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| **Risk Assessment** | | | | |
| **Risk Assessment for the activity of** | **Training driving range sessions and Golf matches** | | **Date** | **24/08/21** |
| **Club or Society** | **Southampton University Golf Club** | **Assessor** | **Finbar Kane PGA** | |
| **President or Students’ Union staff member** | ***Jaume Ensenyat*** | **Signed off** |  | |

| ***PART A*** | | | | | | | | | | |
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| **(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** | | |  | **Residual** | | | **Further controls (use the risk hierarchy)** |
| **Likelihood** | **Impact** | **Score** | **Control measures (use the risk hierarchy)** | **Likelihood** | **Impact** | **Score** |
| Being struck by golf clubs/golf balls during the session | Injury to members, injury to other users of the driving range | User; nearby members; the general public; range staff | **2** | **3** | **6** | **3.** Make sure all members are aware that when someone is swinging clubs not to be nearby. Make sure all members know not to walk out into the range or to walk nearby other users. | **1** | **3** | **3** | 1. Remind members to follow driving range rules, make sure everyone is aware or the risks. |
| Driving to and from the driving range/matches | Injury to members, potential breakdowns, loss of life | Members of the club | **2** | **5** | **10** | **4.** Make sure all drivers have valid liscences, fit to drive, are not tired and take regular breaks when **driving** long distances. | **1** | **5** | **10** | None. |
| Injury during range sessions/matches. | Injury to members as a result of over-exertion or inappropriate equipment | Users | **2** | **3** | **6** | **3.** Ensure all members are using appropriate equipment at the start of sessions. Ensure all members receive coaching to make sure they are not at risk or injury due to inappropriate play. Ensure members have undertaken stretches to prevent injury or RSI. | **1** | **2** | **2** | Continue monitoring these controls and monitor equipment use during sessions. |
| Injury during social or competitive rounds | Injury to members as a result of over exertion or inappropriate equipment | Users | **3** | **3** | **9** | 3. Ensure all members are using appropriate equipment on the course at the start of rounds. For example, make sure all members wear appropriate shoes like golf shoes or trainers to prevent twisted ankles. | **1** | **2** |  | Continue monitoring these controls and monitor equipment use during rounds. |
| Impact of weather on course conditions | Potential slippage, injury or falls due to wet or icy conditions under foot.  Potential illness from cold weather. | Players | **2** | **2** | **4** | Checking weather conditions before matches are played and range sessions are conducted. If weather or playing conditions are adverse, the game/training session would be rearranged | **1** | **2** | **2** | Monitor the weather conditions and the course conditions before sessions. |
| Individuals ability/medical conditions | Players who have just started the game are more likely to be injured. Players who have any medical conditions are more likely to be injured. | Players | **2** | **3** | **6** | Players who are just starting out should be properly coached and warm up as to prevent injury. Collect medical history at the start of the year to understand any conditions that may lead to injury. | **1** | **2** | **2** | Monitor players ability and have coaches/experienced players at each session. |
| Transport to matches and training sessions | Players are driven to matches in personal cars. There is the risk of injury from car accidents | Players and members of public | **3** | **5** | **15** | Players driving to matches must be qualified drivers and hold driving licenses and proper insurance. Drivers also must be suitably rested before driving. When driving long distances to matches drivers must take regular breaks during drives. Finally cars must not be overloaded with equipment and players. | **2** | **5** | **10** | Follow the same control measures and make sure drivers are aware of the risks. |
| Covid-19 transmission | Players contracting Covid-19, illness and quarantine that could disrupt academic year. | Users and members of public | **1** | **5** | **5** | Social distancing is to be maintained as much as possible during practice, transport and match situations. Face masks should be worn when distance cannot be kept, such as in cars. Equipment should not be shared and will be cleaned if sharing is unavoidable. Vaccination status may also be considered when arranging events. | **1** | **5** | **5** | If any members are experiencing flu like symptoms or Covid related symptoms they will be recommended to observe a 2-week absence from group training activity. |

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| ***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** | |
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| Responsible committee member signature: | | | | | Responsible committee member signature: | | |
| Print name: Jaume Ensenyat | | | | Date: 24/08/21 | Print name: Jaume Ensenyat | | Date 24/08/21 |

**Assessment Guidance**

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

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| **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** | | | | |

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| 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. |
| 5 | Severe – extremely significant | Fatality or multiple serious injuries or illness requiring hospital admission or significant time off work. |

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.

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| Likelihood | |
| 1 | Rare e.g. 1 in 100,000 chance or higher |
| 2 | Unlikely 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 |