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	Lay turf	**Start date**	9 Nov 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Landscaping

2. RISK ASSESSMENT

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Locate irrigation and services before levelling	Hitting underground services Rules: HSE HSG47 Avoiding danger from underground services	Workers, Public. How: 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 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]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor
2	Level and prepare soil with the skid steer	Being hit by mobile plant General dust Rules: CDM Regulations 2015 and PUWER 1998	Workers, Visitors, Public, Occupants. How: Excavators, loaders, telehandlers and trucks run over or crush workers, especially when reversing or slewing. Dust from plasterboard, filler, cement and clean up irritates eyes and lungs and makes it hard to see.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	2.1 Separate people and plant with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. [Isolate] 2.2 Use plant with working reversing alarms, cameras and lights. [Control (engineering)] 2.3 Have a traffic management plan showing plant routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths. [Control (procedures)] 2.4 Use a spotter when reversing or working near people. [Control (procedures)] 2.5 Make eye contact with the operator before going near. Stay out of the swing radius. [Control (procedures)] 2.6 Operators hold a CPCS, NPORS or equal card for the plant they use. [Control (procedures)] 2.7 Do a pre-start check on each machine every day and record it. [Control (procedures)] 2.8 Wear hi-vis clothing and a hard hat. [PPE] 2.9 Use low-dust products, such as dust-reduced or pre-mixed compounds. [Reduce / substitute] 2.10 Seal off the work area with plastic sheeting in occupied	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					buildings. [Isolate] 2.11 Use tools with dust extraction and a vacuum for clean up. [Control (engineering)] 2.12 Lightly mist the area with water to keep dust down, away from anything electrical. [Control (engineering)] 2.13 Never dry sweep or blow dust off with compressed air. [Control (procedures)] 2.14 Wear a dust mask and safety glasses. [PPE]		
3	Lay rolls, lifting with your legs and swapping tasks	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Repetitive work and awkward postures Rules: Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992	Workers. How: Lifting, carrying, pushing or twisting with heavy or awkward loads strains the back, shoulders or knees. Doing the same movement for hours, kneeling or working overhead causes long-term damage to joints, muscles and tendons.	**High (12) Likely / Lost time injury**	3.1 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Eliminate] 3.2 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Reduce / substitute] 3.3 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Control (engineering)] 3.4 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Control (procedures)] 3.5 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Control (procedures)] 3.6 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Control (procedures)] 3.7 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE] 3.8 Use tools that cut the effort: powered screwdrivers, long-handled tools and extension poles for overhead work. [Reduce / substitute] 3.9 Set work up at waist height on benches or trestles where you can. [Control (engineering)] 3.10 Use light tools with good grips, and keep blades and bits sharp. [Control (engineering)] 3.11 Rotate tasks and take short breaks every hour on repetitive work. [Control (procedures)] 3.12 Warm up before heavy physical work and report aches and pains early. [Control (procedures)] 3.13 Wear knee pads for kneeling work and gloves for grip. [PPE]	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor
4	Apply fertiliser with gloves	Hazardous chemicals Rules: COSHH Regulations 2002	Workers, Occupants. How: Glues, sealants, solvents, acids, cleaners and cement burn skin and eyes or cause breathing problems and poisoning.	**Medium (9) Possible / Lost time injury**	4.1 Choose the least harmful product that does the job, for example water-based instead of solvent-based. [Reduce / substitute] 4.2 Use chemicals in well-ventilated areas, or use fans and extraction in closed rooms. [Control (engineering)] 4.3 Do a COSHH assessment and read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) before use. [Control (procedures)] 4.4 Keep chemicals in labelled containers. Never decant into drink bottles. [Control (procedures)] 4.5 Store chemicals away from heat, food and drink, and keep products that react with each other apart. [Control (procedures)] 4.6 Have eye wash and a spill kit nearby, and wash hands before eating. [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

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					4.7 Wear chemical-resistant gloves and safety glasses or goggles as listed on the SDS. [PPE] 4.8 Use a respirator with the right cartridge if the SDS calls for one. [PPE]		
5	Water in, drink plenty and clean up	Heat stress Sun exposure (UV) Poor housekeeping and waste	Workers, Visitors. How: Hard work in hot weather or hot roof spaces causes heat exhaustion or heat stroke, which can kill. Long hours in the sun cause sunburn, eye damage and skin cancer.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	5.1 Schedule heavy work for the cooler part of the day. [Eliminate] 5.2 Provide shade over work and rest areas, and fans or cooling in roof spaces. [Control (engineering)] 5.3 Supply cool drinking water close by and drink a cup every 15 to 20 minutes. [Control (procedures)] 5.4 Take regular rest breaks in the shade, more often as it gets hotter. [Control (procedures)] 5.5 Let new and returning workers build up to full work in the heat over about a week. [Control (procedures)] 5.6 Plan outdoor work for early morning or late afternoon when UV is lower. [Eliminate] 5.7 Put shade covers over fixed work areas. [Control (engineering)] 5.8 Check the UV index each day. Use sun protection when it is 3 or higher. [Control (procedures)] 5.9 Check your skin regularly and see a doctor about any new or changing spots. [Control (procedures)] 5.10 Wear a broad-brim hat or hard hat brim, long sleeves, sunglasses and SPF 30 or higher sunscreen, reapplied every 2 hours. [PPE] 5.11 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Eliminate] 5.12 Put skips and waste chutes close to the work. [Control (engineering)] 5.13 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Control (procedures)] 5.14 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Control (procedures)] 5.15 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Control (procedures)] 5.16 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)]	**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

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1	Locate irrigation and services before levelling	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).
2	Level and prepare soil with the skid steer	Separate people and plant with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. Use plant with working reversing alarms, cameras and lights. Have a traffic management plan showing plant routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths.
3	Lay rolls, lifting with your legs and swapping tasks	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. Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand.
4	Apply fertiliser with gloves	Choose the least harmful product that does the job, for example water-based instead of solvent-based. Use chemicals in well-ventilated areas, or use fans and extraction in closed rooms. Do a COSHH assessment and read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) before use.
5	Water in, drink plenty and clean up	Schedule heavy work for the cooler part of the day. Provide shade over work and rest areas, and fans or cooling in roof spaces. Supply cool drinking water close by and drink a cup every 15 to 20 minutes.

4. PPE AND PERMITS

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

5. 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					
Hand tools					
Trailer					

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

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