

University of Southampton Health & Safety Risk Assessment

Version: 2.3/2017

Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment for the activity of	Brother's Football Tournament EVENT TIME – 3:30 PM EVENT LOCATION – CANTEL SCHOOL. POSTCODE: SO16 3GJ	Date	2/11/2024
Unit/Faculty/Directorate	University of Southampton Islamic Society	Assessor	Aqib Quraishi
Line Manager/Supervisor	Mohammed Saqib Shohel	Signed off	Mohammed Saqib Shohel

PARTA

(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	I m p a c t	S c o r e		L i k e l i h o o d	I m p a c t	S c o r e	

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<p>Injuries to players</p>	<p>Physical injuries...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Broken bones ● Grazes ● Muscle injuries/pulled muscles ● Cuts and Bruises ● Nose bleeds ● Head injuries 	<p>Whoever is playing</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>12</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● First aid kit available ● Having someone in charge to invigilate the match 	<p>2</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>8</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Players should warm up and cool down before and after the match. ● Someone should be refereeing the matches to ensure nothing gets out of hand (i.e. no one is making any silly challenges) ● Someone making rash challenges should be removed from the pitch and should not be allowed to continue playing
<p>Footwear (inappropriate footwear, such as sharp studs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Injury to other players ● Injury to themselves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Opposition players ● The user 	<p>1</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Players should only wear astro-shoes/rubber studs</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Organiser to ensure everyone is wearing suitable footwear before getting onto the pitch</p>

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General state of the pitch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slipping and sliding causing injuries 	Players	1	3	3	Inspecting the pitches regularly to see if they are playable	1	2	2	Organiser should check the condition of the pitch before every session to see if it is in playable condition or not
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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	I m p a c t	S c o r e		Likelihood	I m p a c t	S c o r e	
Jewellery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jewellery could get caught in something or on someone Earrings can be sharp and potentially could stab someone/themselves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The user Other players 	1	3	3	All jewellery and watches must be removed before a session	1	3	3	Organiser should check this before every session and players should be informed not to have harmful objects during sessions

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Weather conditions	<p>Cold weather could cause...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypothermia • Colds <p>Hot weather could cause...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dehydration • Over heating <p>Rainy/snowy weather... •</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slipping and sliding causing injuries 	Players	2	4	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing off pitches during times of extreme weather conditions (e.g. during snow, heavy rain) 	1	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wearing suitable clothing, i.e. in times of cold weather wearing something warm and in times of hot weather wearing something cool. • Bringing water to stay hydrated
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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	

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State of footballs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard balls could cause injuries to the foot or the head • Torn balls can be dangerous as could cause cuts 	Players	1	2	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checking the pressure of each ball • Checking if the balls are in good condition 	1	2	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buying new balls if need be • Pumping/deflating the balls to optimum pressure
Goal posts and fences around the pitches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Players could run into the goal posts or fences causing injury 	Players/goalkeepers	2	4	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is distance between the football pitch and the fence allowing players to slow down and stop themselves before hitting the fence 	1	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring players wear the right footwear and the conditions of the pitches are suitable and will allow players to stop themselves quickly before hitting the fence/goal post

PARTB–ActionPlan

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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1	Ensure all control measures are implemented	Relevant committee members – president to ensure complete	28/9/24	1/10/24	Follow Guidance
2	Committee to read and share SUSU Expect Respect Policy	Relevant committee members – president to ensure complete	28/9/24	1/10/24	Follow Guidance
3	Individual risk assessments and football safety briefing to be completed by each attending individual	Committee members to ensure all attendees have completed health and safety briefing	28/9/24	1/10/24	Minimise risk
4	Ensure a first aid kit and first aid trained individual is present in case of any sporting injuries	Relevant member in charge of event	28/9/24	1/10/24	Follow Guidance
5	Ensure good sportsmanship is discussed before-hand to avoid serious injuries	Committee member in charge of the event	28/9/24	1/10/24	Follow Guidance

Responsible committee member signature:
Aqib Quraishi

Responsible committee member signature:
Mohammed Saqib Shohel

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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		
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		
Print name: Aqib Quraishi		Date: 6/9/2024	Print name: Mohammed Saqib Shohel	Date: 6/9/2024

Assessment Guidance

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L I K E L I H O O D	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				

Risk process

- Identify the impact and likelihood using the tables above.
- Identify the risk rating by multiplying the Impact by the likelihood using the coloured matrix.
- If the risk is amber or red – identify control measures to reduce the risk to as low as is reasonably practicable.
- If the residual risk is green, additional controls are not necessary.
- 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.
- If the residual risk is red do not continue with the activity until additional controls have been implemented and the risk is reduced.
- Control measures should follow the risk hierarchy, where appropriate as per the pyramid above.
- 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	
3	Rare e.g. Likelihood	self-administered. 1 in 100,000 chance or higher	
4	Minor	Injuries 1 in 10,000 or higher	
5	Possible e.g. Unlikely	sprain requiring first aid or medical support. 1 in 1,000 chance or higher	
6	Major	Injuries in 100 chance or higher e.g. broken bone	
7	Very Likely	e.g. requiring 1 in 10 chance of medical support >24 hours and time off work >4 weeks.	
8	Severe - extremely significant	Fatality or multiple serious injuries or illness requiring hospital admission or significant time off work.	