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| **Risk Assessment** |
| **Risk Assessment for the activity of** | Ladies Lacrosse | **Date** | 06/08/2018 |
| **Club or Society** | University of Southampton Ladies Lacrosse | **Assessor** | Bethany Duckworth |
| **President or Students’ Union staff member** | Bethany Duckworth | **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** |
| Balls thrown to face | Damage to teeth | User | **3** | **3** | **9** | Mouth guards have to be worn by all in training and matches once on the pitch | **3** | **1** | **3** |  |
| Butts of a Crosse stick to the face | Black eyes, bruised nose | User | **3** | **2** | **6** | Mouth guards have to be worn by all in training and matches once on the pitch. | **2** | **2** | **4** | Proper training of stick control can decrease the likelihood of the accident at training. |
| Slips, trips and falls | Sprained or twisted ankles/wrists, grazed knees, pulled muscle. | User | **3** | **2** | **6** | Appropriate footwear with suitable grip should be worn at all times when training and in matches. | **1** | **2** | **2** | Insure pitches are clear from debris and obstacles (balls/ water bottles) before training and matches. |
| Goalie - shot to chest | Broken collar bones or ribs. | User | **4** | **4** | **16** | Only a fully padded up goalie may enter the goal circle. They must be wearing a chest pad that is to be checked at the beginning of every training session and before every match. | **4** | **1** | **4** |  |
| Goalie - shot to head | Possible concussion | User | **4** | **4** | **16** | Only a fully padded goalie may enter the goal circle during both training and matches. Goalies must be wearing a helmet when they enter the goal circle as well and a chin guard. The helmet is to be checked before every training session and match.  | **3** | **1** | **3** |  |
| Goalie - shot to neck | Damaged windpipe from shots ricocheting off chest pads | User | **1** | **4** | **4** | Throat guards must be attached to all goalie helmets and are to be checked before every training session and match. Goalies are not permitted to enter the goalie circle until guards are properly fitted. | **1** | **3** | **3** |  |
| Goalie – shots to legs | Broken legs/ shins/ knees | User | **3** | **4** | **12** | Shin pads with knee protection and padded shorts must be worn by goalies when in the goal circle. Shin pads are to be checked before every training session and match. | **3** | **1** | **3** |  |
| Thunderstorm danger from the use of metal sticks | Electrocution | User and Those in the vicinity  | **1** | **5** | **5** | All play will be postponed until the weather has passed. | **NA** | **NA** | **NA** |  |
| Illegal checks to the body or face | Broken/ fractured bones | User | **3** | **4** | **12** | At the beginning of each semester each team will receive a health and safety briefing covering the rules of legal checking and ensuring every player understands the dangers of illegal checks. In training, a player or coach will umpire training matches. In matches a fully qualified umpire will umpire every game | **2** | **4** | **8** |  |

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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** |
| 1. | New First team shin guards are to be purchased, £45.00 | President | 07/10 | 20/09 |  |
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| Responsible committee member signature: Bethany Duckworth | Responsible committee member signature: |
| Print name: BETHANY DUCKWORTH | Date: 06/08/2018 | Print name: | Date |

**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 |