RISK ASSESSMENT AND METHOD STATEMENT (RAMS)

Business name

Document: RAMS-001 Rev 1
Prepared: 9 Nov 2026
Review by: 9 Dec 2026
Highest risk after controls: Medium

1. BUSINESS AND JOB DETAILS

Job	Concrete cutting and core drilling	**Start date**	9 Nov 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Concreting

2. WORK INVOLVING PARTICULAR RISKS (CDM 2015 SCHEDULE 3)

	Risk of burial under earthfalls, engulfment in swampland or falling from a height, made worse by the work, processes or site		Work on wells, underground earthworks and tunnels
YES	Chemical or biological substances that are a particular danger, or that need health monitoring by law		Divers with a system of air supply
	Ionising radiation needing controlled or supervised areas		Work in caissons with a compressed air atmosphere
	Work near high voltage power lines		Use of explosives
	Risk of drowning		Assembling or dismantling heavy prefabricated components

3. RISK ASSESSMENT

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Get the engineer's approval for every cut, then scan the slab and mark cables, conduits, reo and post-tension tendons. Never cut or core through a tendon	Electric shock from live wiring Stored energy Hitting underground services Rules: Electricity at Work Regulations 1989; HSE HSG47 Avoiding danger from underground services	Workers, Occupants, Public. How: Contact with live wires, distribution boards or equipment gives an electric shock or arc flash burn that can kill. Energy left in springs, hydraulics, compressed gas, raised loads or capacitors releases suddenly and crushes or injures workers.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	1.1 Isolate the power before any work. Do not work live. [Eliminate] 1.2 Lock out and tag the isolation point with your own personal lock and danger tag. [Isolate] 1.3 Prove dead at the point of work with an approved voltage indicator (GS38), and prove the tester before and after. [Control (engineering)] 1.4 Only competent, qualified electricians do electrical work, following a safe isolation procedure. [Control (procedures)] 1.5 Check for back feeds from solar, batteries and generators that can keep a circuit live after the main switch is off. [Control (procedures)] 1.6 Release or block all stored energy before work: release the pressure in pipes, tanks and hoses, bleed hydraulics, release springs, lower loads. [Eliminate] 1.7 Lock out and tag all energy sources with personal locks. [Isolate] 1.8 Put mechanical blocks or props under raised parts like buckets, tipper bodies and doors. [Control (engineering)] 1.9 Test that the system is dead and nothing can move before you start. [Control (procedures)] 1.10 Follow the maker's procedure, for example for garage door and	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					roller door springs. [Control (procedures)] 1.11 Keep machine buckets well clear of marked services and use a spotter. [Isolate] 1.12 Do a CAT and Genny scan before digging and mark services on the ground. [Control (engineering)] 1.13 Hand dig trial holes to find services before machine digging (safe digging practice). [Control (engineering)] 1.14 Get utility plans before digging and check them against what you see on site. [Control (procedures)] 1.15 Keep plans or locate tickets on site and check them again if the work area grows. [Control (procedures)]		
2	Set an exclusion zone, including the floor below for coring, and keep occupants out	Falling tools and materials Public entering the work area Working in an occupied home or building Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005, regulation 10 (falling objects); CDM Regulations 2015	Workers, Public, People below, Children, Residents, Staff. How: Tools, materials or debris fall from above and hit someone working or walking below. Members of the public, including children, walk into the site and are hit by plant or falling objects, or fall into holes.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	2.1 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Isolate] 2.2 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Control (engineering)] 2.3 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Control (engineering)] 2.4 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Control (engineering)] 2.5 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Control (procedures)] 2.6 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Isolate] 2.7 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for prams and wheelchairs. [Isolate] 2.8 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Control (engineering)] 2.9 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorised entry". [Control (procedures)] 2.10 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower plant, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Control (procedures)] 2.11 Plan noisy, dusty or risky work for when the building is empty. [Eliminate] 2.12 Close off the work area with barriers, plastic sheeting or locked doors, and put up signs. [Isolate] 2.13 Keep fire exits and paths clear at all times. [Control (procedures)] 2.14 Tell occupants before you turn off power, water or gas, and before noisy or dusty work. [Control (procedures)] 2.15 Lock away tools, chemicals and materials each day, out of reach of children. [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor
3	Plan where the water and slurry will go and keep leads off wet ground, using RCD protection	Electric shock from leads and power tools Slips and trips Rules: Electricity at	Workers, Visitors, Public. How: Damaged leads, plugs or tools, or water near power, give the	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	3.1 Use battery-powered tools where you can. [Reduce / substitute] 3.2 Use 110V tools through a centre-tapped transformer, or battery tools. Use an RCD on any 230V supply. [Control (engineering)] 3.3 Keep leads off the ground and out of water, using lead stands or hooks. [Control (engineering)]	**Low (4) Very unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		Work Regulations 1989	user an electric shock. Workers slip on wet or muddy ground or trip on leads, offcuts and uneven ground, causing sprains, broken bones or head injuries.		3.4 Check leads, plugs and tools before every use. Tag out and remove anything damaged. [Control (procedures)] 3.5 Keep tools and leads inspected and PAT tested on a regular schedule. [Control (procedures)] 3.6 Do not use tools in rain or wet areas unless they are rated for it. [Control (procedures)] 3.7 Wear safety boots and dry gloves. [PPE] 3.8 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Eliminate] 3.9 Run leads and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Control (engineering)] 3.10 Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths. [Control (engineering)] 3.11 Clean up offcuts, packaging and spills as you go, not at the end of the day. [Control (procedures)] 3.12 Keep work areas, stairs and access paths well lit. [Control (procedures)] 3.13 Wear safety boots with good grip, laced up. [PPE]		
4	Check the blade or bit, guard and water feed before starting	Saw cuts and kickback Injury from power tools Rules: Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER)	Workers, People nearby. How: Circular saws, drop saws and table saws cut fingers and hands or throw material back at the user. Drills, saws, routers and sanders kick back, catch clothing or throw debris, causing cuts, broken bones and eye injuries.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	4.1 Keep blade guards fitted and working, and use the riving knife on table saws. [Control (engineering)] 4.2 Use push sticks and clamps, and support long pieces so they do not pinch the blade. [Control (engineering)] 4.3 Use a sharp, undamaged blade made for the material. [Control (procedures)] 4.4 Stand to one side of the blade line, out of the kickback path. [Control (procedures)] 4.5 Let the blade stop fully before reaching in or putting the saw down. [Control (procedures)] 4.6 Wear safety glasses, hearing protection and close-fitting clothes. [PPE] 4.7 Keep all guards fitted and working. Never tie back or remove a guard. [Control (engineering)] 4.8 Clamp or secure the work piece. Do not hold it by hand. [Control (engineering)] 4.9 Only trained, competent people use power tools, following the maker's instructions. [Control (procedures)] 4.10 Check tools before use. Unplug or remove the battery before changing blades or bits. [Control (procedures)] 4.11 No loose clothing, jewellery or long hair near spinning parts. [Control (procedures)] 4.12 Wear safety glasses and hearing protection. Do not wear loose gloves on drills or other rotating tools. [PPE]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor
5	Fix the core drill rig with an anchor or vacuum base so it	Injury from power tools Lifting and carrying heavy loads	Workers, People nearby. How: Drills, saws,	**High (12) Likely / Lost time injury**	5.1 Injury from power tools: see step 4 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 5.2 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
	cannot spin	Rules: Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER); Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992	routers and sanders kick back, catch clothing or throw debris, causing cuts, broken bones and eye injuries. Lifting, carrying, pushing or twisting with heavy or awkward loads strains the back, shoulders or knees.		picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Eliminate] 5.3 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Reduce / substitute] 5.4 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Control (engineering)] 5.5 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Control (procedures)] 5.6 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Control (procedures)] 5.7 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Control (procedures)] 5.8 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE]	**injury**	
6	Cut with water suppression or extraction, never dry cut. Indoors, use electric or hydraulic saws; never run petrol saws or generators inside (carbon monoxide)	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Saw cuts and kickback Loud noise Hand-arm and whole-body vibration Rules: COSHH Regulations 2002; Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER); Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005; Control of Vibration at Work Regulations 2005	Workers, People nearby. How: Cutting, grinding or drilling concrete, brick, stone, tiles or fibre cement makes fine silica dust that causes silicosis and lung cancer. Circular saws, drop saws and table saws cut fingers and hands or throw material back at the user.	**Very high (20) Likely / Fatal**	6.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Reduce / substitute] 6.2 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Isolate] 6.3 Use water on the blade or on-tool dust extraction connected to an H-class vacuum. [Control (engineering)] 6.4 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry sweep or use compressed air. [Control (procedures)] 6.5 Do a COSHH assessment and keep exposure below the workplace exposure limit (0.1 mg/m3 respirable crystalline silica, 8 hours). [Control (procedures)] 6.6 Workers regularly exposed to silica dust get health surveillance (COSHH reg 11, HSE G404). [Control (procedures)] 6.7 Wear a fit-tested FFP3 mask. [PPE] 6.8 Saw cuts and kickback: see step 4 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 6.9 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Reduce / substitute] 6.10 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Isolate] 6.11 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Control (engineering)] 6.12 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Control (procedures)] 6.13 Assess noise. At 85 dB(A) or more, hearing protection is required and the zone must be marked. [Control (procedures)] 6.14 Use low-vibration tools and methods, such as a breaker on an excavator instead of a hand jackhammer. [Reduce / substitute] 6.15 Keep tools sharp and well maintained, and use anti-vibration handles and seats. [Control (engineering)] 6.16 Limit trigger time using the HSE vibration calculator to stay below the exposure action value, and rotate workers. [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					6.17 Keep hands warm and dry, and take regular breaks. [Control (procedures)]		
7	Support cut pieces and cores so they do not drop or pinch the blade	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Falling tools and materials Structural collapse during alterations Rules: Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992; Work at Height Regulations 2005, regulation 10 (falling objects); CDM Regulations 2015, regulation 19 (stability of structures)	Workers, Public, People below, Occupants. How: Lifting, carrying, pushing or twisting with heavy or awkward loads strains the back, shoulders or knees. Tools, materials or debris fall from above and hit someone working or walking below.	**High (12) Likely / Lost time injury**	7.1 Lifting and carrying heavy loads: see step 5 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 7.2 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Control (procedures)] 7.3 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE] 7.4 Falling tools and materials: see step 2 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 7.5 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Eliminate] 7.6 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Isolate] 7.7 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Control (engineering)] 7.8 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Control (procedures)] 7.9 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor
8	Cover or guard new holes, vacuum slurry and clean up	Falling through a floor opening or void Poor housekeeping and waste Slips and trips Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005	Workers, Visitors, Public. How: A worker steps into an open hole, stairwell, lift shaft or penetration and falls to the level below. Rubbish, offcuts and materials left lying around cause trips, cuts and fires, and block exits.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	8.1 Cover every hole and penetration with a fixed, secured cover marked "HOLE" or "DANGER". [Isolate] 8.2 Put guardrails with toe boards around stairwells, lift shafts, voids and open edges. [Isolate] 8.3 Install stairs early and fit temporary handrails as soon as they go in. [Control (engineering)] 8.4 Never remove a cover or guardrail without approval. Put it back straight away. [Control (procedures)] 8.5 Inspect covers and barriers daily and after other trades have been through. [Control (procedures)] 8.6 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Eliminate] 8.7 Put skips and waste chutes close to the work. [Control (engineering)] 8.8 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Control (procedures)] 8.9 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Control (procedures)] 8.10 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Control (procedures)] 8.11 Use a registered waste carrier and keep waste transfer notes for at least 2 years. Keep hazardous waste such as asbestos separate, with consignment notes (special waste in Scotland). [Control (procedures)] 8.12 Slips and trips: see step 3 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

Risk key: risk = likelihood x consequence on a 5 x 5 matrix. Low, Medium, High, Very high. Work must not start while the risk after controls is high or above. Controls are listed in order of the hierarchy of control (eric-pd): Eliminate, Reduce / substitute, Isolate, Control (engineering), Control (procedures), PPE.

4. METHOD STATEMENT: SEQUENCE OF WORK

Step	What we will do	How it is done safely
1	Get the engineer's approval for every cut, then scan the slab and mark cables, conduits, reo and post-tension tendons. Never cut or core through a tendon	Isolate the power before any work. Do not work live. Lock out and tag the isolation point with your own personal lock and danger tag. Prove dead at the point of work with an approved voltage indicator (GS38), and prove the tester before and after.
2	Set an exclusion zone, including the floor below for coring, and keep occupants out	Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below.
3	Plan where the water and slurry will go and keep leads off wet ground, using RCD protection	Use battery-powered tools where you can. Use 110V tools through a centre-tapped transformer, or battery tools. Use an RCD on any 230V supply. Keep leads off the ground and out of water, using lead stands or hooks.
4	Check the blade or bit, guard and water feed before starting	Keep blade guards fitted and working, and use the riving knife on table saws. Use push sticks and clamps, and support long pieces so they do not pinch the blade. Use a sharp, undamaged blade made for the material.
5	Fix the core drill rig with an anchor or vacuum base so it cannot spin	Injury from power tools: see step 4 for the full controls Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them.
6	Cut with water suppression or extraction, never dry cut. Indoors, use electric or hydraulic saws; never run petrol saws or generators inside (carbon monoxide)	Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. Use water on the blade or on-tool dust extraction connected to an H-class vacuum.
7	Support cut pieces and cores so they do not drop or pinch the blade	Lifting and carrying heavy loads: see step 5 for the full controls Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall.
8	Cover or guard new holes, vacuum slurry and clean up	Cover every hole and penetration with a fixed, secured cover marked "HOLE" or "DANGER". Put guardrails with toe boards around stairwells, lift shafts, voids and open edges. Install stairs early and fit temporary handrails as soon as they go in.

5. PPE AND PERMITS

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Safety boots Safety glasses Ear defenders FFP3 dust mask Rigger gloves Safety helmet Hi-vis vest Half-mask respirator (P3 filters)	Permit to work (electrical isolation)

6. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Cut-off saw (Stihl saw)		User check before each use; inspected and serviced to the maker's schedule (PUWER regs 5 and 6). Discs changed only by people trained in abrasive wheels			
Diamond core drill		User check before each use; formal visual inspection and PAT testing at intervals set by risk (110V on site)			
Generator (110V site transformer)					
H-class dust extractor		User check before each use; formal visual inspection and PAT testing at intervals set by risk (110V on site)			

7. CREW COMPETENCY, TICKETS AND LICENCES

Crew listed at sign-on below, with ticket and licence numbers.

8. EMERGENCY ARRANGEMENTS

Emergency number	999	**First aid kit**	In the work vehicle
Fire extinguisher	In the work vehicle	**Alarm and evacuation**	Shout "Fire" or "Stop" and use the site alarm. Stop work, make the area safe and go to the assembly point. Do not go back in until the supervisor says it is safe.
Reporting incidents	Report reportable incidents to HSE under RIDDOR 2013 (hse.gov.uk/riddor).		

9. SITE ARRANGEMENTS

Welfare	Toilets, drinking water, hand washing and a break area on site	**Security and access**	Work area fenced or kept locked when unattended. Tools and materials secured. Public kept out.
Environmental and waste	Waste goes in a skip or the van and is taken away by a registered waste carrier, with waste transfer notes kept (duty of care). Hazardous waste such as asbestos is kept separate and consigned correctly. Dust and noise kept to a minimum. No run-off into drains.		

10. MONITORING, REVIEW AND LEGAL BASIS

The supervisor checks the controls at the start of each shift and during the work. Stop work and review this RAMS if the work, the crew or the site conditions change, after any incident or near miss, or if the principal contractor asks.

Legal basis: Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 and the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015. Employers must assess the risks of their work and record the significant findings (required where you employ 5 or more people). On CDM projects, contractors give their RAMS to the principal contractor before starting, and brief the workers on it.

Keep this RAMS, every revision and the signed briefing register with the site file for the length of the job, and keep a copy in your records afterwards.

11. REVISION HISTORY

Rev	Date	By	What changed
1	9 Nov 2026		First issue

12. APPROVAL AND BRIEFING REGISTER

	Name	Signature	Date	
Prepared by				
Approved by				
Supervisor				
Principal contractor review				Accepted for use: Yes / No

By signing below, each person confirms this RAMS was explained to them in a site briefing, they understand it and will follow it, and they will stop work and tell the supervisor if anything changes.

Name	Role / company	Tickets / licences	Inducted	Signature	Date

Name	Role / company	Tickets / licences	Inducted	Signature	Date