

RISK ASSESSMENT FORM – Students' Union

Activity: (Describe the activity: What is happening)	Skiing and snowboarding activities		
Location(s):	Xscape Castleford – off campus		
Who may be exposed:	Members and public		
Responsible Person:	Committee		
Assessors name:	Kate Darwin	Committee position:	Health and safety officer
Assessors signature:		Date of assessment	10/09/2019
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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the chances of this happening? (Likelihood)• And if it did happen, what is the worse that could happen? (Severity) <p>Always consider who this may affect (Staff, visitors, general public etc).</p> <p>A full detail explanation can be found at the end of this risk assessment.</p>
	Med	L	M	M	
	Low	L	L	L	
		Low	Med	High	
	Likelihood				

No.	Hazard	Control measures	Risk Level	Additional control measures required	Risk Level	Date control completed
01.	Trips/ slips/ falls/ collisions with other skiers/snowboarders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check that members know how to use the slope in a responsible and risk-reducing manner. Ask members to be aware of others around them when skiing/snowboarding. Check that beginners have had the adequate coaching to ensure that they are not a danger to others and themselves. 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidance for members who are unsure of how to use the slope in a responsible and risk-reducing manner. Advise beginners who have not had the adequate coaching to seek lessons at the Snozone. 	Low	
02.	Weather conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check that all members attend Xscape equipped with the correct clothing for cold temperatures. 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide guidance as to what equipment is needed for the sessions. 	Low	
03.	General sport injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check members are adequately skilled to be in control when undertaking activity. Check members are wearing safety equipment as necessary e.g. helmet, to minimise injury. 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guide members to area where they can rent safety equipment such as helmets. 	Low	
04.	Overcrowding or large numbers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check that members leave an adequate amount of time between other persons take-off from the top of the slope and their own. Check number of attendees for each trip. 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give guidance to members who do not leave an adequate amount of time between other persons take-off from the top of the slope and their own. When there is a larger number of attendees for the trip, advise to all attendees of the large numbers of people on the slope and to take extra care. 	Low	

No.	Hazard	Control measures	Risk Level	Additional control measures required	Risk Level	Date control completed
05.	Lack of or unsuitable supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assure that a member of staff at Snozone is on duty during sessions. Check that a member of committee is always in attendance on the slopes. 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise committee that someone should be on the slopes with members at all times. 	Low	
	Lack of skill of participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check that all members who use the bigger slope are of the skill level to use it and are not novice level. 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a member has not reached the skill level for the bigger slope, a member of staff will advise said member to leave the slope immediately and advise lessons to be undertaken. 	Low	
	Collision with objects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check that members remain in the centre of the slope as much as possible to prevent collision with objects on the side. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise members to remain in the centre of the slope and to stay away from objects. 		

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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Trips/ slips/ falls/ collisions with other skiers/snowboarders		Committee	
Weather conditions		Committee	
General sport injuries		Committee	
Overcrowding or large numbers		Committee	
Lack of or unsuitable supervision		Committee	
Lack of skill of participants		Committee	
Collision with objects		Committee	

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.