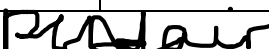


Risk Assessment			
Risk Assessment for the activity of	Southampton University Badminton Club		Date 01/09/20
Unit/Faculty/Directorate	Students' Union	Signed off	
Line Manager/Supervisor		Assessor	Patrick Adair

PART A										
(1) Risk identification			(2) Risk assessment				(3) Risk management			
Hazard	Potential Consequences	Who might be harmed (user; those nearby; those in the vicinity; members of the public)	Inherent			Control measures (use the risk hierarchy)	Residual			Further controls (use the risk hierarchy)
			Likelihood	Impact	Score		Likelihood	Impact	Score	
Unintended collision with other players/equipment	sprains, strains, bruising, fractures and head injury	players	3	4	12	Drills and training are run and directed by qualified coach. Ensure all nets and net posts are in the correct position. Players sent to medical staff if problem, immediately icing injury.	2	2	4	Training supervised by competent badminton England qualified club personnel. Skill level of drills appropriate too skill levels of players. Suitable footwear to be worn for indoor sports. Which is checked by club members. Advise players to check court for shuttles before starting a game or practice. Warn less experienced players about this hazard.

PART A										
(1) Risk identification			(2) Risk assessment				(3) Risk management			
Hazard	Potential Consequences	Who might be harmed (user; those nearby; those in the vicinity; members of the public)	Inherent			Control measures (use the risk hierarchy)	Residual			Further controls (use the risk hierarchy)
			Likelihood	Impact	Score		Likelihood	Impact	Score	
Incorrect technique	chronic injury due to poor technique or training discipline	players	3	3	9	All players are at high level, if a player is performing poor technique, this can be rectified by multiple members of the club.	2	2	4	Competent coaches and players able to advise, To proactively monitor physical conditioning of players. Coaches to ensure that appropriate warm up/cool down and flexibility drills included in every training session. Club is led on a group warm up which included sprints, and flexibility work
Loss of balance	sprains, strains, bruising, fractures and head injury.	players	2	4	8	Drills and training are run and directed by qualified coach. Players sent to medical staff if problem, immediately icing injury.	1	3	3	Training supervised by competent badminton England qualified club personnel. Skill level of drills appropriate too skill levels of players. Suitable footwear to be worn for indoor sports.

PART A										
(1) Risk identification			(2) Risk assessment					(3) Risk management		
Hazard	Potential Consequences	Who might be harmed (user; those nearby; those in the vicinity; members of the public)	Inherent			Control measures (use the risk hierarchy)	Residual			Further controls (use the risk hierarchy)
			Likelihood	Impact	Score		Likelihood	Impact	Score	
Exhaustion	hypoglycaemia, nausea, fainting and/ or vomiting	Players	2	4	8	Players are monitored by coaches, all players are encouraged to bring drinks to hydrate in between games.	1	3	3	Competent badminton England coach to supervise and proactively monitor players in all training sessions. Sugary drink to be brought by coaches to each session.
Dehydration	Illness from dehydration	players	2	4	8	Drinking water available at all S&W facilities.	1	3	3	Competent Badminton England qualified coach to supervise and proactively monitor players in all training sessions. Water available at venue. Players required to bring their own water bottle to all club sessions.
Slip on dirty floor	Bruising, fractures, sprains, head injury	players	2	4	8	All players wear indoor court shoes and aim to keep courts clean	1	4	4	Jubilee sports hall staff to use "V Mop" to clean courts after fitness classes/ events before training sessions where people bring dirt in.

PART B – Action Plan

Risk Assessment Action Plan

Part no.	Action to be taken, incl. Cost	By whom	Target date	Review date	Outcome at review date
	Ensure that coaching sessions are led by a qualified coach	Committee	01/10/20	15/12/20	
	Sugary drink to be brought to each session.	Coach	01/10/20	15/12/20	
	Require players required to bring their own water bottle to all club sessions.	Committee	01/10/20	15/12/20	
	Jubilee sports hall staff to use “V Mop” to clean courts after fitness classes/ events before training sessions where people bring dirt in.	Committee to ask Jubilee sports hall staff to do this when necessary	01/10/20	15/12/20	
Responsible manager’s signature: <i>Keya Patani</i>				Responsible manager’s signature:	
Print name: Keya Patani			Date:01/09/2020	Print name: _____ Date _____	

Assessment Guidance

1. Eliminate	Remove the hazard wherever possible which negates the need for further controls	If this is not possible then explain why	
2. Substitute	Replace the hazard with one less hazardous	If not possible then explain why	
3. Physical controls	Examples: enclosure, fume cupboard, glove box	Likely to still require admin controls as well	
4. Admin controls	Examples: training, supervision, signage		
5. Personal protection	Examples: respirators, safety specs, gloves	Last resort as it only protects the individual	

LIKELIHOOD	5	5	10	15	20	25
	4	4	8	12	16	20
	3	3	6	9	12	15
	2	2	4	6	8	10
	1	1	2	3	4	5
		1	2	3	4	5
		IMPACT				

Risk process

1. Identify the impact and likelihood using the tables above.
2. Identify the risk rating by multiplying the Impact by the likelihood using the coloured matrix.
3. If the risk is amber or red – identify control measures to reduce the risk to as low as is reasonably practicable.
4. If the residual risk is green, additional controls are not necessary.
5. If the residual risk is amber the activity can continue but you must identify and implement further controls to reduce the risk to as low as reasonably practicable.
6. If the residual risk is red do not continue with the activity until additional controls have been implemented and the risk is reduced.
7. Control measures should follow the risk hierarchy, where appropriate as per the pyramid above.
8. The cost of implementing control measures can be taken into account but should be proportional to the risk i.e. a control to reduce low risk may not need to be carried out if the cost is high but a control to manage high risk means that even at high cost the control would be necessary.

Impact		Health & Safety
1	Trivial - insignificant	Very minor injuries e.g. slight bruising
2	Minor	Injuries or illness e.g. small cut or abrasion which require basic first aid treatment even in self-administered.
3	Moderate	Injuries or illness e.g. strain or sprain requiring first aid or medical support.
4	Major	Injuries or illness e.g. broken bone requiring medical support >24 hours and time off work >4 weeks
Likelihood		
1	extremely significant	Rare e.g. 1 in 100,000 chance or higher
2	Unlikely higher	hospital admission or significant time off work. e.g. 1 in 10,000 chance or higher

3	Possible e.g. 1 in 1,000 chance or higher
4	Likely e.g. 1 in 100 chance or higher
5	Very Likely e.g. 1 in 10 chance or higher