Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment for the activity of	Team Southampton Motorsport Intra-Uni Risk Assessment.	**Date**	*10/09/25*
Are you a sports club or society?	*Sports*	**Assessor**	
President/Captain Name/2nd Committee Member	*Theo Palmes/Will Taylor*	**Signed off**	
Risk Assessment Information (What is this risk assessment for? Please provide a summary of the activity or event, including all relevant information)	This Risk Assessment is for intra-uni karting events held at TeamSport Karting locations & Thruxton Kart Centre.		

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**	
1) Incorrect clothing/footwear (i.e. uncovered/inappropriate footwear or long hair)	Loss of control/risk of injury.	Participants, spectators.	**1**	**3**	**3**	**Ensure members are notified about correct attire beforehand. Perform visual check before activity. Tie back long hair/remove scarves and other clothing likely to get caught/entangled.**	**1**	**1**	**1**	If equipment not supplied by user, borrow safety compliant gear from event track.

PART A						
(1) Risk identification			**(2) Risk assessment**		**(3) Risk management**	
Hazard	**Potential**		**Inherent**		**Residual**	

	Consequences	Who might be harmed (user; those nearby; those in the vicinity; members of the public)	Likelihood	Impact	Score	Control measures (use the risk hierarchy)	Likelihood	Impact	Score	Further controls (use the risk hierarchy)
2) Foul behaviour (participants and spectators) when at circuit.	Serious injury due to collision when on or off circuit.	Participants, spectators.	1	4	4	**Ensure all participants are aware of the dangers associated with motorsports. (Ensure participants pay attention during event briefings)**	1	3	3	Generally highlighted by event staff. Ban any participants from further activities if deemed to be a risk to themselves or others. Terminate membership.
3) Lack of fluid due to physical activity, heat exposure due to sitting near engine.	Dehydration, loss of concentration due to heat exhaustion	Participants, spectators.	2	4	8	**Suggest users bring own drinking fluids, have extra on hand to give. Wear safety compliant gear to reduce risk of heat fatigue**	1	2	2	Ensure health and safety officer is aware of the main symptoms of dehydration in order to act quickly; e.g. excessive thirst. lack of sweat production. low blood pressure. rapid heart rate. rapid breathing. Know how to notify event medical team. Do not wait for participants to develop these symptoms!

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	
4) Large crowd gathering (expected 50+ members per event)	Injury due to crowding, especially near race surfaces i.e. pitlane	Participants, spectators	2	4	8	**Ensure all attendees do not congregate near racing surfaces unless they are due to race, move trip hazards i.e. tables and chairs**	2	2	4	Set allocated waiting spaces for race groups with assistance from event staff
5) Suitability of transport to events, public transport or drivers if applicable	Loss of control of road vehicle when traveling to and from events.	Participants, spectators, other road users, pedestrians	1	5	5	**Ensure large groups do not distract public transport workers, or other drivers, leave with plenty of time to avoid rushing**	1	2	2	Have alternate travel plans if applicable
6) Fuel spillages	Fuel from the tank leaks onto legs and causes discomfort/damage to skin	Participants	2	3	6	**Ensure that drivers bring spare clothes which they can change into should there be spillages. Ensure no smoking by TSM drivers so that there is not an increased fire risk**	2	1	2	Check with event staff that fuel caps are securely fastened prior to first event
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 Likelihood	Inherent Impact	Inherent Score	Control measures (use the risk hierarchy)	Residual Likelihood	Residual Impact	Residual Score	Further controls (use the risk hierarchy)
7) Seat or seating position unsuitable for driver, especially with new drivers	Unable to effectively apply brake pressure, falling out of seat	Participants, spectators	1	3	3	**Ensure an experienced member helps new drivers get comfortable in the kart. Verify they can control the kart effectively.**	1	3	3	Request additional assistance from event staff, who may have extra equipment to aid driver comfort

PART B – Action Plan

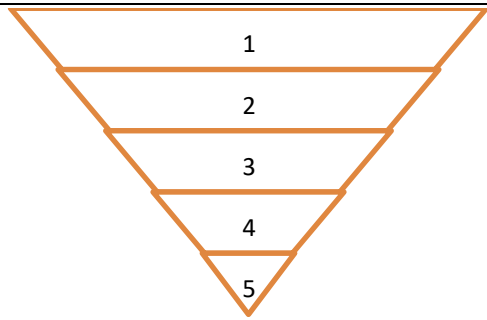
Risk Assessment Action Plan

Part no.	Action to be taken, incl. Cost	By whom	Target date	Review date	Outcome at review date
1)	Notify beforehand about correct attire, perform visual checks to supplement venue checks.	Karting captains, social secretary	Continuous	10/25	

2)	Observe closely and warn/remove any individuals deemed a threat to themselves or others. Terminate membership.	Karting captains, social secretary, presidents	Continuous	10/26	
3)	Ensure each participant brings/has access to their own bottled water/fluids.	Karting captains, social secretary	Continuous	10/26	
4)	Notify beforehand about orderly conduct, group members with their race event	Karting captains, social secretary	Continuous	10/26	
5)	Ensure transportation drivers (to and from events) are capable (Has passed required minibus test if minibus is used, record of this available, holds valid drivers' license) Vehicles taxed/insured. Assign secondary insured driver for minibus if applicable.	Karting captains, social secretary, presidents	Continuous	10/26	
6)	Check the fuel tank of the kart before use to ensure it is fully sealed and wipe any spillage.	Karting captains, social secretary	Continuous	10/26	
7)	Bring seat inserts to the event and find additional padding if required. Inform/assist drivers on how to adjust the pedals on their kart.	Karting captains, social secretary, presidents	Continuous	10/26	
Responsible manager's signature:				Responsible manager's signature:	

 Print name: Theo Palmes Date: 10/09/2025	 Print name: Will Taylor Date: 10/09/2025

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	

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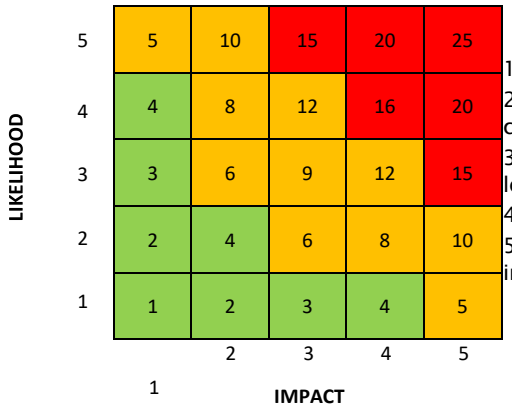

Risk process

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 selfadministered.
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.

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