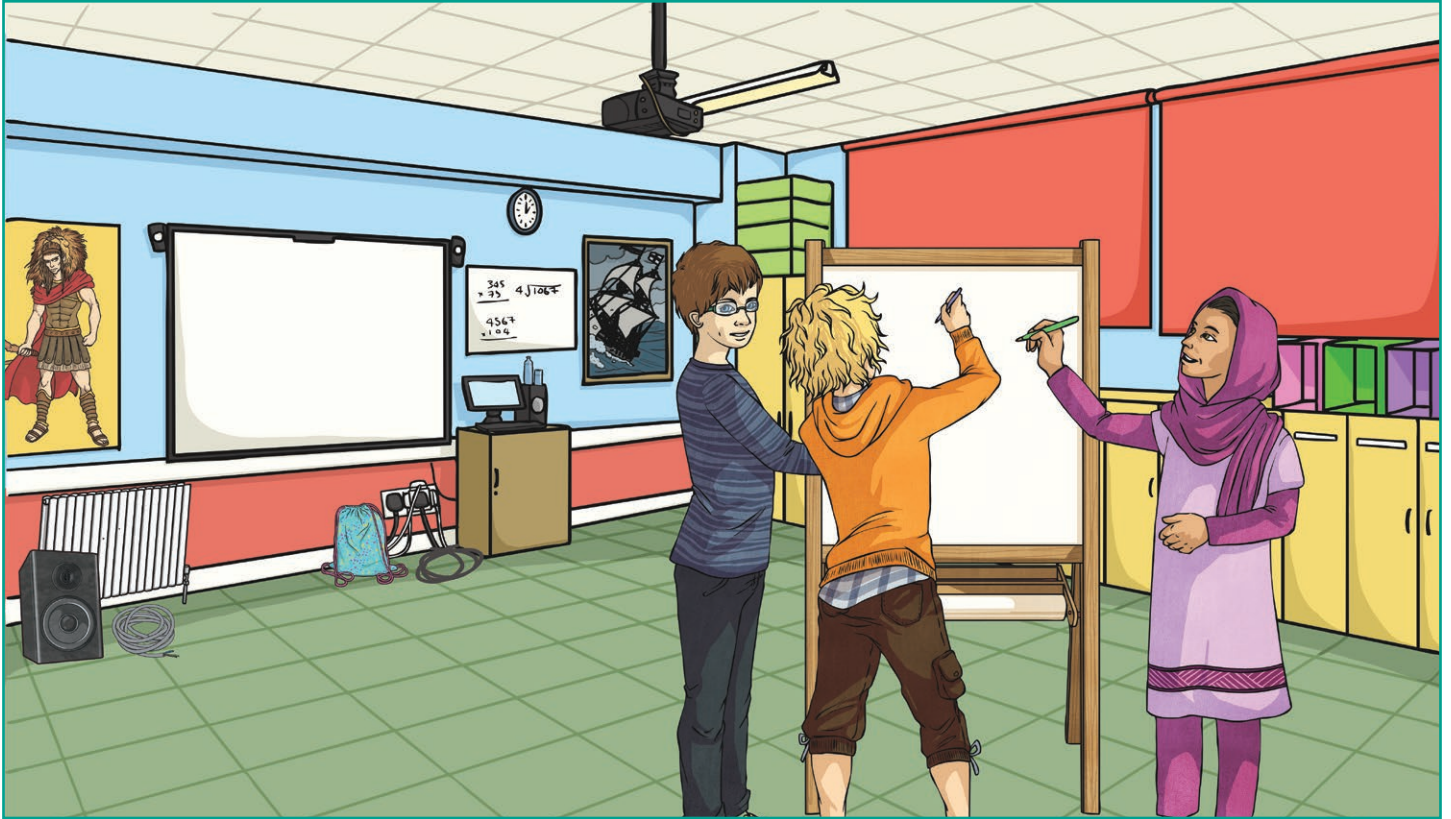


Reducing Risk – The Safety Inspector



What Is the Danger?	Who Could Be Affected? Why/How?	What Could You Do to Prevent Harm?

Can you think of any areas at home that may be an electrical risk?
Write about them below, as well as how you could keep safe around these hazards.

Reducing Risk – The Safety Inspector Answers

What Is the Danger?	Who Could Be Affected? Why/How?	What Could You Do to Prevent Harm?
Overloaded sockets	Children and adults. The sockets could have too much electricity running through them and cause a fire.	Do not overload sockets. Check the voltage of plugs before they are added to a multi adapter.
Water bottle next to the computer	Children and adults. The water bottle is unsafe because electricity and water do not mix. The water could spill easily and cause a fire.	Always keep liquids away from electrical items.
School bag on top of the plug	Children and adults. Plugs and sockets can heat up when they have electricity going through them. A school bag could catch fire easily if it is sat near the heat from a plug.	Keep all materials away from electrical items.
Music player in front of a radiator	Children and adults. The heat from the radiator could add further heat to the electrical item. This could lead to a fire.	Leave at least one metre around all radiators free of any equipment.
Exposed wires on cable	Children and adults. Live wires are extremely dangerous. A person touching a live wire will be electrocuted and severely burned. Their life may be at risk.	Report any damaged cables to safety inspector/teacher. Ensure that no one goes near these cables.
Cable in a knot	Children and adults. The knotted wire can cause a break in the electrical circuit. It can also damage the protective outer layer of the cable, leading to a fire hazard.	Report any damaged cables to safety inspector/teacher. Ensure that no one goes near these cables.