

Soccer

Indoor/Outdoor

SECONDARY - INTERSCHOOL

- Consult [Risk Management](#).
- This activity page must be presented to the activity provider prior to the activity taking place. The activity provider must meet the minimum requirements listed on this page. For more information on planning trips using outside providers, consult [Outside Activity Providers](#).

Equipment

- Determine that all equipment is safe for use (for example, no sharp corners, cracks, or splinters). Students must be encouraged to report equipment problems to the coach.
- Protective equipment must not be altered (for example, cutting a portion off the back of mouth guards).
- Shin pads must be worn.
- Size and weight of soccer ball must be appropriate to the age and skill level of participants.
- Outdoor soccer balls must not be used indoors in gymnasium settings for games or shooting on goal, but may be used for indoor drills.
- Sponge, futsal or indoor soccer balls are to be used for indoor (gymnasium) school soccer games.
- Outdoor soccer balls can be used in covered/domed complexes.

Refer to the [First Aid](#) section for first aid equipment requirements.

Clothing/Footwear/Jewellery

- Appropriate clothing and footwear must be worn.

- Consult your school board/sport governing body in regard to appropriate footwear.
- No metal cleats permitted.
- The wearing of jewellery during practices and competitions must meet the rules of the governing body of the sport/activity, **OFSAA**, and local athletic association. Consult the **General Safety Standards for Clothing, Footwear, and Jewellery** when jewellery is not addressed by the governing body of the sport/activity, OFSAA or the local athletic association.
- When long hair poses a safety risk it must be secured. Devices (for example, hair pins, clips and barrettes) used to tie back long hair must not present a safety concern.

Facilities

- Determine that all facilities are safe for use. Students must be encouraged to report facility problems to the coach.
- Indoor playing surface and surrounding area must be free of all obstacles (e.g., tables, chairs), and must provide safe footing and traction.
- Outdoor playing area must be free from debris and obstructions and be well-removed from traffic areas.
- Practices: Holes, hazards (for example, glass, rocks, sprinkler heads, sewer grates), and severely uneven surfaces must be identified. The conditions must be made safe or the activity must be modified or moved to a safe location. Hazards which cannot be removed must be brought to the attention of the students. Coach must notify principal/designate of unsafe field conditions.
- Competitions: Where hazardous conditions that cannot be avoided are identified by the coach and/or officials the conditions must be made safe or the competition must be cancelled or moved to a safe location. Coach must notify principal/designate of unsafe field conditions.
- Turning points, finish lines, end zones, and boundaries must be a safe distance away from walls, stages, equipment, trees, posts, natural hazards, and holes. Walls, stages, equipment, trees, and posts must not be used as turning points, finish lines, end zones, or boundaries. A marker (for example, line or pylon) must be designated and be properly identified.
- Consult **General Safety Standards for Facilities** for the opening and closing of gymnasium divider doors/curtains.
- When running takes place off school site for a warm up, conditioning run and/or is an integral part of the activity:

- Coaches must do a safety check ‘walk through’ in order to identify potential problems prior to initial use of route or course.
- Coaches must outline to the students the route or course (for example, notice of areas to approach with caution) before the start of the run.
- Coaches must determine that students are not crossing busy intersections unless directly supervised.

Permanent Goalposts

- Permanent goal posts must be checked that they are in safe condition and that the concrete footing at the base of the posts are covered and do not pose a hazard.
- The netting on goal posts must conform to the local athletic association regulations.

Portable Goalposts

- A portable goal is described as a freestanding structure that can be moved to different locations.
- A portable goal used on a natural ground surface, artificial turf, or a hard surface (for example, black top) must be located on a level surface and securely anchored in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.
- When there are no instructions:
 - attach the goals securely to the ground, if the goal is located outdoors; or
 - attach the goals securely to the floor or the wall, securing them with weights, if the goal is inside.
- If there are no straps/clamps, use another system to secure portable goals to the ground to prevent tipping (for example, weighted material).
- The netting on goal posts must conform to the sport governing organization or the local athletic association regulations.
- Portable goals must be inspected on a regular basis for anything that would hinder effective movement (for example, defective wheels).
- Prior to use, goals must be checked to determine that they are secure in such a way that they will not tip over.
- Students must be instructed to not climb, hang, or swing on the goals.
- Portable goals that are not in use or are in storage must be secured in such a way that they do not pose a risk of tipping and do not present a hazard (for example, taken apart, chained face to

face).

The Moving of Portable Goalposts

- The teacher must provide instructions to the students regarding the safe movement of the portable goals. Only students who have been properly trained can assist the teacher with moving portable goals. Constant visual supervision is required.
- The teacher must designate an area a safe distance from the path of the moving of portable goals in which other students must stay. Check that the path is clear (no obstructions and/or students in the way).

Environmental Considerations

- When environmental conditions may pose a risk to student safety (for example, thunderstorms [lightning] or student(s) with asthma, triggered by air quality), coaches must take into consideration their school board/school's protocols and procedures related to:
 - environmental conditions (consult [Weather](#)); and
 - insects (for example, mosquitoes and ticks [consult the school/school board's protocols and/or regional Public Health Department's website]).
- Students must receive instruction on safety procedures related to environmental conditions and be made aware of ways to protect themselves (for example, sun burn, heat stroke).
- At all times the school board's weather and insect procedures are the minimum standards. In situations where a higher standard of care is presented (for example, outside activity providers, facility/program coordinators), the higher standard of care must be followed.

Special Rules/Instructions

- Be aware of students whose medical condition (for example, asthma, anaphylaxis, casts, previous concussion, orthopaedic device) may affect participation. Consult [Medical Conditions](#).
- Students must not participate in the activity until they receive information on concussion prevention specific to the activity, inherent risks of the activity (for example, outline possible risks and ways to minimize the risks), and procedures and rules for safe play. Students must receive instruction on the importance of reporting symptoms related to a suspected concussion.
- Refer to the school board's transportation procedures related to communicating with

parents/guardians the location of an off-site activity and the means of transportation used as well as to the need for obtaining parent/guardian permission.

- Previous training, fitness level, and the length of time and intensity of physical activity must be taken into consideration.
- Activities must be based on skills that are taught.
- Skills must be taught in proper progression.
- A proper warm-up and cool-down must be included.
- Emphasize controlled movement when requiring students to walk or run backwards. Backward-running races are not permitted.
- When involved in practice drills, students must not be required to close their eyes or be blindfolded.
- Fair play and rules of the sport must be taught and strictly enforced.
- Adequate liquid replacement (personal water bottles, water fountains) must be accessible for students before, during, and after physical activity to prevent dehydration.
- Students must be informed that they are not to share water bottles.
- An exposed orthopaedic apparatus that represents a safety concern to other players must be soft or padded. Such devices must be approved by the referee prior to the commencement of the game.
- Any player with a playing cast must provide a doctor's note or parent/guardian signed permission indicating it is safe for him/her to play.
- Limit time spent on heading drills.
- No tackling from behind.
- Parents/guardians must be informed of the school board's policy related to initiation/hazing activities.
- The presence and location of spectators must not present a safety concern. A school is responsible for supervising its own spectators. The ratio of supervisor to spectators must address safety concerns.

Supervision

- All activities must be supervised.

- The level of supervision must be commensurate with the inherent risk of the activity. The level of risk increases with the number of participants, the skill level of the participants, and the type of equipment used.
- On-site supervision is required.
- Constant visual supervision is required while moving portable goals.
- Students must be informed that the use of equipment and the gymnasium are prohibited without supervision. In addition to verbal communication, the doors must be locked or signs must be posted indicating that students are not allowed to use the gym unless appropriately supervised.
- As a minimum the designated coach liaison will provide in-the-area supervision for all practices, games, and competitions.
- When a school team is travelling outside of their school district, a coach liaison from the same school/school district must accompany the team, must be accessible and at least one of the following criteria must be in place:
 - coach liaison is visible;
 - coach liaison is circulating on the same site;
 - location of coach liaison is at the same location and whereabouts is known;
 - if a coach is a high school student and under the age of 18, the coach liaison must be visible at all times.
- Consult school board and local athletic association rules and regulations with regard to coach and coach liaison duties and adhere to the higher standard of care.

Qualifications

- The head coach must demonstrate knowledge of the sport, skills, and strategies to the principal or designate.
- All coaches must be familiar with and implement, where applicable, the criteria outlined in [Coaches Expectations](#).

First Aid

- A fully stocked first aid kit must be readily accessible. (Consult [Sample First Aid Kit](#))

- A working communication device (for example, cell phone) must be accessible.
- An individual who takes responsibility for providing first aid to injured students must be knowledgeable of the school board's concussion protocol and must follow the school's first aid emergency action plan, including accessibility to a vehicle for transportation of a student to hospital (consult [First Aid Plan and First Aid Emergency Response](#)) and be present during the entire practice/competition.

Definitions

- **Coach:**

- Any individual approved by the principal or designate (consult [Coaches Expectations](#)). All new coaches must go through an approval process by school administrator/designate to determine the coach's knowledge, experience and, where appropriate, qualifications (for example, higher risk sports) to safely coach the sport.

- **Coach Liaison:**

- A teacher, principal, or vice-principal with a current certification from the Ontario College of Teachers and under contract by the school/school board. Consult [Coaches Expectations](#) for more information.

- **Constant visual supervision:**

- The coach is physically present, watching the activity in question. Only one activity requiring "Constant visual" supervision may take place while other activities are going on.
- For example, during a track and field practice, some students are involved in high jump, some in relay, and others in distance running. For high Jump, the coach is at the event and is observing the activity.

- **In-the-area Supervision:**

- The coach could be in the gymnasium while another activity is taking place in an area adjacent to the gymnasium. In-the-area supervision requires the coach to be readily accessible.
- For example, In-the-area supervision occurs:
 - in activities in which students may be out of sight for periods of time and the location of the coach is not nearby (for example, alpine skiing, cross-country running). At

least one of the following criteria must be in place:

- The coach is circulating
- The location of the coach has been communicated to students and volunteers
- in single activities and those that may be combined (for example, other in- the- area activities such as badminton, table tennis, handball – wall) with the following criteria in place:
 - The coach must be circulating between the activities and readily accessible
 - The coach informs the students of the location of the activities

- **On-site Supervision:**

- Entails coach presence but not necessarily constantly viewing one specific activity. Momentary presence in adjoining rooms (for example, equipment room) to the gym is considered part of “on-site supervision”.
- For example, during a track and field practice, some students are involved in high jump, some in relay, and others in distance running. For the relay, students are participating on the track/field and can be seen by the coach.

- **Supervision:**

- The vigilant overseeing of a sport for regulation or direction. All facilities, equipment, and sports have inherent risks, but the more effectively they are supervised, the safer they become.
- The Ontario Physical Activity Safety Standards in Education designate three categories of supervision, Constant visual supervision, On-site supervision, and In-the-area supervision. The categories take into consideration the risk level of the activity, the participants’ skill level and the participants’ maturity. The three levels of supervision described are not hierarchical but represent the type of supervision that an activity requires and the type of supervision that is inherently possible.

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