Example of a
Water Safety Risk Assessment

Activity to be Assessed	Assessment Number
Installation of a temporary drinking water supply	

Persons undertaking or affected by the activity

[X] Employees [X] Contractor [X] Public [ ] [ ]

	Identified Hazards and Associated Risks	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Level
1	Failure to supply water due to incoming mains failure or distribution pipe failure or contamination. *Anxiety, physical discomfort, minor or major injury, death.*	3	5	**High**
2	Contamination of water through cross connection between the incoming mains supply and a private water supply *Anxiety, physical discomfort, minor or major injury, death.*	3	5	**High**
3	Contamination of water supply from the water fittings and facilities e.g. through backflow *Anxiety, physical discomfort, minor or major injury, death.*	3	5	**High**
4	Contamination of water supply from damaged or contaminated taps, standpipes, etc. *Anxiety, physical discomfort, minor or major injury, death.*	3	5	**High**
5	Contamination due to proximity to waste pipes, waste storage tanks, septic tanks or latrines *Anxiety, physical discomfort, minor or major injury, death.*	3	5	**High**
6	Contamination of water supply from existing old pipe network (i.e. usually on large sites) *Anxiety, physical discomfort, minor or major injury, death.*	3	5	**High**
7	Failure to supply water due to a power failure *Anxiety, physical discomfort, minor or major injury, death.*	3	5	**High**
8	Contamination of the water supply through environmental conditions e.g. flooding *Anxiety, physical discomfort, minor or major injury, death.*	3	5	**High**
9	Deliberate/ accidental contamination of water supply by person(s) *Anxiety, physical discomfort, minor or major injury, death.*	3	5	**High**
10	Prevention of access to water supply arrangements for inspections could mean that illegal connections are not found	3	5	**High**
11	Contamination of water supply due to an illegal or unauthorised connection	3	5	**High**

Existing Control Measures / Additional Control Measures Required	
1	Develop Emergency plan: Give details of plan e.g.: Arrangements with the Water Company / Local Authority / commercial water supplier Access arrangements for emergency supplies
2	Describe arrangements to be put in place to prevent the private water supply water from entering the mains supply.
3	Describe plans in place to check the water fittings and facilities connected to the water supply to see if they meet the requirements of the Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999. Maintenance of hygienic standard of taps Checks on waste facilities and disposal arrangements
4	Maintenance of hygienic standard of taps e.g. regular checks of taps and standpipes to ensure clean and replace or repair as required. Follow a disinfection procedures e.g. given in figure 1
5	Checks on waste facilities and disposal arrangements i.e. separate pipes and tanks from water facilities/pipes, protect pipes from damage and have procedures to prevent spillages during disposal of waste
6	Where the event is using a mixture of new pipe work and existing pipe work to supply mains water, the age and condition of the pipework could affect the supply i.e. damaged/ leaking pipes and sediment. This can be resolved with disinfection, flushing, pressure tests and identification and repair of leaks. Stagnant water in older and infrequently used existing pipework (like dead legs) should be flushed and disinfected. Follow disinfection procedures e.g. that given in figure 1
7	Describe security of power availability e.g. for operating pumps and water treatment systems.
8	include e.g.: • Prevention of pipe connections being submerged in rainwater • Maintain integrity of pipes/connections to include the supply pipe connected to the mains water pipe.
9	Describe how access to water storage by unauthorised people will be controlled and restricted e.g. fit tanks with lockable covers.
10	There needs to be access to and around the site for samplers, plumbers, auditors, etc.
11	Describe additional checks that will be in place to prevent contamination from illegal/unauthorised/ inappropriate connections e.g. regular inspections of the site as the event is taking place

Water Management Plan

Reassessment of Activity Hazards		Likelihood	Severity	Risk Level
1	Failure to supply water due to incoming mains failure or distribution pipe failure or contamination. *physical discomfort, minor major injury*	1	3	Low
2	Contamination of water through cross connection between the incoming mains supply and a private water supply *Physical discomfort, minor major injury.*	1	3	Low
3	Contamination of water supply from the water fittings and facilities e.g. through backflow *physical discomfort, minor injury*	1	3	Low
4	Contamination of water supply from damaged or contaminated taps, standpipes, etc. *physical discomfort, minor injury*	1	3	Low
5	Contamination due to proximity to waste pipes, waste storage tanks, septic tanks or latrines *physical discomfort, minor injury*	1	3	Low
6	Contamination of water supply from existing old pipe network (i.e. usually on large sites) *physical discomfort, minor injury*	1	3	Low
7	Failure to supply water due to a power failure *physical discomfort, minor injury*	1	3	Low
8	Contamination of the water supply through environmental conditions e.g. flooding *Anxiety, physical discomfort, minor or major injury, death.*	1	5	Low
9	Deliberate/ accidental contamination of water supply by person(s) *Anxiety, physical discomfort, minor or major injury, death.*	1	5	Low
10	Prevention of access to water supply arrangements for inspections could mean that illegal connections are not found	1	3	Low
11	Contamination of water supply due to an illegal or unauthorised connection	1	3	Low

Name: Position:	Signed	Verified:

ITEM	SYMBOL	TICK IF REQUIRED	NOTES
Dust mask			
Ear Protection			
Footwear		✓	Only as required by activity risk assessment
Gloves		✓	
Safety Glasses		✓	
Hard Hat			
Hi-Visibility Clothing			
Other			

Reviews	KEY	
Review Date :	Likelihood	Severity
Reviewed by:	1 - very unlikely 2 - unlikely 3 - likely 4 - very likely 5 - certainty	1 - nuisance 2 - minor 3 - medical treatment 4 - major 5 - fatal
Review Date :		
Reviewed by:		
Review Date :		
Reviewed by:		
Review Date :		
Reviewed by:		

Severity of Injury						
	5	5Y	10R	15	20	25
	4	4	8	12	16	20
	3	3	6G	9	12	15
	2	2	4	6Y	8	10Y
	1	1	2	3	4	5G
	0	1	2	3	4	5
		Likelihood of Injury				

Low Risk | Medium Risk | High Risk

Method Statement

There will be xxx public drinking water points at this year's xxxxx:-

- **1.**
- **2.**
- **3.**

SCOPE OF THE WATER SAFETY PLAN

This Water Safety Plan is concerned with the drinking water supply.

RECOMMENDED PROCEDURE FOR DISINFECTION

- Spray all fittings etc. with a solution containing a minimum of 1000 mg/l chlorine during assembly.
- Swabs can be used to clear dirt or debris from pipe work before disinfection.
- Disinfect with 50 mg/l for 1 hour. Ensure water is not accessible during the disinfection period e.g. label taps. Chlorine concentrations should be checked using a suitable high range test kit.
- Thoroughly flush the heavily chlorinated water from the pipe work until the chlorine concentration of the water in the main is reduced to a level equivalent to that in the supply water. Sodium Hypochlorite is VERY toxic to aquatic life and will kill fish at very low concentrations. Chlorinated water must be de-chlorinated before disposal. Before making any discharge from the water supply system, you should seek advice from the Environment Agency through their National Customer Contact Centre on 0370 8506560 well in advance of the event. In general, any direct discharges to a water body should be avoided.
- Fill the pipe work with fresh water and allow to stand for at least 16 hours before taking a sample for microbiological analysis. This 16 hour standing period will ensure that microbial re-growth has not occurred. Samples should be taken at representative points in the distribution system i.e. at near, midway and end points in the pipe work in relation to the incoming water. For private water and tankered supplies a sample of the incoming water will also be needed. Samples should be analysed by an accredited laboratory. It is strongly advised that the sample point is disinfected before a sample is taken to ensure that it does not contaminate the samples. A recommended procedure for disinfection of the sample point is given in Appendix 4.
- Flush the pipe work then take an on-site measurement of chlorine at representative points to check that it matches the chlorine levels of the supply water and that there has been no deterioration in the pipe work. A visual check of clarity using a transparent glass container will indicate if there is any debris in the pipe work.