



Zoonosis Risk Assessment - Part 2 'Other Hazards'

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

LIKELIHOOD	5	10	15	20	25
	4	8	12	16	20
	3	6	9	12	15
	2	4	6	8	10
	1	2	3	4	5
	SEVERITY				

LIKELIHOOD	Score	SEVERITY		Risk Level	ACTION REQUIRED
		Injury to person or animal	Property Damage		
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 to below 8
Has happened here but not in the last 12 months	4	Hospitalisation	Significant damage – Reportable to HSE		
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 Re assess to ensure the risk has reduce before spending the money Ensure action is made permanent
Not happened here, but I have heard of it happening elsewhere	2	F/A Treatment / Treatment by Site Staff	Repairs completed without disruption		
Not happened here and I have not heard of it happening elsewhere	1	Discomfort	Slight scratches	Low	Monitor throughout the running of the location
Multiply the likelihood by the Severity and the result is the Risk Level					

Assessments Adopted: January 2024
 Reviewed by: Customer Operations Manager
 Next review: SPRING 2025

Hazards - who might be harmed and how Activities giving rise to exposure and health effects	Management Systems Controls Required	Risk Analysis With all controls in place		Overall Risk level with Specific Controls in Place
		Likelihood	Severity	
<p>CAMPYLOBACTER - <u>Ingestion</u></p> <p>All</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ingesting or direct contact with faeces of animals Infection by ingesting contaminated foods or drinking water <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning out: animal pens, water troughs Visitors touching faeces on the floor, fences or footwear Food preparation <p>Health Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever Abdominal pains Diarrhoea which may be blood stained Dehydration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls for E. coli are sufficient. See Part 1. Use of PPE to ensure no contact with water from troughs. Water troughs regularly cleaned out. Water supply protected from contamination by the use of non-return valves and air gaps. Staff trained to wash their hands properly. Induction Training states importance of hand washing for all. Hand wash facilities near animal contact areas. Drinking, smoking and eating prohibited in animal areas. Ensure food is cooked properly. 	2	3	LOW
<p>CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS - <u>Ingestion</u></p> <p>All</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ingesting or direct contact with faeces from animals. Infection by ingesting drinking water contaminated with animal faeces. <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lambing Cleaning out animal pens Cleaning out water troughs Visitors touching faeces on the floor, fences or footwear <p>Health Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diarrhoea with vomiting Headache Abdominal pain Flu like symptoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls for E. coli are sufficient. See Part 1. Use of PPE to ensure no contact with water from troughs. Water troughs regularly cleaned out. Water supply protected from contamination by the use of non-return valves and air gaps. Induction Training states importance of hand washing for all. Staff trained to wash their hands properly. Hand wash facilities near animal contact areas. Drinking, smoking and eating prohibited in animal areas. 	2	3	LOW

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<p>LEPTOSPIROSIS (Weil's Disease) - <u>Ingestion and skin contact</u></p> <p>All</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infection caused by sporadic bacterial disease spread by contact with infected rat urine. Transmitted by water courses contaminated with infected rat urine. Infection may occur through wounds, abrasions and mucous membranes. <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pest control Cleaning out water troughs <p>Health Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High temperature Headache Vomiting Muscle Pain Can cause haemorrhages, pneumonia and kidney failure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of PPE to ensure no contact with water from troughs. Pest control procedures in place. Use of PPE when doing pest control. Induction Training states importance of hand washing for all. Staff trained on how to wash their hands properly. Skin wounds to be kept covered. Weil's disease cards issued to farm workers. 	2	4	MEDIUM
<p>LEPTOSPIROSIS (Cattle Form) - <u>Ingestion, inhalation and skin contact</u></p> <p>All</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infection caused by contact with infected animal urine or placental products. Infection may occur through abrasions and cuts in the skin and through linings in the nose, mouth and conjunctiva. <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning out animal pens Moving animals <p>Health Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flu like illness Fever and persistent headache Can be fatal especially with advancing age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farm Staff warned to wash immediately if they get splashed with urine from cattle, sheep, goats or horses. Induction Training states importance of hand washing for all. Staff trained on how to wash their hands properly. Correct use of PPE. Controls for E-coli also contribute towards mitigating risk. See Part 1. 	2	4	MEDIUM

Hazards - who might be harmed and how Activities giving rise to exposure and health effects	Management Systems Controls Required	Risk Analysis With all controls in place		Overall Risk level with Specific Controls in Place
		Likelihood	Severity	
<p>LYME DISEASE - <u>Skin contact</u></p> <p>All</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infection caused by a tick loome from deer, sheep, foxes, squirrels and rodents. • Located in ground vegetation in woodland. • Infection occurs by tick attaching itself to body <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking through long grass • Strimming • Working with sheep <p>Health Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faint ring around tick bite • Ring increases in diameter over several weeks as centre clears • Fever and flu like symptoms may develop • Headache and muscle pains • Arthritis and meningitis may also occur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grass areas kept short. • Staff working in grassy areas told to cover exposed parts of the body especially ankles and legs when working in long grass and use repellent containing deet. • Staff told to inspect skin and clothing for ticks. • Staff report if find any ticks on themselves or on the sheep. • First Aid Staff are trained to remove ticks and the importance of acting quickly. 	3	2	LOW
<p>ROUND WORMS FROM CATS AND DOGS - <u>Ingestion</u></p> <p>All but especially children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cats and dogs excrete the eggs in their faeces • Infection by ingestion of faeces or contaminated soil/grass • Also from contaminated hands or contact with dogs <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children playing on grass areas • Stroking farm dog or cat <p>Health Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young children show fever, bronchitis and nausea • Older children may be affected by loss of vision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We do not allow outside dogs onto the Farm (unless Guide Dogs or Guide Dogs in training) but we do have the public foot path running through the Farm. This is monitored to ensure they don't stray into the Farm. • Sign at entrances to Farm on public foot path telling people dogs must be kept on a lead and they must pick up any fouling and take it away with them. • Resident dogs, cats all have to undertake regular worming with records kept. • Fouling on the Farm must be picked up by the owners - resident or otherwise. 	2	2	LOW

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<p>ORF - <u>Skin contact</u></p> <p>All Transmitted to humans by direct skin contact with infected animals (they show symptoms) or wool, also contaminated hedges and fences</p> <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lambing • Cleaning out sheep or goat pens • Moving sheep or goats • Public touching fences or sheep/goat <p>Health Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red or blue lesion on hands, face or arms for 6-8 weeks • May become infected with secondary bacteria • High temperature • Fatigue • Swollen glands inside elbow or under arm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controls for E. coli are sufficient. See Part 1. • Induction Training for Livestock Team states importance of isolating any sick animals. • Animals with these diseases are immediately removed from possible Visitor contact. • Advice is taken from vets as to latest thinking on precautions needed to protect staff (e.g. disposable gloves needed when handling sick animals, treating infected pens). • Induction Training states importance of hand washing for all. • Staff trained on how to wash their hands properly. • Hand wash facilities near animal contact areas. 	2	2	LOW
<p>RINGWORM - <u>Skin contact</u></p> <p>All</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmitted by direct contact with bovine animals or from spores from infected livestock, also contaminated hedges and fences. <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning out cattle pens • Public touching fences or cattle <p>Health Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ring shaped, scaly, crusty skin lesions • May become infected with secondary bacteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Induction Training for Livestock Team states importance of isolating any sick animals. • Animals with these diseases are immediately removed from possible Visitor contact. • Advice is taken from vets as to latest thinking on precautions needed to protect staff (e.g. disposable gloves needed when handling sick animals, treating infected pens). • Induction Training states importance of hand washing for all. • Staff trained on how to wash their hands properly. • Hand wash facilities near animal contact areas. 	2	1	LOW

Hazards - who might be harmed and how Activities giving rise to exposure and health effects	Management Systems Controls Required	Risk Analysis With all controls in place		Overall Risk level with Specific Controls in Place
		Likelihood	Severity	
<p>ENZOOTIC ABORTION - <u>Skin contact</u></p> <p>Pregnant Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmitted by handling or contact with an infected afterbirth from a pregnant ewe <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lambing <p>Health Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial flu like illness Headaches/fever 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All aborted lambs tested for infection to help plan future activity. No Visitor contact with sheep or lambs. Induction Training states importance of hand washing for all. Staff trained on how to wash their hands properly. Induction Training states that staff must inform management if they are pregnant. A risk assessment is carried out for all pregnant Team Members and includes the importance of avoiding contact with sheep especially when lambing. Controls for E-coli also contribute towards mitigating risk. See Part 1. 	2	2	LOW
<p>SALMONELLA - <u>Ingestion</u></p> <p>All Transmitted from ingesting animal faeces</p> <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning out animal pens Public touching pens, animals or footwear Contact with animal or birds and their faeces <p>Health Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diarrhoea Abdominal pains Low fever Occasionally dehydration and septicaemia Nausea/Vomiting Chills Headache Blood in stool 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controls for E Coli are sufficient. See Part 1. 	2	3	LOW

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<p>PSITTACOSIS - <u>Ingestion and inhalation</u></p> <p>Livestock Team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmitted by contact with infected birds such as chickens, turkeys and ducks. Also from dust, faeces or nasal discharge and contaminated feathers from infected birds or bird bites. <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning out poultry pens <p>Health Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influenza like symptoms Pneumonia Possible joint and muscle pain Dry cough 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Induction Training for Livestock Team states that they must report if hay or poultry pens are dusty. Pens and barns are well ventilated. Masks are available for when staff are cleaning out pens such as chickens and must be worn if pen area very dusty. Induction Training states importance of hand washing for all. Staff trained on how to wash their hands properly. Regular cleaning schedule ensures no build up of debris in pens. 	2	2	LOW
<p>Q FEVER - <u>Skin contact, inhalation and ingestion</u></p> <p>Livestock Team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infection of sheep, cattle and goats. During birthing the organisms are secreted in higher numbers. Infection transmitted by inhalation of dried placental material, birth fluids and infected faeces in contaminated bedding. Also through tick bites or skin abrasions. <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning out pens Lambing/Kidding/Calving <p>Health Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fever Muscle pain Severe headaches, coughs Hepatitis may develop after a few weeks Heart and liver problems may occur after some years Pneumonia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock Team warned not to create dust when handling dirty bedding. This is included as part of their training/Induction. Masks are available for when staff are cleaning out pens and must be worn if pen area very dusty. Large animal pens not mucked out when public present. Staff trained in how to wash their hands. Induction Training states importance of hand washing for all. Induction Training states that staff must inform management if they are pregnant. 	2	4	MEDIUM

Hazards - who might be harmed and how Activities giving rise to exposure and health effects	Management Systems Controls Required	Risk Analysis With all controls in place		Overall Risk level with Specific Controls in Place
		Likelihood	Severity	

<p>DUSTS, MOULDS AND SPORES - <u>Inhalation</u></p> <p>All</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hay, straw and grain can produce dry dust that can cause respiratory problems. • Mouldy hay, straw and grain can produce spores of micro organisms which can also cause respiratory problems. • Dust in animal pens can also cause respiratory problems. • Entry to the body is by inhalation causing irritation to nose, eyes and throat. <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning out animal pens • Emptying food sacks into food bins • Moving bales of hay/straw • Public present when cleaning out animal pens <p>Health Effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irritation to nose and eyes • Cough with phlegm • Headache • Chest tightness, wheezing, aches and pains • Possible damage to heart 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All animal pens are well ventilated. • Induction Training states importance of reporting dusty straw. • Food bins have lids on them. • Large animal pens not mucked out when Visitors are present. • Staff trained in how to wash their hands. • Induction states the importance of hand washing for all. • Masks are available for when staff cleaning out pens such as chickens and must be worn if pen area very dusty. • The regular cleaning schedule prevents debris from building up. 	2	2	LOW
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