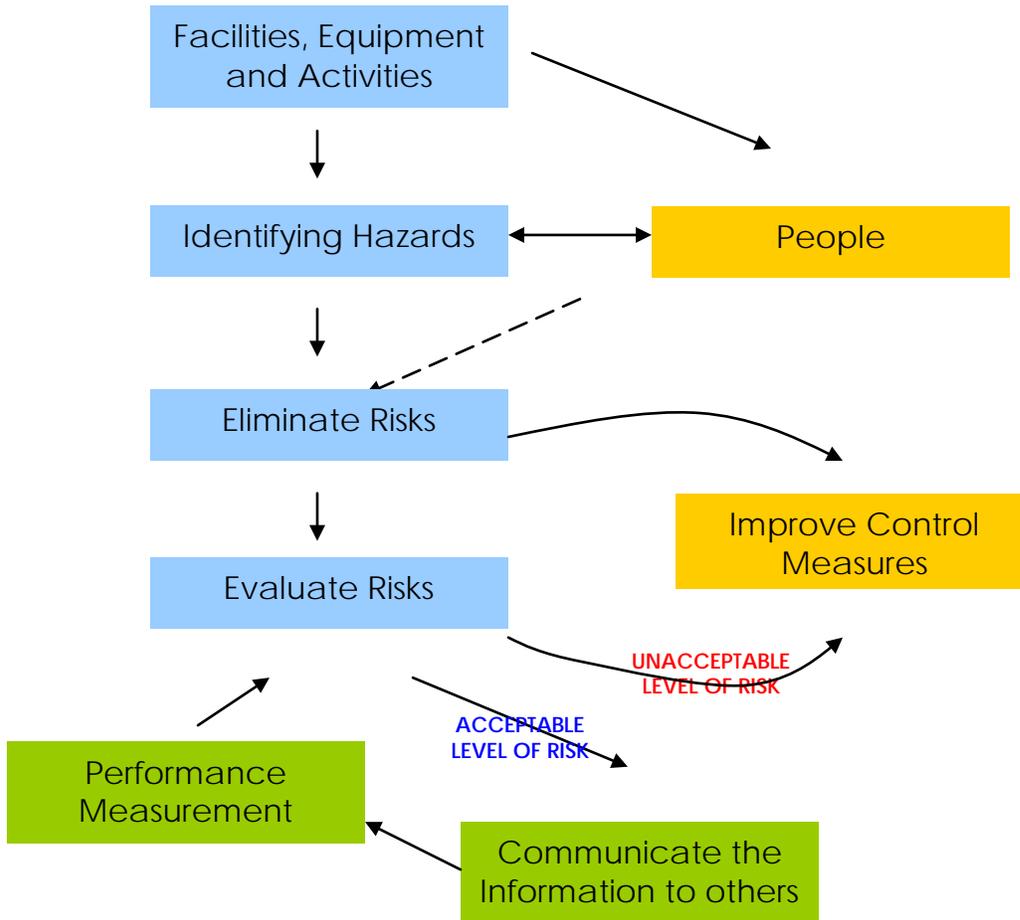


SIMPLE GUIDE TO SAFETY RISK ASSESSMENT MANAGEMENT IN SPORTS

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Risk Assessment Management (RAM) is a common sense approach to control risk. Most sports already have procedures in place to achieve this. In discussing the principles of RAM, it is necessary to appreciate the meaning of some of the common terms used.
- 1.2 A hazard or risk factor is a condition, object or situation that may be a potential source of harm.
- 1.3 Risk is the likelihood that a hazard will have an impact on people or the environment.
- 1.4 An adverse event is an event that produces harm or damages to people or the environment.
- 1.5 RAM is the identification of potential hazards, assess the likelihood that these could result in actual harm, identification and implementation of measures to minimize the level of risk, review the performance and communication of risk information to all stakeholders.

2 RAM PROCESS



3 RISK ASSESSMENT

3.1 Each risk assessment should identify the:

- (a) Facilities, Equipment and Activities involved;
 - Within individual sports, there will be a range of activities, such as training and various levels of competition, which may take place at indoor and/or outdoor venues.
 - It is necessary to identify the facilities and equipment that will be used with these activities and which will create risks to participants, officials, spectators or the public.
 - It should include assess for disabled sportsperson, officials and spectators.

- (b) Hazards associated with these Facilities, Equipment and Activities;
 - Hazards associated with sports will arise from the use of facilities such as grass, artificial playing surface and beach, sports equipment such as goal posts and nets, and activities such as training sessions and competitions.
 - The range of hazards encountered can vary widely across sports; example, from toxic effects of chemicals used to purify a swimming pool to the flammable properties of fuel used to power motor vehicles and physical contact occurring between competitors.
 - It is important to appreciate that some hazards will only exist at certain events, such as the presence of large crowds and television equipment at major events and vehicular traffic during events on public roads.

- (c) People directly or indirectly affected by these hazards;
- All personnel who may be affected by each hazards should be identifies. In particular, it will be necessary to identify whether different participant groups, such as male/female, able/disabled, youth/veteran, Chinese/Malay/Indian/Others, are affected by hazards in different ways.
 - Safety issues related to ways in which officials, spectators, members of public and media may be affected by facilities, equipment and activities should be identified.
- (d) Levels of risk experienced by those people exposed to the hazards; and
- A procedure for estimating and evaluating risk should be established and should be used consistently across the sports. The procedure should be simple, understandable and effective for estimating and evaluating the risk across the entire hazards, situations and people.
 - Although quantitative estimates of the probability and consequences can be produced, it is more usual in risk assessments of the type appropriate to sports activities and events to provide semi-quantitative or qualitative estimates. For example, probability of occurrence can be estimated using a scale of low, medium, high or unlikely, possible, probable, certain, whilst consequences can be estimated on a scale of low, medium, high or insignificant, minor, moderate, major.
 - The assessment of potential consequences should include the impact on both people and property. The evaluation of whether the level of risk is acceptable or not is determined by considering a combination of the probability that the adverse event will take place and the magnitude of the potential consequences.

- (e) Measures required to reduce the risks to acceptable levels.
 - The assessment of potential consequences should include the impact on both people and property. The evaluation of whether the level of risk is acceptable or not is determined by considering a combination of the probability that the adverse event will take place and the magnitude of the potential consequences.

4 Risk Assessment is not a product of perception or experience but **an evaluation base on facts**. Risk assessment is not a one-time project but an on-going process. It is applicable to everyday life.

4.1 Think Safe

- Start to look around and think about any potential hazards that may cause injury
- Don't just put it in your head. Write it down!
- There are templates to guide you.
- Can you eliminate and/or reduce the risk?
- Act on it! Put thoughts and words into action to mitigate the risk and hazards identified.

4.2 Play Safe

- Done your RAM and are satisfy with the control plans in place?
- ENJOY THE GAME AND HAVE FUN!
- However, don't just stop here. Be mindful of the residual risk and prevent in from happening.

4.3 Stay Safe

- Yes. Don't just stop there. Do away with the notion that once you have done your risk assessment, means you are safe! Think Again!
- Risk Assessment is an ongoing process. Any change in people, equipment, environment and process would require another round of assessment.
- It should be a part of you!