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## Dinghy and Dayboat Risk Assessment

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| Hazard | Risk | Control Measure |
| The environment:- Wind strength  Sea Condition  Air and Water temperature Tide | Capsize Crew in the water Drowning  Hypothermia. Windchill Head injury  Loss of way due to tide Separation from boat  Cold water shock | * 1. A boat is entirely responsible for her own safety etc.   2. It is for a boats skipper to decide if the boat and her crew are fit to sail in the conditions etc. The skipper must decide on his/her own competence and ability to sail in the conditions present and forecast.   3. Each skipper is responsible to ensure that the boat is seaworthy so as to be able to face extremes of weather.   4. Adequate personal buoyancy must be worn by all members while afloat at all times.   5. Winter wet suits or dry suits to be worn by dinghy sailors between the months of November and April. At other times of the year dinghy sailors are advised to wear light weight wet suits. Dayboat sailors should wear adequate windproof and waterproof clothing   6. Carry paddles to overcome tidal flow in an emergency.   7. Helmets are advised |
| Other craft/rocks and obstruction | Collision with obstruction or other craft. Crew in water personal injury | See instructions 1.1-1.7 inclusive |
| The structure and equipment of the vessel |  | 2.1 Boats are to have adequate buoyancy maintained in a proper manner.   * 1. Provide mast head buoyancy if considered necessary to prevent inversion.   2. Provide centre board control to retain centre board in down position.  2.4 Ensure that rudder, and centre board and other vital equipment cannot become detached from boat in event of a capsize |

**Hierarchy of Risk**

1. Eliminate risk if possible
2. Reduce risk to the absolute minimum

Duncan Macpherson Rear Commodore Sail May 2016

Reviewed Feb 2018 Duncan Macpherson Rear Commodore