BRITISH OCTOPUSH ASSOCIATION

BOA Club Risk Assessment Form – Xarifa UWH

- This document takes account of the local risks presented by UWH.
- Many of the *initial risks* are controlled by the pools *Normal Operating Procedures*.
- More specific UWH risks are controlled by the BOA through its rules, guidelines & documentation and these are detailed on the **BOA Controlled Risks Form**.
- This form should be used to record: -
 - 1. Any variation from the BOA recommendations.
 - 2. Other risks not controlled by the BOA or its recommendations, listed below.
 - 3. Any additional risks identified and should take account of how the club officials and members control these risks, or implement in the local pools normal operating procedures (NOP).

To confirm the status of the club or session email: membership@gbuwh.co.uk.

Ref. No.	To identify each hazard.	Hazard	What could cause harm – this may be physical, chemical, biological, psychological etc.
Consequences	What could happen / nature of injury – how might someone be harmed?	Risk to	Who might be harmed – directly or indirectly
Likelihood (L):	1 = Unlikely (Low)	Severity (S)	1 = Slight / Minor
	2 = Plausible	(Consequence)	2 = First Aid
	3 = Possible		3 = Hospital Admission
	4 = Probable		4 = Permanently Disabled
	5 = Very Likely (High)		5 = Fatal / Major
Initial Risk (IR)	= L x S	Control Measures	Lists all relevant controls and references to them, e.g. BOA
	i.e. before the control measures stated are put in place.		guidelines adopted, pool normal operating and local control
			procedures.
Final Risk (FR)	= L x S	References	BOA Controlled Risks Form
• •	i.e. after all control measures are in place.		

Declaration:

The BOA club or session named above abides by the rules and guidance of the BOA, as laid out in the BOA Controlled Risks Form.

Below are listed any variations to this and any local risks identified.

Signed	Phíl Lawrence	Name	Phil Lawrence
Club Official	Secretary	Date	1 st July 2014

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Ref.	Hazard		Risk	Initial Risk			Control Measures			Final Risk			
No.		Consequences	to	L	S	IR	(inc. BOA Guidelines, NOP & local procedures)			L	S	FR	
							N.B. These examples can be deleted if not appropriate to your club or session.						
1	Gases	Respiratory problems	Players & Referees	5	3	15	 Chlorine build-up taken care of by air-conditioning – especially in basement areas. Air-Con should be alarmed and monitored by pool staff. Facility staff briefed in evacuation procedure should it become necessary. Facility staff monitoring the alarm and those life-guarding the pool should have suitable contact between them. Air quality issues should be reported to the Duty Manager of the pool facility. 		3	1	3		
2	Water Quality	Contaminated pool / chlorine excess	Players & Referees	5	3	15		Monitored by pool staff to ensure the pool is safe for swimmers to use.			5	1	5
3	Lighting Failure	Panic	Players & Referees	5	1	5	 Dealt with by local pools normal operating procedures. Use of emergency standby lighting. 			3	1	3	
4	Fire	Smoke inhalation & burns	Players & Referees	4	3	12	Dealt with by local pools normal operating procedures & emergency action process.			3	2	6	
5	Careless behaviour	Injury or drowning	Junior players	4	5	20	 Distracted coaches, referees and helpers could leave children to misbehave, or engage in tomfoolery and misadventure. E.g. diving in at the shallow end! Limitations on pool availability require all children and coaches to arrive at the same time. Ideally a session split by age groups would be preferable, but until this can happen Life-guarding supplied by the pool during 1st part of junior session, until refereeing and coaching take precedence. 			3	2	6	
Document originated by:		Club Po	osition h	eld:	S	Secretary	Date:	1 st July 2014	Next Review Date: 1 st July 2015			1	