



Safety Management System

Little League Alberta - District 8

Risk Assessment

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CONTROL MEASURE EXAMPLES TABLE (Column C)		
Most Effective	Controls	Examples
	Elimination (Remove the hazard altogether)	Cancel games or practices during extreme weather conditions (e.g., AQHI above 7, lightning storms) to eliminate the risks associated with playing in hazardous environments.
	Substitution (Replace the material/process with a less hazardous one)	Replace wooden bats with aluminum or composite bats, which are lighter and less likely to splinter, reducing the risk of injuries from broken equipment.
	Engineering/Isolation (Design effective control measures to protect people and the environment)	Install protective netting around the field to isolate spectators from errant balls or bats, preventing injuries.
	Warning (Alert people to the hazards)	Place clearly visible signs around the field warning spectators and players of potential hazards, such as "Beware of Flying Balls" or "No Unauthorized Access to Dugouts."
	Administrative (Provide training, procedures, etc.)	Implement a heat safety policy requiring mandatory water breaks every 20 minutes during hot weather and train coaches and volunteers on recognizing signs of heat-related illnesses.
	PPE (Personal protective equipment)	Require all batters and base runners to wear helmets with faceguards and ensure catchers wear full protective gear, including chest protectors, shin guards, and masks.
Least Effective		

SEVERITY TABLE (Column D)				
Severity Level		Impact On		
		People	Environment / Community	Equipment / Property
Catastrophic	16	multiple or single fatality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Long-term (multi-year) impacts to air, surface/ground water, or soil; or ➤ Widespread areas including offsite area/community affected; or ➤ Extensive adverse publicity/media coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Extensive losses of high value equipment/property; ➤ Major schedule impacts; or ➤ Losses exceeding \$1,000,000; or ➤ Significant unplanned financial impacts to business unit
Critical	8	injury or illness resulting in permanent total or partial disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lasting (up to one year) impacts to air, surface/ground water, or soil; or ➤ Offsite area/community affected; or ➤ Events that are reportable to regulatory authorities; or ➤ Some adverse publicity/media coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Losses of equipment/property that cannot be readily replaced; or ➤ Losses exceeding \$100,000; or ➤ Significant unplanned impact on project budget and schedule
Major	4	injury or illness resulting in temporary disability or loss of function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Temporary (up to one month) impacts to air, surface/ground water, or soil; or ➤ Significant area of the project site affected; or ➤ Breach of regulatory requirement or limit; or ➤ Potential for adverse publicity/media coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Loss of equipment that can be readily replaced; or ➤ Losses exceeding \$10,000; or ➤ Significant unplanned impact on project budget
Moderate	2	injury or illness requiring medical treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Short-term (up to one day) impact to air, surface/ground water, or soil; or ➤ Very small area within the project site affected; and ➤ No potential for adverse publicity/media coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Damage to equipment/property that can be repaired within a reasonable timeframe; or ➤ Losses exceeding \$1,000; or ➤ Minor impact on project budget
Minor	1	injury or illness requiring first-aid treatment only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No direct impact to air, surface/ground water, or soil; or ➤ Effects restricted within buildings or containment structures; and ➤ No potential for adverse publicity/media coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ No impact on equipment functionality. ➤ Minor, cosmetic damage; or ➤ Repair costs easily covered by normal project operating budget

LIKELIHOOD TABLE (Column E)			
Likelihood Level	Probability	Chances of Occurrence	
Very Likely	5	1×10^{-2}	1 in 100
Likely	4	1×10^{-3}	1 in 1,000
Possible	3	1×10^{-4}	1 in 10,000
Unlikely	2	1×10^{-5}	1 in 10,0000
Very Unlikely	1	1×10^{-6}	1 in 1,000,000

Risk Matrix (Column F)						
		Likelihood				
		Very Unlikely	Unlikely	Possible	Likely	Very Likely
		1	2	3	4	5
Severity	Catastrophic - 16	11	13	14	14	15
	Critical - 8	8	11	12	13	14
	Major - 4	4	7	9	10	12
	Moderate - 2	2	4	6	8	10
	Minor - 1	1	2	3	4	6

Overall Risk Ratings				
Very Low 1-3	Low 4-6	Medium 7-9	High 10-12	Very High 13-15

Note: The District Safety Manager must personally review any items with a High or Very High risk score and approve by signing this form.



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GENERAL INFORMATION

EMERGENCY CONTACT NAME

EMERGENCY CONTACT PHONE NUMBER

Primary Contact:

Secondary Contact:

Primary
Contact:

Secondary
Contact:

Field Location:

New ☐ or revised ☐

Date:

City:

Specific Location(s):

Conditions (Weather, air quality, etc.):

Game Details (Teams, time of day, etc.):

Note: Insert additional rows or print additional sheets as necessary to accommodate all steps.

JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS				
ACTIVITY/STEP	RISKS	INITIAL RISK (PRE-CONTROLS)	CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK
Player Health & Safety: Injuries such as sprains, concussions, dehydration, or respiratory issues can occur during games due to physical activity.	• Player Injury during game play: Sprains, strains, or fractures from sliding, running, or collisions.	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide regular training sessions on safe sliding, running, and collision-avoidance techniques. 	3
		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require the use of high-quality, properly fitted gear such as cleats, shin guards, and padded gloves to reduce impact injuries. 	2
		10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct pre-game field inspections to ensure surfaces are even and free from hazards like holes or debris. 	4
		7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce rules to prevent reckless play, such as avoiding unnecessary collisions and ensuring proper base-running paths. 	2
		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement mandatory warm-up routines, including dynamic stretching and light drills, to prepare muscles and reduce the risk of strains or sprains. 	3
		9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor player fatigue and enforce substitutions when players show signs of overexertion or reduced agility. 	2
		10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure a trained first aid responder is present and that first aid kits are fully stocked with supplies for treating sprains, strains, and fractures. 	2
		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate coaches, players, and parents on proper responses to injuries, including immobilization of fractures and when to seek professional medical assistance. 	3
	• Concussions: Concussions from being hit by a ball or collisions.	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide mandatory training for players and coaches on recognizing the signs and symptoms of concussions. 	3
		10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce the use of helmets with adequate padding and face guards to minimize the risk of head injuries. 	2
		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish clear protocols for removing players from the game immediately if a concussion is suspected and ensure they receive medical evaluation before returning to play. 	2
		7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate parents on concussion risks and recovery timelines to ensure proper follow-up care. 	2
		9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct regular equipment inspections to ensure helmets meet safety standards and replace any damaged or outdated gear. 	3
		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include concussion awareness as part of pre-season safety meetings and distribute informational materials to all participants. 	2
	• Exacerbation of pre-existing medical conditions: Physical activity or environmental factors during games may aggravate existing health issues, such as asthma, allergies, or heart conditions.	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require players to submit updated medical forms detailing any pre-existing conditions and emergency action plans before the season begins. 	3
		9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure all coaches and staff are trained to recognize symptoms of common medical conditions, such as asthma attacks, allergic reactions, or cardiac distress. 	3

		10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a fully stocked first aid kit, including condition-specific supplies such as inhalers, epinephrine auto-injectors, and a portable Automated External Defibrillator (AED). 	4
		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designate a team member to monitor players for signs of medical distress during games and practices. 	2
		7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate with parents to confirm all players have access to their necessary medications and emergency contacts during games. 	2
		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjust player participation based on environmental factors, such as avoiding intense physical activity on days with poor air quality for players with respiratory conditions. 	2
		9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and follow a medical emergency response plan, including immediate access to healthcare facilities if a condition worsens. 	3
Environmental Risks Extreme weather conditions, including heat, cold, rain, lightning, and poor air quality, which directly affect the safety of players, spectators, and the integrity of the field and diamond.	Heatstroke: Prolonged exposure to direct sunlight on the diamond and surrounding field	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up portable shade tents over player benches, spectator seating, and near the umpire's station. 	2
		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use scheduled reminders during games and practices to enforce water breaks every 20 minutes. 	3
		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place misting fans or portable cooling units near the dugouts for players to cool down during breaks. 	2
	Hypothermia: Cold temperatures and wind exposure during games or practices	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require all players and coaches to wear thermal undershirts, gloves, and beanies during cold-weather games. 	2
		7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide portable, battery-powered heaters in dugouts when temperatures fall below 10°C. 	2
		7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend pre-game warm-up periods to help players maintain body heat before starting the game. 	3
	Respiratory Problems: Poor air quality affecting participants' breathing, especially during prolonged physical activity	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install a portable air quality monitor at the field to assess conditions in real-time. 	3
		9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit game or practice durations on days when AQHI is moderate (4-6) and suspend all activities if AQHI exceeds 7. 	3
		7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide players with high-quality masks (e.g., N95) to use if practicing under borderline air quality conditions (AQHI 4-6). 	2
	Lightning Strikes: Open spaces like the field increase vulnerability	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a lightning detection app or dedicated device to monitor storms within a 10 km radius of the field. 	3
		10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-assign and communicate shelter-in-place locations, such as nearby enclosed buildings or cars in the parking lot, with a goal to evacuate the field within 30 seconds of a lightning alert. 	4
		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suspend all activities for 30 minutes after the last lightning strike within 10 km. 	2
	Field Deterioration: Wet or icy conditions leading to slippery or unstable surfaces, increasing the risk of injuries	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assign a designated team to assess and prepare the field before games or practices, applying drying agents (e.g., calcined clay) to wet areas and spreading salt or sand on icy patches. 	4
		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use weighted, detachable bases designed to prevent sliding on wet or icy surfaces. 	3
		9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If conditions cannot be rectified, close the field and reschedule activities based on guidelines in the Safety Manual. 	2
Field and Facility Safety Field and facility safety focuses on preventing slips, trips, falls, and injuries by addressing	Uneven Terrain: Uneven ground, holes, or dips on the field can cause players or spectators to trip and fall.	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a detailed field inspection checklist for coaches or designated safety personnel to use before each event. 	3
		9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include checks for: 	3

hazards such as uneven terrain, wet fields, debris, inadequate fencing, and unsafe bleachers through inspections, maintenance, and proper controls.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Uneven ground or holes in the field. ○ Loose or damaged fencing. ○ Stability of bleachers and seating areas. ○ Proper installation of bases and pitching plates. 	
		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document all findings in the Safety Manual's inspection form for accountability. 	3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wet Fields: Wet or muddy conditions can make the field slippery, increasing the risk of falling and injuries. 	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use field-drying agents like calcined clay to absorb moisture in key areas such as the pitcher's mound, batter's box, and base paths. 	3
		9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For widespread wet conditions, deploy tarps to cover critical areas during rain. 	3
		10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspend activities if conditions remain hazardous despite these measures, following the Field Closure Policy outlined in the Safety Manual. 	4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debris on the Field: Debris such as rocks, branches, or litter can cause tripping or injuries during play. 	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign a field maintenance team to inspect and clear the field before every event. 	2
		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide trash receptacles at multiple locations to reduce litter. 	2
		9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure equipment like rakes and shovels are available for quick debris removal. 	3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Fencing: Damaged or low fencing can lead to injuries from sharp edges or allow errant balls to hit spectators. 	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct biannual inspections of fencing to check for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Exposed wires. ○ Loose or broken links. ○ Sections that do not meet minimum height standards. 	3
		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair or replace damaged fencing promptly using durable materials. 	3
		7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install safety caps on the top of fences to reduce sharp edges. 	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsafe Bleachers: Bleachers with loose guardrails, unstable frames, or sharp edges can cause falls or cuts for spectators. 	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform regular inspections to check for structural stability, loose bolts, or damaged seating areas. 	3
		9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install guardrails on all sides of the bleachers to prevent falls. 	4
		7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly mark "No Climbing" signs on bleachers and provide additional seating if needed to prevent overcrowding. 	3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Icy or Snowy Conditions: Ice or snow on the field or bleachers can create slippery surfaces, increasing the risk of falls. 	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use sand, salt, or other de-icing agents to treat icy patches on the field or in spectator areas. 	3
		9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear snow using field-safe equipment to prevent damage to the playing surface. 	3
		10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suspend games or practice if conditions are too severe to ensure safety. 	4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous Areas or Repairs in Progress: Sections of the field or facility undergoing repairs or identified as unsafe (e.g., unstable bleachers, damaged fencing) can pose a danger. 	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use high-visibility signs and barriers to block off hazardous areas. 	2
		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install cones or temporary fencing around ongoing repairs. 	3
		7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicate restrictions to coaches, players, and spectators before the event begins. 	2
Equipment-Related Risks: Faulty, poorly maintained, or improperly used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakage or Malfunction: Damaged or worn-out equipment (e.g., cracked 	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct routine inspections to identify cracks, loose parts, or structural weaknesses in equipment like bats, helmets, and bases. 	4

equipment can cause injuries during games or practices.	bats, loose helmet straps) can fail during use, causing direct injuries.	12	• Immediately remove and replace broken or malfunctioning equipment with certified and compliant alternatives.	5
		11	• Train players and coaches to inspect equipment before every game or practice.	4
	• Improper Fit: Ill-fitting equipment, such as oversized helmets or poorly sized gloves, may not provide adequate protection or impair player performance.	10	• Ensure all players are fitted with properly sized helmets, gloves, and cleats during preseason equipment distribution.	3
		9	• Provide guidance to parents and players on how to adjust straps, padding, or other adjustable features for a snug fit.	2
		10	• Establish an equipment check-in process before games to verify correct fit for all players.	5
	• Lack of Protective Features: Use of equipment without necessary safety features (e.g., helmets without faceguards) increases the risk of injury from impacts.	12	• Require all batters, base runners, and catchers to wear helmets with faceguards.	4
		9	• Enforce the use of chest protectors, shin guards, and other specialized gear for high-risk positions.	2
		8	• Regularly review and update equipment inventories to ensure all items meet current safety standards.	2
	• Improper Use: Misuse of equipment, such as swinging bats in non-designated areas, can result in accidental injuries to players or bystanders.	7	• Implement clear rules on designated zones for bat swinging and practice throws.	2
		6	• Train players on proper techniques for using bats, helmets, and other equipment to prevent misuse.	2
		8	• Supervise practices to ensure players are handling equipment safely and responsibly.	2
	• Unapproved or Substandard Equipment: Use of non-compliant or uncertified equipment that does not meet safety standards may fail to protect players adequately.	8	• Allow only equipment certified by organizations like Little League Baseball or other governing bodies.	2
		7	• Maintain an up-to-date list of approved equipment brands and models.	2
		9	• Conduct pre-season audits of all equipment to ensure compliance with safety regulations.	3
	• Shared Equipment: Sharing improperly sanitized or poorly maintained equipment can lead to hygiene-related risks, such as skin infections or transmission of germs.	8	• Sanitize all shared equipment, such as helmets and gloves, after each use with approved disinfectants.	2
		7	• Provide individual equipment for players whenever possible to minimize sharing.	2
		6	• Educate players and parents on the importance of personal hygiene when using shared items.	2
	• Lack of Maintenance: Equipment that is not regularly inspected or maintained (e.g., bases with sharp edges or loose anchors) may create hazards during gameplay.	7	• Establish a regular maintenance schedule for cleaning, tightening, and replacing parts of equipment like bases and helmets.	2
		6	• Use a field maintenance log to document inspection dates, issues found, and corrective actions taken.	2
		5	• Assign responsibility for equipment maintenance to a designated staff member or volunteer.	2
Behavioral and Interpersonal Risks: Bullying, harassment, or poor sportsmanship can lead to emotional distress and reduced enjoyment of the game.	• Bullying: Intimidation or exclusion of players by peers or coaches can lead to low self-esteem, anxiety, or withdrawal from participation.	8	• Establish a zero-tolerance policy for bullying, outlined in the league's Code of Conduct.	3
		7	• Train coaches and volunteers to identify and address signs of bullying promptly.	2
		6	• Provide a confidential reporting system for players and parents to report bullying incidents.	2
		5	• Conduct team-building activities to foster mutual respect among players.	2
	• Harassment: Verbal or physical harassment by players, coaches, or	8	• Develop and enforce clear anti-harassment policies with defined consequences for violations.	3
		7	• Train coaches, players, and volunteers on recognizing and	2

	spectators can create a hostile and unsafe environment.		preventing harassment.	
		6	• Designate a safety officer or mediator to handle harassment complaints confidentially.	2
		7	• Promote an inclusive culture that discourages verbal or physical harassment.	2
	• Poor Sportsmanship: Aggressive or unsportsmanlike behavior, such as taunting or retaliatory actions, can escalate conflicts or result in injuries.	6	• Introduce sportsmanship awards to encourage positive behavior during games.	2
		7	• Require players and coaches to attend workshops on good sportsmanship and conflict resolution.	2
		8	• Enforce penalties for unsportsmanlike conduct, such as warnings, game suspensions, or ejections.	2
		5	• Include pre-game reminders of expected behavior for players, coaches, and spectators.	2
	• Conflict Among Parents or Spectators: Disputes in the stands can distract players and create a negative atmosphere.	7	• Assign designated conflict monitors to address disputes among spectators.	2
		6	• Post signs with clear rules for spectator behavior at the field entrance.	2
		8	• Enforce a spectator Code of Conduct with consequences for violations, such as removal from the venue.	3
		7	• Hold a pre-season meeting with parents to set expectations for positive and respectful behavior.	2
	• Discrimination: Bias based on gender, race, skill level, or other factors can alienate participants and discourage involvement.	8	• Establish strict anti-discrimination policies, ensuring all participants feel included and valued.	3
		7	• Conduct diversity and inclusion training for coaches, volunteers, and league staff.	2
		6	• Create opportunities for all players to participate, regardless of skill level or background.	2
		8	• Actively address any complaints of discriminatory behavior and take corrective actions immediately.	3
	• Coach Misconduct: Overly aggressive coaching tactics, favoritism, or lack of professionalism can harm player development and morale.	8	• Require all coaches to undergo background checks and complete a coaching certification program .	3
		6	• Conduct regular evaluations of coaching behavior through feedback from players and parents.	2
		7	• Provide training on effective, positive, and respectful coaching methods.	2
		6	• Implement a reporting system for players or parents to address concerns about coaching conduct.	3
	• Lack of Team Cohesion: Failure to build team unity can lead to isolation of certain players and a breakdown in teamwork.	6	• Organize regular team-building exercises, such as off-field activities or collaborative drills.	2
		7	• Encourage coaches to create a supportive environment where every player feels valued.	2
		5	• Rotate players in different positions during practices to build collaboration and understanding.	2
		6	• Provide mentorship opportunities for older or experienced players to support younger teammates.	2
	• Failure to Address Issues: Ignoring or mishandling behavioral incidents can allow problems to worsen and undermine the overall culture of the game.	8	• Develop a formal process for reporting, investigating, and resolving behavioral issues.	3
		7	• Appoint a disciplinary committee to handle severe incidents fairly and consistently.	2
		6	• Regularly review behavioral policies with coaches and volunteers to ensure compliance.	2

		7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schedule follow-up meetings with individuals involved in incidents to ensure resolution and prevent recurrence. 	2
<u>Spectator and Volunteer Safety:</u> Errant balls, crowded areas, or inadequate safety measures can put spectators and volunteers at risk of injury.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Errant Balls or Bats: Spectators and volunteers are at risk of being hit by foul balls, stray throws, or dropped bats, leading to injuries. 	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install protective netting or fencing around high-risk areas, such as behind home plate and along the baselines. 	4
		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post warning signs in spectator areas, such as "Beware of Flying Balls." 	3
		7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designate "safe zones" for volunteers and spectators away from the active playing area. 	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overcrowded Areas: High traffic in seating, concession, or parking areas can cause slips, trips, or collisions. 	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use crowd control measures, such as ropes or barriers, to manage high-traffic areas like entrances, concession stands, and restrooms. 	2
		7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assign volunteers to monitor and direct foot traffic in congested areas. 	2
		9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit the number of spectators allowed in seating areas to avoid overcrowding. 	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Protective Barriers: Missing or improperly installed netting or fencing increases exposure to errant balls or other hazards. 	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct regular inspections of netting and fencing to ensure they are properly installed and in good condition. 	2
		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace damaged or missing barriers immediately. 	2
		9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use temporary fencing during practices or events where permanent barriers are not available. 	3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poorly Maintained Pathways or Seating: Damaged bleachers, uneven walkways, or obstructed pathways can lead to slips, trips, or falls. 	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect pathways, bleachers, and seating areas regularly for damage or obstructions. 	2
		9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair uneven surfaces, replace broken boards, and tighten loose bolts on bleachers. 	2
		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use slip-resistant materials on walkways and provide handrails for bleachers. 	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weather Exposure: Spectators and volunteers are at risk of heat exhaustion, sunburn, or hypothermia during extreme weather conditions without adequate shelter. 	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide shaded seating areas and distribute sunscreen during hot weather. 	2
		6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offer portable heaters or blankets during cold weather games. 	2
		9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a clear evacuation plan for severe weather events, with designated shelters for spectators and volunteers. 	4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle Hazards in Parking Areas: Improperly managed parking lots can result in vehicle-pedestrian collisions or minor accidents. 	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assign volunteers to manage parking lot traffic, including directing vehicles and pedestrians. 	2
		7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly mark pedestrian walkways and crossing zones in parking areas. 	2
		9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install speed limit signs and provide adequate lighting in parking lots to enhance visibility. 	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment Handling by Volunteers: Volunteers working with heavy or improperly maintained equipment may experience manual handling injuries. 	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train volunteers on the proper handling of equipment, including lifting techniques to prevent manual handling injuries. 	2
		7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves or safety glasses for specific tasks. 	2
		9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure all equipment used by volunteers is in good condition and properly maintained. 	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency Response Delays: Lack of clear evacuation plans or accessible first aid can worsen injuries or incidents for spectators and volunteers. 	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and communicate a clear emergency response plan, including evacuation routes and muster points. 	3
		8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train volunteers on first aid and the use of emergency equipment, such as Automated External Defibrillators (AEDs). 	3
		7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure first aid kits are accessible and fully always stocked. 	2
		9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct regular inspections of all vehicles used for 	2

Transportation and Logistics: Unsafe transportation or poor scheduling can lead to accidents, delays, or unprepared participants.	• Vehicle Accidents: Ensure all vehicles used for transporting players are inspected regularly and driven by licensed, experienced drivers who follow traffic laws.		transportation, ensuring brakes, tires, and lights are in good working condition.	
		8	• Require drivers to follow all traffic laws, including speed limits, and prohibit distractions like phone use while driving.	2
		7	• Use vehicles with appropriate safety features such as seatbelts, airbags, and child safety locks.	2
	• Inadequate Supervision: Require at least one adult supervisor per vehicle to monitor player behavior and maintain order during transport.	8	• Assign at least one adult supervisor per vehicle in addition to the driver to monitor players' behavior.	2
		7	• Brief supervisors on safety protocols, such as managing behavior and assisting in emergencies.	2
		8	• Maintain a ratio of one supervisor per every 10 children to ensure adequate monitoring.	2
	• Driver Fatigue or Inexperience: Only use pre-approved, licensed drivers with no more than 4 consecutive hours of driving per trip and sufficient rest before transportation.	9	• Approve only licensed, experienced drivers to transport players and verify their qualifications through background checks.	3
		8	• Limit driving shifts to a maximum of 4 consecutive hours, with mandatory breaks during longer trips.	2
		9	• Prohibit fatigued drivers from operating vehicles and provide alternate transportation if necessary.	3
	• Unclear Transportation Schedules: Provide clear, detailed schedules for pick-up and drop-off times and locations, and use group communication tools for updates.	7	• Develop and distribute clear transportation schedules with pick-up and drop-off times and locations well in advance.	2
		6	• Use group messaging platforms to communicate updates or changes to schedules in real-time.	2
		8	• Include contingency plans for delays in the schedule and communicate them to all parties.	2
	• Overcrowded Vehicles: Ensure vehicles do not exceed seating capacity and that all passengers wear seatbelts.	8	• Ensure all vehicles adhere to seating capacity limits and that every passenger has a seatbelt.	2
		7	• Rent or arrange additional vehicles if the number of participants exceeds the capacity of available vehicles.	2
		7	• Conduct a headcount before departure to ensure no overloading of vehicles.	2
	• Improperly Secured Equipment: Secure all sports gear with straps or in designated storage areas to prevent shifting during transit.	8	• Use storage compartments, cargo nets, or tie-down straps to secure sports gear during transportation.	2
		9	• Store heavy or bulky items in designated areas to prevent them from shifting and causing injuries.	4
		8	• Prohibit players from holding or sitting with equipment while in transit.	2
	• Emergency Preparedness: Develop a transportation emergency plan, including contact numbers, roadside assistance, and first aid supplies for breakdowns or medical issues.	8	• Equip each vehicle with a fully stocked first aid kit, contact numbers, and emergency roadside supplies such as flares or reflective triangles.	2
		7	• Train drivers and supervisors in basic first aid and emergency response procedures.	3
		8	• Develop a communication protocol to quickly notify parents and league officials in case of transportation emergencies.	2
	• Unsafe Parking Areas: Use well-lit, organized parking lots with designated pedestrian zones to reduce risks of vehicle-pedestrian collisions.	8	• Use designated, well-lit parking lots with marked pedestrian crossings and clear signage for traffic flow.	2
		7	• Assign volunteers or staff to direct parking and monitor pedestrian safety in busy areas.	2
		8	• Set speed limits in parking areas and enforce them with visible signage.	2
	• Environmental Hazards: Monitor weather conditions and delay or adjust	9	• Monitor weather forecasts and delay transportation during hazardous conditions like heavy rain, fog, or snow.	4

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	transportation during adverse conditions like heavy rain, fog, or snow.	8	• Equip vehicles with snow tires or chains during winter months if applicable.	3
		8	• Train drivers on how to handle adverse weather conditions, such as reduced speeds and increased following distances.	2
	• Unapproved Drivers: Ensure all drivers are vetted, licensed, and approved by the league before transporting players.	9	• Require all drivers to pass a vetting process, including background checks, verification of driver's licenses, and confirmation of clean driving records.	4
		8	• Maintain a list of pre-approved drivers who meet the league's transportation safety standards.	3
		8	• Prohibit last-minute substitutions of drivers without proper authorization.	3

EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN		
Emergency Evacuation Plan for Little League Baseball Games - The Emergency Evacuation Plan for Little League baseball games provides clear actions for various emergencies, including fire, severe weather, medical incidents, and active threats. It outlines triggers and specific responses in an easy-to-reference table, ensuring safety for players, spectators, and staff. For detailed protocols, the Safety Manual should always be consulted.		
<u>Type of Emergency</u>	<u>Trigger</u>	<u>Actions</u>
Fire Emergency	Fire or smoke is detected.	1. Activate the nearest fire alarm. 2. Announce evacuation using the public address system. 3. Evacuate to designated muster points, avoiding high-risk areas. 4. Dial 911 to notify emergency responders. 5. Conduct a headcount at the muster point.
Severe Weather	Lightning, hail, tornado, or extreme weather warnings.	1. Monitor conditions using weather apps or a lightning detection system. 2. Announce suspension of play and evacuate the field. 3. Direct everyone to designated shelters, such as nearby buildings or enclosed vehicles. 4. Resume activities only when conditions are deemed safe.
Medical Emergency	Player, spectator, or volunteer injury or medical distress.	1. Call 911 and provide details of the emergency. 2. Administer first aid using the stocked first aid kits. 3. Ensure clear access for emergency vehicles. 4. Notify emergency contacts and league officials as needed.
Chemical or Hazardous Spill	Spills from nearby facilities or equipment.	1. Evacuate the affected area immediately. 2. Notify emergency responders and provide details of the spill. 3. Follow hazardous material containment protocols if trained personnel are available. 4. Communicate with all participants to avoid the area until cleared.
Active Threat or Intruder	Unauthorized individuals or hostile behavior.	1. Use the public address system to announce a shelter-in-place or evacuation, depending on the situation.

		2. Lock doors or secure entrances where possible. 3. Call 911 and provide details about the threat. 4. Evacuate only if it is safe to do so or as directed by law enforcement.
Other Emergencies	Power outages, structural collapses, or other unforeseen events.	1. Assess the nature of the emergency and determine whether to shelter in place or evacuate. 2. Communicate with all participants using the public address system or other available methods. 3. Notify emergency services if required.

Note
This plan provides a general response framework for emergencies during Little League baseball games. For detailed procedures and location-specific protocols, always consult the Safety Manual, which contains comprehensive emergency response information.

Notes

APPROVALS AND SIGNATURES			
REVIEWED/APPROVED			
Print Name	Signature	Position	Date
REVIEWED BY EMPLOYEES			
Print Name	Signature	Position	Date