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	Structural steel erection	**Start date**	9 Nov 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Welding and fabrication

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	Review the erection sequence and lift plan, and check the crane sits on firm ground	Crane and lifting failure Structural collapse during alterations Rules: Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER); CDM Regulations 2015, regulation 19 (stability of structures)	Workers, Public, Occupants. How: A load falls or swings, or the crane tips, crushing workers under or near the lift. Removing a wall, beam, post or bracing makes part of the building fall on workers.	**High (10) Unlikely / Fatal**	1.1 Barricade the lift zone and keep everyone out from under the load. [Isolate] 1.2 Use a crane rated for the load at the radius, set up on firm ground with outrigger pads. [Control (engineering)] 1.3 Check slings, chains, shackles and hooks before use. Remove anything damaged or not tagged. [Control (engineering)] 1.4 Have a lift plan made by an appointed person, following LOLER. [Control (procedures)] 1.5 Use CPCS or NPORS carded crane operators, slingers and signallers. [Control (procedures)] 1.6 Use tag lines to control loads and agree on clear radio or hand signals. [Control (procedures)] 1.7 Stop lifting in high wind or when the operator cannot see the signaller. [Control (procedures)] 1.8 Never ride on a load or hook. [Control (procedures)] 1.9 Wear a hard hat, hi-vis, gloves and safety boots. [PPE] 1.10 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Eliminate] 1.11 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Isolate]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					1.12 Structural collapse during alterations: see step 7 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]		
2	Check for power lines and set the exclusion zone	Contact with overhead power lines Public entering the work area Falling tools and materials Rules: HSE GS6 Avoiding danger from overhead power lines; CDM Regulations 2015; Work at Height Regulations 2005, regulation 10 (falling objects)	Workers, Plant operators, Public, Children, People below. How: A ladder, MEWP, crane, tipper or long length of material touches or gets close to an overhead line and electrocutes people. Members of the public, including children, walk into the site and are hit by plant or falling objects, or fall into holes.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	2.1 Ask the distribution network operator (DNO) to turn off, move or insulate the lines before work starts. [Eliminate] 2.2 Use non-conductive (fibreglass) ladders near any power lines. [Reduce / substitute] 2.3 Mark the safe distance with flags, tape or goal posts and keep all plant and people outside it. [Isolate] 2.4 Follow HSE GS6: barriers, goal posts under the lines and a permit for work near them. [Control (procedures)] 2.5 Use a dedicated spotter whenever plant moves or raises anything near lines. [Control (procedures)] 2.6 Treat all lines as live. If plant touches a line, stay in the cab and keep everyone well away. [Control (procedures)] 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 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Isolate] 2.13 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Control (engineering)] 2.14 Falling tools and materials: see step 5 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor
3	Check holding down bolts and footings are ready before steel arrives	Structural collapse during alterations Rules: CDM Regulations 2015, regulation 19 (stability of structures)	Workers, Occupants. How: Removing a wall, beam, post or bracing makes part of the building fall on workers.	**High (10) Unlikely / Fatal**	3.1 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Control (engineering)] 3.2 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Control (procedures)] 3.3 Structural collapse during alterations: see step 7 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor
4	Sling and lift members with a slinger signaller	Crane and lifting failure Falling tools and materials Strong wind and storms Rules: Lifting Operations and Lifting	Workers, Public, People below. How: A load falls or swings, or the crane tips, crushing workers under or near the lift. Tools, materials or	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	4.1 Crane and lifting failure: see step 1 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 4.2 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Control (engineering)] 4.3 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Control (engineering)] 4.4 Falling tools and materials: see step 5 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER); Work at Height Regulations 2005, regulation 10 (falling objects)	debris fall from above and hit someone working or walking below.		4.5 Check the forecast each morning and plan work at height and lifting around the weather. [Eliminate] 4.6 Tie down or weigh down loose sheets, panels, boards and rubbish at the end of each shift. [Control (engineering)] 4.7 Strong wind and storms: see step 7 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]		
5	Guide members into place with tag lines, never standing under the load, and line up bolt holes with a podger, never fingers	Falling tools and materials Crane and lifting failure Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005, regulation 10 (falling objects); Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER)	Workers, Public, People below. How: Tools, materials or debris fall from above and hit someone working or walking below. A load falls or swings, or the crane tips, crushing workers under or near the lift.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	5.1 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Isolate] 5.2 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Control (engineering)] 5.3 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Control (engineering)] 5.4 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Control (engineering)] 5.5 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Control (procedures)] 5.6 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Control (procedures)] 5.7 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE] 5.8 Crane and lifting failure: see step 1 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor
6	Bolt connections from the MEWP, clipped on	MEWP tip-over or crush Falling from height Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005 and LOLER 1998; Work at Height Regulations 2005	Workers, People nearby, People below. How: The platform tips on soft or sloping ground, the worker is crushed against a beam or ceiling, or is thrown out of the basket. A worker falls from any height where a fall could cause injury, such as an edge, platform or opening.	**Very high (20) Likely / Fatal**	6.1 Check the ground before setting up. Use outriggers and spreader pads, and keep clear of trenches, pits and slopes. [Control (engineering)] 6.2 Use a platform with tilt alarm and secondary guarding (anti-entrapment) where there is an overhead crush risk. [Control (engineering)] 6.3 Use IPAF-trained operators for MEWPs, carrying their PAL card. [Control (procedures)] 6.4 Do a pre-start check each day. Keep a trained person on the ground who can lower the platform in an emergency. [Control (procedures)] 6.5 Never exceed the safe working load, climb on the rails or use a ladder in the basket. [Control (procedures)] 6.6 In boom-type platforms, wear a harness clipped to the basket anchor point. [PPE] 6.7 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Eliminate] 6.8 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Isolate] 6.9 Use a scaffold, mobile tower or MEWP instead of working off a ladder. [Control (engineering)] 6.10 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Control (engineering)] 6.11 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					6.12 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE]		
7	Install temporary bracing or guying to the erection design before releasing the crane from each member, and leave it until the permanent bracing is complete	Structural collapse during alterations Strong wind and storms Rules: CDM Regulations 2015, regulation 19 (stability of structures)	Workers, Occupants, Public. How: Removing a wall, beam, post or bracing makes part of the building fall on workers. Wind blows sheets, panels and people off roofs and scaffolds, and storms and lightning make work at height and lifting unsafe.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	7.1 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Eliminate] 7.2 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Isolate] 7.3 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Control (engineering)] 7.4 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Control (procedures)] 7.5 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Control (procedures)] 7.6 Wear a hard hat and safety boots. [PPE] 7.7 Check the forecast each morning and plan work at height and lifting around the weather. [Eliminate] 7.8 Tie down or weigh down loose sheets, panels, boards and rubbish at the end of each shift. [Control (engineering)] 7.9 Set wind limits for roof work, platforms and cranes, using the manufacturer's limits, and stop when they are reached. [Control (procedures)] 7.10 Stop work and get down in lightning. Wait 30 minutes after the last thunder before going back up. [Control (procedures)] 7.11 Check scaffold, fencing and edge protection after strong wind before anyone uses them. [Control (procedures)] 7.12 Do not carry large sheets on roofs in wind. [Control (procedures)] 7.13 Wear a hard hat with a chin strap at height in windy conditions. [PPE]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor
8	Plumb the frame, then tension bolts or weld under a hot work permit	Welding and cutting fumes Fire from hot works Eye injuries Rules: COSHH Regulations 2002; CDM 2015 regs 29 to 31 (fire on construction sites). Occupied premises: Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (England and Wales), Fire (Scotland) Act 2005, Fire Safety Regulations (NI) 2010	Workers, People nearby, Occupants, Public. How: Welding, cutting and brazing give off metal fumes and gases that damage the lungs and can cause cancer. Sparks and heat from welding, grinding or flame torches set fire to timber, insulation, rubbish or fuel nearby.	**Very high (16) Likely / Major injury**	8.1 Remove paint, galvanising and coatings from the weld area first, or use a process that makes less fume. [Reduce / substitute] 8.2 Use fume extraction (local exhaust ventilation) close to the weld. [Control (engineering)] 8.3 Weld outdoors or in a well-ventilated area, and keep your head out of the fume plume. [Control (engineering)] 8.4 Do a COSHH assessment. HSE expects fume extraction for all indoor welding, including mild steel. [Control (procedures)] 8.5 Never weld or cut in a confined space without testing the air and using forced ventilation. [Control (procedures)] 8.6 Wear a powered air respirator or fitted respirator when extraction is not enough. [PPE] 8.7 Use cold work methods where you can, such as bolting, press fittings or cutting with a saw instead of a torch. [Eliminate] 8.8 Move anything that can burn at least 10 metres away, or cover it with fire blankets. [Isolate] 8.9 Use fire-resistant screens to stop sparks reaching people or	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					gaps in walls and floors. [Control (engineering)] 8.10 Get a hot work permit before starting. [Control (procedures)] 8.11 Keep a charged fire extinguisher and fire blanket at the work spot. [Control (procedures)] 8.12 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Control (engineering)] 8.13 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Control (engineering)] 8.14 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or chipping. [Control (procedures)] 8.15 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Control (procedures)] 8.16 Wear safety glasses at all times, goggles for dust and chemicals, and a face shield for grinding. [PPE]		
9	Check connections and permanent bracing, then clean up offcuts and bolts	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 below.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	9.1 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Eliminate] 9.2 Put skips and waste chutes close to the work. [Control (engineering)] 9.3 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Control (procedures)] 9.4 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Control (procedures)] 9.5 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Control (procedures)] 9.6 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)] 9.7 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE] 9.8 Falling tools and materials: see step 5 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major 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	Review the erection sequence and lift plan, and check the crane sits on firm ground	Barricade the lift zone and keep everyone out from under the load. Use a crane rated for the load at the radius, set up on firm ground with outrigger pads. Check slings, chains, shackles and hooks before use. Remove anything damaged or not tagged.
2	Check for power lines and set the exclusion zone	Ask the distribution network operator (DNO) to turn off, move or insulate the lines before work starts. Use non-conductive (fibreglass) ladders near any power lines. Mark the safe distance with flags, tape or goal posts and keep all plant and people outside it.

Step	What we will do	How it is done safely
3	Check holding down bolts and footings are ready before steel arrives	Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. Structural collapse during alterations: see step 7 for the full controls
4	Sling and lift members with a slinger signaller	Crane and lifting failure: see step 1 for the full controls Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. Tether hand tools when working at height.
5	Guide members into place with tag lines, never standing under the load, and line up bolt holes with a podger, never fingers	Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below.
6	Bolt connections from the MEWP, clipped on	Check the ground before setting up. Use outriggers and spreader pads, and keep clear of trenches, pits and slopes. Use a platform with tilt alarm and secondary guarding (anti-entrapment) where there is an overhead crush risk. Use IPAF-trained operators for MEWPs, carrying their PAL card.
7	Install temporary bracing or guying to the erection design before releasing the crane from each member, and leave it until the permanent bracing is complete	Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support.
8	Plumb the frame, then tension bolts or weld under a hot work permit	Remove paint, galvanising and coatings from the weld area first, or use a process that makes less fume. Use fume extraction (local exhaust ventilation) close to the weld. Weld outdoors or in a well-ventilated area, and keep your head out of the fume plume.
9	Check connections and permanent bracing, then clean up offcuts and bolts	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 Safety helmet Hi-vis vest Full body harness and lanyard Rigger gloves Safety glasses Welding helmet Welding gauntlets Half-mask respirator (P3 filters) Coveralls Face shield Safety goggles	Lift plan (LOLER reg 8) Work at height permit Hot works permit (fire watch at least 60 minutes after)

6. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
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			
Boom MEWP	IPAF PAL card (3b)	LOLER thorough examination at least every 6 months (it lifts people), plus a pre-use check each shift			
Welding set		Check leads, return clamp and holder before use; PUWER maintenance and inspection at intervals set by risk			
Power drill		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