

Risk assessment

Name of activity, event, and location	Mechanic activity base	Date of risk assessment	6/11/25	Name of person doing this risk assessment	Mark McAdams
		Date of next review	After next event		

What could go wrong? What hazard have you identified? What are the risks from it?	Who is at risk?	What are you going to do about it? How are the risks already controlled? What extra controls are needed? How will they be communicated to young people and adults and remain inclusive to all needs?	Review & revise What has changed that needs to be thought about and controlled?
<p>A hazard is something that may cause harm or damage.</p> <p>The risk is the harm that may occur from the hazard.</p>	For example: young people, adult volunteers, visitors	<p>Controls are ways of making the activity safer by removing or reducing the risk. For example, you may use a different piece of equipment or you might change the way you do the activity.</p>	Keep checking throughout the activity in case you need to change what you're doing or even stop the activity. This is a great place to add comments which will be used as part of the review.
Genral health and safety	Everyone	Give a health and safety talk before starting, talk about risks highlighted in this assessment. Enusre participants are wearing appropriate clothing and footwear. All other ppe will be supplied (gloves, safety glasses). Have first aid kit	
Slips, trips, and falls: Minor injuries (cuts, bruises, sprains)	Everyone	Keep area clear of oil, tools, and debris. maintain good housekeeping, put tools back after use. Run the activity on flat even ground	
Manual handling: Strains	Everyone	Use correct lifting technique. Use jacks/trolleys where needed. Give assistance for heavy items	
Contact with oils, fuels, or chemicals: Skin irritation, eye injury hazard	Everyone	Wear gloves & safety glasses, use drip trays, provide handwashing facilities, store fluids safely. Make sure first aid kit has eyewash	
Tools and sharp objects: Cuts & pinches	Participants	Use correct tools, inspect before and after session, provide instruction on safe handling, gloves if appropriate.	
Fire risk (oils, fuels, electrics): Burns, property damage, engine temperature	Everyone	Keep flammable materials away from ignition sources. Keep engine cool by limiting engine run time while on dry grass.	
Fumes: Headache, nausea, breathing irritation	Everyone	Is outdoor so risk is minimised but will limit the time any vehicles will be running	

You can find more information in the Safety checklist for Section Volunteers and at scouts.org.uk/safety

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Unsupervised or inappropriate behaviour: Accidents or misuse of tools	Participants	Clear safety briefing; constant supervision; appropriate age limits and ratios.	
Not wearing PPE: Increased risk of injury	Participants	Mandatory PPE (gloves, safety glasses, closed toe sturdy shoes); leader check before activity starts.	
Changing engine oil and filter: Hot oil, burns	Participants	Ensure oil/engine is cool when changing the oil. Water available for burns	
Changing engine oil and filter: spills, chemical exposure	Participants	Use gloves and eye protection. Eye wash will be in first aid kit and hand washing station will be made available. use drain tray to catch oil.	
Changing wiper blades: Spring-loaded arm recoil	Participants	Demonstrate correct method; hold arm securely	
Changing headlight bulbs: hot bulb	Participants	Make sure the lights have been turned off for a time to cool down before replacing bulb	
Removing/refitting wheel: Jack failure	Participants	Ensure ground is firm – if not use jack boards. Use wheel chocks to stop vehicle from moving. Ensure jack is lifting on sturdy jacking point – will be checked by leader. Once up always use axle stands to support vehicle	
Removing/refitting wheel: Wheel falling off	Participants	Show correct fitting practice. Clean mating surfaces and torque wheel nuts in star pattern	
Basic electrical diagnostics: Short circuit, battery contact	Participants	Use fused, low-voltage test equipment. Follow supervised step-by-step method.	

Don't forget, as part of your programme planning, you should have contingency activities in reserve just in case you can't do what was planned or you need to stop half way through. Make sure this is shared with those involved, so everyone knows how to respond. You should have risk assessed contingency activities prior to them taking place and communicated key information to those involved as with all activities.

You can find more information in the [Safety checklist for Section Volunteers](#) and at scouts.org.uk/safety

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