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	Solar panel cleaning	**Start date**	9 Nov 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Solar

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	Set up roof access and edge protection or harness	Falling from a roof edge Falling from a ladder Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005	Workers, People below. How: A worker slips or walks off the edge of a roof or gutter line and falls to the ground. The ladder slips or tips, or the worker overreaches, and they fall onto a hard surface.	**Very high (20)** **Likely / Fatal**	1.1 Do what you can from the ground or from a scaffold at the gutter line, for example pre-assemble parts on the ground. [Eliminate] 1.2 Install edge protection or guardrails on all open roof edges before work starts. [Isolate] 1.3 Use a perimeter scaffold with handrails and toe boards along the eaves where practical. [Control (engineering)] 1.4 Where guardrails cannot be fitted, use fall restraint on certified roof anchors so workers cannot reach the edge. [Control (engineering)] 1.5 Use one safe, controlled access point and keep others off the roof. [Control (procedures)] 1.6 Stop roof work in strong wind or rain, and when the roof is wet, icy or covered in dust or frost. [Control (procedures)] 1.7 Wear a harness clipped to a rated anchor when using restraint or fall arrest, and soft-soled non-slip boots. [PPE] 1.8 Use a podium step, mobile tower or MEWP for longer jobs instead of a straight ladder. [Reduce / substitute] 1.9 Use EN 131 professional ladders in good condition. Remove any damaged ladder from site. [Control (engineering)] 1.10 Set extension ladders at a 4 to 1 angle on firm, level ground,	**Medium (8)** **Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					tied or footed, and reaching 1 metre above the landing. [Control (engineering)] 1.11 Use ladders only for short, light work (about 30 minutes in one spot). Do not carry heavy or awkward loads up a ladder. [Control (procedures)] 1.12 Keep three points of contact and your belt buckle between the stiles. Do not overreach. [Control (procedures)] 1.13 Do not work off the top three rungs of a leaning ladder. On a stepladder, do not stand on the top two steps (top three on swing-back or double-sided steps) unless there is a suitable handhold. [Control (procedures)] 1.14 Check the ladder before each use: feet, rungs, stiles and locks. [Control (procedures)] 1.15 Wear non-slip safety boots with clean soles. [PPE]		
2	Never stand on panels and watch for wet slippery surfaces	Slips and trips Glass handling and breakage	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. Glass panes break while being moved or fitted, causing deep cuts, or heavy panels fall and crush.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	2.1 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Eliminate] 2.2 Run leads and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Control (engineering)] 2.3 Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths. [Control (engineering)] 2.4 Clean up offcuts, packaging and spills as you go, not at the end of the day. [Control (procedures)] 2.5 Keep work areas, stairs and access paths well lit. [Control (procedures)] 2.6 Wear safety boots with good grip, laced up. [PPE] 2.7 Use suction lifters, glass trolleys or a glazing robot for large panes. [Control (engineering)] 2.8 Store glass upright on racks and secure it. Never lay it flat or lean it loosely. [Control (engineering)] 2.9 Use two or more people for large panes, and clear the carry route first. [Control (procedures)] 2.10 Mark new glass with tape or stickers so nobody walks into it. [Control (procedures)] 2.11 Clean up broken glass straight away into a marked container. [Control (procedures)] 2.12 Wear cut-resistant gloves, arm guards, safety glasses and safety boots. [PPE]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor
3	Check for damaged panels or cables before cleaning	Electric shock from live wiring Rules: Electricity at Work Regulations 1989	Workers, Occupants. How: Contact with live wires, distribution boards or equipment gives an electric shock or arc flash burn that can kill.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	3.1 Isolate the power before any work. Do not work live. [Eliminate] 3.2 Lock out and tag the isolation point with your own personal lock and danger tag. [Isolate] 3.3 Prove dead at the point of work with an approved voltage indicator (GS38), and prove the tester before and after. [Control (engineering)] 3.4 Only competent, qualified electricians do electrical work, following a safe isolation procedure. [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					3.5 Check for back feeds from solar, batteries and generators that can keep a circuit live after the main switch is off. [Control (procedures)] 3.6 If live work cannot be avoided, use a permit, a safety observer and insulated tools. [Control (procedures)] 3.7 Wear insulated gloves, arc-rated clothing and a face shield when testing or working near live parts. [PPE]		
4	Clean with low pressure water and soft brushes	High pressure water jetting Electric shock from live wiring Rules: Electricity at Work Regulations 1989	Workers, People nearby, Occupants. How: High pressure water cuts through skin and injects water and dirt into the body, or the hose whips. Contact with live wires, distribution boards or equipment gives an electric shock or arc flash burn that can kill.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	4.1 Set an exclusion zone around the jetting area. [Isolate] 4.2 Use a dead man's trigger that stops the jet when released, and check hoses and fittings before use. [Control (engineering)] 4.3 Only trained operators use high pressure jetting gear. [Control (procedures)] 4.4 Never point the lance at anyone or put a hand in front of it. [Control (procedures)] 4.5 Treat any jetting injury as serious and go to hospital, even if it looks small. [Control (procedures)] 4.6 Wear a face shield, waterproof clothing, gloves, hearing protection and safety boots. [PPE] 4.7 Electric shock from live wiring: see step 3 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor
5	Watch for birds, nests and wasps under panels	Bites and stings	Workers. How: Spiders, wasps, bees, ticks and dogs bite or sting workers in roof spaces, under floors and in gardens.	**Medium (9) Possible / Lost time injury**	5.1 Check work areas before starting, and get pest control to remove nests. [Eliminate] 5.2 Look before you reach into dark spaces. [Control (procedures)] 5.3 Ask owners to keep pets away from the work area. [Control (procedures)] 5.4 Know who has allergies and keep their medication, such as an adrenaline auto-injector, close by. [Control (procedures)] 5.5 Wear gloves, long sleeves and boots. Use insect repellent outdoors. [PPE]	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor
6	Clean up and remove access	Heat stress Poor housekeeping and waste	Workers, Visitors. How: Hard work in hot weather or hot roof spaces causes heat exhaustion or heat stroke, which can kill. Rubbish, offcuts and materials left lying around cause trips, cuts and fires, and block exits.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	6.1 Schedule heavy work for the cooler part of the day. [Eliminate] 6.2 Provide shade over work and rest areas, and fans or cooling in roof spaces. [Control (engineering)] 6.3 Supply cool drinking water close by and drink a cup every 15 to 20 minutes. [Control (procedures)] 6.4 Take regular rest breaks in the shade, more often as it gets hotter. [Control (procedures)] 6.5 Let new and returning workers build up to full work in the heat over about a week. [Control (procedures)] 6.6 Watch each other for dizziness, headache, confusion or stopping sweating. Stop work, cool down and get help. [Control (procedures)] 6.7 Have a hot weather plan, including when work stops. [Control (procedures)] 6.8 Wear light, loose, long-sleeved clothing, a hat or brim, and sunscreen. [PPE]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					6.9 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Eliminate] 6.10 Put skips and waste chutes close to the work. [Control (engineering)] 6.11 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Control (procedures)] 6.12 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Control (procedures)] 6.13 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Control (procedures)] 6.14 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)] 6.15 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	Set up roof access and edge protection or harness	Do what you can from the ground or from a scaffold at the gutter line, for example pre-assemble parts on the ground. Install edge protection or guardrails on all open roof edges before work starts. Use a perimeter scaffold with handrails and toe boards along the eaves where practical.
2	Never stand on panels and watch for wet slippery surfaces	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.
3	Check for damaged panels or cables before cleaning	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.
4	Clean with low pressure water and soft brushes	Set an exclusion zone around the jetting area. Use a dead man's trigger that stops the jet when released, and check hoses and fittings before use. Only trained operators use high pressure jetting gear.
5	Watch for birds, nests and wasps under panels	Check work areas before starting, and get pest control to remove nests. Look before you reach into dark spaces. Ask owners to keep pets away from the work area.
6	Clean up and remove access	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. PPE AND PERMITS

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Safety boots Full body harness and lanyard Rigger gloves Sun protection (sunscreen and neck cover) Safety helmet Cut-resistant gloves Safety glasses Insulated electrical gloves Arc-rated clothing and face shield Face shield Coveralls Ear defenders	Roof access permit Work at height permit Permit to work (electrical isolation)

6. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Extension ladder		Pre-use check every day it is used, plus regular detailed visual inspections recorded (HSE INDG455)			
Pressure washer (jet wash)					
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