**Generic Tree Health Biosecurity Risk Assessment Process & Template**

1. **Undertake Initial feasibility assessment of a planned project, activity or event**

2. **Before activity/event takes place on site, check records for any known Tree Health Pest and Disease and INNS. Use any existing data to inform initial bio-security risk assessments.**

3. **Undertake/obtain ecological surveys/assessments and record any suspicious species/tree health symptoms & INNS.**

Complete Bio-security Risk Assessment for the event/activity/project

Consider:
- Existing presence of species
- Potential for accidental spread as a consequence of survey, import of materials (soil, vegetation) etc
- Landscaping and planting schemes
- Remedial actions (if required)
- Alternative Methodologies
- Order of work/event
- Biosecurity kit

Implement schemes (including surveys in line with Biosecurity RA). Consider revising proposals including any amendments to activity, event and project plans or planting/landscapes schemes

The main purpose of the Biosecurity Risk Assessment is to prevent, or reduce tree health risks in the short and long term.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref</th>
<th>Hazard and location</th>
<th>Risk/Opportunity Description</th>
<th>Likelihood</th>
<th>Inherent Risk/Opportunity</th>
<th>Risk/Opportunity control measures in place (eliminate, reduce, isolate, control, PPE)</th>
<th>Residual Risk/Opportunity (after controls implemented)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T01</td>
<td>Transferring infection from known /unknown infected sites to previously uninfected site. Or Transferring insect/insect vector from known /unknown infected sites to previously uninfected site</td>
<td>Transferring infection from one site to another during event/activity. This may be dependent on time of year (consider life/reproductive cycle of bacteria/virus/fungi) type of event, mechanism of transfer (shoe, equipment, clothing, vehicle, machinery, plant material)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Contact the Tree Health Team and find out if there are specific know Pest and Diseases at the location so a specific site/ Pest and Disease risk assessment can be written. Production of risk mapping which highlights which forest blocks are at greatest risk of harbouring infection. Organise the event/activity in such an order that the lowest risk areas are visited first (i.e. those with no know infection) Decontaminate. brush clothing, wash boots, leave debris at the location. Park on “clean” forest roads/paths and remain as free of infected debris as possible. Soil and mud from “dirty” forest roads to be removed either onsite, or before visiting next forest venue. (i.e. using a garage jet wash or similar off site) Keep to footpaths where possible Avoid/close forests where out breaks are extensive, particularly where operations are underway. Ensure appropriate biosecurity cleaning stations are in place for vehicles, equipment, footwear (particularly in high risk zones highlighted on mapping)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NRW Recommended tree health biosecurity kit list can be found on the following tree health web pages along with many other useful tree health resources including this Biosecurity Risk Assessment template.