are housed and graze separately. Livestock Team use separate colour coded tools to prevent cross contamination. Cleaning and Disinfecting Animal Pens Safety information at induction emphasises the importance of clean animal pens, straw, and barriers. Small outside hutches housing animals such as rabbits and ducks are cleaned out weekly to a visually clean, no droppings standard. Incubator pen cleaned out every other day when small chicks and weekly when older chicks and rabbits to a visually clean no droppings standard. 			

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health effects	managanan ayaama aanaa	Likelihood	Severity	Controls in Place
	 Pig yards are swept out daily and bedding cleaned out weekly. Ruminant and non-ruminant barns swept and bedded down daily and cleaned out weekly. Disinfected with the appropriate disinfectant weekly once cleaned out. Stables are swept out daily, including removal of all droppings and urine and bedding cleaned out weekly. If animal is ill the hutch/pen is cleaned out and disinfected with the appropriate disinfectant. The Staff Induction for Livestock Team teaches them about using different colour coded tools and to contact Manager if any animal shows signs of ill health. Eating Areas are away from animal contact areas, with handwashing en route. Visitors are strongly discouraged from eating or drinking in contact areas by the use of signs, hand outs and staff patrolling the contact areas. Eating areas are sited away from animal contact areas and are clearly signed. Picnic barns have signs telling visitors that "This is an eating area please wash your hands". Animal fields that are adjacent to eating areas are double fenced. Domesticated fowl (wing clipping) and farm dog (by owner) are excluded from eating areas are regularly checked for discarded food and cleaned. Picnic tables are disinfected with the appropriate disinfectant daily in holidays and weekends and are weather and usage dependent during term time. Adequate waste bins are provided in all eating areas and are emptied at the end of each day. Ice cream facilities are sited only in clean areas and have signs reminding Visitors to wash their hands before touching or eating purchased food or sweets from these facilities. Play Areas Animal fields that are adjacent to play areas are double fenced to prevent 			
	 animal contact. Indoor play areas are cleaned on a regular basis. Cleaning schedule followed and records kept. Outdoor play equipment is inspected on a regular basis, cleaned when 			

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Hazards - who might be harmed/how Activities giving rise to exposure and	Management Systems Controls Required	Risk Analysis With all controls in place		Overall Risk level with Specific
health effects		Likelihood	Severity	Controls in Place
	 Hand Washing Facilities Hand wash facilities are sufficient - having used the National Farm Attractions Network Code of Practice AIS 23 calculation for the number of visitors (hand washing sinks most with 4 taps each – main toilet blocks, one inside animal interaction barn, one outside animal interaction barn, outside stables, behind animal interaction barn top exit, top toilets, by goat bridge (bottom exit), and in the playbarn). In the winter some are shut down and extra signage provided. All sinks are at child height and not varying heights to encourage adults to supervise their children washing their hands properly and during busy times (and for school groups). All hand washing areas have running warm water (except top toilets), liquid bactericidal soap and paper towels. Most sinks have sensor taps. All hand washing areas are properly maintained and regularly checked and cleaned (checked every two hours during term time and hourly during holidays and weekends and recorded). Replenished with paper towels and soap as necessary. Waste bins are provided with open lids and are emptied as necessary. Water overflows arranged to ensure the immediate vicinity does not become muddy. Information and Signs Signs at the entrance reminding Visitors of the Farm rules, the need for good hygiene and telling them that they can only eat or drink in designated areas. Signs on path down from entrance and at entrance to top play area saying "Children must be supervised at all times" and "Gels, wipes and sanitisers are useless on the Farm unless you wash your hands first with soap and water". Signs displayed saying some animals can carry diseases and reminding Visitors about hand washing, use of gels and adult supervision. Signs in animal barns as Visitors are leaving saying "Touched the animals or even their RAILS or their PENS? Then please make sure you wash your hands".<td></td><td></td><td></td>			

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Hazards - who might be harmed/how Activities giving rise to exposure and	Management Systems Controls Required	Risk Analysis With all controls in place		Overall Risk level with Specific
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	 Signs above all sinks giving full instructions on proper hand washing. A hand out is given out at the entrance to all Visitors telling them not to allow their children to suck fingers or animal pens etc near animals. Signs have pictograms so clear to small children and non-English readers. Information on website informing Visitors of risks and measures that have been taken by us and what Visitors must do once at the Farm. Training and Supervision Animal barns are checked (and recorded) at least every two hours in the winter and hourly during busy periods for faeces on the hurdles, gates, walkways, people not washing their hands properly, unaccompanied children, eating, drinking, sucking hurdles, fingers in their mouths and hand wash station. Supervision by staff members in animal barns during busy periods and if any animal interactions are taking place. Staff given instructions for patrolling and checking barn and wash stations, which include reporting to the Duty Manager any problems arising with regard to Visitors. Livestock Management Procedures Annual visit from the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) and annual TB tests on cattle by DEFRA. Take advice from local vet. 			
	 Animal health plan in place and looked over by West Point Vets. Animal medicine records kept and inspected. Livestock Team have taken appropriate college courses and are experienced. Any animal being used in contact areas has been inspected by a senior member of the Livestock Team and any showing signs of stress or illness are not used. Animals on display are regularly checked for evidence of illness and a vet is consulted when necessary. No newborns or new mothers in contact areas. Any animal showing signs of ill health such as diarrhoea or stress are removed from contact areas and isolated in an area away from Visitors. Animals are kept clean and in clean conditions and records kept of cleaning out. Water troughs are emptied and cleaned regularly and animals provided with 			

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Hazards - who might be harmed/how Activities giving rise to exposure and	Management Systems Controls Required	Risk Analysis With all controls in place		Overall Risk level with Specific
health effects		Likelihood	Severity	Controls in Place
	 clean drinking water. Most replacement stock are born on the Farm. Any purchased replacement stock comes from small closed flocks or herds. Visitors are prevented from access to animal feed and bedding by the use of gates, hurdles and no entry signs on gates. Animal movements around the Farm are recorded by the Livestock Team. Animal movements off the Farm are recorded by the Livestock Manager using movement forms and books. Manure and Compost Heaps Manure trailers are fenced off from visitor area so they can't climb on it or walk through the liquid run-off. Manure trailer does not enter animal pens. Trailer and tractor wheels checked for faeces before leaving manure area. If necessary washed and disinfected. Manure trailer is covered to prevent wild birds landing on the manure. Visitors do not bag up compost or manure. Tools colour coded and kept separately so no cross contamination between ruminants and non-ruminants. Notices put up about which colour tools are for which animals and reminders regarding putting them back in the right place. Tools and tool area are kept clean and tidy. Additional All paths in farm areas are solid and customers don't enter ruminant animal pans so no boot or buggy wheel washing facilities for visitors are necessary. Staff are trained to ensure children aren't in any areas without supervision as there is a reliance on adult supervision to ensure hygiene protocols. An unaccompanied child will be treated as a missing child and kept with a Team Member until reunited with their guardian. Bio security measures to prevent cross contamination by staff are in place such as boot protectors when servicing ruminant pens, washing wheel barrow wheels when leaving pens and washing down trailers. Pest control procedures in place with regard to rabbits, rats and wild birds. 			

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Hazards - who might be harmed/how Activities giving rise to exposure and	Management Systems Controls Required	Risk Ar With all contr		Overall Risk level with Specific
health effects	The state of the s	Likelihood Severity		Controls in Place
	For school/group visits: As above plus: Teachers advised to make a pre-visit to undertake their own risk assessments alongside our School Risk Assessment which they are sent a copy of. Group has a safety talk on arrival which covers things like hand washing, not putting fingers in mouths and not climbing on gates. Groups taken round activities by a Staff Member and advised about hand washing. Given eating areas away from animal areas.			