

RISK ASSESSMENT FORM – Students’ Union

Activity: (Describe the activity: What is happening)	Rugby training/game at Haxby road		
Location(s):	haxby road sports campus		
Who may be exposed:	players, coaches, spectators		
Responsible Person:	Ailis Mactaggart		
Assessors name:	Lucy Norris	Committee position:	Club captain
Assessors signature:		Date of assessment	26.4.19
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.	<p>Goal Posts</p> <p>Players collide with the goal posts during the course of the game.</p> <p>Hazard: Collision leading to potential head and upper limb injury.</p> <p>Corner Posts: Players collide with corner posts.</p>	<p>The on pitch captain and coach is to ensure that padding is in place around each post as per NGB guidelines. They also must ensure that the padding around all uprights is secured correctly and in good order.</p> <p>Corner posts should be flexible to allow impact when players are diving for a try in the corner.</p>	<p>Me di u m</p>	<p>Coaches/captains to ensure these are correctly fitted and secure.</p>	<p>Lo w</p>	

No.	Hazard	Control measures	Risk Level	Additional control measures required	Risk Level	Date control completed
2	<p>Pitch: Injuries happen as a result of the state of the playing surface e.g. icy pitch or from foreign bodies on pitch e.g. glass, dog waste or from slipping on a wet surface.</p> <p>Minor Injuries (e.g. bruising) to Major Injuries (e.g. Broken bones from falls etc)</p>	<p>Ensure all players wear the appropriate footwear for the condition of the pitch,</p> <p>Pre-match inspection of the pitch by the a coach/YSJ active staff and referee to decide whether the pitch is fit for play, clearing any unexpected hazards e.g. glass. dog waste. Ultimately the decision on whether the game goes ahead rests with the referee for the game.</p>	Me di u m	<p>Planned sessions should take account of the state or condition of the pitch</p> <p>Coach/captain should refuse to allow players to play with the incorrect footwear.</p>	Lo w	

No.	Hazard	Control measures	Risk Level	Additional control measures required	Risk Level	Date control completed
3	<p>Boots and Studs</p> <p>Injuries can be sustained from studs which are not checked</p> <p>Hazard: Sharp edges which can lead to a greater chance of cuts.</p>	<p>Ensure that studs and boots meet IRB criteria and standards.</p> <p>Before each game all players boots and studs are checked by the referee.</p>	Medium	As players are ultimately responsible for their own boots they will regularly check their own kit to ensure it is safe to use during training sessions.	Low	
4	<p>Tackling/scrummaging/mauling</p> <p>Hazard: Injuries vary from bruising to injuries to the face, shoulders, upper body limbs, knees and ankles.</p>	<p>Coaches are to ensure that players are taught the correct technique.</p> <p>The wearing of mouth guards and other protective gear is not compulsory, but is recommended to all players.</p> <p>The players are to go through a full warm-up prior to the start of the game.</p> <p>Practices should not take place when players are over fatigued.</p>	Medium	The players ability to participate safely should be checked prior to them entering into competition.	Low	

No.	Hazard	Control measures	Risk Level	Additional control measures required	Risk Level	Date control completed
5	<p>Hazard: Injury to head, neck or spine.</p> <p>This could arise in a game situation and is identified separately because of its potential for more permanent disablement.</p>	The health and safety officer and coach should be clear about the way to treat possible spinal injuries. The player should not be moved and the Emergency Services contacted on 999	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neck brace and spine board are located over at Haxby campus as far as we are aware? - check this 	Low	
	Hazard: Injury to spectators: could occur due to a kick for touch, going into touch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mark out a clear area for spectators to stand 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advise them to keep their eyes on the game at all times to keep them aware of the risks which are around them 	Low	

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

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.