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	Roof truss installation	**Start date**	9 Nov 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Carpentry

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	Erect perimeter scaffold or edge protection at roof height before trusses go up	Falling from a roof edge Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005	Workers, People below, Public. How: A worker slips or walks off the edge of a roof or gutter line and falls to the ground. 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 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 Scaffold is built, altered and taken down only by CISRS-carded scaffolders, to TG20 or a specific design. [Control (engineering)] 1.9 Fit guardrails, mid rails and toe boards on every working platform. [Control (engineering)] 1.10 Use mobile scaffolds only on firm, level ground with castors	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					locked and outriggers fitted. Never move one with anyone on it. [Control (engineering)] 1.11 Mobile towers are built by PASMA-trained workers. [Control (procedures)] 1.12 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)] 1.13 Do not overload platforms. Know the duty rating and keep material stacks over the standards. [Control (procedures)] 1.14 Never remove ties, braces, guardrails or boards. Only the scaffolder alters the scaffold. [Control (procedures)] 1.15 Wear a hard hat and safety boots on and around the scaffold. [PPE]		
2	Lift trusses by crane with a slinger signaller, keeping everyone clear of the load	Crane and lifting failure Falling tools and materials Contact with overhead power lines Rules: Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER); Work at Height Regulations 2005, regulation 10 (falling objects); HSE GS6 Avoiding danger from overhead power lines	Workers, Public, People below, Plant operators. How: A load falls or swings, or the crane tips, crushing workers under or near the lift. Tools, materials or debris fall from above and hit someone working or walking below.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	2.1 Barricade the lift zone and keep everyone out from under the load. [Isolate] 2.2 Use a crane rated for the load at the radius, set up on firm ground with outrigger pads. [Control (engineering)] 2.3 Check slings, chains, shackles and hooks before use. Remove anything damaged or not tagged. [Control (engineering)] 2.4 Have a lift plan made by an appointed person, following LOLER. [Control (procedures)] 2.5 Use CPCS or NPORS carded crane operators, slingers and signallers. [Control (procedures)] 2.6 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Isolate] 2.7 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Control (engineering)] 2.8 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Control (engineering)] 2.9 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Control (engineering)] 2.10 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Control (procedures)] 2.11 Ask the distribution network operator (DNO) to turn off, move or insulate the lines before work starts. [Eliminate] 2.12 Use non-conductive (fibreglass) ladders near any power lines. [Reduce / substitute] 2.13 Mark the safe distance with flags, tape or goal posts and keep all plant and people outside it. [Isolate] 2.14 Follow HSE GS6: barriers, goal posts under the lines and a permit for work near them. [Control (procedures)] 2.15 Use a dedicated spotter whenever plant moves or raises anything near lines. [Control (procedures)] 2.16 Treat all lines as live. If plant touches a line, stay in the cab and keep everyone well away. [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor
3	Fix trusses from a	Falling from height	Workers, People below,	**Very high (20)**	3.1 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example	**Medium (5)**	Site

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
	stable platform, not by walking the top plates	Falling through a floor opening or void Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005	Visitors. How: A worker falls from any height where a fall could cause injury, such as an edge, platform or opening. A worker steps into an open hole, stairwell, lift shaft or penetration and falls to the level below.	**Likely / Fatal**	pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Eliminate] 3.2 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Isolate] 3.3 Use a scaffold, mobile tower or MEWP instead of working off a ladder. [Control (engineering)] 3.4 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Control (engineering)] 3.5 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Control (procedures)] 3.6 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE] 3.7 Cover every hole and penetration with a fixed, secured cover marked "HOLE" or "DANGER". [Isolate] 3.8 Put guardrails with toe boards around stairwells, lift shafts, voids and open edges. [Isolate] 3.9 Install stairs early and fit temporary handrails as soon as they go in. [Control (engineering)] 3.10 Never remove a cover or guardrail without approval. Put it back straight away. [Control (procedures)] 3.11 Inspect covers and barriers daily and after other trades have been through. [Control (procedures)] 3.12 Keep lighting good enough to see openings, especially on lower floors and in the evening. [Control (procedures)] 3.13 Use a harness clipped to a rated anchor when working right next to an open void. [PPE]	**Very unlikely / Fatal**	supervisor
4	Install temporary bracing as each truss goes in	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**	4.1 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Eliminate] 4.2 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Isolate] 4.3 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Control (engineering)] 4.4 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Control (procedures)] 4.5 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Control (procedures)] 4.6 Wear a hard hat and safety boots. [PPE] 4.7 Check the forecast each morning and plan work at height and lifting around the weather. [Eliminate] 4.8 Tie down or weigh down loose sheets, panels, boards and rubbish at the end of each shift. [Control (engineering)] 4.9 Set wind limits for roof work, platforms and cranes, using the manufacturer's limits, and stop when they are reached. [Control (procedures)] 4.10 Stop work and get down in lightning. Wait 30 minutes after the last thunder before going back up. [Control (procedures)] 4.11 Check scaffold, fencing and edge protection after strong wind	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					before anyone uses them. [Control (procedures)] 4.12 Do not carry large sheets on roofs in wind. [Control (procedures)] 4.13 Wear a hard hat with a chin strap at height in windy conditions. [PPE]		
5	Fix tie-downs and permanent bracing with nail guns	Nail gun injuries Loud noise Eye injuries Rules: Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005	Workers, People nearby. How: A nail gun fires by accident, or a nail goes through the timber or ricochets and hits the user or someone nearby. Saws, grinders, jackhammers and machines cause permanent hearing loss and ringing in the ears over time.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	5.1 Use a nail gun with a sequential (single shot) trigger, not a contact or bump trigger. [Reduce / substitute] 5.2 Disconnect the air or battery before clearing jams, adjusting or moving between work areas. [Control (engineering)] 5.3 Keep your free hand at least 30 cm from the nailing point. [Control (procedures)] 5.4 Never point the gun at anyone or carry it with your finger on the trigger. [Control (procedures)] 5.5 Train new users before they use a nail gun, and check for pipes, cables and metal behind the surface. [Control (procedures)] 5.6 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Reduce / substitute] 5.7 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Isolate] 5.8 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Control (engineering)] 5.9 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Control (procedures)] 5.10 If you have to shout to be heard by someone 2 metres away, the noise is probably 85 dB(A) or more: wear hearing protection. [Control (procedures)] 5.11 Assess noise. At 85 dB(A) or more, hearing protection is required and the zone must be marked. [Control (procedures)] 5.12 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Control (engineering)] 5.13 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Control (engineering)] 5.14 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or chipping. [Control (procedures)] 5.15 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Control (procedures)] 5.16 Wear safety glasses at all times, goggles for dust and chemicals, and a face shield for grinding. [PPE]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor
6	Clear offcuts and check bracing before handing over to the roofer	Poor housekeeping and waste Falling tools and materials Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005,	Workers, Visitors, Public, People below. How: Rubbish, offcuts and materials left lying around cause trips, cuts and fires, and block exits. Tools, materials or	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	6.1 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Eliminate] 6.2 Put skips and waste chutes close to the work. [Control (engineering)] 6.3 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Control (procedures)] 6.4 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Control	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		regulation 10 (falling objects)	debris fall from above and hit someone working or walking below.		(procedures)] 6.5 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Control (procedures)] 6.6 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)] 6.7 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE] 6.8 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Control (procedures)] 6.9 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE] 6.10 Falling tools and materials: see step 2 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]		

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	Erect perimeter scaffold or edge protection at roof height before trusses go up	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	Lift trusses by crane with a slinger signaller, keeping everyone clear of the load	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.
3	Fix trusses from a stable platform, not by walking the top plates	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.
4	Install temporary bracing as each truss goes in	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.
5	Fix tie-downs and permanent bracing with nail guns	Use a nail gun with a sequential (single shot) trigger, not a contact or bump trigger. Disconnect the air or battery before clearing jams, adjusting or moving between work areas. Keep your free hand at least 30 cm from the nailing point.
6	Clear offcuts and check bracing before handing over to the roofer	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	Roof access permit

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Full body harness and lanyard Safety helmet Safety glasses Ear defenders Rigger gloves Hi-vis vest Sun protection (sunscreen and neck cover) Safety goggles Face shield	Work at height permit Lift plan (LOLER reg 8)

6. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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			
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)			
Nail gun					
Podium step		Pre-use check every day it is used, plus regular detailed visual inspections recorded (HSE INDG455)			
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