

Risk assessment (Version 1.0, 16/12/2019)

Gastrointestinal parasites in camelids in the UK

Human participants

Consideration	Person at risk	Scale of risk	Existing protocols	Additional mechanisms
Risk of infection when handling & shipping faecal samples	Participants, researchers and couriers	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants to be provided with screw-cap sample pots and outer zip lock bag for collection and storage of their animals' faecal samples • Participants to be provided with instructions on collecting the samples including the importance of handwashing after collecting samples • Faecal samples to be stored in lab in screw-cap sample pots within labelled sealed containers • Samples will be transported from the farms to the University of Surrey by Royal Mail in specially designed packaging for transport of biological samples • Researchers to wear personal protective equipment – lab coat, disposable gloves, safety glasses • All spills to be cleaned up using appropriate disinfectant • All contaminated waste to be disposed of appropriately following local procedures 	N/A
Risk of sample loss or participant being identified	Participant/ researcher: Anxiety due to role in research being in the public domain Reputational risk	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal mail tracked guaranteed delivery will be used to reduce the risk of samples, questionnaires and forms not reaching the intended destination. • Contact details of participants will be stored in a password protected database on the University of Surrey server. This will only be accessible to project researchers • Consent forms will be stored in a secure locker at University of Surrey. 	N/A

Animal participants

Adverse effect and likelihood	How the adverse effect will be recognised	Control measures to prevent occurrence and limiting severity
Distress to animals when corralling on hard standing and collecting faecal samples, unlikely	Groaning, "mwa" sound or braying. Laying back of ears.	Faecal samples will be collected non-invasively from the floors of enclosures. Corralling and sample collection will generally be carried

		<p>out by camelid keepers who are known to the animals. If members of the research team collect faecal samples, guidance will be sought from camelid keepers as to whether sample collection is likely to cause distress to the animal and how to minimize this. If signs of distress are noticed, sampling collection will stop and researchers will leave the area.</p>
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