



Risk Assessment Concrete Saw

Hazards Requiring Attention:

0

AS AT

Saturday, 25 April 2026

Next Review

Sunday, 25 April 2027

Total Hazards Recorded

8

Critical Risk Hazards

0

High Risk Hazards

0

Moderate Risk Hazards

5

Low Risk Hazards

3

Risk Matrix - Refer Procedure Risk Management

Probability	Low	Minor	Moderate	Major	Critical
Negligible	L2	L3	L4	M5	M6
Unlikely	L3	L4	M5	M6	H7
Possible	L4	M5	M6	H7	H8
Likely	M5	M6	H7	H8	E9
Almost Certain	M6	H7	H8	E9	E10

Concrete Saw

Activity	Hazard	Probability	Consequence	Ranking	Control	Probability	Consequence	Ranking
		Inherent Risk				Residual Risk		
Concrete Cutting	Incorrect Use	4	4	H8	Use as per Manufacturers Operating Instructions Operator Training	3	2	M5
Concrete Cutting	Dust & Gas	4	4	H8	Where possible, use concrete and drilling equipment that is fitted with extraction devices to eliminate dust production at the source. Use wet methods to minimise dust production and ensure enough water or coolant is supplied. Remove slurry before it dries to prevent the dried material from generating dust that can be spread to other areas of the site.	2	2	L4

Activity	Hazard	Probability	Consequence	Ranking	Control	Probability	Consequence	Ranking
		Inherent Risk				Residual Risk		
Concrete Cutting	Noise	4	3	H7	Keep people not directly involved in cutting or drilling away from excessive noise areas. Where practicable, erect temporary acoustic barriers around cutting and drilling areas to further reduce the spread of noise. Provide training and instruction about the effects of excessive noise on hearing, noise control measures and the proper use and maintenance of hearing protectors. Provide operators and nearby workers who need to be in excessive noise areas with hearing protection.	3	3	M6

Activity	Hazard	Probability	Consequence	Ranking	Control	Probability	Consequence	Ranking
		Inherent Risk				Residual Risk		
Concrete Cutting	Vibration	5	3	H8	Equipment should be well-balanced, as light as possible and capable of being held in either hand (and in different sized hands). Ensure the equipment has vibration-absorbing handles or an even surface on the handles to distribute gripping force. Consider wrapping metal handles with soft resilient rubber lagging to effectively reduce vibration exposure. Provide gloves that allow equipment to be gripped more effectively (note that some industrial gloves are unsuitable and can actually make gripping more difficult). Gloves also help to keep the hands warm, increasing blood flow to the fingers. Gloves, however, have a minimal effect on vibration exposure.	4	2	M6

Activity	Hazard	Probability	Consequence	Ranking	Control	Probability	Consequence	Ranking
		Inherent Risk				Residual Risk		
Concrete Cutting	Electricity	4	4	H8	Remove pooled water before any electrical equipment is used in the area. Keep extension leads, plugs and electric powered tools away from dry cutting equipment or drilling water or slurry that cannot be easily removed. Never use electric equipment for wet cutting unless it is specifically designed for the purpose – use hydraulic, pneumatic or petrol engine powered equipment instead. Map out the location of existing electrical or other services (eg gas, water and sewerage) before work begins. Use a power supply fitted with residual current devices (RCDs) for portable electrical equipment to protect against earth leakage shock. Test portable RCDs regularly to ensure they are working properly. Inspect and tag all electrical equipment used for cutting or drilling operations.	3	3	M6
Concrete Cutting	Damage to Services	3	4	H7	Locate and mark all services during initial safety planning using the 'Dial 1100 before you dig' service or by contacting the local government authority.	2	2	L4

Activity	Hazard	Probability	Consequence	Ranking	Control	Probability	Consequence	Ranking
		Inherent Risk				Residual Risk		
Concrete Cutting	Manual Handling	3	3	M6	Reduce the range of movement of the equipment to minimise the effect or forces needed to guide or control it. Ensure operators receive appropriate training in safe systems of work for handling the equipment and materials involved. Avoid kick-back, push-back and pull-in situations by pre-checking blades and other saw components for wear and tear, assessing materials to be cut, locating hidden steel reinforcing and other obstructions, and avoiding hazardous cutting situations. Provide gloves that allow equipment to be gripped more effectively.	2	2	L4

Activity	Hazard	Probability	Consequence	Ranking	Control	Probability	Consequence	Ranking
		Inherent Risk				Residual Risk		
Concrete Cutting	Fuel	4	4	H8	Always shut off the engine and allow it too cool before refuelling. Relieve the fuel tank pressure by loosening the fuel cap slowly. Select bare ground for refuelling and move at least three (3) meters from the refuelling spot before starting the engine. Wipe up any spilled fuel and check for leakage. Always ensure the fuel cap is secured tightly. Check for fuel leakage while refuelling and during operation. If a fuel leak is suspected, do not start or run the engine until the leak is fixed and the spilled fuel has been wiped away.	2	3	M5