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| **Risk Assessment** | | | | |
| **Risk Assessment for the activity of** | **Give it a Go: Surfing with SUSURF** | | **Date** | **10/11/2022** |
| **Unit/Faculty/Directorate** | **SUSU & SUSURF** | **Assessor** | **Rebecca Seymour** | |
| **Line Manager/Supervisor** | ***Vice-President*** | **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** |
| **General** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medical emergency | Members may sustain injury /become unwell due to pre-existing medical conditions, sickness or distress | Members | **3** | **5** | **15** | Advise participants; to bring their personal medication and disclose any relevant conditions (eg, asthma)  Members/Committee to carry out first aid if necessary and only if qualified and confident to do so  Contact emergency services as required 111/999 | **2** | **5** | **15** | Incidents are to be reported on the as soon as possible ensuring the duty manager/health and safety officer have been informed.  Follow [SUSU incident report policy](https://www.susu.org/groups/admin/howto/protectionaccident) |
| Adverse Weather | May cause:   * Injury * Illness * Slipping * Burns | All who attend | **4** | **3** | **12** | Lead organiser to check the weather is suitable for activities on the day (including, but not limited to, BBC Weather, Magic Seaweed (for the wave forecast) and Surfers Against Sewage).  Warn those attending to prepare by wearing appropriate clothing and swimwear (e.g. via social media posts, email invites)  In the case of hot weather organisers to advice participants to bring/wear appropriate level sunscreen, food and water. | **4** | **1** | **4** | If adverse weather is too extreme to be controlled, the event should ultimately be cancelled or postponed to a different date |
| **Travelling** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transport (Trips) | Vehicle Collision- Risk of serious injury  Risk of serious injury from Equipment- as board will be contained loosely within a van, be careful opening and shutting it in case contents have moved. | The Individual, the public. | **2** | **4** | **8** | Members are responsible for their individual safety though and are expected to act sensibly, abiding by the highway code.  Boards should preferentially be secured straps if possible.  For use of external minibuses, all drivers will have passed the SUSU minibus test, and SUSU’s temporary vehicle insurance will be in place. | **1** | **4** | **4** | Any equipment; straps, roof racks, cars, busses. Should be properly maintained and checked before each use. |
| **Surfing** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drowning | The sport of surfing requires the user to be in the sea, often in conditions with big waves, where the water is deep, and the shore might be far away. The worst consequences might be a near drowning experience or in the most extreme cases drowning. | The individual | **3** | **4** | **12** | All participants are required to be able to swim at least 50m independently.  All participants will be in groups led by an ISA (International Surf Association) qualified instructor.  The groups will be of no more than 8 per instructor, as per ISA guidelines.  Anyone who feels out of their depth and not enjoying their time in the sea will be strongly encouraged to exit the water and take a break, if not finish surfing for the day. | **3** | **4** | **12** | A first aid kit should always be carried in every trip. An experienced member of committee will always be present in every trip. |
| Collision with board | Collisions with the surfer’s own board or with the boards of other surfers in the water is the most common incident of the sport. This could cause minor to severe injuries, including bruises, cuts and in the worst cases, stabbing with fins. | The individual and the public. | **3** | **4** | **12** | All participants are advised to surf within their ability and be mindful and considerate of other people around them.  Individuals who do collide with a board will be assessed and will be helped/advised appropriately.  At least one of the two ISA instructors is certified in first aid response and surf rescue. | **3** | **4** | **12** | A first aid kit should always be carried in every trip. An experienced member of committee will always be present in every trip. |
| Cold | Surfing in the UK takes place under circumstances of extreme cold, especially during the winter months when both water and air temperatures drop significantly. Hypothermia is a potential consequence. | The individual | **4** | **2** | **8** | The club provides the appropriate equipment to safely perform the sport. This includes winter wetsuits, and neoprene gloves, boots and hoods. Surf sessions should not take place for longer than 2 hours. Warm dry clothes are always available. | **4** | **2** | **8** | A first aid kit should always be carried in every trip. An experienced member of committee will always be present in every trip. |
| Currents and rips | Often coupled with adverse weather, currents and rips in the UK can be strong, especially in winter. Individuals are prone to becoming exhausted fighting these currents and ultimately can drown. | The individual | **3** | **5** | **15** | Lifeguards and Surf Coaches will decide on the safety of sea conditions and when on trips, will make the final call on whether the water is safe to enter.  Furthermore, SUSURF members will be closely supervised by ISA trained Surf Instructors and where available, lifeguards. | **2** | **5** | **10** | A first aid kit should always be carried in every trip. An experienced member of committee will always be present in every trip. |
| Rocks and other submerged infrastructure | Collision of the surfer with rocks, groynes, piers, etc. can lead to serious injury. | The individual | **3** | **4** | **12** | Participants will be taken to a known beach, and a prior assessment of the surf area should be carried out and surfing should occur away from these hazards. | **2** | **4** | **8** | A first aid kit should always be carried in every trip. An experienced member of committee will always be present in every trip. |
| Stings from sea creatures | Stings will irritate the skin and if allergic could result in anaphylactic shock. | The individual | **2** | **3** | **6** | Surfers can wear wetsuits, boots and gloves to minimise the amount of skin exposed to the sea.  Mobile phone accessible for emergencies. | **1** | **3** | **3** | A first aid kit should always be carried in every trip. An experienced member of committee will always be present in every trip. |

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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 manager’s signature: | | | | | Responsible manager’s signature: | | |
| Print name: Rebecca Seymour | | | | Date: 10/11/2022 | 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 |