Risk Assessment

Name of activity/ event/ location	Jersey Pétanque Association – all matches, competitions and practice sessions.	Date of risk assessment	25th February 2026	Name of who undertook this risk assessment	Trevor Holden – JPA Chairman
		Date of next review	24th February 2027		

Hazard Identified? / Risks from it?	Who is at risk?	How are the risks already controlled? What extra controls are needed?	What has changed that needs to be thought about and controlled?	Risk with control measures in place
Hazard *– something that may cause harm or damage.* ***Risk*** *– the chance of it happening.*	*Players / spectators / officials?*	***Controls*** *– Ways of making the activity safer by removing or reducing the risk from it. For example - you might use a different piece of equipment, or you might change the way the activity is carried out.*	*Keep* ***checking*** *throughout the activity in case you need to change it…or even* ***stop*** *it! This is a great place to add comments which will be used as part of the review.*	
Muscle strain - Medium	Players	Players should warm-up before playing to reduce the risk of straining muscles.		Low
Injury to toes - Medium	Players and officials	Players and officials must wear suitable footwear. No open toed footwear must be worn on the terrains.		Low
Cuts and abrasions - Medium	Players and officials	No glass bottles or glasses must be brought onto the terrain. Broken glass is an avoidable hazard. Any hazardous materials on the pétanque terrain or surrounding area to be removed and disposed of appropriately. A first aid kit to be available.		Low
Weather - High	All	Correct clothing for the weather conditions should be worn, no bare torsos on the terrain. Sunscreen should be applied and hats worn to avoid sun burn. Cold weather should also be considered a hazard and appropriate clothing, and waterproofs are recommended for these adverse conditions.		Low
Lightening strike - High	All	Play should be suspended in the event of thunderstorms. Play should only resume once the threat of the storm has passed.		Low

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Terrain Hygiene - High	Players and officials	Terrain and surrounding area to be inspected for animal excrement and sharps. Any found should be removed before play commences.		Low
Body strike by a Boule - Medium	All	Players and officials should be aware of adjacent games being played and remain on their own terrain as much as possible. Players must not throw a boule if there is the possibility of anybody straying onto their terrain during a game. This could include the public and dogs in public areas. Players should also be extra vigilant when firing or shooting. Spectators should stand well back and never cross the terrain during a game.		Low
Slips, trips and falls - Medium	Players and officials	Players and officials should be aware of trip hazards and slippery surfaces on or around the terrain. They should be aware of boules, jacks, strings, circles, wooden surrounds and any other uneven surfaces. Additionally extra vigulance should be used for the screws and nails used to hold strings in place. Avoid standing on wooden surrounds especially in wet or frosty conditions. No bags or unused boules should be left adjacent to the terrain if they could cause an accident by their positioning. Terrains should be regularly maintained to avoid uneven surfaces. Strings should be removed at the end of play or competitions.		Low
Misconduct - Medium	Players and officials	Players and officials should abide by the Code of Behaviour laid down by Jersey Petanque Association.		Low
Injury from falling trees, branches and infrastructure - Medium	All	Before a game commences all players and officials should check for danger from anything overhanging the area of play and surrounding area.		Low
Marquees, gazebos and tents - Medium	All	Check for correct erection and placement of pegs for guy ropes.		Low

Definition of Risk Levels

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Level	Severity Description	Residual Risk Description
Low	Minor injury requiring no treatment, or simple first aid.	Control measures have reduced the severity and/or likelihood of occurrence to minimal levels.
Medium	Injury would require the participant to stop continuing the activity; expert medical treatment required.	Control measures have reduced the severity and/or likelihood to a reduced level.
High	Injury would require expert medical attention and/or result in fatality.	Control measures are not sufficient to reduce the severity or likelihood to an acceptable level.