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	Gas fitting and appliance connection	**Start date**	9 Nov 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Plumbing

2. RISK ASSESSMENT

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Only a Gas Safe registered engineer does this work. Tell occupants and remove ignition sources	Gas and fuel lines Working in an occupied home or building Rules: Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998	Workers, Occupants, Public, Residents, Children, Staff. How: Damaging or opening a gas or fuel line causes a leak, fire or explosion. Residents, staff or children wander into the work area and get hurt, or the work blocks exits or cuts off power or water while people are inside.	**High (10) Unlikely / Fatal**	1.1 Isolate and purge the line before work, with the owner's approval. [Eliminate] 1.2 Lock off and tag the isolation valve. [Isolate] 1.3 Check for leaks with a gas detector before and during work, and ventilate the area. [Control (engineering)] 1.4 Only Gas Safe registered engineers work on gas fittings. [Control (procedures)] 1.5 Remove ignition sources: no smoking, no hot work and no sparking tools near the line. [Control (procedures)] 1.6 Know where the shut-off valve is and what to do if a leak happens. [Control (procedures)] 1.7 Wear safety glasses and gloves, and keep a fire extinguisher close by. [PPE] 1.8 Plan noisy, dusty or risky work for when the building is empty. [Eliminate] 1.9 Close off the work area with barriers, plastic sheeting or locked doors, and put up signs. [Isolate] 1.10 Keep fire exits and paths clear at all times. [Control (procedures)] 1.11 Tell occupants before you turn off power, water or gas, and before noisy or dusty work. [Control (procedures)] 1.12 Lock away tools, chemicals and materials each day, out of reach of children. [Control (procedures)] 1.13 Clean up dust and debris at the end of each day. [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor
2	Isolate gas at the meter, lock off and label, and purge the line	Gas and fuel lines Stored energy Fire and emergencies Rules: Gas Safety (Installation and Use)	Workers, Occupants, Public, Visitors. How: Damaging or opening a gas or fuel line causes a leak, fire or explosion. Energy left	**High (10) Unlikely / Fatal**	2.1 Gas and fuel lines: see step 1 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 2.2 Release or block all stored energy before work: release the pressure in pipes, tanks and hoses, bleed hydraulics, release springs, lower loads. [Eliminate] 2.3 Lock out and tag all energy sources with personal locks. [Isolate]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		Regulations 1998; 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	in springs, hydraulics, compressed gas, raised loads or capacitors releases suddenly and crushes or injures workers.		2.4 Put mechanical blocks or props under raised parts like buckets, tipper bodies and doors. [Control (engineering)] 2.5 Test that the system is dead and nothing can move before you start. [Control (procedures)] 2.6 Follow the maker's procedure, for example for garage door and roller door springs. [Control (procedures)] 2.7 Provide fire extinguishers suited to the site, checked and easy to reach. [Control (engineering)] 2.8 Keep exits and escape routes clear and signed. [Control (engineering)] 2.9 Have a site emergency plan: alarm, exits, assembly point and emergency contacts. [Control (procedures)] 2.10 Keep a stocked first aid kit and at least one trained first aider on site. [Control (procedures)] 2.11 Know the site address and how emergency services get in. Call 999. [Control (procedures)]		
3	Run and join new pipe, checking there are no electrical cables in the way	Electric shock from live wiring Injury from power tools Tight spaces: roof spaces and under floors Rules: Electricity at Work Regulations 1989; Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER)	Workers, Occupants, People nearby. How: Contact with live wires, distribution boards or equipment gives an electric shock or arc flash burn that can kill. Drills, saws, routers and sanders kick back, catch clothing or throw debris, causing cuts, broken bones and eye injuries.	**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)] 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 Keep all guards fitted and working. Never tie back or remove a guard. [Control (engineering)] 3.7 Clamp or secure the work piece. Do not hold it by hand. [Control (engineering)] 3.8 Only trained, competent people use power tools, following the maker's instructions. [Control (procedures)] 3.9 Check tools before use. Unplug or remove the battery before changing blades or bits. [Control (procedures)] 3.10 No loose clothing, jewellery or long hair near spinning parts. [Control (procedures)] 3.11 Do as much of the work as you can from outside the tight space. [Eliminate] 3.12 Turn the power off at the consumer unit or distribution board before entering where you can, as damaged cables may be live. [Isolate] 3.13 Lay crawl boards across the joists so you cannot step through the ceiling. [Control (engineering)] 3.14 Set up ventilation and lighting in the space. [Control (engineering)]	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					3.15 Limit time in hot roof spaces and take breaks somewhere cool. [Control (procedures)]		
4	Connect the appliance and seal all joints	Gas and fuel lines Lifting and carrying heavy loads Rules: Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998; Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992	Workers, Occupants, Public. How: Damaging or opening a gas or fuel line causes a leak, fire or explosion. Lifting, carrying, pushing or twisting with heavy or awkward loads strains the back, shoulders or knees.	**High (12) Likely / Lost time injury**	4.1 Gas and fuel lines: see step 1 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 4.2 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Eliminate] 4.3 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Reduce / substitute] 4.4 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Control (engineering)] 4.5 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Control (procedures)] 4.6 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Control (procedures)] 4.7 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Control (procedures)] 4.8 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE]	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor
5	Pressure and leak test, then light and commission the appliance	Pressure testing Gas and fuel lines Fire from hot works Rules: Pressure Systems Safety Regulations 2000; Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998; 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, Occupants, Public. How: A pipe, fitting or cap fails under test pressure and blows apart, hitting people nearby. Damaging or opening a gas or fuel line causes a leak, fire or explosion.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	5.1 Test with water instead of air or gas where the system allows it. Never put water in refrigerant pipework, which is tested with dry nitrogen. [Reduce / substitute] 5.2 Keep people out of the test area with signs and barriers. [Isolate] 5.3 Use a calibrated gauge and a relief valve set to protect the system. [Control (engineering)] 5.4 Test to the pressure the system calls for and hold it for the set time. Never go over. [Control (procedures)] 5.5 Release the pressure fully before tightening anything or fixing leaks. [Control (procedures)] 5.6 Gas and fuel lines: see step 1 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 5.7 Use cold work methods where you can, such as bolting, press fittings or cutting with a saw instead of a torch. [Eliminate] 5.8 Move anything that can burn at least 10 metres away, or cover it with fire blankets. [Isolate] 5.9 Use fire-resistant screens to stop sparks reaching people or gaps in walls and floors. [Control (engineering)] 5.10 Get a hot work permit before starting. [Control (procedures)] 5.11 Keep a charged fire extinguisher and fire blanket at the work spot. [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor
6	Issue the compliance certificate and clean up	Poor housekeeping and waste	Workers, Visitors. How: Rubbish, offcuts and materials left lying around cause trips, cuts and fires, and block	**Medium (8) Likely / Minor 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.	**Low (4) Unlikely / Minor injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
			exits.		[Control (procedures)] 6.4 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Control (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]		

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.

3. METHOD STATEMENT: SEQUENCE OF WORK

Step	What we will do	How it is done safely
1	Only a Gas Safe registered engineer does this work. Tell occupants and remove ignition sources	Isolate and purge the line before work, with the owner's approval. Lock off and tag the isolation valve. Check for leaks with a gas detector before and during work, and ventilate the area.
2	Isolate gas at the meter, lock off and label, and purge the line	Gas and fuel lines: see step 1 for the full controls Release or block all stored energy before work: release the pressure in pipes, tanks and hoses, bleed hydraulics, release springs, lower loads. Lock out and tag all energy sources with personal locks.
3	Run and join new pipe, checking there are no electrical cables in the way	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	Connect the appliance and seal all joints	Gas and fuel lines: see step 1 for the full controls Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them.
5	Pressure and leak test, then light and commission the appliance	Test with water instead of air or gas where the system allows it. Never put water in refrigerant pipework, which is tested with dry nitrogen. Keep people out of the test area with signs and barriers. Use a calibrated gauge and a relief valve set to protect the system.
6	Issue the compliance certificate and clean up	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.

4. PPE AND PERMITS

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Safety boots Safety glasses Rigger gloves FFP3 dust mask	Permit to work (electrical isolation) Hot works permit (fire watch at least 60 minutes after)

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Ear defenders Knee pads Safety helmet Face shield Welding gauntlets Coveralls	

5. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Hand tools					
Press fitting tool					
Electrical test equipment (multifunction tester)		Check leads and probes meet HSE GS38 before each use; prove the voltage indicator on a proving unit before and after; calibrate at the maker's interval (usually yearly)			
Power drill		User check before each use; formal visual inspection and PAT testing at intervals set by risk (110V on site)			

6. CREW COMPETENCY, TICKETS AND LICENCES

Crew listed at sign-on below, with ticket and licence numbers.

7. 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).		

8. 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.		

9. 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.

10. REVISION HISTORY

Rev	Date	By	What changed
1	9 Nov 2026		First issue

11. 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