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	Brick repointing	**Start date**	9 Nov 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Bricklaying

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	Set up access and barricade below	Falling from height Public entering the work area Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005; CDM Regulations 2015	Workers, People below, Public, Children. How: A worker falls from any height where a fall could cause injury, such as an edge, platform or opening. Members of the public, including children, walk into the site and are hit by plant or falling objects, or fall into holes.	**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 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Isolate] 1.8 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for prams and wheelchairs. [Isolate] 1.9 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Control (engineering)] 1.10 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorised entry". [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					1.11 Make the site safe at the end of each day: cover holes, lower plant, remove ladders and lock tools away. [Control (procedures)] 1.12 Use a spotter when moving plant or materials across public paths. [Control (procedures)]		
2	Rake out joints with a grinder on extraction, wearing a respirator	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Angle grinder injuries Loud noise Eye injuries Rules: COSHH Regulations 2002; Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005	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. The disc shatters, binds or kicks back, causing deep cuts to legs and hands or eye injuries.	**Very high (20) Likely / Fatal**	2.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Reduce / substitute] 2.2 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Isolate] 2.3 Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles: see step 4 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 2.4 Use a guarded saw or a different tool where you can. [Reduce / substitute] 2.5 Keep the guard on and use the side handle. Never remove the guard. [Control (engineering)] 2.6 Use the right disc for the job, rated for the grinder's speed. Check it for cracks first. [Control (procedures)] 2.7 Only trained people change discs, with the grinder unplugged or the battery out. [Control (procedures)] 2.8 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Reduce / substitute] 2.9 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Isolate] 2.10 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Control (engineering)] 2.11 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Control (procedures)] 2.12 Assess noise. At 85 dB(A) or more, hearing protection is required and the zone must be marked. [Control (procedures)] 2.13 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Control (engineering)] 2.14 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Control (engineering)] 2.15 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or chipping. [Control (procedures)] 2.16 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor
3	Mix and apply mortar	Wet concrete and cement burns Repetitive work and awkward postures	Workers. How: Wet concrete, mortar and cement burn skin and eyes. Burns can be deep and are often not felt until later. Doing the same movement for hours, kneeling or working	**Medium (9) Possible / Lost time injury**	3.1 Use long-handled tools and pumps to cut down contact. [Control (engineering)] 3.2 Wash concrete off skin straight away with clean water. [Control (procedures)] 3.3 Have clean water and eye wash where concrete or mortar is mixed and used. [Control (procedures)] 3.4 Do a COSHH assessment for cement, lime and mortar, and check hands regularly for early signs of dermatitis. [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
			overhead causes long-term damage to joints, muscles and tendons.		3.5 Wear waterproof gloves, long sleeves and waterproof boots with trousers worn over the top. [PPE] 3.6 Wear safety glasses or goggles to stop splashes. [PPE] 3.7 Use tools that cut the effort: powered screwdrivers, long-handled tools and extension poles for overhead work. [Reduce / substitute] 3.8 Set work up at waist height on benches or trestles where you can. [Control (engineering)] 3.9 Use light tools with good grips, and keep blades and bits sharp. [Control (engineering)] 3.10 Rotate tasks and take short breaks every hour on repetitive work. [Control (procedures)] 3.11 Warm up before heavy physical work and report aches and pains early. [Control (procedures)] 3.12 Wear knee pads for kneeling work and gloves for grip. [PPE]		
4	Clean down and vacuum dust	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles Poor housekeeping and waste Rules: COSHH Regulations 2002	Workers, People nearby, Visitors. How: Cutting, grinding or drilling concrete, brick, stone, tiles or fibre cement makes fine silica dust that causes silicosis and lung cancer. Rubbish, offcuts and materials left lying around cause trips, cuts and fires, and block exits.	**Very high (20) Likely / Fatal**	4.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Reduce / substitute] 4.2 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Isolate] 4.3 Use water on the blade or on-tool dust extraction connected to an H-class vacuum. [Control (engineering)] 4.4 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry sweep or use compressed air. [Control (procedures)] 4.5 Do a COSHH assessment and keep exposure below the workplace exposure limit (0.1 mg/m3 respirable crystalline silica, 8 hours). [Control (procedures)] 4.6 Workers regularly exposed to silica dust get health surveillance (COSHH reg 11, HSE G404). [Control (procedures)] 4.7 Wear a fit-tested FFP3 mask. [PPE] 4.8 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Eliminate] 4.9 Put skips and waste chutes close to the work. [Control (engineering)] 4.10 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Control (procedures)] 4.11 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Control (procedures)] 4.12 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Control (procedures)] 4.13 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)] 4.14 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	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 access and barricade below	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	Rake out joints with a grinder on extraction, wearing a respirator	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. Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles: see step 4 for the full controls
3	Mix and apply mortar	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.
4	Clean down and vacuum dust	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.

5. PPE AND PERMITS

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Safety glasses Half-mask respirator (P3 filters) Ear defenders Rigger gloves Safety boots Hi-vis vest Face shield Cut-resistant gloves Safety goggles Chemical-resistant gloves Knee pads	None required

6. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Angle grinder (disc cutter)		User check before each use; formal visual inspection and PAT testing at intervals set by risk (110V on site)			
Mobile access tower	PASMA certificate	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); re-inspect each time the tower is moved and re-erected			
H-class dust		User check before each use; formal visual inspection and PAT testing at intervals set by risk (110V on site)			

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

Rev	Date	By	What changed

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