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	EV charger installation	**Start date**	9 Nov 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Electrical

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	Check the supply capacity and plan the cable route away from gas and water lines	Gas and fuel lines Hitting underground services Rules: Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998; HSE HSG47 Avoiding danger from underground services	Workers, Occupants, Public. How: Damaging or opening a gas or fuel line causes a leak, fire or explosion. Digging, drilling or driving pegs hits a buried power cable, gas pipe or water main, causing electrocution, explosion or flooding.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	1.1 Isolate and purge the line before work, with the owner's approval. [Eliminate] 1.2 Lock off and tag the isolation valve. [Isolate] 1.3 Check for leaks with a gas detector before and during work, and ventilate the area. [Control (engineering)] 1.4 Only Gas Safe registered engineers work on gas fittings. [Control (procedures)] 1.5 Remove ignition sources: no smoking, no hot work and no sparking tools near the line. [Control (procedures)] 1.6 Know where the shut-off valve is and what to do if a leak happens. [Control (procedures)] 1.7 Wear safety glasses and gloves, and keep a fire extinguisher close by. [PPE] 1.8 Keep machine buckets well clear of marked services and use a spotter. [Isolate] 1.9 Do a CAT and Genny scan before digging and mark services on the ground. [Control (engineering)] 1.10 Hand dig trial holes to find services before machine digging (safe digging practice). [Control (engineering)] 1.11 Get utility plans before digging and check them against what	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					you see on site. [Control (procedures)] 1.12 Keep plans or locate tickets on site and check them again if the work area grows. [Control (procedures)] 1.13 If you hit a service, stop, get everyone clear, and call the owner and emergency services. [Control (procedures)] 1.14 Wear safety boots, gloves and hi-vis when digging. [PPE]		
2	Isolate at the consumer unit, lock off and label and test to prove dead	Electric shock from live wiring Stored energy Rules: Electricity at Work Regulations 1989	Workers, Occupants. 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**	2.1 Isolate the power before any work. Do not work live. [Eliminate] 2.2 Lock out and tag the isolation point with your own personal lock and danger tag. [Isolate] 2.3 Prove dead at the point of work with an approved voltage indicator (GS38), and prove the tester before and after. [Control (engineering)] 2.4 Only competent, qualified electricians do electrical work, following a safe isolation procedure. [Control (procedures)] 2.5 Check for back feeds from solar, batteries and generators that can keep a circuit live after the main switch is off. [Control (procedures)] 2.6 If live work cannot be avoided, use a permit, a safety observer and insulated tools. [Control (procedures)] 2.7 Wear insulated gloves, arc-rated clothing and a face shield when testing or working near live parts. [PPE] 2.8 Release or block all stored energy before work: release the pressure in pipes, tanks and hoses, bleed hydraulics, release springs, lower loads. [Eliminate] 2.9 Lock out and tag all energy sources with personal locks. [Isolate] 2.10 Put mechanical blocks or props under raised parts like buckets, tipper bodies and doors. [Control (engineering)] 2.11 Test that the system is dead and nothing can move before you start. [Control (procedures)] 2.12 Follow the maker's procedure, for example for garage door and roller door springs. [Control (procedures)] 2.13 Wear safety glasses and gloves. [PPE]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor
3	Drill through brick or concrete with dust extraction	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Loud noise Hand-arm and whole-body vibration Injury from power tools Rules: COSHH Regulations 2002; Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005; Control of Vibration at	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. Saws, grinders, jackhammers and machines cause permanent hearing loss and ringing in the ears	**Very high (20) Likely / Fatal**	3.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Reduce / substitute] 3.2 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Isolate] 3.3 Use water on the blade or on-tool dust extraction connected to an H-class vacuum. [Control (engineering)] 3.4 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry sweep or use compressed air. [Control (procedures)] 3.5 Do a COSHH assessment and keep exposure below the workplace exposure limit (0.1 mg/m3 respirable crystalline silica, 8 hours). [Control (procedures)] 3.6 Workers regularly exposed to silica dust get health surveillance (COSHH reg 11, HSE G404). [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		Work Regulations 2005; Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER)	over time.		3.7 Wear a fit-tested FFP3 mask. [PPE] 3.8 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Reduce / substitute] 3.9 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Isolate] 3.10 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Control (engineering)] 3.11 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Control (procedures)] 3.12 Assess noise. At 85 dB(A) or more, hearing protection is required and the zone must be marked. [Control (procedures)] 3.13 Use low-vibration tools and methods, such as a breaker on an excavator instead of a hand jackhammer. [Reduce / substitute] 3.14 Keep tools sharp and well maintained, and use anti-vibration handles and seats. [Control (engineering)] 3.15 Limit trigger time using the HSE vibration calculator to stay below the exposure action value, and rotate workers. [Control (procedures)] 3.16 Keep hands warm and dry, and take regular breaks. [Control (procedures)] 3.17 Keep all guards fitted and working. Never tie back or remove a guard. [Control (engineering)] 3.18 Clamp or secure the work piece. Do not hold it by hand. [Control (engineering)] 3.19 Only trained, competent people use power tools, following the maker's instructions. [Control (procedures)] 3.20 Check tools before use. Unplug or remove the battery before changing blades or bits. [Control (procedures)]		
4	Run the cable and mount the charger, keeping cables out of walkways	Slips and trips Lifting and carrying heavy loads Road traffic Rules: Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992; Safety at Street Works and Road Works Code of Practice (Red Book)	Workers, Visitors, Public, Road users. How: Workers slip on wet or muddy ground or trip on leads, offcuts and uneven ground, causing sprains, broken bones or head injuries. Lifting, carrying, pushing or twisting with heavy or awkward loads strains the back, shoulders or knees.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	4.1 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Eliminate] 4.2 Run leads and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Control (engineering)] 4.3 Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths. [Control (engineering)] 4.4 Clean up offcuts, packaging and spills as you go, not at the end of the day. [Control (procedures)] 4.5 Keep work areas, stairs and access paths well lit. [Control (procedures)] 4.6 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Eliminate] 4.7 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Reduce / substitute] 4.8 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Control (engineering)] 4.9 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					the route first and clear it. [Control (procedures)] 4.10 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Control (procedures)] 4.11 Do the work at low-traffic times, or close the road or lane with approval. [Eliminate] 4.12 Put solid barriers between the work and traffic where speeds are high, not just cones. [Isolate] 4.13 Use a truck-mounted attenuator or buffer vehicle on high speed roads. [Control (engineering)] 4.14 Set up signs and cones to Chapter 8 (Traffic Signs Manual) by trained operatives. [Control (procedures)] 4.15 Get a street works permit or licence from the highway authority before you start. [Control (procedures)]		
5	Terminate at the consumer unit and charger, fitting the right RCD protection	Electric shock from live wiring Electric shock from leads and power tools Rules: Electricity at Work Regulations 1989	Workers, Occupants. How: Contact with live wires, distribution boards or equipment gives an electric shock or arc flash burn that can kill. Damaged leads, plugs or tools, or water near power, give the user an electric shock.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	5.1 Electric shock from live wiring: see step 2 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 5.2 Use battery-powered tools where you can. [Reduce / substitute] 5.3 Use 110V tools through a centre-tapped transformer, or battery tools. Use an RCD on any 230V supply. [Control (engineering)] 5.4 Keep leads off the ground and out of water, using lead stands or hooks. [Control (engineering)] 5.5 Check leads, plugs and tools before every use. Tag out and remove anything damaged. [Control (procedures)] 5.6 Keep tools and leads inspected and PAT tested on a regular schedule. [Control (procedures)] 5.7 Do not use tools in rain or wet areas unless they are rated for it. [Control (procedures)] 5.8 Wear safety boots and dry gloves. [PPE]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor
6	Test, commission the charger with the client and clean up	Electric shock from live wiring Poor housekeeping and waste Rules: Electricity at Work Regulations 1989	Workers, Occupants, Visitors. How: Contact with live wires, distribution boards or equipment gives an electric shock or arc flash burn that can kill. Rubbish, offcuts and materials left lying around cause trips, cuts and fires, and block exits.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	6.1 Electric shock from live wiring: see step 2 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 6.2 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Eliminate] 6.3 Put skips and waste chutes close to the work. [Control (engineering)] 6.4 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Control (procedures)] 6.5 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Control (procedures)] 6.6 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Control (procedures)] 6.7 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)] 6.8 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE]	**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	Check the supply capacity and plan the cable route away from gas and water lines	Isolate and purge the line before work, with the owner's approval. Lock off and tag the isolation valve. Check for leaks with a gas detector before and during work, and ventilate the area.
2	Isolate at the consumer unit, lock off and label and test to prove dead	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.
3	Drill through brick or concrete with dust extraction	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.
4	Run the cable and mount the charger, keeping cables out of walkways	Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. Run leads and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths.
5	Terminate at the consumer unit and charger, fitting the right RCD protection	Electric shock from live wiring: see step 2 for the full controls 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.
6	Test, commission the charger with the client and clean up	Electric shock from live wiring: see step 2 for the full controls Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. Put skips and waste chutes close to the work.

5. PPE AND PERMITS

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Safety boots Safety glasses Rigger gloves FFP3 dust mask Ear defenders Insulated electrical gloves Arc-rated clothing and face shield 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
Electrical test equipment (multifunction tester)		Check leads and probes meet HSE GS38 before each use; prove the voltage indicator on a proving unit before and after; calibrate at the maker's interval (usually yearly)			
Power drill		User check before each use; formal visual inspection and PAT testing at intervals set by risk (110V on site)			
SDS drill		User check before each use; formal visual inspection and PAT testing at intervals set by risk (110V on site)			

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Hand tools					
Stepladder		Pre-use check every day it is used, plus regular detailed visual inspections recorded (HSE INDG455)			

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

Rev	Date	By	What changed

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