# 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** | Brick wall repair and crack stitching | **Start date** | 9 Nov 2026 |
| **Working hours** | 7:00 am to 3:30 pm | **Trade** | Bricklaying |

## 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 | Check the wall is stable and prop it if it is leaning | Structural collapse during alterations<br><br>Rules: CDM Regulations 2015, regulation 19 (stability of structures) | Workers, Occupants. How: Removing a wall, beam, post or bracing makes part of the building fall on workers. | **High (10) Unlikely / Fatal** | 1.1 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Eliminate]<br>1.2 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Isolate]<br>1.3 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Control (engineering)]<br>1.4 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Control (procedures)]<br>1.5 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Control (procedures)]<br>1.6 Wear a hard hat and safety boots. [PPE] | **Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal** | Site supervisor |
| 2 | Set up access and barricades | Falling from height Public entering the work area<br><br>Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005; CDM Regulations 2015 | Workers, People below, Public, Children. How: A worker falls from any height where a fall could cause injury, such as an edge, platform or opening. Members of | **Very high (20) Likely / Fatal** | 2.1 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Eliminate]<br>2.2 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Isolate]<br>2.3 Use a scaffold, mobile tower or MEWP instead of working off a ladder. [Control (engineering)]<br>2.4 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall | **Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal** | Site supervisor |

| # | Activity / step | Hazards | Who might be harmed and how | Risk before | Controls | Risk after | Responsible |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | the public, including children, walk into the site and are hit by plant or falling objects, or fall into holes. | | arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Control (engineering)]<br>2.5 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Control (procedures)]<br>2.6 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE]<br>2.7 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Isolate]<br>2.8 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for prams and wheelchairs. [Isolate]<br>2.9 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Control (engineering)]<br>2.10 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorised entry". [Control (procedures)]<br>2.11 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower plant, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Control (procedures)]<br>2.12 Use a spotter when moving plant or materials across public paths. [Control (procedures)] | | |
| 3 | Cut out damaged bricks and slots with dust extraction | Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles<br>Angle grinder injuries<br>Loud noise<br><br>Rules: COSHH Regulations 2002; Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005 | Workers, People nearby.<br>How: Cutting, grinding or drilling concrete, brick, stone, tiles or fibre cement makes fine silica dust that causes silicosis and lung cancer. The disc shatters, binds or kicks back, causing deep cuts to legs and hands or eye injuries. | **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]<br>3.2 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Isolate]<br>3.3 Use water on the blade or on-tool dust extraction connected to an H-class vacuum. [Control (engineering)]<br>3.4 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry sweep or use compressed air. [Control (procedures)]<br>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)]<br>3.6 Workers regularly exposed to silica dust get health surveillance (COSHH reg 11, HSE G404). [Control (procedures)]<br>3.7 Wear a fit-tested FFP3 mask. [PPE]<br>3.8 Use a guarded saw or a different tool where you can. [Reduce / substitute]<br>3.9 Keep the guard on and use the side handle. Never remove the guard. [Control (engineering)]<br>3.10 Use the right disc for the job, rated for the grinder's speed. Check it for cracks first. [Control (procedures)]<br>3.11 Only trained people change discs, with the grinder unplugged or the battery out. [Control (procedures)]<br>3.12 Keep both hands on the grinder and let the disc stop before putting it down. [Control (procedures)]<br>3.13 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Reduce / substitute]<br>3.14 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Isolate]<br>3.15 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and | **Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury** | Site supervisor |

| # | Activity / step | Hazards | Who might be harmed and how | Risk before | Controls | Risk after | Responsible |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | generators. [Control (engineering)]<br>3.16 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Control (procedures)]<br>3.17 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)]<br>3.18 Assess noise. At 85 dB(A) or more, hearing protection is required and the zone must be marked. [Control (procedures)] | | |
| 4 | Fit new bricks or helical bars with resin | Hazardous chemicals<br>Lifting and carrying heavy loads<br><br>Rules: COSHH Regulations 2002; Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 | Workers, Occupants.<br>How: Glues, sealants, solvents, acids, cleaners and cement burn skin and eyes or cause breathing problems and poisoning. Lifting, carrying, pushing or twisting with heavy or awkward loads strains the back, shoulders or knees. | **High (12) Likely / Lost time injury** | 4.1 Choose the least harmful product that does the job, for example water-based instead of solvent-based. [Reduce / substitute]<br>4.2 Use chemicals in well-ventilated areas, or use fans and extraction in closed rooms. [Control (engineering)]<br>4.3 Do a COSHH assessment and read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) before use. [Control (procedures)]<br>4.4 Keep chemicals in labelled containers. Never decant into drink bottles. [Control (procedures)]<br>4.5 Store chemicals away from heat, food and drink, and keep products that react with each other apart. [Control (procedures)]<br>4.6 Have eye wash and a spill kit nearby, and wash hands before eating. [Control (procedures)]<br>4.7 Wear chemical-resistant gloves and safety glasses or goggles as listed on the SDS. [PPE]<br>4.8 Use a respirator with the right cartridge if the SDS calls for one. [PPE]<br>4.9 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Eliminate]<br>4.10 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Reduce / substitute]<br>4.11 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Control (engineering)]<br>4.12 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Control (procedures)]<br>4.13 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Control (procedures)]<br>4.14 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Control (procedures)]<br>4.15 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE] | **Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury** | Site supervisor |
| 5 | Repoint and clean up | Poor housekeeping and waste | Workers, Visitors.<br>How: Rubbish, offcuts and materials left lying around cause trips, cuts and fires, and block exits. | **Medium (8) Likely / Minor injury** | 5.1 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Eliminate]<br>5.2 Put skips and waste chutes close to the work. [Control (engineering)]<br>5.3 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Control (procedures)] | **Low (4) Unlikely / Minor injury** | Site supervisor |

| # | Activity / step | Hazards | Who might be harmed and how | Risk before | Controls | Risk after | Responsible |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 5.4 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Control (procedures)]<br>5.5 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Control (procedures)]<br>5.6 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)]<br>5.7 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE] | | |

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 | Check the wall is stable and prop it if it is leaning | Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. |
| 2 | Set up access and barricades | Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. Use a scaffold, mobile tower or MEWP instead of working off a ladder. |
| 3 | Cut out damaged bricks and slots with dust extraction | 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 | Fit new bricks or helical bars with resin | 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 | Repoint and clean up | 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<br>Safety glasses<br>FFP3 dust mask<br>Ear defenders<br>Rigger gloves<br>Hi-vis vest<br>Half-mask respirator (P3 filters)<br>Face shield | None required |

| Required PPE | Permits and plans |
|---|---|
| Cut-resistant gloves<br>Chemical-resistant gloves<br>Safety goggles<br>Coveralls | |

## 6. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

| Plant / equipment | Licence or training needed | Inspection needed | Rego / ID | Last inspected | Certificate / report |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Angle grinder (disc cutter) | | User check before each use; formal visual inspection and PAT testing at intervals set by risk (110V on site) | | | |
| SDS drill | | User check before each use; formal visual inspection and PAT testing at intervals set by risk (110V on site) | | | |
| Mobile access tower | PASMA certificate | Inspected by a competent person after assembly, after anything that could affect stability (such as high winds or alteration) and at least every 7 days where a fall of 2 m or more is possible; report within 24 hours (Work at Height Regulations 2005 reg 12, Schedule 7); re-inspect each time the tower is moved and re-erected | | | |
| Hand tools | | | | | |

## 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| Name | Role / company | Tickets / licences | Inducted | Signature | Date |
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