

RISK ASSESSMENT FORM – Students’ Union

Activity: (Describe the activity: What is happening)	Squash – Two individuals competing with rackets in a small court hitting a ball to each other against a wall.		
Location(s):	York RI		
Who may be exposed:	Members		
Responsible Person:	Max Winson		
Assessors name:	James Briggs	Committee position:	Health and Safety officer
Assessors signature:		Date of assessment	04/05/2019
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	<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.	Racket impact Likelihood – Low Impact – Medium/High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Players must learn how to handle a racket safely and not be aggressive with how they use it. The Racket must also have a fully working grip so that the player does not lose control of the racket. 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	Low	
02.	Ball impacts Likelihood – High Impact – Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts are mostly random and accidental and it is hard to control them. However players must not purposefully cause harm to other members while playing. 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protective goggles can be worn to help prevent damage to eyes. 	Low	
03.	Running into a wall Likelihood – Medium Impact – Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate footwear must be worn to ensure the lowest possible risk of this occurring and members must ensure they do not push other players into the wall. 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	Low	
04.	Violent conduct Likelihood – Low Impact – Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Players can sometimes lose their heads and might respond by throwing a racket or wildly swinging at a ball. To try and prevent this players must remain calm and others must try to help them. 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	Low	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	Low	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	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
Racket Impact	Correct handling of racket must be taught and racket must be in good condition to be used safely.	Max Winson	25/09/19
Ball Impact	No purposeful actions to cause harm. Protective goggles may also be worn.	Max Winson	25/09/19
Wall Impact	Correct footwear be worn at all times and no purposeful action	Max Winson	25/09/19
Violent Conduct	Remain calm and be on hand to help others.	Max Winson	25/09/19

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.