Risk assessment – Axes, saws and knives

Name of	Cox Wood Scout Campsite	Date of risk	14/01/2024	Name of person	Cox Wood Crew
activity, event,	Bushscout Activity Equipment – axes, saws	assessment		doing this risk	
and location	and knives Equipment will only be available to Bushscout trained adults.	Date of next review	14/01/2025	assessment	

What could go wrong?	Who is at	What are you going to do about it?	Review & revise
What hazard have you identified?	risk?	How are the risks already controlled?	What has changed that needs to be thought about
What are the risks from it?		What extra controls are needed?	and controlled?
		How will they be communicated to young people and adults and remain inclusive to all	
A hazard is something that may cause	For example: young	needs? Controls are ways of making the activity safer by removing or reducing the risk.	Keep checking throughout the activity in case you need to
harm or damage.	people,	For example, you may use a different piece of equipment or you might change the way you do the activity.	change what you're doing or even stop the activity.
The risk is the harm that may occur from	adult volunteers,		This is a great place to add comments which will be used as
the hazard.	visitors		part of the review.
Inadequate supervision –	All	Bushscout knife kit can only be used by adults who have completed a	
unskilled adults failing to		Buschout training course.	
keep activity safe		,Adults competent and familiar with the use of the equipment and clear on	
		how to instruct / supervise young people with this equipment	
		Adults to have read guidance before supervision of axe and saw activities :	
		Using axe and saws safely Scouts	
		Adults to have read guidance before supervision of knife activities: Scout	
		Knife Safety Guidance Scouts	
		Adults to have opportunity to practise their own skills before supervising	
		YP	
		Supervision plan clear so that those supervising use of equipment are not	
		distracted by other young people not participating	
		Closer supervisison / 1 to 1, for young people with additional needs	
		requiring greater support.	
Inappropriate use of axe –	All	Bushscout axe kit can only be used by adults who have completed a	
leading to injury of self or		Buschout training course.	
others		Group safety briefing at beginning of event, giving clear guidelines on	
Cuts, bruises, serious injury		when, where and how axes can be used	
		Axes used in clearly defined area (consider use of roping off if this is	





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		mobile)	
		Axe activities to cease in inadequate light	
		YP supervised at all times when in axe use area, group size to reflect level	
		of supervision and space available.	
		Leaders to assess and monitor individuals competence with axe	
		YP and adults given guidance on axe use, including using a chopping block	
		below wood, using a kneeling position to protect the legs, using another	
		stick to hold up smaller wood to protect fingers, stop using the axe if you	
		feel tired, make sure there is adequate space around you before swinging	
		the axe, wearing appropriate clothing and PPE	
		If you need to pass the axe to someone else, stand side by side facing the	
		same direction. Pass the head of the axe first.	
Inappropriate use of saw –	All	Group safety briefing at beginning of event, giving clear guidelines on	
leading to injury of self or		when, where and how saws can be used	
others		Saws used in clearly defined area (consider use of roping off if this is	
Cuts, lacerations, severe		mobile)	
injury		YP supervised at all times when in saw use area, group size to reflect level	
		of supervision and space available.	
		Leaders to assess and monitor individuals competence with saw	
		Yp and adults given guidance on saw use, including using a sawing block,	
		adopting a safe stance to protect fingers and legs, wearing appropriate	
		clothing and PPE,	
Inappropriate use of knife -	All	Bushscout knife kit can only be used by adults who have completed a	
leading to injury of self or		Buschout training course.	
others		Group safety briefing at beginning of event, giving clear guidelines on	
Cuts, lacerations, severe		when, where and how knives can be used and information about knife law	
injury		and safety.	
		YP supervised at all times when using knives, group size to reflect group's	
		skills and level of supervision available. Leaders to assess and monitor	
		individual's competence with knife.	
		YP given safety skills instructionYP not to create sharp weapons (eg.	
		spears) and play with them	



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Maintenance, Storage and	All present	Store sharp tools in designated storage cupboard in the office.
Transport of sharp tools –		Count out sharp items and be clear on how many are being used. Count
leading to failure of tools		them back in to make sure they're all returned.
and accidental injuries		Lock cupboard.
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		Young people not allowed to retain their own equipment, sharp items
		must be handed in and stored under leader supervision and only given out
		when adult supervision available.
		Inspect tools before use. Axes should not have loose heads or handles and
		should align properly. Saws and knives should have securely fitting blades
		and handles.
		Carry an axe properly: it should be in your hand with your arm by your
		side, the axe bit should face forward, and your fingers should be out of the
		way.
		Saws and knives should have blades covered/ closed when carrying them.
		Do not use blunt tools
		Tools should be clean and dry and oiled before being put back into storage
Inappropriate Clothing and	All	Don't wear scarves, ties, lanyards, or any loose clothing or jewellery.
PPE – leading to		Tie back long hair to prevent tools from getting caught.
entanglement and injury		Provide sturdy gloves for use when cutting wood using axes and saws.
		Ensure sturdy, well fitting footwear is worn when using sharp tools. Boots
		should be worn for axe use.
		Ensure clothes and footwear are well secured; shoelaces tied, coats done
		up etc.
Behaviour or over	All present	Consider the suitability of the group for this type of activity.
excitement – risk of injuries		Have a section code of conduct to set clear expectations of behaviour.
from mistakes or misuse		Stress the importance of being responsible when using sharp tools.
		Cease the use of sharp tools if members of the group are not following the
		rules.
Individual needs and	Individuals	Make adjustments to the activity to support individual needs
preferences – exclusion and		Have suitable alternative activities for YP who are not taking part in using
lack of alternative provision		sharp tools
		Inform and consult parents beforehand



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Cutting area – risk of injury	All present	Make sure cutting area is of a safe size and at a safe distance
	-	Mark out cutting area using rope or tape
		Clear ground of trip hazards in cutting area
		Cutting area to be kept clear and tidy
		Only designated group to be allowed in cutting area at any one time
Collecting and handling	All	Sturdy gloves can be worn when handling fire wood
wood – injuries from wood		Sturdy shoes to be worn
and wood pile		YP briefed on safety around wood pile in-situ. Supervision at wood pile
Splinters, puncture wounds,		may be necessary if group does not show sufficient understanding.
cuts, slips, trips, falls		YP guided on being careful around wood pile and when walking around
		site, particularly where pallets may have nails in.
		Wood piles never to be climbed on
		When carrying wood, only carry what you can easily manage. Work in
		pairs/ small groups if necessary
		When breaking wood, be mindful of flying debris. Ensure area is clear
Injuries – first aid required	All present	Make sure there's a first aid kit and a first aider on hand.
		Ensure an emergency response system is in place and all Leaders and
		helpers know what to do.
		Purple Cards issued and kept to hand

What other Hazards arising do you need to consider?

Never be afraid to stop an activity if it is becoming unsafe!

There are **Example risk assessments** to use as a starting point

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.

