**Risk assessment for Taylor’s Garage**

Assessment carried out by: Stephen Taylor

Date carried out: 12 February 2022

Date of next review: 12 February 2023

Workplace overview: General vehicle maintenance and repairs, as well as MOT tests. 12 mechanics and 2 back office staff. Forecourt, 2 work garages and office space.

| Hazard description | Who might be harmed and how? | What are you already doing to control the risks? | What further action do you need to take to control the risks? | Who needs to carry out the action? | When is the action needed by? |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Hazardous substances: Contact with used engine oil etc during servicing | Skin contact over a long period can lead to severe dermatitis and skin cancer.  Young people might have more sensitive skin, plus less understanding of possible risks. | Nitrile gloves supplied and used.  Garage overalls supplied and used.  Contract for regular cleaning of overalls.  Workers informed to clean hands thoroughly and use skin creams provided after contact with hazardous substances. | Supervisor to start keeping a check that gloves are being used.  Risks from dermatitis and skin cancer to be explained to workers. | Supervisor – currently Stephen Taylor | From now on |
| Car engine running inside, toxic exhaust fumes, eg carbon monoxide | The fumes may cause eye irritation and breathing difficulties. | Car exhaust attached to extractor system when engine is running.  Extractor system maintained and tested to prevent leaks. | No further action required. |  |  |
| Fire Petrol and LPG fires | If trapped, workers and customers could suffer fatal injuries from smoke inhalation/burns. | Fire alarms maintained and tested by manufacturer.  Extinguishers provided and inspected under contract.  Special fire exits not needed as all work areas have immediate access to outside.  Fuel retriever used to empty vehicle fuel tanks outside.  Spillages cleared immediately  Component cleaning in recirculating paraffin system, not petrol.  LPG fuelled vehicles parked in safe places.  Workers trained in hazards of LPG | Manager to arrange training on use of extinguishers for all workers.  Annual fire drill to be carried out.  Brief workers on safe working with petrol and LPG. | Manager | March 2022. |
| Battery charging | Workers could suffer burns from contact with battery acid while charging, particularly if battery is overcharged and explodes. | Proprietary charger, installed by electrician, is used in accordance with instructions.  Acid-resistant gloves and goggles supplied and used. | No further action required. |  |  |
| Electrical equipment  Portable appliances, eg hand lamps | Workers could get electrical shocks or burns from faulty electrical equipment or on installation. Electrical faults can also lead to fires. | Low-voltage 24 V hand lamps used.  Residual current device (RCD) built into main switchboard.  A few 240 V tools are used. All have industrial plugs and leads.  Testing carried out annually on all portable 240 V tools and workers are trained to carry out pre-use visual checks and report defects. | Manager to assess suitability of replacing 240 V tools with air-powered or 110 V alternatives. | Manager | March 2022 |
| Manual handling  Movement of components | Workers risk injuries or back pain or pain elsewhere from handling heavy and/or bulky objects. | Workers are trained in safe manual handling and to ensure contractors follow safe manual handling techniques.  Manual handling aids are available, eg lift truck. | Manager to arrange manual handling training for the workers in the store.  Brief workers on handling tyres. | Manager | April 2022 |