

BBKA

Use of Apiary for Training

Record of Risk Assessment

Task for Assessment : Use of Apiary for Training		Project no.	
Component or aspect:		Ass't no.	Sheet no.
Description of Plant or Process	<p>Many apiaries are used for training purposes for beekeepers at all levels. Although it could be expected that more experienced beekeepers are aware of any H&S issues the same precautions would apply to all although the level of monitoring and observation may change with levels of experience. In all cases on trainer should be nominated to be in charge of H&S and all trainers and trainees hold responsibilities for H&S.</p>		
Other Assessments Required	Protective Equipment	Special Tools or Equipment Requirements	
Confined Space	Hard Hat ————— Goggles	Full beekeeping PPE including beesuit with veil and gloves	
COSHH	Safety Shoes Wellingtons		
Others (State)	Others (State)		
Assessment by: J D Routh	Date: 24 July 2018	Reviewed by:	Date: Review on or before 23 July 2019

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Component or aspect:		Ass't no.		Sheet no.			
Serial no.	Nature of hazard	Possible effect of hazard	Severity	Prob'ty	Ass'ed risk	Precautions or remedial action	Residual risk
1	Participant Comfort	Discomfort, dehydration hunger	2	1	2	Ensure that toilet and handwashing facilities are available od the location of these made clear to all participants. Ensure that drinking water is available, this could be by advising participants to bring their own water. If course is for longer than a half day participants should be either provided with food or advised to bring own food.	1
2	Manual Handling	Injury	5	4	4	Heavy items (more than 15 kg) should be moved by mechanical handling device or by more than one person, principles of manual handling should be part of the training. Height of hive stands and any temporary location for hive parts should be suitable of the participants.	3
3	Falling Objects	Injury	4	2	3	Any hives or spare equipment should not be stored above an easily accessible height. Hive stands and any storage shelves must be secure and not prone to tipping or falling in normal use.	3
4	Tripping Hazard	Injury	4	2	2	The apiary site and any access routes must be checked before the training session. Where possible any trip hazards should be removed. If hazards cannot be removed such as steps or animal burrows their presence must be made clear to all participants.	1
5	Physical Injury	Injury	4	33	3	Sharp objects such as tools and castellations may be used leading to the possibility of cuts and grazes. A first aid kit should be readily available and preferably at least one the participants aware of first aid use. Smokers are always hot and should be handled by the bellows only.	2
6	Sting Risk	Injury	4	5	4	When handling bees the possibility of being stung is always present, this must be made clear to all participants. The risk can be mitigated by use of appropriate PPE, this must be worn in the apiary and should be checked before entry to the apiary, the trainers should demonstrate good practice. Participants must not stand in the flight path of bees and if any colonies show aggressive behaviour the participants must retire to a safe distance and one of the trainers should close the hive.	3
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7	Severe allergic reaction	Death	6	4	5	A severe allergic reaction can lead to fainting or in cases of anaphylaxis death if not managed immediately. All trainers must be aware of the possibility and monitor all participants for this at all times in the apiary.. At least one of the trainers must be fully aware of the actions to be taken. A mobile phone m must be available at all times (if no signal the nearest phone point)	4
8	Damage to Bee Colonies	Injury to bees	3	3	3	Poor handling can disturb a colony or squash bees including the queen. The trainers should show good practice and carefully supervise the tr	1
9	Disease Transfer to Bees	Serious injury to bees	3	3	3	Participants should not be allowed to bring hive tools smokers or any personal equipment into apiary, only the apiary equipment should be used. Only clean beesuits and other PPE should be allowed into the apiary, any obviously contaminated PPE should not be accepted.	1
10	Access to and for Emergency Services	Death	6	4	5	In the case of a severe reaction (see 7) the emergency services should be called immediately by calling 999. There must be a person on site who can direct the emergency services to the location of the apiary on the Stoneleigh site at all times. In the case that no contact can be made with emergency services a vehicle must be available with a driver who knows the route to the closest A&E department.	
11	Burn Risk	Injury	4	5	2	Lighting of smokers can cause a risk from burning during lighting appropriate equipment should be used. Two further risks can occur, gloves should not be worn during lighting as plastic or rubber gloves can melt on to the skin causing a nasty injury, secondly veils should not be worn during lighting as sparks can damage the veil leading to an access point for bees.	
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Conclusion Sheet	<p>The running of a training session in an apiary is normally an enjoyable and hazard free occasion but the possibility of hazards is always present and in some rare cases can have a major consequence. The mitigation of these risks is normally understood by experienced beekeepers but has to be explained to beginners. The physical characteristics of the participants may vary from children through to strong adults, any assumptions on the abilities for manual handling have to be taken with care and possibly some of the handling techniques should be demonstrated and practised on empty equipment with no bees present.</p>		
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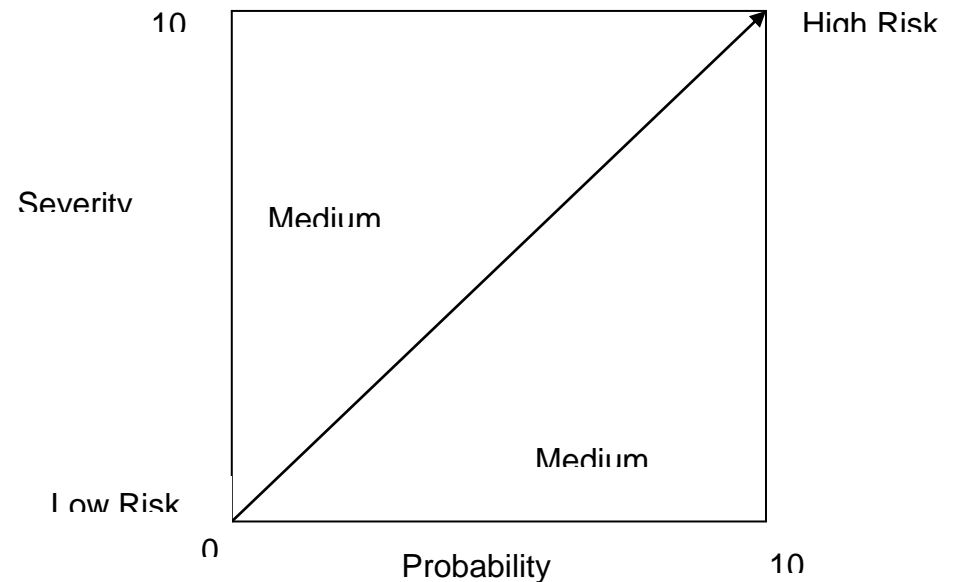
Codes for Use with Risk Assessment Record Sheet

On the Record of Risk Assessment sheet codes are used in several columns to indicate:

- i) Severity of Hazard
- ii) Probability of Hazard
- iii) Assessment of Risk
- iv) Residual Risk

The codes used for these columns are tabulated below and refer to a standard Probability Severity type chart as below

	Severity	Probability	Risk
0	No Hazard	Will Never Occur	No Risk
1	Slight irritation	Only in Most extreme failure	Negligible risk
2	Irritation	Present in major failure	Very minor risk
3	Minor injury	Present in minor failure	Minor risk
4	Injury	Rarely present in normal operation	Medium risk
5	Serious injury	Occasionally present in normal operation	Large Risk
6	Major injury (life threatening)	Present 10 to 50% of time	Major risk
7	Multiple major injury	Present more than 50% of time	Serious Risk
8	Single Fatality	Present most of time	High Risk
9	Multiple Fatalities	Probably Present	Very High Risk
10	Large Number of Fatalities	Continuously Present	Extreme Risk



Risk is Calculated as the square root of the product of severity and probability.