

# BIOSECURITY RISK ASSESSMENT

Completed by:
Assessment date:

## Instructions

Use this form to help minimise the risks to your site or business from the accidental spread of invasive non-native species (INNS) or plant and animal diseases.

### A. Description of location

- List / describe:
  - Location. (i.e. site - size, type of habitats and land or water use).
  - Reason for the assessment.
  - Invasive non-native species (INNS) or diseases known to be onsite.
  - Vulnerable species, habitats or other assets that may be affected.

### B. Activity Risk Assessment

- List activities which may spread INNS or diseases
- For each activity, assess the severity (S), and likelihood (L) of spreading INNS / diseases

**Severity of impact (S)** - Non-native species and diseases have the potential to cause harm to the environment, economy and the way that we live. The severity of the impact should be rated according to the following table:

1	Minimal very local and /or very short term
2	Minor changes at a local level
3	Moderate large change at local level
4	Major long term changes to local area with possible impact at wider level
5	Massive widespread and long term changes

**Likelihood of spread (L)**- This a consideration of how likely the activity is to cause the spread of a non-native species or disease, and should be rated according to the following table

1	Very unlikely - theoretically possible but not expected to occur	1 in 10,000 years
2	Unlikely – has not occurred anywhere in living memory	1 in 1,000 years
3	Possible – has occurred at least once somewhere but not locally	1 in 100 years
4	Likely – has happened on several occasions elsewhere, or at least once locally	1 in 10 years
5	Very likely – happens continually and expected to occur	Once a year

- Calculate overall risk (R) for that activity by multiplying S x L.

Severity of impact	5	5	10	15	20	25
	4	4	8	12	16	20
	3	3	6	9	12	15
	2	2	4	6	8	10
	1	1	2	3	4	5
		1	2	3	4	5
	Likelihood of spread					

The aim is to reduce the risk rating to as low as is reasonably practicable – a score of 4 or less is usually considered acceptable and a score of 12 or above are clearly unacceptable.

- Identify and describe control measures which should be taken to reduce the likelihood of INNS / diseases being spread
- Assign a rating of 1-5 (low to high) for residual likelihood (RI) of INNS / diseases being spread after control measures have been implemented.
- Recalculate residual risk (Rr) by multiplying S x RI.
  - 0 – 4: Risk are likely to be acceptable
  - 4 – 12: Consider further options for reducing risk; if not available consider proceeding with caution
  - 12 +: Risk is too high; do not proceed until further consideration of control options has been taken into account

**A. Description of location, work being assessed, risk species / diseases, and vulnerable species / habitats**

Location	Reason for the assessment	INNS or diseases known to be on or near site	Vulnerable species, habitats or assets that could be affected by INNS or disease
Reservoir X. 10 mile circumference, drinking water, plus lowland landscape (nature reserve)	Management of the reservoir including management of vegetation, the reservoir, and of the visitor centre.	Killer Shrimp	Native aquatic invertebrates SAC, SPA, SSSI Nationally important populations of 120 bird species Lowland landscape

**B. Activity Risk Assessment**

Activity	Hazard description	Risk rating			Control measures	Rr after controls		
		S	L	R		S	RI	Rr
Use of heavy plant on site	INNS could be spread in tyre tracks and other parts of machinery that contact soil or vegetation	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure machinery is clean before bringing on, moving within, or taking off site</li> <li>Where possible machinery to remain on hard standing and established tracks</li> </ul>	3		
Personnel access to reservoir	Footwear, clothing and equipment could spread soil, vegetation, and water bourne INNS and diseases.	3	4	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Personnel to enter and exit site with clean clothing, footwear and vehicle</li> <li>Consider clothing which is easy to keep clean (e.g. wellington boots, waterproofs), use site specific clothing if possible</li> <li>Keep access to a minimum</li> <li>Avoid entering water where practical, if not, clean clothing / footwear before and after doing so</li> </ul>	3		
Personnel access to nature reserve	Boots could spread soil and vegetation bourne INNS and diseases. Vehicle tyres could spread INNS and diseases	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See "Personnel access to reservoir"</li> <li>If practical, keep to footpaths when walking, don't take vehicles onto reserve or keep to established tracks</li> <li>Avoid livestock areas or areas with known plant disease, or use extra precautions if unavoidable. Clean boots before and after accessing these areas</li> </ul>	2		
Fishery	Footwear, clothing and equipment could spread soil, vegetation, and water bourne INNS and diseases.	3	4	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See "Personnel access to reservoir"</li> <li>Fish to be bred onsite where possible, or bought from a reputable dealer and quarantined</li> <li>Ensure all equipment is clean before and after use, use site specific equipment if possible</li> </ul>	3		

Disposing of unwanted vegetation	INNS and diseases could be transported with vegetation on and offsite. Inappropriate disposal onsite could lead to regrowth / spread	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Where possible, waste vegetation to be composted / burned on site</li> <li>Be aware that ineffective destruction may lead to regeneration of INNS</li> <li>If moving waste vegetation offsite, take care to avoid dropping any fragments</li> </ul>	2		
Reservoir maintenance	Footwear, clothing and equipment could spread soil, vegetation, and water borne INNS and diseases. Tools could become contaminated by disease / INNS and spread	3	4	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See "Personnel access to reservoir", and "Disposing of unwanted vegetation"</li> <li>Leave waste vegetation next to water for a short period to allow organisms to</li> <li>Ensure all equipment is clean before and after use, use site specific equipment if possible</li> </ul>	3		
Planting / landscaping	Importing INNS and disease amongst vegetation or imported soil	4	2	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid planting where possible, consider natural regeneration or artificial materials as a substitute</li> <li>If planting cannot be avoided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do not use INNS in planting</li> <li>Use local stocks</li> <li>Do not import soil</li> <li>Use young plants with minimal soil</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	4		
Visitor access to nature reserve	Boots could spread soil and vegetation borne INNS and diseases. Vehicle tyres could spread INNS and diseases	3	4	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visitor vehicles to be parked in designated areas only, on hard standing if possible</li> <li>Footwear to be free of accumulated mud before entering / leaving site – provide washing facilities</li> </ul>	3		
Angling	Clothing and equipment including nets and bags could spread water borne INNS and diseases.	3	4	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate signage or guidance should be in place, making all anglers aware of the risk, and providing advice on how to prevent spread.</li> <li>Cleaning and inspection operations to be supervised by a volunteer or member of staff.</li> <li>Limit access and egress for anglers to a single point.</li> <li>Anglers to log in and out, confirming they have cleaned and inspected their equipment.</li> <li>Minimise contact time in which equipment is exposed to the water.</li> <li>If possible, provide nets and drogues on site and encourage use instead of personal angling equipment.</li> <li>Use of bass bags should not be allowed in the water, and these to be thoroughly cleaned after use.</li> </ul>	3		
Boating	Clothing, equipment and boats could spread water borne INNS and diseases.	3	4	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate signage or guidance should be in place, making all boat users aware of the risk, and providing advice on how to prevent spread.</li> <li>Cleaning and inspection operations to be supervised by a volunteer or member of staff.</li> <li>Limit access and egress for boat users to a single point.</li> <li>Boat users to log in and out, confirming they have cleaned and inspected their</li> </ul>	3		

					<p>equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biofouling must be thoroughly removed from all hulls and other submerged surfaces before transfer to another site.</li> <li>• Minimise contact time in which equipment is exposed to the water. This is particularly important for items such as trailers, which have cavities that may retain water and be hard to inspect.</li> <li>• If possible, provide trailers and launching trolleys on site and encourage use instead of personal equipment.</li> <li>• Any water collected in bilges or inside kayaks and canoes to be completely emptied before leaving the site.</li> <li>• Water-cooled engines to be washed through with tap water to ensure the system does not harbour non-native species.</li> </ul>			
Dog walking	INNS and diseases could be spread on coat and paws	3	1	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure dog's coat is clear of seeds and accumulated mud before entering / leaving site</li> </ul>	3		