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	Kitchen splashback tiling	**Start date**	9 Nov 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Tiling

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	Isolate power to sockets in the splashback	Electric shock from live wiring 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.	**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 If live work cannot be avoided, use a permit, a safety observer and insulated tools. [Control (procedures)] 1.7 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
2	Protect benches and appliances	Working in an occupied home or building	Residents, Children, Staff, Workers. How: Residents, staff or	**Medium (9) Possible / Lost time injury**	2.1 Plan noisy, dusty or risky work for when the building is empty. [Eliminate] 2.2 Close off the work area with barriers, plastic sheeting or locked	**Low (3) Very unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
			children wander into the work area and get hurt, or the work blocks exits or cuts off power or water while people are inside.		doors, and put up signs. [Isolate] 2.3 Keep fire exits and paths clear at all times. [Control (procedures)] 2.4 Tell occupants before you turn off power, water or gas, and before noisy or dusty work. [Control (procedures)] 2.5 Lock away tools, chemicals and materials each day, out of reach of children. [Control (procedures)] 2.6 Clean up dust and debris at the end of each day. [Control (procedures)]		
3	Cut tiles wet and drill holes with water	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Saw cuts and kickback Eye injuries Rules: COSHH Regulations 2002; Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER)	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**	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)] 3.7 Wear a fit-tested FFP3 mask. [PPE] 3.8 Keep blade guards fitted and working, and use the riving knife on table saws. [Control (engineering)] 3.9 Use push sticks and clamps, and support long pieces so they do not pinch the blade. [Control (engineering)] 3.10 Use a sharp, undamaged blade made for the material. [Control (procedures)] 3.11 Stand to one side of the blade line, out of the kickback path. [Control (procedures)] 3.12 Let the blade stop fully before reaching in or putting the saw down. [Control (procedures)] 3.13 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Control (engineering)] 3.14 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Control (engineering)] 3.15 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or chipping. [Control (procedures)] 3.16 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Control (procedures)] 3.17 Wear safety glasses at all times, goggles for dust and chemicals, and a face shield for grinding. [PPE]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor
4	Set, grout and clean	Hazardous chemicals Cuts from sharp edges	Workers, Occupants. How: Glues, sealants,	**Medium (9) Possible /**	4.1 Choose the least harmful product that does the job, for example water-based instead of solvent-based. [Reduce / substitute]	**Medium (6) Unlikely /**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		Rules: COSHH Regulations 2002	solvents, acids, cleaners and cement burn skin and eyes or cause breathing problems and poisoning. Sheet metal, glass, blades, cable tray and offcuts cut hands and arms.	**Lost time injury**	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)] 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] 4.9 Deburr or cover sharp edges, and fit edge protectors on exposed sheet metal. [Control (engineering)] 4.10 Use knives with retractable or self-retracting blades. [Control (engineering)] 4.11 Cut away from your body and keep your other hand clear. [Control (procedures)] 4.12 Put used blades in a blade bin or sharps container. [Control (procedures)] 4.13 Use two people to handle large sheets of metal or glass. [Control (procedures)] 4.14 Wear cut-resistant gloves and long sleeves. [PPE]	**Lost time injury**	

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	Isolate power to sockets in the splashback	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	Protect benches and appliances	Plan noisy, dusty or risky work for when the building is empty. Close off the work area with barriers, plastic sheeting or locked doors, and put up signs. Keep fire exits and paths clear at all times.
3	Cut tiles wet and drill holes with water	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	Set, grout and clean	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. PPE AND PERMITS

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Safety glasses FFP3 dust mask Chemical-resistant gloves Half-mask respirator (P3 filters) Ear defenders Safety goggles Face shield Coveralls Cut-resistant gloves	None required

6. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Wet tile cutter		User check before each use; formal visual inspection and PAT testing at intervals set by risk (110V on site)			
Hand tools					
Power drill		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