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	External rendering	**Start date**	9 Nov 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Plastering and dry lining

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		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	Use scaffold with guardrails, not ladders	Falling from height Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005	Workers, People below, Public. How: A worker falls from any height where a fall could cause injury, such as an edge, platform or opening. A scaffold that is badly built, overloaded or altered collapses or tips, or a worker falls from an unguarded platform.	**Very high (20) Likely / Fatal**	1.1 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Eliminate] 1.2 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Isolate] 1.3 Use a scaffold, mobile tower or MEWP instead of working off a ladder. [Control (engineering)] 1.4 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Control (engineering)] 1.5 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Control (procedures)] 1.6 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE] 1.7 Scaffold is built, altered and taken down only by CISRS-carded scaffolders, to TG20 or a specific design. [Control (engineering)] 1.8 Fit guardrails, mid rails and toe boards on every working platform. [Control (engineering)] 1.9 Use mobile scaffolds only on firm, level ground with castors locked and outriggers fitted. Never move one with anyone on it. [Control (engineering)] 1.10 Mobile towers are built by PASMA-trained workers. [Control	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					(procedures)] 1.11 Inspect the scaffold before first use, after any change or bad weather, and at least every 7 days. Record it on the tag and register. [Control (procedures)] 1.12 Do not overload platforms. Know the duty rating and keep material stacks over the standards. [Control (procedures)] 1.13 Never remove ties, braces, guardrails or boards. Only the scaffolder alters the scaffold. [Control (procedures)] 1.14 Wear a hard hat and safety boots on and around the scaffold. [PPE]		
2	Mix render with gloves and goggles	Wet concrete and cement burns General dust Eye injuries	Workers, Occupants, People nearby. How: Wet concrete, mortar and cement burn skin and eyes. Burns can be deep and are often not felt until later. Dust from plasterboard, filler, cement and clean up irritates eyes and lungs and makes it hard to see.	**Medium (9) Possible / Lost time injury**	2.1 Use long-handled tools and pumps to cut down contact. [Control (engineering)] 2.2 Wash concrete off skin straight away with clean water. [Control (procedures)] 2.3 Have clean water and eye wash where concrete or mortar is mixed and used. [Control (procedures)] 2.4 Do a COSHH assessment for cement, lime and mortar, and check hands regularly for early signs of dermatitis. [Control (procedures)] 2.5 Wear waterproof gloves, long sleeves and waterproof boots with trousers worn over the top. [PPE] 2.6 Wear safety glasses or goggles to stop splashes. [PPE] 2.7 Use low-dust products, such as dust-reduced or pre-mixed compounds. [Reduce / substitute] 2.8 Seal off the work area with plastic sheeting in occupied buildings. [Isolate] 2.9 Use tools with dust extraction and a vacuum for clean up. [Control (engineering)] 2.10 Lightly mist the area with water to keep dust down, away from anything electrical. [Control (engineering)] 2.11 Never dry sweep or blow dust off with compressed air. [Control (procedures)] 2.12 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Control (engineering)] 2.13 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Control (engineering)] 2.14 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or chipping. [Control (procedures)] 2.15 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Control (procedures)] 2.16 Wear safety glasses at all times, goggles for dust and chemicals, and a face shield for grinding. [PPE]	**Low (4) Unlikely / Minor injury**	Site supervisor
3	Apply render, avoiding skin contact	Wet concrete and cement burns Repetitive work and	Workers. How: Wet concrete, mortar and cement burn	**Medium (9) Possible / Lost time**	3.1 Wet concrete and cement burns: see step 2 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 3.2 Use tools that cut the effort: powered screwdrivers, long-handled	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		awkward postures	skin and eyes. Burns can be deep and are often not felt until later. Doing the same movement for hours, kneeling or working overhead causes long-term damage to joints, muscles and tendons.	**injury**	tools and extension poles for overhead work. [Reduce / substitute] 3.3 Set work up at waist height on benches or trestles where you can. [Control (engineering)] 3.4 Use light tools with good grips, and keep blades and bits sharp. [Control (engineering)] 3.5 Rotate tasks and take short breaks every hour on repetitive work. [Control (procedures)] 3.6 Warm up before heavy physical work and report aches and pains early. [Control (procedures)] 3.7 Wear knee pads for kneeling work and gloves for grip. [PPE]	**injury**	
4	Watch for heat and sun	Heat stress Sun exposure (UV)	Workers. How: Hard work in hot weather or hot roof spaces causes heat exhaustion or heat stroke, which can kill. Long hours in the sun cause sunburn, eye damage and skin cancer.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	4.1 Schedule heavy work for the cooler part of the day. [Eliminate] 4.2 Provide shade over work and rest areas, and fans or cooling in roof spaces. [Control (engineering)] 4.3 Supply cool drinking water close by and drink a cup every 15 to 20 minutes. [Control (procedures)] 4.4 Take regular rest breaks in the shade, more often as it gets hotter. [Control (procedures)] 4.5 Let new and returning workers build up to full work in the heat over about a week. [Control (procedures)] 4.6 Watch each other for dizziness, headache, confusion or stopping sweating. Stop work, cool down and get help. [Control (procedures)] 4.7 Have a hot weather plan, including when work stops. [Control (procedures)] 4.8 Wear light, loose, long-sleeved clothing, a hat or brim, and sunscreen. [PPE] 4.9 Plan outdoor work for early morning or late afternoon when UV is lower. [Eliminate] 4.10 Put shade covers over fixed work areas. [Control (engineering)] 4.11 Check the UV index each day. Use sun protection when it is 3 or higher. [Control (procedures)] 4.12 Check your skin regularly and see a doctor about any new or changing spots. [Control (procedures)] 4.13 Wear a broad-brim hat or hard hat brim, long sleeves, sunglasses and SPF 30 or higher sunscreen, reapplied every 2 hours. [PPE]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor
5	Clean the scaffold and area	Poor housekeeping and waste Falling tools and materials Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005, regulation 10 (falling objects)	Workers, Visitors, Public, People below. How: Rubbish, offcuts and materials left lying around cause trips, cuts and fires, and block exits. Tools, materials or debris fall from above and hit someone working or walking	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	5.1 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Eliminate] 5.2 Put skips and waste chutes close to the work. [Control (engineering)] 5.3 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Control (procedures)] 5.4 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Control (procedures)] 5.5 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
			below.		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)] 5.7 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE] 5.8 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Isolate] 5.9 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Control (engineering)] 5.10 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Control (engineering)] 5.11 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Control (engineering)] 5.12 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Control (procedures)] 5.13 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Control (procedures)] 5.14 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [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	Use scaffold with guardrails, not ladders	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.
2	Mix render with gloves and goggles	Use long-handled tools and pumps to cut down contact. Wash concrete off skin straight away with clean water. Have clean water and eye wash where concrete or mortar is mixed and used.
3	Apply render, avoiding skin contact	Wet concrete and cement burns: see step 2 for the full controls Use tools that cut the effort: powered screwdrivers, long-handled tools and extension poles for overhead work. Set work up at waist height on benches or trestles where you can.
4	Watch for heat and sun	Schedule heavy work for the cooler part of the day. Provide shade over work and rest areas, and fans or cooling in roof spaces. Supply cool drinking water close by and drink a cup every 15 to 20 minutes.
5	Clean the scaffold and area	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

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Safety boots Chemical-resistant gloves Safety goggles FFP3 dust mask Sun protection (sunscreen and neck cover) Safety helmet Hi-vis vest Knee pads Safety glasses Face shield Rigger gloves	Work at height permit

6. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
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)			
Cement mixer		User check before each use; formal visual inspection and PAT testing at intervals set by risk (110V on site)			
Airless paint sprayer					
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

Name	Role / company	Tickets / licences	Inducted	Signature	Date