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	New home construction	**Start date**	9 Nov 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	General building

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
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	Set up the site: fencing, signs, toilets, power and induction	Public entering the work area Electric shock from leads and power tools Rules: CDM Regulations 2015; Electricity at Work Regulations 1989	Public, Children, Workers. How: Members of the public, including children, walk into the site and are hit by plant or falling objects, or fall into holes. Damaged leads, plugs or tools, or water near power, give the user an electric shock.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	1.1 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Isolate] 1.2 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for prams and wheelchairs. [Isolate] 1.3 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Control (engineering)] 1.4 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorised entry". [Control (procedures)] 1.5 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower plant, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Control (procedures)] 1.6 Use a spotter when moving plant or materials across public paths. [Control (procedures)] 1.7 Use battery-powered tools where you can. [Reduce / substitute] 1.8 Use 110V tools through a centre-tapped transformer, or battery tools. Use an RCD on any 230V supply. [Control (engineering)] 1.9 Keep leads off the ground and out of water, using lead stands or hooks. [Control (engineering)] 1.10 Check leads, plugs and tools before every use. Tag out and remove anything damaged. [Control (procedures)] 1.11 Keep tools and leads inspected and PAT tested on a regular	**Low (4) Very unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					schedule. [Control (procedures)] 1.12 Do not use tools in rain or wet areas unless they are rated for it. [Control (procedures)] 1.13 Wear safety boots and dry gloves. [PPE]		
2	Site cut, footings and slab	Being hit by mobile plant Hitting underground services Trench or excavation collapse Wet concrete and cement burns Rules: CDM Regulations 2015 and PUWER 1998; HSE HSG47 Avoiding danger from underground services; CDM Regulations 2015, regulation 22 (excavations)	Workers, Visitors, Public. How: Excavators, loaders, telehandlers and trucks run over or crush workers, especially when reversing or slewing. Digging, drilling or driving pegs hits a buried power cable, gas pipe or water main, causing electrocution, explosion or flooding.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	2.1 Separate people and plant with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. [Isolate] 2.2 Use plant with working reversing alarms, cameras and lights. [Control (engineering)] 2.3 Have a traffic management plan showing plant routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths. [Control (procedures)] 2.4 Use a spotter when reversing or working near people. [Control (procedures)] 2.5 Keep machine buckets well clear of marked services and use a spotter. [Isolate] 2.6 Do a CAT and Genny scan before digging and mark services on the ground. [Control (engineering)] 2.7 Hand dig trial holes to find services before machine digging (safe digging practice). [Control (engineering)] 2.8 Get utility plans before digging and check them against what you see on site. [Control (procedures)] 2.9 Use methods that keep people out of the trench, such as directional boring or working from the surface. [Eliminate] 2.10 Barricade or cover the excavation so people and plant cannot fall in. [Isolate] 2.11 Support or batter back the sides of any excavation where collapse could happen. Use trench boxes or sheet piling for deeper trenches. [Control (engineering)] 2.12 Keep spoil, materials and plant at least 1 metre back from the edge. [Control (engineering)] 2.13 Inspect the excavation at the start of each shift and after rain or anything that could weaken it. Record it. [Control (procedures)] 2.14 Use long-handled tools and pumps to cut down contact. [Control (engineering)] 2.15 Wash concrete off skin straight away with clean water. [Control (procedures)] 2.16 Have clean water and eye wash where concrete or mortar is mixed and used. [Control (procedures)] 2.17 Do a COSHH assessment for cement, lime and mortar, and check hands regularly for early signs of dermatitis. [Control (procedures)] 2.18 Wear waterproof gloves, long sleeves and waterproof boots with trousers worn over the top. [PPE]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor
3	Frame and roof with scaffold and edge protection	Falling from height Falling from a roof edge Crane and lifting failure	Workers, People below, Public. How: A worker falls from	**Very high (20) Likely / Fatal**	3.1 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Eliminate] 3.2 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005; Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER)	any height where a fall could cause injury, such as an edge, platform or opening. A worker slips or walks off the edge of a roof or gutter line and falls to the ground.		work starts. [Isolate] 3.3 Use a scaffold, mobile tower or MEWP instead of working off a ladder. [Control (engineering)] 3.4 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Control (engineering)] 3.5 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Control (procedures)] 3.6 Do what you can from the ground or from a scaffold at the gutter line, for example pre-assemble parts on the ground. [Eliminate] 3.7 Install edge protection or guardrails on all open roof edges before work starts. [Isolate] 3.8 Use a perimeter scaffold with handrails and toe boards along the eaves where practical. [Control (engineering)] 3.9 Where guardrails cannot be fitted, use fall restraint on certified roof anchors so workers cannot reach the edge. [Control (engineering)] 3.10 Use one safe, controlled access point and keep others off the roof. [Control (procedures)] 3.11 Barricade the lift zone and keep everyone out from under the load. [Isolate] 3.12 Use a crane rated for the load at the radius, set up on firm ground with outrigger pads. [Control (engineering)] 3.13 Check slings, chains, shackles and hooks before use. Remove anything damaged or not tagged. [Control (engineering)] 3.14 Have a lift plan made by an appointed person, following LOLER. [Control (procedures)] 3.15 Use CPCS or NPORS carded crane operators, slingers and signallers. [Control (procedures)]		
4	Lock up: brick, windows and roof covering	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Glass handling and breakage Rules: Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992; COSHH Regulations 2002	Workers, People nearby, Occupants. How: Lifting, carrying, pushing or twisting with heavy or awkward loads strains the back, shoulders or knees. Cutting, grinding or drilling concrete, brick, stone, tiles or fibre cement makes fine silica dust that causes silicosis and lung cancer.	**Very high (20) Likely / Fatal**	4.1 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Eliminate] 4.2 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Reduce / substitute] 4.3 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Control (engineering)] 4.4 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Control (procedures)] 4.5 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Control (procedures)] 4.6 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Reduce / substitute] 4.7 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Isolate] 4.8 Use water on the blade or on-tool dust extraction connected to an H-class vacuum. [Control (engineering)] 4.9 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry sweep or	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					use compressed air. [Control (procedures)] 4.10 Do a COSHH assessment and keep exposure below the workplace exposure limit (0.1 mg/m3 respirable crystalline silica, 8 hours). [Control (procedures)] 4.11 Workers regularly exposed to silica dust get health surveillance (COSHH reg 11, HSE G404). [Control (procedures)] 4.12 Wear a fit-tested FFP3 mask. [PPE] 4.13 Use suction lifters, glass trolleys or a glazing robot for large panes. [Control (engineering)] 4.14 Store glass upright on racks and secure it. Never lay it flat or lean it loosely. [Control (engineering)] 4.15 Use two or more people for large panes, and clear the carry route first. [Control (procedures)] 4.16 Mark new glass with tape or stickers so nobody walks into it. [Control (procedures)] 4.17 Clean up broken glass straight away into a marked container. [Control (procedures)]		
5	Fit out with all trades, managing who works where	Slips and trips Electric shock from live wiring General dust Rules: Electricity at Work Regulations 1989	Workers, Visitors, Public, Occupants. How: Workers slip on wet or muddy ground or trip on leads, offcuts and uneven ground, causing sprains, broken bones or head injuries. Contact with live wires, distribution boards or equipment gives an electric shock or arc flash burn that can kill.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	5.1 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Eliminate] 5.2 Run leads and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Control (engineering)] 5.3 Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths. [Control (engineering)] 5.4 Clean up offcuts, packaging and spills as you go, not at the end of the day. [Control (procedures)] 5.5 Keep work areas, stairs and access paths well lit. [Control (procedures)] 5.6 Isolate the power before any work. Do not work live. [Eliminate] 5.7 Lock out and tag the isolation point with your own personal lock and danger tag. [Isolate] 5.8 Prove dead at the point of work with an approved voltage indicator (GS38), and prove the tester before and after. [Control (engineering)] 5.9 Only competent, qualified electricians do electrical work, following a safe isolation procedure. [Control (procedures)] 5.10 Check for back feeds from solar, batteries and generators that can keep a circuit live after the main switch is off. [Control (procedures)] 5.11 Use low-dust products, such as dust-reduced or pre-mixed compounds. [Reduce / substitute] 5.12 Seal off the work area with plastic sheeting in occupied buildings. [Isolate] 5.13 Use tools with dust extraction and a vacuum for clean up. [Control (engineering)] 5.14 Lightly mist the area with water to keep dust down, away from anything electrical. [Control (engineering)]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					5.15 Never dry sweep or blow dust off with compressed air. [Control (procedures)]		
6	Final clean, remove the site fence and hand over	Poor housekeeping and waste	Workers, Visitors. How: Rubbish, offcuts and materials left lying around cause trips, cuts and fires, and block exits.	**Medium (8) Likely / Minor injury**	6.1 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Eliminate] 6.2 Put skips and waste chutes close to the work. [Control (engineering)] 6.3 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Control (procedures)] 6.4 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Control (procedures)] 6.5 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Control (procedures)] 6.6 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)] 6.7 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE]	**Low (4) Unlikely / Minor 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	Set up the site: fencing, signs, toilets, power and induction	Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for prams and wheelchairs. Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas.
2	Site cut, footings and slab	Separate people and plant with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. Use plant with working reversing alarms, cameras and lights. Have a traffic management plan showing plant routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths.
3	Frame and roof with scaffold and edge protection	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.
4	Lock up: brick, windows and roof covering	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	Fit out with all trades, managing who works where	Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. Run leads and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths.
6	Final clean, remove the site fence and hand over	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 Hi-vis vest Safety helmet Safety glasses Ear defenders Rigger gloves Full body harness and lanyard Sun protection (sunscreen and neck cover) Chemical-resistant gloves Safety goggles Knee pads Half-mask respirator (P3 filters) Cut-resistant gloves FFP3 dust mask	Roof access permit Work at height permit Lift plan (LOLER reg 8)

6. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Excavator (360)	CPCS or NPORS excavator card	Daily pre-use checks and PUWER inspection; if used to lift loads, LOLER thorough examination every 12 months and its lifting accessories every 6 months			
Concrete pump					
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			
Tube and fitting or system scaffold	CISRS scaffolder card to erect, alter or dismantle	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)			
Nail gun					
Circular saw		User check before each use; formal visual inspection and PAT testing at intervals set by risk (110V on site)			
Telehandler	CPCS or NPORS telehandler card	LOLER thorough examination at least every 12 months (every 6 months if used with a work platform to lift people), plus daily pre-use checks			

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