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	Tilt-up and precast panel installation	**Start date**	9 Nov 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Concreting

2. WORK INVOLVING PARTICULAR RISKS (CDM 2015 SCHEDULE 3)

YES	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
	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	**YES**	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	Review the erection design and lift plan, and check crane set up and ground	Tilt-up and precast panel failure Crane and lifting failure Rules: Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER)	Workers, Public. How: A tilt-up or precast panel falls while it is lifted, propped or braced and crushes workers. A load falls or swings, or the crane tips, crushing workers under or near the lift.	**High (10) Unlikely / Fatal**	1.1 Set an exclusion zone around the lift and bracing. Nobody stands under or beside a panel being lifted. [Isolate] 1.2 Use panels, lifting inserts and braces designed and certified by an engineer. [Control (engineering)] 1.3 Use a crane rated for the panel at the radius, with a written lift plan. [Control (engineering)] 1.4 Check bracing after it goes in, daily, and after strong wind. [Control (procedures)] 1.5 Do not remove braces until the panel is permanently fixed and the engineer approves. [Control (procedures)] 1.6 Wear a hard hat, hi-vis, gloves and safety boots. [PPE] 1.7 Barricade the lift zone and keep everyone out from under the load. [Isolate] 1.8 Use a crane rated for the load at the radius, set up on firm ground with outrigger pads. [Control (engineering)] 1.9 Check slings, chains, shackles and hooks before use. Remove anything damaged or not tagged. [Control (engineering)] 1.10 Have a lift plan made by an appointed person, following LOLER. [Control (procedures)] 1.11 Use CPCS or NPORS carded crane operators, slingers and	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					signallers. [Control (procedures)] 1.12 Use tag lines to control loads and agree on clear radio or hand signals. [Control (procedures)] 1.13 Stop lifting in high wind or when the operator cannot see the signaller. [Control (procedures)] 1.14 Never ride on a load or hook. [Control (procedures)]		
2	Set exclusion zones so no one is under or beside a panel being lifted	Falling tools and materials Crane and lifting failure Public entering the work area Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005, regulation 10 (falling objects); Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER); CDM Regulations 2015	Workers, Public, People below, Children. How: Tools, materials or debris fall from above and hit someone working or walking below. A load falls or swings, or the crane tips, crushing workers under or near the lift.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	2.1 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Isolate] 2.2 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Control (engineering)] 2.3 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Control (engineering)] 2.4 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Control (engineering)] 2.5 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Control (procedures)] 2.6 Crane and lifting failure: see step 1 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 2.7 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Isolate] 2.8 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for prams and wheelchairs. [Isolate] 2.9 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Control (engineering)] 2.10 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorised entry". [Control (procedures)] 2.11 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower plant, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor
3	Inspect lifting inserts and rigging before each lift	Crane and lifting failure Tilt-up and precast panel failure Rules: Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER)	Workers, Public. How: A load falls or swings, or the crane tips, crushing workers under or near the lift. A tilt-up or precast panel falls while it is lifted, propped or braced and crushes workers.	**High (10) Unlikely / Fatal**	3.1 Crane and lifting failure: see step 1 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 3.2 Tilt-up and precast panel failure: see step 1 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor
4	Stand and brace each panel before releasing the crane	Structural collapse during alterations Tilt-up and precast panel failure Strong wind and storms Rules: CDM Regulations 2015,	Workers, Occupants, Public. How: Removing a wall, beam, post or bracing makes part of the building fall on workers. A tilt-up or precast panel falls while it is lifted,	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	4.1 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Eliminate] 4.2 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Isolate] 4.3 Structural collapse during alterations: see step 6 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 4.4 Tilt-up and precast panel failure: see step 1 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		regulation 19 (stability of structures)	propped or braced and crushes workers.		4.5 Check the forecast each morning and plan work at height and lifting around the weather. [Eliminate] 4.6 Tie down or weigh down loose sheets, panels, boards and rubbish at the end of each shift. [Control (engineering)] 4.7 Set wind limits for roof work, platforms and cranes, using the manufacturer's limits, and stop when they are reached. [Control (procedures)] 4.8 Stop work and get down in lightning. Wait 30 minutes after the last thunder before going back up. [Control (procedures)] 4.9 Check scaffold, fencing and edge protection after strong wind before anyone uses them. [Control (procedures)]		
5	Release rigging from the MEWP, not by climbing the panel	MEWP tip-over or crush Falling from height Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005 and LOLER 1998; Work at Height Regulations 2005	Workers, People nearby, People below. How: The platform tips on soft or sloping ground, the worker is crushed against a beam or ceiling, or is thrown out of the basket. A worker falls from any height where a fall could cause injury, such as an edge, platform or opening.	**Very high (20) Likely / Fatal**	5.1 Check the ground before setting up. Use outriggers and spreader pads, and keep clear of trenches, pits and slopes. [Control (engineering)] 5.2 Use a platform with tilt alarm and secondary guarding (anti-entrapment) where there is an overhead crush risk. [Control (engineering)] 5.3 Use IPAF-trained operators for MEWPs, carrying their PAL card. [Control (procedures)] 5.4 Do a pre-start check each day. Keep a trained person on the ground who can lower the platform in an emergency. [Control (procedures)] 5.5 Never exceed the safe working load, climb on the rails or use a ladder in the basket. [Control (procedures)] 5.6 In boom-type platforms, wear a harness clipped to the basket anchor point. [PPE] 5.7 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Eliminate] 5.8 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Isolate] 5.9 Use a scaffold, mobile tower or MEWP instead of working off a ladder. [Control (engineering)] 5.10 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Control (engineering)] 5.11 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Control (procedures)] 5.12 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor
6	Check braces daily until the structure is tied in	Structural collapse during alterations 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**	6.1 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Eliminate] 6.2 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Isolate] 6.3 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Control (engineering)] 6.4 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					approval. [Control (procedures)] 6.5 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Control (procedures)] 6.6 Wear a hard hat and safety boots. [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	Review the erection design and lift plan, and check crane set up and ground	Set an exclusion zone around the lift and bracing. Nobody stands under or beside a panel being lifted. Use panels, lifting inserts and braces designed and certified by an engineer. Use a crane rated for the panel at the radius, with a written lift plan.
2	Set exclusion zones so no one is under or beside a panel being lifted	Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below.
3	Inspect lifting inserts and rigging before each lift	Crane and lifting failure: see step 1 for the full controls Tilt-up and precast panel failure: see step 1 for the full controls
4	Stand and brace each panel before releasing the crane	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. Structural collapse during alterations: see step 6 for the full controls
5	Release rigging from the MEWP, not by climbing the panel	Check the ground before setting up. Use outriggers and spreader pads, and keep clear of trenches, pits and slopes. Use a platform with tilt alarm and secondary guarding (anti-entrapment) where there is an overhead crush risk. Use IPAF-trained operators for MEWPs, carrying their PAL card.
6	Check braces daily until the structure is tied in	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.

5. PPE AND PERMITS

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Safety boots Safety helmet Hi-vis vest Full body harness and lanyard Rigger gloves Safety glasses	Lift plan (LOLER reg 8) Work at height permit

6. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report

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Mobile crane	CPCS or NPORS crane operator card, plus slinger signaller card; lift plan by an Appointed Person	LOLER thorough examination at least every 12 months (lifting accessories such as slings and shackles every 6 months), plus daily pre-use checks			
Boom MEWP	IPAF PAL card (3b)	LOLER thorough examination at least every 6 months (it lifts people), plus a pre-use check each shift			
Power drill		User check before each use; formal visual inspection and PAT testing at intervals set by risk (110V on site)			
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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