

RISK ASSESSMENT FORM – Students' Union

Activity: (Describe the activity: What is happening)	American football		
Location(s):	Haxby Road Sport campus 4G pitch and grass fields		
Who may be exposed:	Players, Visitors and staff		
Responsible Person:	Elliot Wilkinson		
Assessors name:	Elliot Wilkinson	Committee position:	President
Assessors signature:	ELLIOT WILKINSON	Date of assessment	03/05/2019
Related Documents:	•	Review date:	
		Review date:	
		Review date:	

Get to Green! Look at the activity and identify the risks. Then put in place all the things that will make that activity safe. Once you've done that, the risk will be low! You'll **Get to Green!** If there is a control measure that is not done just yet (maybe some training), highlight it in Bold and then put in in the action plan at the end with a target completion date. If your risk assessment is suitable and sufficient, then just review it yearly and fill in the dates. If you need any advice, contact YSJU Health and Safety Adviser.

Impact/severity	High	M	M	H
	Med	L	M	M
	Low	L	L	L
		Low	Med	High
	Likelihood			

Risk Matrix: The risk matrix to be used is a simple 3x3 with only one red area. This simplistic 'traffic light' approach incorporates the likelihood and severity criteria rated as Low (L), Medium (M) or High (H). Risk assessors need only ask two questions to ensure the risk is graded correctly:

- **What are the chances of this happening? (Likelihood)**
- **And if it did happen, what is the worse that could happen? (Severity)**

Always consider who this may affect (Staff, visitors, general public etc).

A full detail explanation can be found at the end of this risk assessment.

No.	Hazard	Control measures	Impact/Severity	Additional control measures required	Likelihood	Date control completed
01.	Unsuitable grass pitches conditions i.e pot holes, ice, flooding, uneven ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speak to the staff at Haxby road sports facilities prior to training or matches. If unavoidable, cancel or find alternate facilities. If the staff say the pitch is fit for play on the morning of the game, the final decision rests with the referee should weather conditions worsen. • Ensure that correct footwear is used for the conditions & the ground being played upon, players will have different boots for each different surface – Captains/coaches or referee to check. • Check the weather before the game or the day before to see if suitable. 	Low	•	Low	
02.	Ill-fitting / damaged kit leading to bruising, injuries to head, broken bones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All players are checked over by coach / senior members • Equipment checked over by the players. • Kit is replaced if unfixable. • In contact training sessions, must wear all the necessary kit in which is played in an actual game what includes; Helmet, pads, lower pads and gumshield. 	Medium	•	Low	
03.	Goalposts: danger of goals collapsing or injuries from implements used to secure goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The goalposts should be checked before the game to check if they are stable, this will be done by the referee. • Protectors will be placed around the posts. 	Low	•	Low	
04.	medical emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All players have been asked to declare medical conditions when joining club. Captain and coaches are provided with accident report forms and have been instructed on what to do with these forms. Club Captains and coaches have security's main telephone number in case of emergencies. 	High	•	Low	

No.	Hazard	Control measures	Impact/Severity	Additional control measures required	Likelihood	Date control completed
05.	Conduct of players e.g. dangerous tackling leading to injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Players should follow the rules of the game. Captains should be responsible for the actions of the players. Abide by the referee's decisions. Captains to communicate with any player who appears to be behaving in a manner that puts others at risk. 	Medium	•	Low	
06.	Concussion during play/ training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correct tackling technique is taught. Anyone seen to be playing/training dangerously will be removed from the match/practice. Professional Medic/Doctor/Physiotherapist must be on sight during a competitive match adhering to BAFA rules Players must have attended many training sessions to ensure their safety on the field 	Medium	•	High	

RISK ASSESSMENT ACTION PLAN

This action plan identifies the control measures to be implemented in order to reduce identified risks to the lowest acceptable risk level.

Note: immediate action must be taken to address any identified net red risk

Other categories of net risk (amber and green) should be completed within the agreed time period (from the report date) specified providing it is reasonably practicable.

Hazard	Further actions / Control measures (as identified from the risk assessment)	Responsible Person/s	Target Completion Date
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Unsuitable grass pitches conditions i.e pot holes, ice, flooding, uneven ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speak to the staff at Haxby road sports facilities prior to training or matches. If unavoidable, cancel or find alternate facilities. If the staff say the pitch is fit for play on the morning of the game, the final decision rests with the referee should weather conditions worsen. • Ensure that correct footwear is used for the conditions & the ground being played upon, players will have different boots for each different surface – Captains/coaches or referee to check. • Check the weather before the game or the day before to see if suitable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SU/People running the sport facilities • The team • Referees 	Before game days
Ill-fitting / damaged kit leading to bruising, injuries to head, broken bones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All players are checked over by coach / senior members • Equipment checked over by the players. • Kit is replaced if unfixable. • In contact training sessions, must wear all the necessary kit in which is played in an actual game what includes; Helmet, pads, lower pads and gumshield. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The players 	Before the first contact training session
Goalposts: danger of goals collapsing or injuries from implements used to secure goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The goalposts should be checked before the game to check if they are stable, this will be done by the referee. • Protectors will be placed around the posts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referees • SU/People running the sport facilities 	Before game days
medical emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All players have been asked to declare medical conditions when joining club. Captain and coaches are provided with accident report forms and have been instructed on what to do with these forms. Club Captains and coaches have security's main telephone number in case of emergencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee • Coaches 	
Conduct of players e.g. dangerous tackling leading to injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Players should follow the rules of the game. • Captains should be responsible for the actions of the players. • Abide by the referee's decisions. • Captains to communicate with any player who appears to be behaving in a manner that puts others at risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Team 	
Concussion during play/ training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct tackling technique is taught. Anyone seen to be playing/training dangerously will be removed from the match/practice. • Professional Medic/Doctor/Physiotherapist must be on sight during a competitive match adhering to BAFA rules • Players must have attended many training sessions to ensure their safety on the field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coaches • Players 	

CRITERIA FOR LIKELIHOOD AND IMPACT/SEVERITY

Likelihood

To determine "likelihood" you should consider previous accidents, frequency of the activity and the knowledge and experience of people involved.

Description	Example Detail
High	Extremely likely e.g. previous incidents recorded in the past month or if hazard is likely to occur imminently or in a very short term. (Hazard exists permanently, a hazardous event occurs daily or throughout the day).
Medium	Most Likely e.g. previous incidents recorded in the past 6 months or if hazard is likely to occur in time. (Hazard occurs intermittently, or hazardous event occurs occasionally throughout week/month)
Low	Likely e.g. previous incidents recorded in the past year or if hazard may occur in time. (Hazard exists very infrequently, or hazardous event occurs monthly or less frequently.)

Impact / Severity

To establish the severity of the "impact" you need to consider how seriously someone could be injured by the hazard. You should also consider damage to property and equipment, disruption to service and compliance with legislation.

Description	Example Detail
High	Extremely harmful e.g. Death, life threatening illness/injury, amputations, major fractures, multiple injuries, long term incapacity, long term staff sickness, serious service failure impacting on vulnerable groups, major fire.
Medium	Harmful e.g. 3-day injuries, hospital admission, work related upper limb disorder, dermatitis, burns, lacerations, concussion, property damage, service failure impacts on property or non-vulnerable groups.
Low	Could be harmful e.g. superficial injuries, minor cuts and bruises, temporary irritation, less than 3-day staff absence.

Net Risk	Action and Timescale
Low	No further preventive action is necessary, but consideration should be given to solutions or improvements that impose no additional cost burden. Monitoring is required to ensure controls/precautions remain effective and review annually or sooner if there are changes.
Medium	Action should be taken within 6 months to reduce the risk as low as is reasonably practicable. A consideration of costs versus effectiveness should be considered. Where an amber risk is associated with a harmful impact/severity further risk assessment may be necessary to establish more precisely the likelihood of harm as a basis for determining the need for improved control measures.
High	Action must be taken immediately/as soon as possible. Work should stop or not commence until adequate control measures have been implemented. While the control measures should be cost-effective, there may legally be an absolute duty to reduce the risk. This means that if it is not possible to reduce the risk, even with unlimited resources, then work must remain prohibited.