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| **Risk Assessment** |
| **Risk Assessment for the activity of** | **Race training/ competition** | **Date** | **31/08/2020** |
| **Unit/Faculty/Directorate** | **SUSSC** | **Assessor** |  |
| **Line Manager/Supervisor** | ***Tom Clarke*** | **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** |
| Crashing/ falling over during training or a race.  | Injury to limbs when hitting the floor or by hitting the crash matt at the bottom of the slope | User and those nearby  | **4** | **3** | **7** | **Provide clear instructions of the dangers involved and ensure users have safety equipment such as helmets, shingurads and poleguards. Only letting users progress once seen fit to have control and technique.** | **2** | **5** | **5** | Ensure safety equipment is provided and maintained well. Make sure that a first aid kit it on site at all times. |
| Lifts  | Can come off of the lift causing injury and or damage to machinery  | User and those nearby. | **2** | **3** | **5** | **Show users how to use the lifts correctly and how to act when you’re on one. Don’t allow beginners to use lifts when they are unsure of how to use it.** | **1** | **2** | **3** | Ensure the lifts are supervised by a member of team. |
| Ski edges  | Can cut as they’re sharp | User  | **2** | **1** | **3** | **Show users how to hold the ski’s properly and warn them of the risk. Gloves can be used to protect hands.** | **1** | **1** | **2** | Make sure a first aid kit is on site. |
| Inappropriate equipment/ Not set up correctly. | Skis can come off/ stay on and loose boots can cause the user to fall over.  | User | **2** | **3** | **5** | **Make sure that the setting up and the fitting of equipment is done by a qualified staff member.** | **1** | **1** | **2** | Check equipment before use. |
| Falls by tired participant | Injury  | User and those nearby | **3** | **3** | **6** | **Ensure that users are checked up on, especially near the end of the session. Make sure they’re hydrated and take breaks.** | **2** | **3** | **5** | Ensure that there is a first aid kit on site at all times. |
| Hitting knuckles/ chin on gate poles | Injury | User | **3** | **2** | **5** | **Use pole and chin guards especially if the user is an advanced skier** | **1** | **1** | **2** | Ensure there is a first aid kit on site. |
| Hot waxing irons | Burns | User/ those nearby | **1** | **2** | **3** | **Show the user how to use the iron correctly and ensure its turned off when not in use.** | **1** | **2** | **3** | Ensure first aid kit is on site. |

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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 | Investment in safety equipment such as shin guards and pole guards  | Treasurer and Race Captain | 20/11/20 | 20/11/20 | Current equipment being used is suitable to protect the users for the rest of the university year. |
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| Responsible manager’s signature: | Responsible manager’s signature: |
| Print name: Tom Ainscow | Date:31/08/20 | Print name: Tom Clarke | Date:31/08/20 |

**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 |