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	Outdoor, balcony and pool tiling	**Start date**	9 Nov 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Tiling

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 the balcony balustrade is in place before working near an edge	Falling from height Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005	Workers, People below. How: A worker falls from any height where a fall could cause injury, such as an edge, platform or opening.	**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]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor
2	Fence pools, as pools are a drowning risk for kids	Drowning Public entering the work area Rules: CDM Regulations 2015	Workers, Public, Children. How: A worker falls into a river, dam, pool or flooded pit and drowns or is swept away.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	2.1 Work from the bank or a platform instead of in or over the water where you can. [Eliminate] 2.2 Put up barriers or guardrails along water edges. [Isolate] 2.3 Pump out flooded pits and excavations before work. [Control (engineering)] 2.4 Never work near deep water alone. Keep a rescue person with a	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
			Members of the public, including children, walk into the site and are hit by plant or falling objects, or fall into holes.		throw line or life ring ready. [Control (procedures)] 2.5 Check water levels and the weather, and stop work in floods or fast-flowing water. [Control (procedures)] 2.6 Wear a life jacket when working over or next to water deep enough to drown in. [PPE] 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)] 2.12 Use a spotter when moving plant or materials across public paths. [Control (procedures)]		
3	Cut tiles wet and keep leads dry	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Electric shock from leads and power tools Rules: COSHH Regulations 2002; Electricity at Work Regulations 1989	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. Damaged leads, plugs or tools, or water near power, give the user an electric shock.	**Very high (20) Likely / Fatal**	3.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Reduce / substitute] 3.2 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Isolate] 3.3 Use water on the blade or on-tool dust extraction connected to an H-class vacuum. [Control (engineering)] 3.4 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry sweep or use compressed air. [Control (procedures)] 3.5 Do a COSHH assessment and keep exposure below the workplace exposure limit (0.1 mg/m3 respirable crystalline silica, 8 hours). [Control (procedures)] 3.6 Workers regularly exposed to silica dust get health surveillance (COSHH reg 11, HSE G404). [Control (procedures)] 3.7 Wear a fit-tested FFP3 mask. [PPE] 3.8 Use battery-powered tools where you can. [Reduce / substitute] 3.9 Use 110V tools through a centre-tapped transformer, or battery tools. Use an RCD on any 230V supply. [Control (engineering)] 3.10 Keep leads off the ground and out of water, using lead stands or hooks. [Control (engineering)] 3.11 Check leads, plugs and tools before every use. Tag out and remove anything damaged. [Control (procedures)] 3.12 Keep tools and leads inspected and PAT tested on a regular schedule. [Control (procedures)] 3.13 Do not use tools in rain or wet areas unless they are rated for it. [Control (procedures)] 3.14 Wear safety boots and dry gloves. [PPE]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor
4	Lay tiles in shade or cooler hours	Heat stress Sun exposure (UV)	Workers. How: Hard work in hot	**High (12) Possible /**	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	**Medium (8) Unlikely /**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		Repetitive work and awkward postures	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.	**Major injury**	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 Plan outdoor work for early morning or late afternoon when UV is lower. [Eliminate] 4.7 Put shade covers over fixed work areas. [Control (engineering)] 4.8 Check the UV index each day. Use sun protection when it is 3 or higher. [Control (procedures)] 4.9 Check your skin regularly and see a doctor about any new or changing spots. [Control (procedures)] 4.10 Wear a broad-brim hat or hard hat brim, long sleeves, sunglasses and SPF 30 or higher sunscreen, reapplied every 2 hours. [PPE] 4.11 Use tools that cut the effort: powered screwdrivers, long-handled tools and extension poles for overhead work. [Reduce / substitute] 4.12 Set work up at waist height on benches or trestles where you can. [Control (engineering)] 4.13 Use light tools with good grips, and keep blades and bits sharp. [Control (engineering)] 4.14 Rotate tasks and take short breaks every hour on repetitive work. [Control (procedures)] 4.15 Warm up before heavy physical work and report aches and pains early. [Control (procedures)]	**Major injury**	
5	Grout, seal and clean up	Hazardous chemicals Poor housekeeping and waste Rules: COSHH Regulations 2002	Workers, Occupants, Visitors. How: Glues, sealants, solvents, acids, cleaners and cement burn skin and eyes or cause breathing problems and poisoning. Rubbish, offcuts and materials left lying around cause trips, cuts and fires, and block exits.	**Medium (9) Possible / Lost time injury**	5.1 Choose the least harmful product that does the job, for example water-based instead of solvent-based. [Reduce / substitute] 5.2 Use chemicals in well-ventilated areas, or use fans and extraction in closed rooms. [Control (engineering)] 5.3 Do a COSHH assessment and read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) before use. [Control (procedures)] 5.4 Keep chemicals in labelled containers. Never decant into drink bottles. [Control (procedures)] 5.5 Store chemicals away from heat, food and drink, and keep products that react with each other apart. [Control (procedures)] 5.6 Have eye wash and a spill kit nearby, and wash hands before eating. [Control (procedures)] 5.7 Wear chemical-resistant gloves and safety glasses or goggles as listed on the SDS. [PPE] 5.8 Use a respirator with the right cartridge if the SDS calls for one. [PPE] 5.9 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Eliminate]	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					5.10 Put skips and waste chutes close to the work. [Control (engineering)] 5.11 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Control (procedures)] 5.12 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Control (procedures)] 5.13 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Control (procedures)] 5.14 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)] 5.15 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	Check the balcony balustrade is in place before working near an edge	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	Fence pools, as pools are a drowning risk for kids	Work from the bank or a platform instead of in or over the water where you can. Put up barriers or guardrails along water edges. Pump out flooded pits and excavations before work.
3	Cut tiles wet and keep leads dry	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.
4	Lay tiles in shade or cooler hours	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	Grout, seal and clean up	Choose the least harmful product that does the job, for example water-based instead of solvent-based. Use chemicals in well-ventilated areas, or use fans and extraction in closed rooms. Do a COSHH assessment and read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) before use.

5. PPE AND PERMITS

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Knee pads Safety glasses FFP3 dust mask Chemical-resistant gloves	None required

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Sun protection (sunscreen and neck cover) Hi-vis vest Half-mask respirator (P3 filters) Ear defenders Safety boots Rigger gloves Safety goggles Coveralls	

6. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Wet tile cutter		User check before each use; formal visual inspection and PAT testing at intervals set by risk (110V on site)			
Angle grinder (disc cutter)		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

Name	Role / company	Tickets / licences	Inducted	Signature	Date