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| **Risk Assessment** |
| **Risk Assessment for the activity of** | Volleyball Activities | **Date** | **18/11/2022** |
| **Unit/Faculty/Directorate** | University of Southampton Volleyball Club | **Assessor** | Charlotte Boothby (Secretary) |
| **Line Manager/Supervisor** | *Antoine Archaimbault (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** |
| Net Falling Down | Could hit someone | User | **1** | **3** | **3** | Use adequate equipment to safely secure the posts and net | **1** | **3** | **3** |  |
| Balls | Players could trip over or fall onto a ball and injure themselves | User | **3** | **3** | **9** | Wearing adequate footwear, calling out ‘ball’ when loose balls come near the playing area. Keep balls in the basket | **2** | **2** | **4** |  |
| Potential for physical contact | Players could crash into each other when looking at the ball instead of each other. | User | **2** | **2** | **4** | Shouting their presence to warn other players | **1** | **2** | **4** |  |
| Sliding and diving | Sliding may cause burns or cuts | User | **2** | **1** | **2** | Wearing appropriate clothing, knowing appropriate techinque | **1** | **1** | **1** |  |
| Hitting from on top of box | Falling and losing balance can lead to a fall from small height | User | **2** | **3** | **6** | Being aware of the surroundings and only holding one ball while on top of the platform to reduce distractions | **1** | **2** | **2** |  |
| Socials – Alcoholic Consumption | Participants may become at risk as a result of alcohol consumption Members of the public may act violently towards participants.  | User & Organiser | **2** | **5** | **10** | Members are responsible for their own actions and are expected to act sensibly. Initiation behaviours are not tolerated. For socials off campus, venues will likely have security in case of any escalation.Society to follow SUSU code of conduct. | **1** | **3** | **5** | Follow SUSU incident report policyCall emergency services if required (111/999)Committee wide trainingWelfare secretary to help moderate issues |
| Travel | Vehicle collisions causing serious injury | User, Driver, Public | **2** | **5** | **10** | Members are responsible for their individual safety and are expected to act sensibly.Organisers will know locations and can guide people to the right areas.Avoiding large groups of people spilling over onto the road.People seeming unwell or drunk are asked to not continue on. | **1** | **4** | **4** | Follow SUSU incident report policyCall emergency services if required (111/999)Committee wide trainingWelfare secretary to help moderate issues |
| Sickness / Covid-19 | Illness, fatigue | User, public | **2** | **3** | **6** | Members are asked to not attend if they are feeling unwell.Members are directed to people or organisations that can help in case of illness | **1** | **3** | **4** | Follow SUSU incident report policyCall emergency services if required (111/999)Committee wide trainingWelfare secretary to help moderate issues |
| Injury | Player could get injured | User | **2** | **2** | **4** | Having the person running the session warm up everyone to increase blood flow in body | **1** | **1** | **1** |  |
| Ground surface hazards | Tripping on uneven surface. Slipping on wet surface. Slipping on dusty surface | User | **2** | **3** | **6** | Cleaning the playing surface with dust broom and observing for other hazards | **1** | **2** | **2** |  |
| Inappropriate participant attire | Tripping, choking and burns | User | **2** | **2** | **4** | Telling the participants before the session what is appropriate attire and why it should be respected | **1** | **2** | **2** |  |
| Fire | Burning, suffocation | User, viewers | **1** | **4** | **4** | Telling participants and viewers where the exits are at the start of the session | **1** | **2** | **2** |  |

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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 | Individual risk assessments for individual events with higher risk levels and anything not covered by generic assessment. This includes: • Trips and Tours • Fundraising events e.g. Bake Sales • External Speaker Events  | Relevant committee |  |  |  |
| 2 | Respect SUSU’s “Expect Respect” policy | All members |  |  |  |
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| Responsible manager’s signature: Antoine Archaimbault | Responsible manager’s signature: Charlotte Boothby |
| Print name: Antoine Archaimabult | Date:24/11/2022 | Print name: Charlotte Boothby | Date: 24/11/2022 |

**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 |