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	Site set up and establishment	**Start date**	9 Nov 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	General building

2. RISK ASSESSMENT

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Get utility plans and check for overhead power lines	Hitting underground services Contact with overhead power lines Rules: HSE HSG47 Avoiding danger from underground services; HSE GS6 Avoiding danger from overhead power lines	Workers, Public, Plant operators. How: Digging, drilling or driving pegs hits a buried power cable, gas pipe or water main, causing electrocution, explosion or flooding. A ladder, MEWP, crane, tipper or long length of material touches or gets close to an overhead line and electrocutes people.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	1.1 Keep machine buckets well clear of marked services and use a spotter. [Isolate] 1.2 Do a CAT and Genny scan before digging and mark services on the ground. [Control (engineering)] 1.3 Hand dig trial holes to find services before machine digging (safe digging practice). [Control (engineering)] 1.4 Get utility plans before digging and check them against what you see on site. [Control (procedures)] 1.5 Keep plans or locate tickets on site and check them again if the work area grows. [Control (procedures)] 1.6 If you hit a service, stop, get everyone clear, and call the owner and emergency services. [Control (procedures)] 1.7 Wear safety boots, gloves and hi-vis when digging. [PPE] 1.8 Ask the distribution network operator (DNO) to turn off, move or insulate the lines before work starts. [Eliminate] 1.9 Use non-conductive (fibreglass) ladders near any power lines. [Reduce / substitute] 1.10 Mark the safe distance with flags, tape or goal posts and keep all plant and people outside it. [Isolate] 1.11 Follow HSE GS6: barriers, goal posts under the lines and a permit for work near them. [Control (procedures)] 1.12 Use a dedicated spotter whenever plant moves or raises anything near lines. [Control (procedures)] 1.13 Treat all lines as live. If plant touches a line, stay in the cab and keep everyone well away. [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor
2	Install site fencing and signs to keep the public out	Public entering the work area Lifting and carrying heavy loads Rules: CDM	Public, Children, Workers. How: Members of the public, including children, walk into the site and are hit by plant	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	2.1 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Isolate] 2.2 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for prams and wheelchairs. [Isolate] 2.3 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Control (engineering)]	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		Regulations 2015; Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992	or falling objects, or fall into holes. Lifting, carrying, pushing or twisting with heavy or awkward loads strains the back, shoulders or knees.		2.4 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorised entry". [Control (procedures)] 2.5 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower plant, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Control (procedures)] 2.6 Use a spotter when moving plant or materials across public paths. [Control (procedures)] 2.7 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Eliminate] 2.8 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Reduce / substitute] 2.9 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Control (engineering)] 2.10 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Control (procedures)] 2.11 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Control (procedures)] 2.12 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Control (procedures)] 2.13 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE]		
3	Set up toilets, first aid, fire extinguishers and the sign in area	Fire and emergencies Poor housekeeping and waste Rules: CDM 2015 regs 29 to 31 (fire on construction sites). Occupied premises: Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (England and Wales), Fire (Scotland) Act 2005, Fire Safety Regulations (NI) 2010	Workers, Occupants, Visitors. How: A fire, injury or other emergency happens and workers cannot get out, raise the alarm or get first aid in time. Rubbish, offcuts and materials left lying around cause trips, cuts and fires, and block exits.	**High (10) Unlikely / Fatal**	3.1 Provide fire extinguishers suited to the site, checked and easy to reach. [Control (engineering)] 3.2 Keep exits and escape routes clear and signed. [Control (engineering)] 3.3 Have a site emergency plan: alarm, exits, assembly point and emergency contacts. [Control (procedures)] 3.4 Keep a stocked first aid kit and at least one trained first aider on site. [Control (procedures)] 3.5 Know the site address and how emergency services get in. Call 999. [Control (procedures)] 3.6 Go through the emergency plan with every worker and visitor at induction. [Control (procedures)] 3.7 Keep flammable materials and rubbish away from exits and escape routes. [Control (procedures)] 3.8 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Eliminate] 3.9 Put skips and waste chutes close to the work. [Control (engineering)] 3.10 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Control (procedures)] 3.11 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Control (procedures)] 3.12 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Control (procedures)] 3.13 Use a registered waste carrier and keep waste transfer notes	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					for at least 2 years. Keep hazardous waste such as asbestos separate, with consignment notes (special waste in Scotland). [Control (procedures)] 3.14 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE]		
4	Arrange temporary power with RCD protection	Electric shock from leads and power tools Electric shock from live wiring Rules: Electricity at Work Regulations 1989	Workers, Occupants. How: Damaged leads, plugs or tools, or water near power, give the user an electric shock. Contact with live wires, distribution boards or equipment gives an electric shock or arc flash burn that can kill.	**Very high (15)** **Possible / Fatal**	4.1 Use battery-powered tools where you can. [Reduce / substitute] 4.2 Use 110V tools through a centre-tapped transformer, or battery tools. Use an RCD on any 230V supply. [Control (engineering)] 4.3 Keep leads off the ground and out of water, using lead stands or hooks. [Control (engineering)] 4.4 Check leads, plugs and tools before every use. Tag out and remove anything damaged. [Control (procedures)] 4.5 Keep tools and leads inspected and PAT tested on a regular schedule. [Control (procedures)] 4.6 Do not use tools in rain or wet areas unless they are rated for it. [Control (procedures)] 4.7 Wear safety boots and dry gloves. [PPE] 4.8 Isolate the power before any work. Do not work live. [Eliminate] 4.9 Lock out and tag the isolation point with your own personal lock and danger tag. [Isolate] 4.10 Prove dead at the point of work with an approved voltage indicator (GS38), and prove the tester before and after. [Control (engineering)] 4.11 Only competent, qualified electricians do electrical work, following a safe isolation procedure. [Control (procedures)] 4.12 Check for back feeds from solar, batteries and generators that can keep a circuit live after the main switch is off. [Control (procedures)] 4.13 If live work cannot be avoided, use a permit, a safety observer and insulated tools. [Control (procedures)] 4.14 Wear insulated gloves, arc-rated clothing and a face shield when testing or working near live parts. [PPE]	**Medium (5)** **Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor
5	Mark delivery routes and parking, away from walkways	Road traffic Being hit by mobile plant Rules: Safety at Street Works and Road Works Code of Practice (Red Book); CDM Regulations 2015 and PUWER 1998	Workers, Road users, Public, Visitors. How: Passing cars and trucks hit workers or plant working on or next to a road. Excavators, loaders, telehandlers and trucks run over or crush workers, especially when reversing or slewing.	**Very high (15)** **Possible / Fatal**	5.1 Do the work at low-traffic times, or close the road or lane with approval. [Eliminate] 5.2 Put solid barriers between the work and traffic where speeds are high, not just cones. [Isolate] 5.3 Use a truck-mounted attenuator or buffer vehicle on high speed roads. [Control (engineering)] 5.4 Set up signs and cones to Chapter 8 (Traffic Signs Manual) by trained operatives. [Control (procedures)] 5.5 Get a street works permit or licence from the highway authority before you start. [Control (procedures)] 5.6 Park work vehicles to shield the work zone, with beacons on. [Control (procedures)] 5.7 Wear Class 2 or 3 hi-vis clothing (EN ISO 20471). [PPE] 5.8 Separate people and plant with barriers, exclusion zones and	**Medium (5)** **Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					marked walkways. [Isolate] 5.9 Use plant with working reversing alarms, cameras and lights. [Control (engineering)] 5.10 Have a traffic management plan showing plant routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths. [Control (procedures)] 5.11 Use a spotter when reversing or working near people. [Control (procedures)] 5.12 Make eye contact with the operator before going near. Stay out of the swing radius. [Control (procedures)] 5.13 Operators hold a CPCS, NPORS or equal card for the plant they use. [Control (procedures)] 5.14 Do a pre-start check on each machine every day and record it. [Control (procedures)] 5.15 Wear hi-vis clothing and a hard hat. [PPE]		
6	Run the site induction for every worker	Working alone Fatigue	Workers, Road users. How: A worker on their own is hurt or falls ill and nobody knows to help them. Long hours, early starts and long drives leave workers tired and slow to react, so mistakes and crashes happen.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	6.1 Do not do high risk work alone: work at height, confined spaces, live electrical or trenches. [Eliminate] 6.2 Set a check-in system: call or text at set times, and someone follows up if there is no reply. [Control (procedures)] 6.3 Tell someone where you are working and when you expect to finish. [Control (procedures)] 6.4 Carry a charged phone. Use a personal alarm or GPS device where there is no signal. [Control (procedures)] 6.5 Keep a first aid kit on hand and know the site address for emergency services. [Control (procedures)] 6.6 Plan hours so workers get a proper break between shifts and do not work long stretches without a day off. [Eliminate] 6.7 Avoid high risk tasks at the end of long shifts. [Control (procedures)] 6.8 Take regular breaks and rotate tiring tasks. [Control (procedures)] 6.9 Speak up if you or a workmate are too tired to work safely. [Control (procedures)] 6.10 Plan travel so nobody drives a long way home after a long shift. [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	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.

3. METHOD STATEMENT: SEQUENCE OF WORK

Step	What we will do	How it is done safely
1	Get utility plans and check for overhead power lines	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).

Step	What we will do	How it is done safely
2	Install site fencing and signs to keep the public out	Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for prams and wheelchairs. Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas.
3	Set up toilets, first aid, fire extinguishers and the sign in area	Provide fire extinguishers suited to the site, checked and easy to reach. Keep exits and escape routes clear and signed. Have a site emergency plan: alarm, exits, assembly point and emergency contacts.
4	Arrange temporary power with 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.
5	Mark delivery routes and parking, away from walkways	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.
6	Run the site induction for every worker	Do not do high risk work alone: work at height, confined spaces, live electrical or trenches. Set a check-in system: call or text at set times, and someone follows up if there is no reply. Tell someone where you are working and when you expect to finish.

4. PPE AND PERMITS

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Safety boots Hi-vis vest Safety helmet Rigger gloves	None required

5. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Trailer					
Hand tools					
Generator (110V site transformer)					
Skid steer loader	CPCS or NPORS skid steer card				

6. CREW COMPETENCY, TICKETS AND LICENCES

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

7. 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).		

8. 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.		

9. 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.

10. REVISION HISTORY

Rev	Date	By	What changed
1	9 Nov 2026		First issue

11. 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