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 driveway	**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	Set up traffic and pedestrian control at the street	Road traffic Public entering the work area Rules: Safety at Street Works and Road Works Code of Practice (Red Book); CDM Regulations 2015	Workers, Road users, Public, Children. How: Passing cars and trucks hit workers or plant working on or next to a road. Members of the public, including children, walk into the site and are hit by plant or falling objects, or fall into holes.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	1.1 Do the work at low-traffic times, or close the road or lane with approval. [Eliminate] 1.2 Put solid barriers between the work and traffic where speeds are high, not just cones. [Isolate] 1.3 Use a truck-mounted attenuator or buffer vehicle on high speed roads. [Control (engineering)] 1.4 Set up signs and cones to Chapter 8 (Traffic Signs Manual) by trained operatives. [Control (procedures)] 1.5 Get a street works permit or licence from the highway authority before you start. [Control (procedures)] 1.6 Park work vehicles to shield the work zone, with beacons on. [Control (procedures)] 1.7 Wear Class 2 or 3 hi-vis clothing (EN ISO 20471). [PPE] 1.8 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Isolate] 1.9 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for prams and wheelchairs. [Isolate] 1.10 Public entering the work area: see step 6 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
2	Locate services, then excavate and level the base with the skid steer	Hitting underground services Being hit by mobile plant Rules: HSE HSG47 Avoiding danger from underground services; CDM Regulations 2015 and PUWER 1998	Workers, Public, Visitors. How: Digging, drilling or driving pegs hits a buried power cable, gas pipe or water main, causing electrocution, explosion or flooding. Excavators, loaders, telehandlers and trucks run over or crush workers, especially when reversing or slewing.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	2.1 Keep machine buckets well clear of marked services and use a spotter. [Isolate] 2.2 Do a CAT and Genny scan before digging and mark services on the ground. [Control (engineering)] 2.3 Hand dig trial holes to find services before machine digging (safe digging practice). [Control (engineering)] 2.4 Get utility plans before digging and check them against what you see on site. [Control (procedures)] 2.5 Keep plans or locate tickets on site and check them again if the work area grows. [Control (procedures)] 2.6 If you hit a service, stop, get everyone clear, and call the owner and emergency services. [Control (procedures)] 2.7 Wear safety boots, gloves and hi-vis when digging. [PPE] 2.8 Separate people and plant with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. [Isolate] 2.9 Use plant with working reversing alarms, cameras and lights. [Control (engineering)] 2.10 Have a traffic management plan showing plant routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths. [Control (procedures)] 2.11 Use a spotter when reversing or working near people. [Control (procedures)] 2.12 Make eye contact with the operator before going near. Stay out of the swing radius. [Control (procedures)] 2.13 Operators hold a CPCS, NPORS or equal card for the plant they use. [Control (procedures)] 2.14 Do a pre-start check on each machine every day and record it. [Control (procedures)] 2.15 Wear hi-vis clothing and a hard hat. [PPE]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor
3	Compact base, set forms and rebar	Hand-arm and whole-body vibration Loud noise Impalement on rebar Lifting and carrying heavy loads Rules: Control of Vibration at Work Regulations 2005; Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005; Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992	Workers, People nearby. How: Long periods on jackhammers, grinders, compactors or riding plant cause white finger, numbness and back damage. Saws, grinders, jackhammers and machines cause permanent hearing loss and ringing in the ears over time.	**High (12) Likely / Lost time injury**	3.1 Use low-vibration tools and methods, such as a breaker on an excavator instead of a hand jackhammer. [Reduce / substitute] 3.2 Keep tools sharp and well maintained, and use anti-vibration handles and seats. [Control (engineering)] 3.3 Limit trigger time using the HSE vibration calculator to stay below the exposure action value, and rotate workers. [Control (procedures)] 3.4 Keep hands warm and dry, and take regular breaks. [Control (procedures)] 3.5 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Reduce / substitute] 3.6 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Isolate] 3.7 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Control (engineering)] 3.8 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Control (procedures)] 3.9 Assess noise. At 85 dB(A) or more, hearing protection is	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					required and the zone must be marked. [Control (procedures)] 3.10 Cover or cap all exposed bar ends with approved caps or covers. [Control (engineering)] 3.11 Bend bars over where the design allows. [Control (engineering)] 3.12 Use edge protection near starter bars so nobody can fall onto them. [Control (engineering)] 3.13 Keep walkways clear of exposed bars and mark the hazard. [Control (procedures)] 3.14 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Eliminate] 3.15 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Reduce / substitute] 3.16 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Control (engineering)] 3.17 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Control (procedures)]		
4	Pour and finish the concrete	Wet concrete and cement burns Heat stress Sun exposure (UV)	Workers. How: Wet concrete, mortar and cement burn skin and eyes. Burns can be deep and are often not felt until later. Hard work in hot weather or hot roof spaces causes heat exhaustion or heat stroke, which can kill.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	4.1 Use long-handled tools and pumps to cut down contact. [Control (engineering)] 4.2 Wash concrete off skin straight away with clean water. [Control (procedures)] 4.3 Have clean water and eye wash where concrete or mortar is mixed and used. [Control (procedures)] 4.4 Do a COSHH assessment for cement, lime and mortar, and check hands regularly for early signs of dermatitis. [Control (procedures)] 4.5 Wear waterproof gloves, long sleeves and waterproof boots with trousers worn over the top. [PPE] 4.6 Wear safety glasses or goggles to stop splashes. [PPE] 4.7 Schedule heavy work for the cooler part of the day. [Eliminate] 4.8 Provide shade over work and rest areas, and fans or cooling in roof spaces. [Control (engineering)] 4.9 Supply cool drinking water close by and drink a cup every 15 to 20 minutes. [Control (procedures)] 4.10 Take regular rest breaks in the shade, more often as it gets hotter. [Control (procedures)] 4.11 Let new and returning workers build up to full work in the heat over about a week. [Control (procedures)] 4.12 Plan outdoor work for early morning or late afternoon when UV is lower. [Eliminate] 4.13 Put shade covers over fixed work areas. [Control (engineering)] 4.14 Check the UV index each day. Use sun protection when it is 3 or higher. [Control (procedures)] 4.15 Check your skin regularly and see a doctor about any new or changing spots. [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					4.16 Wear a broad-brim hat or hard hat brim, long sleeves, sunglasses and SPF 30 or higher sunscreen, reapplied every 2 hours. [PPE]		
5	Saw cut control joints with water suppression	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Saw cuts and kickback Loud noise Rules: COSHH Regulations 2002; Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER); Control of Noise 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**	5.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Reduce / substitute] 5.2 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Isolate] 5.3 Use water on the blade or on-tool dust extraction connected to an H-class vacuum. [Control (engineering)] 5.4 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry sweep or use compressed air. [Control (procedures)] 5.5 Do a COSHH assessment and keep exposure below the workplace exposure limit (0.1 mg/m3 respirable crystalline silica, 8 hours). [Control (procedures)] 5.6 Workers regularly exposed to silica dust get health surveillance (COSHH reg 11, HSE G404). [Control (procedures)] 5.7 Wear a fit-tested FFP3 mask. [PPE] 5.8 Keep blade guards fitted and working, and use the riving knife on table saws. [Control (engineering)] 5.9 Use push sticks and clamps, and support long pieces so they do not pinch the blade. [Control (engineering)] 5.10 Use a sharp, undamaged blade made for the material. [Control (procedures)] 5.11 Stand to one side of the blade line, out of the kickback path. [Control (procedures)] 5.12 Let the blade stop fully before reaching in or putting the saw down. [Control (procedures)] 5.13 If you have to shout to be heard by someone 2 metres away, the noise is probably 85 dB(A) or more: wear hearing protection. [Control (procedures)] 5.14 Wear earplugs or earmuffs rated for the noise. [PPE] 5.15 Loud noise: see step 3 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor
6	Clean up, wash out away from drains and barricade until cured	Poor housekeeping and waste Public entering the work area Rules: CDM Regulations 2015	Workers, Visitors, Public, Children. How: Rubbish, offcuts and materials left lying around cause trips, cuts and fires, and block exits. 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**	6.1 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Eliminate] 6.2 Put skips and waste chutes close to the work. [Control (engineering)] 6.3 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Control (procedures)] 6.4 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Control (procedures)] 6.5 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Control (procedures)] 6.6 Use a registered waste carrier and keep waste transfer notes for at least 2 years. Keep hazardous waste such as asbestos separate,	**Low (4) Unlikely / Minor injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					with consignment notes (special waste in Scotland). [Control (procedures)] 6.7 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE] 6.8 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Isolate] 6.9 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for prams and wheelchairs. [Isolate] 6.10 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Control (engineering)] 6.11 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorised entry". [Control (procedures)] 6.12 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower plant, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Control (procedures)] 6.13 Use a spotter when moving plant or materials across public paths. [Control (procedures)]		

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	Set up traffic and pedestrian control at the street	Do the work at low-traffic times, or close the road or lane with approval. Put solid barriers between the work and traffic where speeds are high, not just cones. Use a truck-mounted attenuator or buffer vehicle on high speed roads.
2	Locate services, then excavate and level the base with the skid steer	Keep machine buckets well clear of marked services and use a spotter. Do a CAT and Genny scan before digging and mark services on the ground. Hand dig trial holes to find services before machine digging (safe digging practice).
3	Compact base, set forms and rebar	Use low-vibration tools and methods, such as a breaker on an excavator instead of a hand jackhammer. Keep tools sharp and well maintained, and use anti-vibration handles and seats. Limit trigger time using the HSE vibration calculator to stay below the exposure action value, and rotate workers.
4	Pour and finish the concrete	Use long-handled tools and pumps to cut down contact. Wash concrete off skin straight away with clean water. Have clean water and eye wash where concrete or mortar is mixed and used.
5	Saw cut control joints with water suppression	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.
6	Clean up, wash out away from drains and barricade until cured	Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. Put skips and waste chutes close to the work. Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day.

5. PPE AND PERMITS

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Safety boots Hi-vis vest Chemical-resistant gloves Safety glasses Ear defenders Sun protection (sunscreen and neck cover) Safety helmet Rigger gloves Safety goggles Knee pads Half-mask respirator (P3 filters) FFP3 dust mask	None required

6. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Skid steer loader	CPCS or NPORS skid steer card				
Wacker plate					
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			
Hand tools					
Concrete pump					

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