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	Bathroom strip-out	**Start date**	9 Nov 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Demolition

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 for asbestos; older bathrooms and kitchens often have asbestos boards or tiles	Disturbing asbestos Rules: Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012	Workers, Occupants, Public. How: Buildings built before 2000 may contain asbestos. Drilling, cutting or breaking it releases fibres that cause cancer years later.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	1.1 Before work on any building built before 2000, check the refurbishment and demolition asbestos survey for the work area (HSE HSG264). If there is none, presume asbestos is present or have it sampled before you start. [Eliminate] 1.2 Seal off the work area and keep everyone else out. [Isolate] 1.3 If asbestos must be disturbed, keep it wet, use hand tools not power tools, and clean up with an H-class vacuum. [Control (engineering)] 1.4 Most asbestos insulation, coatings and insulating board need a licensed contractor. Notifiable non-licensed work is notified to HSE before it starts. Other work needs trained workers and controls. [Control (procedures)] 1.5 Stop work straight away if you find suspect asbestos. Do not touch it and tell your supervisor. [Control (procedures)] 1.6 Wear a fit-tested FFP3 mask (or better) and disposable type 5 coveralls. [PPE]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor
2	Isolate water and power to the room	Electric shock from live wiring	Workers, Occupants. How: Contact with live	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	2.1 Isolate the power before any work. Do not work live. [Eliminate] 2.2 Lock out and tag the isolation point with your own personal lock	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		Stored energy Rules: Electricity at Work Regulations 1989	wires, distribution boards or equipment gives an electric shock or arc flash burn that can kill. Energy left in springs, hydraulics, compressed gas, raised loads or capacitors releases suddenly and crushes or injures workers.		and danger tag. [Isolate] 2.3 Prove dead at the point of work with an approved voltage indicator (GS38), and prove the tester before and after. [Control (engineering)] 2.4 Only competent, qualified electricians do electrical work, following a safe isolation procedure. [Control (procedures)] 2.5 Check for back feeds from solar, batteries and generators that can keep a circuit live after the main switch is off. [Control (procedures)] 2.6 If live work cannot be avoided, use a permit, a safety observer and insulated tools. [Control (procedures)] 2.7 Wear insulated gloves, arc-rated clothing and a face shield when testing or working near live parts. [PPE] 2.8 Release or block all stored energy before work: release the pressure in pipes, tanks and hoses, bleed hydraulics, release springs, lower loads. [Eliminate] 2.9 Lock out and tag all energy sources with personal locks. [Isolate] 2.10 Put mechanical blocks or props under raised parts like buckets, tipper bodies and doors. [Control (engineering)] 2.11 Test that the system is dead and nothing can move before you start. [Control (procedures)] 2.12 Follow the maker's procedure, for example for garage door and roller door springs. [Control (procedures)] 2.13 Wear safety glasses and gloves. [PPE]		
3	Remove fixtures and glass shower screens carefully	Glass handling and breakage Lifting and carrying heavy loads Sewage and wastewater Rules: Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992	Workers, Occupants. How: Glass panes break while being moved or fitted, causing deep cuts, or heavy panels fall and crush. Lifting, carrying, pushing or twisting with heavy or awkward loads strains the back, shoulders or knees.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	3.1 Use suction lifters, glass trolleys or a glazing robot for large panes. [Control (engineering)] 3.2 Store glass upright on racks and secure it. Never lay it flat or lean it loosely. [Control (engineering)] 3.3 Use two or more people for large panes, and clear the carry route first. [Control (procedures)] 3.4 Mark new glass with tape or stickers so nobody walks into it. [Control (procedures)] 3.5 Clean up broken glass straight away into a marked container. [Control (procedures)] 3.6 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Eliminate] 3.7 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Reduce / substitute] 3.8 Lifting and carrying heavy loads: see step 6 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 3.9 Flush and drain the line before opening it, and plan the job to avoid contact. [Eliminate] 3.10 Use drain cameras, jetters and long-handled tools to keep hands out. [Control (engineering)] 3.11 Cover cuts with waterproof dressings. Never eat, drink or	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					smoke before washing. [Control (procedures)] 3.12 Wash hands well and clean tools and boots after the job. [Control (procedures)] 3.13 Keep vaccinations such as tetanus and hepatitis A up to date, on medical advice. [Control (procedures)]		
4	Break off tiles and screed with dust control	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Loud noise Hand-arm and whole-body vibration Eye injuries Rules: COSHH Regulations 2002; Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005; Control of Vibration at Work Regulations 2005	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. Saws, grinders, jackhammers and machines cause permanent hearing loss and ringing in the ears over time.	**Very high (20) Likely / Fatal**	4.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Reduce / substitute] 4.2 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Isolate] 4.3 Use water on the blade or on-tool dust extraction connected to an H-class vacuum. [Control (engineering)] 4.4 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry sweep or use compressed air. [Control (procedures)] 4.5 Do a COSHH assessment and keep exposure below the workplace exposure limit (0.1 mg/m3 respirable crystalline silica, 8 hours). [Control (procedures)] 4.6 Workers regularly exposed to silica dust get health surveillance (COSHH reg 11, HSE G404). [Control (procedures)] 4.7 Wear a fit-tested FFP3 mask. [PPE] 4.8 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Reduce / substitute] 4.9 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Isolate] 4.10 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Control (engineering)] 4.11 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Control (procedures)] 4.12 Assess noise. At 85 dB(A) or more, hearing protection is required and the zone must be marked. [Control (procedures)] 4.13 Use low-vibration tools and methods, such as a breaker on an excavator instead of a hand jackhammer. [Reduce / substitute] 4.14 Keep tools sharp and well maintained, and use anti-vibration handles and seats. [Control (engineering)] 4.15 Limit trigger time using the HSE vibration calculator to stay below the exposure action value, and rotate workers. [Control (procedures)] 4.16 Keep hands warm and dry, and take regular breaks. [Control (procedures)] 4.17 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Control (engineering)] 4.18 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Control (engineering)] 4.19 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or chipping. [Control (procedures)] 4.20 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
5	Check for mould and rot once linings are off	Mould and droppings	Workers, Occupants. How: Water-damaged buildings, bird and rat droppings and dead animals hold mould and germs that cause breathing problems and infections.	**Medium (9) Possible / Lost time injury**	5.1 Fix the water leak and dry the area before removing mould. [Eliminate] 5.2 Seal off the area with plastic sheeting and keep occupants out. [Isolate] 5.3 Clean up with an H-class vacuum and wet wipes. Never dry sweep. [Control (engineering)] 5.4 Bag mouldy material on site and remove it promptly. [Control (procedures)] 5.5 Wash hands and face before eating and at the end of each shift. [Control (procedures)] 5.6 Wear an FFP3 mask, gloves, goggles and disposable coveralls. [PPE]	**Low (3) Very unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor
6	Bag and remove waste, then vacuum	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Poor housekeeping and waste Rules: Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992	Workers, Visitors. How: Lifting, carrying, pushing or twisting with heavy or awkward loads strains the back, shoulders or knees. Rubbish, offcuts and materials left lying around cause trips, cuts and fires, and block exits.	**High (12) Likely / Lost time injury**	6.1 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Eliminate] 6.2 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Reduce / substitute] 6.3 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Control (engineering)] 6.4 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Control (procedures)] 6.5 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Control (procedures)] 6.6 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Control (procedures)] 6.7 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE] 6.8 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Eliminate] 6.9 Put skips and waste chutes close to the work. [Control (engineering)] 6.10 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Control (procedures)] 6.11 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Control (procedures)] 6.12 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Control (procedures)] 6.13 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)] 6.14 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE]	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time 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.

4. METHOD STATEMENT: SEQUENCE OF WORK

Step	What we will do	How it is done safely
1	Check for asbestos; older bathrooms and kitchens often have asbestos boards or tiles	Before work on any building built before 2000, check the refurbishment and demolition asbestos survey for the work area (HSE HSG264). If there is none, presume asbestos is present or have it sampled before you start. Seal off the work area and keep everyone else out. If asbestos must be disturbed, keep it wet, use hand tools not power tools, and clean up with an H-class vacuum.
2	Isolate water and power to the room	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.
3	Remove fixtures and glass shower screens carefully	Use suction lifters, glass trolleys or a glazing robot for large panes. Store glass upright on racks and secure it. Never lay it flat or lean it loosely. Use two or more people for large panes, and clear the carry route first.
4	Break off tiles and screed with dust control	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.
5	Check for mould and rot once linings are off	Fix the water leak and dry the area before removing mould. Seal off the area with plastic sheeting and keep occupants out. Clean up with an H-class vacuum and wet wipes. Never dry sweep.
6	Bag and remove waste, then vacuum	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.

5. PPE AND PERMITS

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Safety boots Safety glasses FFP3 dust mask Ear defenders Cut-resistant gloves Half-mask respirator (P3 filters) Coveralls Rigger gloves Chemical-resistant gloves Safety goggles Face shield	Permit to work (electrical isolation)

6. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Breaker					
SDS drill		User check before each use; formal visual inspection and PAT testing at intervals set by risk (110V			

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
		on site)			
Hand tools					
H-class dust extractor		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

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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