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| **Risk Assessment** | | | | |
| **Risk Assessment for the activity of** | **Korfball – Society Showcase** | | **Date** | **13/02/23** |
| **Unit/Faculty/Directorate** | **University of Southampton Korfball Club** | **Assessor** |  | |
| **Line Manager/Supervisor** | ***Neve Smith, 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** |
| Carrying the bases to Red Brick. | The bases are heavy. If not carried correctly, this could cause back injury. There is also the risk of dropping the base onto toes. | Person carrying the bases. | **3** | **1** | **3** | **Ensure people lift the bases properly. No one who is unable to carry the weight of the base is allowed to attempt carrying. Bases are rolled when possible.** | **2** | **1** | **2** | Lift in the SUSU building can be used to avoid carrying the bases up the stairs. |
| Carrying poles to Red brick. | Poles are long, which could result in members of the public being accidentally hit with them. | Members of the public. | **2** | **1** | **2** | **Have someone with the person carrying the poles to guide them into open space where there isn’t a risk of hitting someone.** | **1** | **1** | **1** |  |
| Getting hit by the ball. | If the ball is thrown hard and it hits a member of the public, then it may cause light bruising. | Members of the public. | **4** | **1** | **4** | **Ensure players that are supervising the stall teach catching and passing skills to avoid anyone getting hit by the ball.** | **3** | **1** | **3** |  |
| Shooting the ball at the post. | If the ball is shot at the post, it will be falling from a height and may hit someone. | Members of the public. | **4** | **1** | **4** | **Ensure there is a player who is able to catch the ball is stood under the post when a shot is made.** | **3** | **1** | **3** |  |
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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: NEVE SMITH | | | | Date:  13/02/23 | 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 |