



## New Leaf Triangle Zoonoses COSHH

Address: Goadby Lane, Chadwell, Melton Mowbray, LE14 4LP

ASSESSOR/JOB TITLE: Director

Name: Lorraine Squires Shaw

DATE 29.09.18

REVIEW DATE: Oct 2022

Reviewed: 26.10.20 Carly Steel

Reviewed 26.09.22 Bryony Thurlow

KEY

RISK MATRIX

Risk = Probability (Frequency) x Consequence (Severity)

### CONSEQUENCE (Severity)

	Severe (3)	Moderate (2)	Minor (1)
Frequent (3)	9	6	3
Occasional (2)	6	4	2
Rare (1)	3	2	1

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### Context

The main activities at New Leaf Triangle take place at this site. It is 2 ½ acres of undulating ridge and furrow grassland with a 20 X 40m wood chip and rubber ménage, a steel barn containing 4 internal stables with a roller shutter door, 2 wooden stables (one of which is a hay store and the other houses the goats), a wooden feed/tool shed, 2 chicken coops and goat pen with 2 small goat shelters. There is also a 5 X 3M log cabin and a 6x3 M Log cabin, both consisting of a single room.

The perimeter fencing is mainly hawthorn and blackthorn hedge, square stock wire with some rails in places. There is a car park area with 2 wooden five bar gates leading to the road. The car park is fenced off with a mixture of post and rail (screened with 2m willow screening), hedging and stock wire, wooden 1.6m fence panels and a wooden five bar gate leading to the yard which is backed with 2m foot willow screening.

The yard area is fenced and screened from the car park with post and rail and 2m willow screening.

The horse paddocks are sectioned off with post and rail fencing and stock wire.

There is a small wildlife pond, approximately 2 x 1.5m and 0.6m depth fenced with a post and rail fencing.

Small animals present are goats, chickens, ducks, rabbits, guinea pig, pigs and dogs.

The goats are housed in a stable at night. In the day the goats are put into the goat paddock adjoining the ménage, subject to weather conditions.

All farm animals naturally carry a range of diseases, some of which can also affect humans. These diseases are known as **zoonoses**, and if you work with animals your health may be at risk from them.

Zoonoses are caused by micro-organisms, which are subject to the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH). COSHH requires employers and self-employed people to:

- assess the risks to health from work activities which involve a hazardous substance (eg a micro-organism);
- prevent or, where this is not reasonably practicable, adequately control exposure to the hazardous substances;
- introduce and maintain control measures;
- inform, instruct and train employees about the risks and precautions to be taken;
- regularly review risk assessments and the effectiveness of control measures.

## ACTION PLAN

FURTHER ACTION REQUIRED	BY WHOM	TARGET DATE	COMPLETED
1 – Current service users, visitors, New Leaf staff/volunteers and students to be reminded of the risks related to COSHH - Zoonoses	Lorraine Squires Shaw, Troy Shaw and Carly Steel	First shift for each volunteer, service user or visitors	ongoing
<b>REVIEWED</b> 26/10/20 CS Director. Staff should inform a director if they suspect that an animal is ill / has an infectious disease immediately. Directors are then able to put further guidance and protective measures in place.	Staff	Ongoing	Ongoing

Zoonose name	Description	Animal Carrier	Control measures
<a href="#">Aeromonas</a>	<a href="#">Aeromonas is a genus of Gram-negative, facultative anaerobic, rod-shaped bacteria that morphologically resemble members of the family Enterobacteriaceae. Most of the 14 described species have been associated with human diseases. The most important pathogens are A. hydrophila, A. caviae, and A. veronii biovar sobria.</a>	Fish-contaminated	<a href="#">Proper hand washing can reduce the risk of transferring infection from one person to another.</a>
<a href="#">Brucellosis</a>	Brucellosis (also known as undulant or Mediterranean fever) is a highly transmissible bacterial infection. Human cases are very rare in the UK. Transmission is most commonly via contact with infected animals or ingestion of unpasteurised milk or milk products.	Cattle, Pigs, Sheep, Goats, Camels	Diseases transmitted from animals to humans can also affect visitors to farms - especially children or the elderly, who are more vulnerable to infection. These illnesses include those resulting from infection with the organisms <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157 (E coli O157) and <i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i> .
<a href="#">Campylobacteriosis</a>	Campylobacteriosis is the most common cause of infectious diarrhoea in the UK. It mostly affects very young children and the elderly.	Cattle, Poultry, Fish	This is a list of zoonoses with links to supplementary information on both the disease and good occupational hygiene practices to control the spread of zoonoses, including using personal protective equipment (PPE); and efficient hand washing techniques using warm or hot and cold running water with soap. Hand gels should not be used as an alternative for cleaning hands.
<a href="#">Cryptosporidiosis</a>	Cryptosporidiosis is an infectious diarrhoeal disease. It can be transmitted via contact with infected animals. It can be spread from person to person where there is poor hygiene.	Cattle, Sheep, Deer, Goats	As a general rule the following control measures reduce the risk of infection: ☑ Good occupational hygiene practices should be followed, especially washing with warm water and soap.
<a href="#">E. coli O157</a>	E. coli O157 is a bacterium that lives in the gut of animals. It can be transmitted via contact with infected animals or their faeces, and can cause illness ranging from diarrhoea to kidney failure in humans. In some cases the illness can be fatal. Young children and the elderly are at the greatest risk.	Cattle, Sheep, Deer, Goats,	
<a href="#">Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)</a>			

<a href="#">Edwardsiella</a>	Serious fish pathogen <i>tarda</i> is an opportunistic pathogen in humans. It causes both <b>intestinal and extraintestinal infections</b> , mainly in individuals with impaired immune systems. Gastroenteritis is the most common disease associated with <i>E. tarda</i> , with symptoms ranging from mild secretory enteritis to chronic enterocolitis.	Fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Cuts and abrasions should be covered with waterproof plasters.</li> <li>■ Suitable protective clothing should be worn.</li> <li>■ A suitable disinfectant should be used.</li> <li>■ Pregnant women should inform managers so they can be made aware of any specific precautions that will need to be taken</li> </ul> <p>Staff should inform a director if they suspect that an animal is ill / has an infectious disease immediately. Directors are then able to put further guidance and protective measures in place.</p>
<a href="#">Erysipeloid</a> 	Erysipeloid is a rare bacterial skin condition. It can be acquired from a wide range of infected animals.	Pigs, Fish, Birds	
<a href="#">Giardiasis</a> 	Giardiasis is a diarrhoeal disease caused by a parasite. The disease is spread via the ingestion of contaminated water or food, or by direct contact with infected animals or humans.	Pigs, Sheep, Horses, Dogs, Cats	
<a href="#">Hantavirus Disease</a> 	Hantavirus infections are caused by a group of viruses which are carried by rodents. It is generally spread via contact with urine, faeces or saliva from infected rodents.	Rodents	
<a href="#">Hydatid Disease</a> 	Hydatid disease is caused by the canine tapeworm ( <i>Echinococcus</i> ). It can be transmitted to humans via infected dog faeces.	Dogs	
<a href="#">Klebsiella</a>	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> is a Gram-negative, non-motile, encapsulated, lactose-fermenting, facultative anaerobic, rod-shaped bacterium. It appears as a mucoid lactose fermenter on MacConkey agar. The germs can give you pneumonia, infect your wound or blood, and cause other serious problems.	Contained food, water	
<a href="#">Leptospirosis (Weil's Disease and Hardjo)</a> 	Leptospirosis is a bacterial infection found worldwide, of which there are two forms: Weil's disease is most commonly acquired from water contaminated with rat urine. Hardjo is similar to Weil's disease but is generally caught from infected cattle.	Rodents, Cattle	
<a href="#">Louping ill</a> 	Louping ill is a viral infection of which affects sheep and grouse in the UK. It very rarely causes disease in humans.	Sheep, Birds	
<a href="#">Lyme Disease</a> 	Lyme disease is a potentially serious bacterial infection transmitted via tick bites. Ticks are common in forested areas, heathland, moorland and suburban parks.	Ticks	
<a href="#">Newcastle Disease</a> 	Newcastle disease is a highly contagious disease of birds, but is very rare in humans in the UK. It can be transmitted to humans through contact with infected birds or their products.	Birds	
<a href="#">Orf</a> 	Orf is a skin disease of sheep and goats caused by a virus. It can spread to humans who are in close contact with infected animals. It causes localised lesions on the skin and is not a serious disease.	Sheep, Goats	
<a href="#">Psittacosis</a> 	Psittacosis (also known as ornithosis or parrot fever) is primarily an infection of birds. It can be transmitted to humans by breathing in infected material or occasionally by oral infection.	Birds	

<a href="#">Q Fever</a> 	Q fever is a bacterial disease. In most people it only causes a mild flu-like illness, but it can lead to more severe disease.	Sheep, Goats, Cattle
<a href="#">Rabies</a> 	Rabies is a very rare but acute viral infection. The virus is transmitted via an animal bite, scratch or lick, generally from a dog in the case of classical rabies and from a bat in the case of bat rabies.	Dogs, Bats
<a href="#">Ringworm</a> 	Ringworm is a fungal skin disease of humans and other animals. It causes a characteristic ring-like red rash on the skin, which is not usually serious.	Cattle, Horses
<a href="#">Salmonella</a> 	Salmonella bacteria usually cause a mild, self-limiting diarrhoeal disease, although it can occasionally be severe. It is most commonly transmitted via food, but can also be found in faecally-contaminated soil or water.	Poultry, Pigs, plus many other animals including fish.
<a href="#">Streptococcus iniae</a>	<a href="#">Streptococcus iniae</a> is a species of Gram-positive, sphere-shaped bacterium belonging to the genus <i>Streptococcus</i> . Since its isolation from an Amazon freshwater dolphin in the 1970s, <i>S. iniae</i> has emerged as a leading fish pathogen in aquaculture operations worldwide. <i>S. iniae</i> can cause opportunistic infections in weakened or immunocompromised humans. <sup>[27]</sup> It is most commonly associated with bacteremic cellulitis, but has been known to cause endocarditis, meningitis, osteomyelitis, and septic arthritis.	Fish
<a href="#">Streptococcus suis</a> 	<i>Streptococcus suis</i> is a bacterium that causes disease in pigs. It is generally spread from pigs to humans by direct contact, with the bacteria entering the body through cuts or abrasions in the skin.	Pigs
<a href="#">Streptococcus zooepidemicus</a> 	<i>Streptococcus zooepidemicus</i> is a bacterium that infects cattle and horses. It is a very rare human disease but can be acquired by direct contact with infected animals.	Cattle, Horses
<a href="#">Toxoplasmosis</a> 	Toxoplasmosis is a parasitic disease. For most healthy people there are no disease symptoms or mild flu-like symptoms. However, it can be a serious disease in pregnant or immunocompromised people.	Sheep, Birds, Cats
<a href="#">West Nile Virus</a> 	West Nile virus infects birds and is spread to humans and horses via a bite from an infected mosquito. Transmission to humans in the UK is very rare.	Birds

**I have read and understand the New Leaf Triangle COSHH Zoonoses Risk Assessment above and agree to follow its guidelines**

<b>Staff Name</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Date</b>