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Review: All risk assessments reviewed in June 2025 by S Frame.		

**Dunnet Forestry Trust Risk Assessment  
Driving the Kubota ATV**

Assessment carried out by S Frame

Version 1, June 2023. Review every 2 years.

Reviewed by S Frame, June 2025. No change.

<b>What Are the Hazards?</b>	<b>Who Might Be Harmed and How?</b>	<b>Controls</b>	<b>Further Action?</b>
Vehicle crash or overturning	Employee or volunteer. Severe impact injury or death.	<p>Training and assessment of operators by a person qualified to drive the ATV.</p> <p>Safety checks and maintenance of vehicle.</p> <p><b>Wear seatbelts.</b></p> <p><b>Do not carry passengers in the load bed.</b></p> <p>Maximum speed in the forest limited to <b>20KPH.</b></p> <p>Assess terrain and route over it before travel, especially steep slopes. Do not take the vehicle on slopes sideways, always go up or down the slope. If this is not possible, go at 45 degrees to the slope. Stick to established routes where possible. Walk new routes to check for obstructions, hollows or other hazards.</p>	N
Being hit by moving ATV.	Employee, volunteer or the general public. Severe impact injury or death.	<p>Training of driver.</p> <p>Slow down at junctions. Stop the machine to let people pass. (cyclist, horse riders and pedestrians). Pay particular attention when children are present.</p>	N

Fire (from petrol)	Employee and volunteers . Significant burns.	No smoking or naked lights during refueling.  Refuelling to be carried out at the woodshed (unless ATV is stranded).	N
Entrapment in load bed when tipping.	Employee and volunteers . Severe crushing injury.	Operator training.  Visual check to ensure all clear and give verbal warning before raising/lowering load bed.	N

## Dunnet Forestry Trust Risk Assessment Riding the Honda ATV

Assessment carried out by S Frame

Date: June 2023. Review every 2 years.

Reviewed June 2025 by S Frame. No change.

What Are the Hazards?	Who Might Be Harmed and How?	Controls	Further Action?
Vehicle crash or overturning	Employee or volunteer. Severe impact injury or death.	<p>Training and assessment of operators by a person qualified to ride the ATV.</p> <p>Safety checks and maintenance of vehicle, with attention to brakes and throttle control.</p> <p>Maximum speed in the forest limited to <b>20KPH</b>.</p> <p><b>No pillion riding or trailer riding permitted.</b></p> <p>Assess terrain and route over it before travel, especially steep slopes. DO NOT take the vehicle on slopes sideways, always go up or down the slope. If this is not possible go at 45 degrees to the slope. Stick to established routes where possible. Walk new routes to check for obstructions, hollows or other hazards.</p> <p><b>Wear a helmet.</b> Use the visor or goggles to protect eyes. Wear clothing that is strong and covers the arms and legs. Wear ankle-covering footwear. Wear gloves.</p>	N
Being hit by moving ATV.	Employee, volunteer or the general public. Severe impact injury.	<p>Training of rider.</p> <p>Stop the machine to let people pass.</p>	N

Fire (from petrol)	Employee and volunteers. Severe burns.	<p>No smoking or naked lights during refueling.</p> <p>Refuelling to be carried out at the woodshed (unless ATV is stranded).</p>	N
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**Dunnet Forestry Trust Risk Assessment**  
**Use of the Hydraulic Logs Splitters**

Assessment carried out by S Frame

Version 1, June 2023. Review every 2 years.

Reviewed June 2025 by S Frame. No change.

<b>What Are the Hazards?</b>	<b>Who Might Be Harmed and How?</b>	<b>Controls</b>	<b>Further Action?</b>
Splinters, wood debris	Operator Minor cut. Severe eye injury.	PPE to be used - gloves, visor and/ or safety goggles/ glasses.	N
Trips, slips and foot injury from falling rings	Operator, co-worker and volunteers. Sprain, strain or bruising.	Operator training and experience. Maintain clear area around the machine PPE to be used (protective footwear)	N
Noise	Operator, co-worker and volunteers. Significant hearing loss.	Ear defenders to be used by all within the vicinity.	
Fire from re- fuelling the machine	Operator. Serious burns.	Operator training. Fire extinguishers available at fuelling point.	N
Entrapment in machinery	Operator, co-worker. Serious crushing injury/amputation of hand/finger.	Machine is properly maintained and in good working order. All machinery guarding is in place and safety mechanisms operating correctly. Operator training. Operator vigilance	

Manual handling of wood.	Operator. Sprain or strain.	Operator training and experience.	
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## Dunnet Forestry Trust Risk Assessment Manual Work and Work Using Hand Tools

Assessment carried out by S Frame

Version 1, June 2023. Review every 2 years.

Reviewed June 2025 by S Frame. No change.

<b>What Are the Hazards?</b>	<b>Who Might Be Harmed and How?</b>	<b>Controls</b>	<b>Further Action?</b>
Slips, trips and falls	Employee or volunteer. Minor sprains and strains, cuts and grazes. Significant musculoskeletal injury.	Experienced workers or workers working under supervision. Assessment of volunteer's capability of working in the forest environment and potentially limiting scope of activities. Assessing the work area/conditions before starting, clearing trip hazards as far as practical before/during work. Wearing sturdy work clothing, boots and gloves. Halting work if conditions are hazardous (snow/ice/rain).	N
Lifting and stacking wood	Employee, volunteer or the general public.  Impact injury from dropped load.  Serious impact/crushing injury from shifting stacked load (log piles).	Protective footwear to be worn when lifting and stacking wood.  Experience in stacking wood/work carried out under experienced supervision.  Warning /prohibition notices posted on log piles.	N
Over-exertion/over-extending when working.	Employee, volunteer.  Sprains and strains.	Experience with working in forest environment/supervised by experienced worker.	N



Impact/ lacerations from hand tools.	Employee and volunteers.  Serious cuts or puncture wounds from edged tools.  Impact injury from heavy tools.	Experience with working in forest environment/supervised by experienced worker.  Wearing sturdy work clothing, boots and gloves.	N
Handling with wood or vegetation with sharp edges.	Employees and volunteers.  Minor cuts, grazes and splinters.	Experience with working in forest environment/supervised by experienced worker. Wearing sturdy work clothing and gloves.	N
Working outdoors – heat, cold, rain, snow.	Employees and volunteers.  Sunburn, heat exhaustion, hypothermia.	Protective clothing, sun block, more frequent rest breaks or shorter work periods. Warm, water proof clothing in cold/wet conditions.  Halting all work if conditions are extreme.	N
Extreme weather conditions (wind)	Employees and volunteers.  Serious injury/death from falling trees/tree limbs	Work halted/prohibited by directors.	N

**Dunnet Forestry Trust Risk Assessment**  
**Office work**

Assessment carried out by S Frame

Version 1, June 2023. Review every 2 years.

Reviewed June 2025 by S Frame. No change.

<b>What Are the Hazards?</b>	<b>Who Might Be Harmed and How?</b>	<b>Controls</b>	<b>Further Action?</b>
Poor posture when working in office	Employee or volunteer. Back pain, muscle pain.	Office furniture in good condition. Office work does not include extended periods at computer work station. Take regular breaks from seated work.	N
Fire	Employee or volunteer.  Smoke inhalation.	Office equipment, including electrical equipment, shall be routinely checked to ensure it is in good condition and free from damage.  No smoking is allowed in the office.  The office shall be routinely checked for tidiness to prevent the accumulation of combustible material.  No flammable liquids or gases are to be stored in the office.  The fire prevention and fire emergency actions of the Castlehill Centre are applicable to the office.	N
Slips, trips and falls	Employee, volunteer.  Significant sprains and strains.	Tidy office environment.  No requirement to use step ladders or other work at height.	N

Exposed live electrical conductors.	Employees and volunteers. Electric shock.	Equipment routinely checked for damage.	N
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**Dunnet Forestry Trust Risk Assessment**  
**Use of chainsaws and tree felling**

Assessment carried out by S Frame

Version 1, June 2023. Review every 2 years.

Reviewed June 2025 by S Frame. No change.

<b>What Are the Hazards?</b>	<b>Who Might Be Harmed and How?</b>	<b>Controls</b>	<b>Further Action?</b>
Contact with chain saw moving parts.	Employee or volunteer. Amputation of limb. Fatal or severe laceration.	Chainsaws maintained in good working order, with all safety features in place and operational.  Chainsaws are only to be used by suitably qualified operators or workers working under direct supervision of same. Direct supervision means the qualified operator is observing the work at close quarters at all times.  Chainsaw rated PPE must be worn – boots, trousers, helmet with face guard.	N
Impact with falling trees or cut timber during felling operations.	Employee, volunteer, general public.  Fatal or severe crushing injury.	Felling operations are only to be carried by, or under the direct supervision of, suitably qualified and experienced workers, recognising the level of their qualification, which may limit what operations they are qualified for.  Barriers and warning signs around the work site out to a suitable distance (recommended two tree lengths). Where work could encroach on a pathway, the path is to be closed.  Person in charge of the operation is to ensure all people in the work area are clear of all potential drop paths for felled trees.  If practical, a banksman is to be used to ensure no unauthorised persons enter the work area.	N

Hit by ejected material.	Operators, co-workers in vicinity. Serious eye injury. Cuts and grazes.	Operator training. Wear chainsaw helmet with a face guard. Do not operate the machine when other workers not involved in the task are in the vicinity.	N
Noise.	Operator, co-workers. Significant hearing loss.	All workers to wear ear defenders.	N
Weight of chainsaw/posture during use	Operator. Sprains and strains.	Operator training. Frequent rest breaks.	N
Fire.	Operators. Serious burns.	Operator training. Refuel before starting work. If practical, only refuel at fuelling point where a fire extinguisher is available.	N

<b>Dunnet Forestry Trust Risk Assessment</b> <b>Using winches and lifting gear (including engine driven winch) during felling and clearing operations</b> Assessment carried out by S Frame			
Version 1, June 2023. Review every 2 years. Reviewed June 2025 by S Frame. No change.			
<b>What Are the Hazards?</b>	<b>Who Might Be Harmed and How?</b>	<b>Controls</b>	<b>Further Action?</b>
Entrapment of fingers, hands and limbs.	Employee or volunteer. Significant musculoskeletal injury, crushing injury, broken bones.	Suitably qualified and experienced workers or workers working under direct supervision of same.	N
Ropes breaking under strain causing impact injury.	Employee or volunteer.  Serious eye injury. Bruising or laceration.	All ropes and strops checked in good condition before use.  Suitably qualified and experienced workers or workers working under direct supervision of same.	N
Lifting arrangement failing or ropes breaking, causing dropped load.	Employee, volunteer.  Fatal crushing injury.	All lifting equipment, ropes and strops checked in good condition before use.  Suitably qualified and experienced workers or workers working under direct supervision of same.  Area around load to be kept clear at all times.	N
Fall from height when using ladders to rig gear.	Employee and volunteers.  Fatal or serious impact injury.	Suitably qualified and experienced workers or workers working under direct supervision of same.  Use of ladders to be avoided or minimised as much as possible.	N
Unexpected movement of load.	Employees and volunteers.  Fatal or serious impact injury.	Suitably qualified and experienced workers or workers working under direct supervision of same.	N

Fire.	Operators. Serious burns.	Operator training. Refuel before starting work. If practical, only refuel at fuelling point where a fire extinguisher is available.	N
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**Dunnet Forestry Trust Risk Assessment**  
**Using the compactor**

Assessment carried out by S Frame

Version 1, June 2023. Review every 2 years.

Reviewed June 2025 by S Frame. No change.

<b>What Are the Hazards?</b>	<b>Who Might Be Harmed and How?</b>	<b>Controls</b>	<b>Further Action?</b>
Hand/arm vibration.	Operator. White finger, muscle pain.	Low frequency of use of the machine means this is not a significant risk.	N
Weight of machine when lifted.	Operator. Muscle strain.	Good manual handling practice.  Two man lift when lifting the machine off the ground.	N
Noise.	Operator. Significant hearing loss.	Wear ear defenders at all times when machine is running.	N
Fire.	Operators. Serious burns.	Operator training. Refuel before starting work.	N
Hot surfaces on engine.	Operators. Skin burns.	Operator training. PPE – gloves and workwear covering arms and legs.	



**Dunnet Forestry Trust Risk Assessment**  
**Using the field mower**

Assessment carried out by S Frame

Version 1, June 2023. Review every 2 years.

Reviewed June 2025 by S Frame. No change.

<b>What Are the Hazards?</b>	<b>Who Might Be Harmed and How?</b>	<b>Controls</b>	<b>Further Action?</b>
Contact with rotating parts/cutting edges.	Operator. Amputation of hand/fingers, severe laceration to limb.	Machine maintained and in good working order, with all guards in place and safety cut-outs functional. Operator training.	N
Hit by ejected material.	Operators, co-workers in vicinity. Serious eye injury. Cuts and grazes.	Operator training. Wear safety glasses/goggles/visor, gloves and work clothes which cover arms and legs when operating. Do not operate the machine when other people are in the vicinity.	N
Muscle strain due to weight of machine or machine improperly handled when used.	Operator.  Sprain or strain.	Operator training.	N
Noise.	Operator. Significant hearing loss.	Wear ear defenders at all times when machine is running.	N
Fire.	Operators. Serious burns.	Operator training. Refuel before starting work. If practical, only refuel at fuelling point where a fire extinguisher is available.	N

Hot surfaces on engine.	Operators. Skin burns.	Operator training. PPE – gloves and workwear covering arms and legs.	
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**Dunnet Forestry Trust Risk Assessment**  
**Using the strimmer**

Assessment carried out by S Frame

Version 1, June 2023. Review every 2 years.

Reviewed June 2025 by S Frame. No change.

<b>What Are the Hazards?</b>	<b>Who Might Be Harmed and How?</b>	<b>Controls</b>	<b>Further Action?</b>
Contact with rotating parts/cutting edges.	Operator. Severe laceration.	Machine maintained and in good working order, with all guards in place and safety cut-outs functional. Operator training. PPE – gloves, boots and workwear covering legs and arms.	N
Hit by ejected material.	Operators, co-workers in vicinity. Serious eye injury. Cuts and grazes.	Operator training. Wear visor, gloves and work clothes which cover arms and legs when operating. Do not operate the machine when other workers not involved in the task are in the vicinity.	N
Muscle strain due to weight of machine or machine improperly handled when used.	Operator.	Operator training. Strimmer support cradle, straps and webbing in good order.	N
Noise.	Operator. Significant hearing loss.	Wear ear defenders at all times when machine is running.	N
Fire.	Operators. Serious burns.	Operator training. Refuel before starting work. If practical, only refuel at fuelling point where a fire extinguisher is available.	N

Hot surfaces on engine.	Operators. Skin burns.	Operator training. PPE – gloves and workwear covering arms and legs.	
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**Dunnet Forestry Trust-Risk Assessment  
Using the Timberwolf wood chipper**

Assessment carried out by S Frame

Version 1, June 2023. Review every 2 years.

Reviewed June 2025 by S Frame. No change.

<b>What Are the Hazards?</b>	<b>Who Might Be Harmed and How?</b>	<b>Controls</b>	<b>Further Action?</b>
Entrapment in operating machinery.	Operator. Amputation of hand/severe damage to hand/arm.	Machine maintained and in good working order. Safety features (cut-out device on feed funnel) operating correctly. Operator training. Not attempt made to clear blockages by allowing any part of the body to enter the feed funnel. Where guards/machine parts have to be removed to clear blockages, the machine must be switched off and the key removed and held by the person working on the machine.	N
Hit by ejected material.	Operators, co-workers in vicinity. Serious eye injury. Cuts and grazes.	Operators training. Ensure ejection path is clear before feeding the machine. Wear goggles/visor, gloves and work clothes which cover arms and legs when operating. Do not operate the machine when other workers not involved in the task are in the vicinity.	N
Machine tips over.	Operator, co-workers in vicinity. Serious impact injury.	Out-riggers in place. Machine sited on level ground.	N
Noise.	Operators. Significant hearing loss.	Wear ear defenders at all times when machine is running.	N

Fire.	Operators. Serious burns.	Operator training. Refuel before starting work. If practical, only refuel at fuelling point where a fire extinguisher is available.	
Struck by branches as they are fed into machine.	Operators. Bruising, cuts.	Operator training.	

**Dunnet Forestry Trust Risk Assessment  
Work Using Hand-Held Power Tools**

Assessment carried out by S Frame

Version 1, June 2023. Review every 2 years.

Reviewed June 2025 by S Frame. No change.

<b>What Are the Hazards?</b>	<b>Who Might Be Harmed and How?</b>	<b>Controls</b>	<b>Further Action?</b>
Contact with blades or other moving parts of power tools	Employee or volunteer. Significant laceration, finger amputation.	Trained and experienced workers or workers working under supervision. Where tools are fitted with blade guards, the guards are in good condition and functioning. Material being worked on is set up in a stable state to prevent tools or the work material moving unexpectedly. Work is carried out in a work space with adequate light, adequate access to the work material without excessive bending and reaching and adequate footing – level and non-slippery. Gloves to be worn when operating power tools, if practical.	N
Flying debris	Employee or volunteer.  Eye injury.	Goggles, safety glasses or face shield/visor to be worn when working with any tool which can generate flying debris.	N
Rough edges on cut material	Employee, volunteer.  Cuts to hands, splinters, grazes.	Trained and experienced workers or workers working under supervision. Gloves to be worn when handling materials with sharp edges.	N
Kick-back of jammed tools.	Employee and volunteers.  Minor sprain or strain. Bruising from minor impact injury.	Trained and experienced workers or workers working under supervision.	N

Exposed live electrical conductors.	Employees and volunteers. Electric shock.	Tools checked in good working order before starting work.	N
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**Dunnet Forestry Trust**

**Control of Substances Harmful to Health (COSHH) Risk Assessment**

Date assessment made: June 2023

Assessment carried out by: S Frame

Reviewed June 2025. No changes made. Reviewed by S Frame.

<b>Substance What's the hazard?</b>	<b>What harm, and who?</b>	<b>What are we doing?</b>	<b>What improvements do we need?</b>
Breathing in petrol and diesel fumes during refuelling of machines	Respiratory tract irritation. Machine operators.	Refuelling carried out in well-ventilated area or outside.	None.
Breathing in exhaust fumes when operating machinery	Carbon monoxide – toxic gas. Everyone in vicinity.	Machines are operated for a minimal amount of time inside and only when the doors to the building/container are open, ensuring good ventilation.	None.
Breathing in sawdust when cutting wood	Respiratory irritation, risk of asthma. Machine operators.	Cutting operations are conducted outside, ensuring adequate ventilation.	None.
Skin contact with fuel during refuelling	Dermatitis. Operators.	Nitrile gloves are available to prevent skin contact.	None.

Skin contact with mineral oils and grease during routine maintenance and repair of machines	Dermatitis. Operators.	Nitrile gloves are available to prevent skin contact.	None.
Breathing in solvents and paint fumes when using paints, varnishes and thinners	Respiratory tract irritation. Users.	Infrequent use of these substances, and use is generally outside or in a well-ventilated space.	None.
Skin contact with paints, varnishes and thinners when used.	Dermatitis. Users.	Gloves and goggles are available to prevent skin/eye contact.	None.
Skin contact with cement when used in construction work	Dermatitis. Users.	Infrequent use of substance. Gloves and goggles are available to prevent skin/eye contact.	None.
Skin contact with dog waste when emptying waste bins	Transmission of bacteria and parasites. Worker emptying bins.	Gloves to be worn during emptying of bins. Hand sanitiser is available.	None.
Inhalation of fungal spores from wood chip piles	Allergic reaction. Workers.	Wood chip piles are either removed before fungal growth is significant or are left undisturbed.	None