

Risk Assessment

Exhibit Name	Water Cities		
Area	East corridor		
Who is at Risk	Employee, public, volunteers, visitors	No. of exhibits	6

Compiled by (print) Sandra Voss (sign) _____

Hazard Identified	Likelihood (L,M,H)	Severity (L,M,H)	Risk (L,M,H)	Action Required	Date Action Taken	By Whom
Mains electricity and water (all exhibits except navigation) - electrocution	L	H	M	All fitted with transformer box to allow 24V only to the exhibit and a circuit breaker plug. All double insulated PAT test	When built Annually	Science Projects Ltd
Water borne infections	L	L	L	Clean on a regular basis and add Milton to the water	Every other day	Staff
All Exhibits except navigation - Slips/trips/falls on water spilled on to floor	L	L	L	Water pressures kept low (via a valve) to avoid water spilling over top of tank	When put up	Staff
Pipeworks - Trapped fingers in pipes	L	L	L	PVC pipes to minimise risk, adult supervision of young children	When built	Science Projects Ltd
Locks and Canals – Trapped fingers	L	L	L	Minimum risk - Adult supervision	When using	
Falling from steps used to allow younger children to reach the exhibit	L	M	M	Adult supervision of children that need to use the steps		
Navigation – Trapped fingers in calipers	L	L	L	Minimum risk - Adult supervision	When using	

Likelihood: The chance of the hazard or event actually occurring during the life of the exhibit.
High (H): Could happen frequently Medium (M): Could happen occasionally Low (L): Could happen, but only rarely

Severity: The extent of the harm (injury or ill health) should the hazard occur.
High (H): Irreversible injury Medium (M): Reversible injury requiring a week to recover Low (L): Negligable injury requiring First Aid

Risk Rating: Once the likelihood & severity have been determined, the risk is calculated as follows:			
	Likelihood		
Severity	H	M	L
H	High	High	Medium
M	High	High	Medium
L	Medium	Medium	Low

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Description of exhibit function	
Pipeworks	Plumbing pipes and connectors are used to create a fountain of water. The different fittings allow the water to travel in different directions and around corners.
Locks and Canals	Water is diverted by the use of plastic barriers and metal slots. Canals are built using the barriers and water is diverted to a small water wheel.
Waterwheel	A sluice gate is pulled up to direct the water onto a water wheel. Energy is transferred to the trip hammer via the wheel shaft and cam.
Navigation	A chart of the North Sea shows all the cities that are part of the European Water City Project. Using the compass you can find the direction you would need to sail to get to the other cities. Using the V-shaped dividers and the scale on the map you can measure the distance between the different cities.
Sinking Ship	By pressing a button bubbles are produced which rise to the surface of the cylinder. The ship should sink because the bubbles and water together are not as dense as the water on its own.
Ripple Tank	Using fingers and the plastic shapes make small waves/ripples in the water. A light underneath the tank illuminates a screen behind the tank so that the ripples can be seen more easily.

Risk assessment is a simple process that must be applied to show that all identified risks have been eliminated or minimised to an acceptable level.

Any risk identified during a regular review of the exhibit should be recorded on the risk assessment form. All actions taken should be recorded to illustrate that this risk has been reduced to a minimum