

Risk management consists of four (4) basic steps

1. Identify the risks connected with an activity whether it is on the ice or off the ice.
2. Assess the relative significance of the identified risks.
3. Eliminate or minimize the on-ice and off-ice risks.
4. Provide protection in the form of insurance against unavoidable risks.

EXAMPLES OF ON-ICE RISK MANAGEMENT

- Ice surface free from debris, bare spots and ruts
- Rink gates securely closed during play
- No protrusions from glass, boards, or nets
- Proper lighting
- Adequate supervision
- Monitoring of air quality by arena management
- No one on the ice surface until re-surfacing machine has left the surface
- Be aware of player's special needs and illnesses
- Regular inspections of player's protective equipment
- Proper hydration of players
- Education around dangerous play such as checking from behind

EXAMPLES OF OFF-ICE RISK MANAGEMENT

- Strict rules against horseplay in the dressing rooms
- Never consume alcohol before hockey related activities
- Never have alcohol in your possession while traveling to and from the arena
- Before traveling monitor road conditions carefully and never take chances

When planning over night trips ensure:

- To book all team rooms in the same area of the hotel
- Players are supervised at all times
- Players know the locations of all the fire exits
- To have a plan in place in case of a fire alarm

- Ensure proper guidelines and ground rules are in place if players are staying with billets including proper screening of billets.
- If conducting off-ice training ensure the activities are appropriate for the age group and that the activities take place in a safe environment (running near traffic is not a safe environment)
- Know the location of all fire exits within the arena facility

Questions / Comments Email: riskandsafety@kmha.on.ca