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Do not consume alcohol prior to or during angling. Fishing is a recreational activity and there is no reason to enter into a hazardous situation. Think before acting to ensure your safety and the safety of those around you. The park employs rangers, the Police and Fire Service are minutes away. If in doubt, call 101 or 999.

Hazards identified through visits to the fishery, speaking to anglers and volunteers. Past knowledge and experience built up of many years of the fishery being in operation.

Hazard	Risk - How might volunteers and anglers be harmed, could anyone else be affected?	What are you already doing to control the risks?	What further action do you need to take to control the risks?	Action by? Completed?
Fly fishing in a public park, fishing tackle, hooks, line, rods can cause injury	Casting is a necessary part of fly fishing, made more dangerous by wind or limited visibility. An angler or other person, child or animal could come into contact with a fly line, rod or hook.	Every angler is personally responsible for ensuring the safety of all animals and people around them. Every cast should be checked paying particular attention to the back cast. People may be running past or swimming in the water and unaware of fly anglers. People may like to stand behind an angler to observe. Politely inform them of the need for space and do not cast until it is safe to do so. Allow space between anglers. Anglers are encouraged to wear hats and eye protection. The Harlaw dam wall is an area of limited visibility and high footfall. Children particularly may be unseen from an anglers casting position. At all times only 4 people, including the bailiff, will be allowed to fish from this area. Casting at right angles to the line of the Dam Wall is not permitted (lines towards the path). Casts should be angled in line with the dam wall. Always check by looking behind before casting. When the water level gets too high, all fishing from the Dam Wall will stop. This will normally be when the water level reaches -0.5 metres on the gauge visible from the Dam Wall. If an injury occurs. Medical advice should be sought and any symptoms noted. Consider using barbless hooks particularly in windy conditions.	Remind volunteers performing bailiff duty to observe and report any unsafe practice. Make the angler aware and ask to correct their cast. Report to committee, if support is needed. If an injury does occur this must be logged in the incident book.	Committee to review reports of dangerous casting etc. Review incident books regularly.
Livestock out of control dogs	Anglers could get bitten or crushed by an animal.	Don't interact with dogs, if threatened ask the owner to put the dog on a lead. Do not approach cattle or livestock. If a dog becomes tangled in a line, enlist the help of the owner and avoid confrontation.	None.	

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Aggression or attack from a poacher, angler, member of the public or other person.	Risk of physical injury due to assault, and/or psychological harm following verbal abuse. This could be due to checking permits, enforcing rules, checking bag limits or conflict over water use interfering with angling etc. Aggression could be unprovoked or fueled by alcohol. This could occur in the bothy or anywhere around the park.	Volunteers and anglers are instructed to avoid confrontation and de-escalate situations. Mobile phones should be carried for communication and emergency contact. Recognise that other park users may have legitimate rights and needs. Seek assistance from another angler, the police or park rangers. At all times keep a safe distance and have an escape route planned. Volunteers and anglers have no right to confiscate or damage equipment or other belongings.	Remind volunteers and anglers. Review incident logs to identify recurring issues.	Ongoing
Park user with a dangerous weapon .	Physical harm to an angler or other person. However, there are legitimate reasons for a park user to be carrying a saw, axe or knife etc whilst engaging in outdoor pursuits.	Raise concerns with park rangers, or police. Do not try to remove the weapon, avoid confrontation.	None.	
Misadventure through lone working	Volunteers and anglers are at risk during quiet periods. Being alone increases the risk and severity of other hazards occurring.	Volunteers and anglers on the water during quiet times should ensure another person knows their location and an expected time to return. Volunteers should work in pairs, particularly if patrolling or performing bailiff duties outwith fishing times. Carry a mobile phone and torch.	Remind volunteers at the annual pre-season briefing.	March
Fire , campfire gets out of control.	Burns/smoke inhalation if trying to deal with an out of control campfire.	Club rules do not allow the making of campfires, a campfire cannot be safely maintained whilst fishing. Park rangers and fire service should be engaged to deal with fires that are out of control. Dial 999.	None.	

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Fire, fumes, carbon monoxide in the bothy or other enclosed space.	Bothy users could be overcome by smoke/fumes or fire. Carbon monoxide poisoning..	The bothy is a single room building, a fire overwhelming a user is very unlikely. In the event of a fire leave the bothy and close the door to limit air flow. Ensure no one remains inside. Dial 999. Under no circumstances should portable gas heaters/cookers be used inside the bothy.	Install no smoking/gas signage in the bothy.	1st April
Adverse weather conditions, lightning either occurring or likely.	Lightning poses a significant risk to anglers. Either from trees being struck/falling or strikes directly to people.	Seek shelter, this would most likely be in a vehicle. The bothy is made of metal and in contact with the ground and may not be safe. If you can't find shelter, the Met Office advises you to: "Squat close to the ground, with hands on knees and with the head tucked between them. Try to touch as little of the ground with your body as possible, do not lie down on the ground." Fishing rods should not be held.	None.	
Adverse weather conditions, heatwave .	Anglers are particularly at risk from overheating often due to wearing waders or warm clothing. Fainting or passing out near the water risks drowning.	Dress appropriately, wear a flotation device if wading. Keep back from the waters edge, fish with another angler. Bring water, take more breaks in the shade.	None.	
Adverse weather conditions, wind/rain .	The risk of slips and falls and lines being out of control when casting increases during strong winds. Falling branches and other debris.	Anglers should consider carefully if it is safe to fish. A judgment should be made by checking the forecast and at the reservoir. Amber and red weather warnings from the Met Office should limit or prevent angling activity.	None.	
Electrical Equipment .	Shocks possible from faulty fittings or chargers/equipment. Fridge, microwave.	Visual check and PAT test equipment.	Arrange PAT test.	Annually on expiry.

Assessor Company Director -A.R.Lyndon March 2025 Approved by Company Director R.J.Horsfield April 2025

Malleny Angling Ltd accepts no liability for the accuracy, any omissions or injury seemingly related to the Risk Assessment. It is the angler's responsibility to ensure their own personal safety and that of others whilst fishing. Malleny Angling Ltd is a company limited by guarantee. Registered in Scotland with registration number: SC624468 having its registered office at 5 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH3 8EJ



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Mechanical Equipment, erecting signage on stocking days etc.	Flying debris from hammer use, loss of grip in wet conditions etc. Operator could be harmed.	Safety glasses and gloves are provided. If signs can't be erected safely they should not be used.	Check and remind volunteers to use the safety equipment.	Ongoing.
Manual Handling, especially during stocking where buckets or nets may need to be carried.	Injury due to carrying heavy load, slipping.	Stocking should be by chute whenever possible to avoid lifting. Volunteers should assess the ground conditions and work in pairs with regular breaks. Appropriate footwear should be worn. Study boots with good grips and preferably ankle support. Practice good lifting technique, if in doubt consult the HSE website before engaging.	Remind volunteers.	Ongoing.
Vehicle movement especially during stocking.	People could be struck by a reversing vehicle. Bystanders and volunteers, children and dogs are all vulnerable..	Following the guidance of the supplier, they have been tasked with delivery to the water and are responsible for operating any vehicles. Assist by maintaining communication with the driver and recognise their limited visibility on the banks. Small groups of volunteers only to attend stockings. A volunteer should maintain line of sight with the driver (banksman duty) and make all aware of any issues whilst the vehicle is manoeuvring..	Remind volunteers.	Ongoing.
Car use in the park, especially vehicles being driven to and parked in the bothy/dam wall area.	Vehicle could leave the road on the dam wall or strike a pedestrian, or roll away when parked.	Drive in accordance with park regulations. Use hazard lights, drive slowly, maintain awareness of surroundings as people may not expect a vehicle to be in the paths. When parking, engage the handbrake and a gear opposing the slope. Turn wheels to avoid vehicles rolling down slopes. Any volunteer taking their vehicle into the park should ensure they have adequate insurance cover.	Remind volunteers annually.	1st April

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Carrying Cash.	Volunteer bailiff's accepting cash for day permits risk robbery and possible assault. Also if the expectation of carrying cash exists other volunteers may be vulnerable.	No cash to be taken. Permits should be bought in advance. A card machine is provided as a last resort. Cash can be accepted to de-escalate a confrontational situation, but this should be the exception.	Monitor and assess frequency of need to accept cash. Check for repeat offenders.	Ongoing
Slips, trips and falls.	Any person could suffer injury from a slip, trip or fall, resulting in cuts, bruises, fractures or head injury.	Ensure footwear appropriate to the conditions is worn. The dam walls are particularly slippery when wet from waves or precipitation. If a medical condition or other factor increases the likelihood of slip, trip or fall then fish with another angler or conduct voluntary duties in pairs.	Check the first aid kit.	1st April
Illness, injury, medical emergency.	A person could have a medical emergency whilst at the reservoir. Older adults are particularly vulnerable.	Dial 999, seek assistance from other park users, a defibrillator is located at Harlaw House. Basic first aid supplies are in the bothy, but volunteers are not routinely first aid trained. First aid can be offered for use, but should not be administered by an untrained person.		

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Falling in the water especially whilst wading.	Drowning, or cold water shock. All park users are vulnerable.	Self inflating life vests are unobtrusive and comfortable to wear and should be considered by anglers. The use of boats is prohibited. Wading is discouraged particularly on Harlaw which is deep and cold with soft and steep banks. Wading staff, life vest and wading belt as well as sturdy gripped wading boots are recommended. Fish with a friend and assure they are aware of your location and the location of any life saving equipment provided by the park. Rest frequently and do not enter the water if you feel unwell or unsteady. If you fall into the water , stay calm and try to float on your back as you make your way to safety. Take deep breaths and conserve energy. If you can stand, do so carefully and make your way out. On leaving the water seek help and get warm and dry as soon as possible, consume a hot drink. Never enter the water to rescue another person, call for help, dial 999 and make use of park provided lifesaving equipment located around the reservoir.	Publicise park organised water safety dates as appropriate.	As required.
Water Contamination Blue green algae, weill's disease.	Contamination of food or cuts could lead to serious illness. The increase in wild camping may mean more vermin are present. Blue green algae is often present.	Cover cuts and use hand wash before eating. Consider carrying a weill's awareness card, look for flu-like symptoms and report the likelihood of weill's disease to your doctor if you become ill. Other contaminants are possible such as e.coli.	Resupply hand wash in the bothy.	As required.
Consumption of fish.	Fish taken may not be safe to eat, causing injury or illness.	Fish are not 'sold' for consumption and we are not a food wholesaler, if an angler chooses to take fish they must assess the suitability for consumption.	None.	