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	Install metal roof sheets	**Start date**	9 Nov 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Roofing

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	Install scaffold edge protection and safety mesh before any sheets go up	Falling from a roof edge Falling from height 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 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 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 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Eliminate] 1.7 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Isolate] 1.8 Use a scaffold, mobile tower or MEWP instead of working off a ladder. [Control (engineering)] 1.9 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Control (engineering)] 1.10 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					brought down within minutes. [Control (procedures)] 1.11 Scaffold is built, altered and taken down only by CISRS-carded scaffolders, to TG20 or a specific design. [Control (engineering)] 1.12 Fit guardrails, mid rails and toe boards on every working platform. [Control (engineering)] 1.13 Use mobile scaffolds only on firm, level ground with castors locked and outriggers fitted. Never move one with anyone on it. [Control (engineering)] 1.14 Mobile towers are built by PASMA-trained workers. [Control (procedures)] 1.15 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)] 1.16 Do not overload platforms. Know the duty rating and keep material stacks over the standards. [Control (procedures)]		
2	Check wind speed and stop lifting or laying sheets in strong wind	Strong wind and storms	Workers, Public. How: 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**	2.1 Check the forecast each morning and plan work at height and lifting around the weather. [Eliminate] 2.2 Tie down or weigh down loose sheets, panels, boards and rubbish at the end of each shift. [Control (engineering)] 2.3 Set wind limits for roof work, platforms and cranes, using the manufacturer's limits, and stop when they are reached. [Control (procedures)] 2.4 Stop work and get down in lightning. Wait 30 minutes after the last thunder before going back up. [Control (procedures)] 2.5 Check scaffold, fencing and edge protection after strong wind before anyone uses them. [Control (procedures)] 2.6 Do not carry large sheets on roofs in wind. [Control (procedures)] 2.7 Wear a hard hat with a chin strap at height in windy conditions. [PPE]	**Low (4) Very unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor
3	Lift sheet packs onto the roof with a crane or telehandler, keeping everyone out from under the load	Crane and lifting failure Falling tools and materials Contact with overhead power lines Being hit by mobile plant Rules: Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER); Work at Height Regulations 2005, regulation 10 (falling objects); HSE GS6 Avoiding danger	Workers, Public, People below, Plant operators, Visitors. 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.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	3.1 Barricade the lift zone and keep everyone out from under the load. [Isolate] 3.2 Use a crane rated for the load at the radius, set up on firm ground with outrigger pads. [Control (engineering)] 3.3 Check slings, chains, shackles and hooks before use. Remove anything damaged or not tagged. [Control (engineering)] 3.4 Have a lift plan made by an appointed person, following LOLER. [Control (procedures)] 3.5 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Isolate] 3.6 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Control (engineering)] 3.7 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Control (engineering)] 3.8 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Control (engineering)] 3.9 Ask the distribution network operator (DNO) to turn off, move or	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		from overhead power lines; CDM Regulations 2015 and PUWER 1998			insulate the lines before work starts. [Eliminate] 3.10 Use non-conductive (fibreglass) ladders near any power lines. [Reduce / substitute] 3.11 Mark the safe distance with flags, tape or goal posts and keep all plant and people outside it. [Isolate] 3.12 Follow HSE GS6: barriers, goal posts under the lines and a permit for work near them. [Control (procedures)] 3.13 Use a dedicated spotter whenever plant moves or raises anything near lines. [Control (procedures)] 3.14 Separate people and plant with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. [Isolate] 3.15 Use plant with working reversing alarms, cameras and lights. [Control (engineering)] 3.16 Have a traffic management plan showing plant routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths. [Control (procedures)] 3.17 Use a spotter when reversing or working near people. [Control (procedures)]		
4	Lay sheets one at a time and fix them down straight away so they cannot blow off	Lifting and carrying heavy loads Cuts from sharp edges Strong wind and storms Rules: Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992	Workers, Public. How: Lifting, carrying, pushing or twisting with heavy or awkward loads strains the back, shoulders or knees. Sheet metal, glass, blades, cable tray and offcuts cut hands and arms.	**High (12) Likely / Lost time injury**	4.1 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Eliminate] 4.2 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Reduce / substitute] 4.3 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Control (engineering)] 4.4 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Control (procedures)] 4.5 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Control (procedures)] 4.6 Deburr or cover sharp edges, and fit edge protectors on exposed sheet metal. [Control (engineering)] 4.7 Use knives with retractable or self-retracting blades. [Control (engineering)] 4.8 Cut away from your body and keep your other hand clear. [Control (procedures)] 4.9 Put used blades in a blade bin or sharps container. [Control (procedures)] 4.10 Use two people to handle large sheets of metal or glass. [Control (procedures)] 4.11 Strong wind and storms: see step 2 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor
5	Cut sheets with nibblers or shears rather than a grinder where possible	Angle grinder injuries Fire from hot works Eye injuries Loud noise	Workers, People nearby, Occupants, Public. How: The disc shatters, binds or kicks back,	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	5.1 Use a guarded saw or a different tool where you can. [Reduce / substitute] 5.2 Keep the guard on and use the side handle. Never remove the guard. [Control (engineering)] 5.3 Use the right disc for the job, rated for the grinder's speed.	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		Rules: 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; Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005	causing deep cuts to legs and hands or eye injuries. Sparks and heat from welding, grinding or flame torches set fire to timber, insulation, rubbish or fuel nearby.		Check it for cracks first. [Control (procedures)] 5.4 Only trained people change discs, with the grinder unplugged or the battery out. [Control (procedures)] 5.5 Use cold work methods where you can, such as bolting, press fittings or cutting with a saw instead of a torch. [Eliminate] 5.6 Move anything that can burn at least 10 metres away, or cover it with fire blankets. [Isolate] 5.7 Use fire-resistant screens to stop sparks reaching people or gaps in walls and floors. [Control (engineering)] 5.8 Get a hot work permit before starting. [Control (procedures)] 5.9 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Control (engineering)] 5.10 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Control (engineering)] 5.11 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or chipping. [Control (procedures)] 5.12 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Control (procedures)] 5.13 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Reduce / substitute] 5.14 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Isolate] 5.15 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Control (engineering)] 5.16 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Control (procedures)] 5.17 Assess noise. At 85 dB(A) or more, hearing protection is required and the zone must be marked. [Control (procedures)]		
6	Screw off sheets and fit flashings and ridge capping	Injury from power tools Heat stress Sun exposure (UV) Burns from hot surfaces Rules: Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER)	Workers, People nearby. How: Drills, saws, routers and sanders kick back, catch clothing or throw debris, causing cuts, broken bones and eye injuries. Hard work in hot weather or hot roof spaces causes heat exhaustion or heat stroke, which can kill.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	6.1 Keep all guards fitted and working. Never tie back or remove a guard. [Control (engineering)] 6.2 Clamp or secure the work piece. Do not hold it by hand. [Control (engineering)] 6.3 Only trained, competent people use power tools, following the maker's instructions. [Control (procedures)] 6.4 Check tools before use. Unplug or remove the battery before changing blades or bits. [Control (procedures)] 6.5 Schedule heavy work for the cooler part of the day. [Eliminate] 6.6 Provide shade over work and rest areas, and fans or cooling in roof spaces. [Control (engineering)] 6.7 Supply cool drinking water close by and drink a cup every 15 to 20 minutes. [Control (procedures)] 6.8 Take regular rest breaks in the shade, more often as it gets hotter. [Control (procedures)] 6.9 Plan outdoor work for early morning or late afternoon when UV is lower. [Eliminate] 6.10 Put shade covers over fixed work areas. [Control (engineering)]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					6.11 Check the UV index each day. Use sun protection when it is 3 or higher. [Control (procedures)] 6.12 Check your skin regularly and see a doctor about any new or changing spots. [Control (procedures)] 6.13 Isolate heating systems and let parts cool before you touch them. [Eliminate] 6.14 Fit guards or insulation on hot pipes and equipment. [Control (engineering)] 6.15 Mark hot items with chalk or a "HOT" sign so others know. [Control (procedures)] 6.16 Keep a first aid kit and cool running water nearby for burns. [Control (procedures)]		
7	Sweep off swarf and offcuts, then remove mesh and edge protection last	Poor housekeeping and waste Falling from a roof edge Falling tools and materials Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005; Work at Height Regulations 2005, regulation 10 (falling objects)	Workers, Visitors, People below, Public. How: Rubbish, offcuts and materials left lying around cause trips, cuts and fires, and block exits. A worker slips or walks off the edge of a roof or gutter line and falls to the ground.	**Very high (20) Likely / Fatal**	7.1 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Eliminate] 7.2 Put skips and waste chutes close to the work. [Control (engineering)] 7.3 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Control (procedures)] 7.4 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Control (procedures)] 7.5 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Control (procedures)] 7.6 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)] 7.7 Stop roof work in strong wind or rain, and when the roof is wet, icy or covered in dust or frost. [Control (procedures)] 7.8 Wear a harness clipped to a rated anchor when using restraint or fall arrest, and soft-soled non-slip boots. [PPE] 7.9 Falling from a roof edge: see step 1 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 7.10 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Control (procedures)] 7.11 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Control (procedures)] 7.12 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE] 7.13 Falling tools and materials: see step 3 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	Install scaffold edge protection and safety mesh before any sheets 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	Check wind speed and stop lifting or laying sheets in strong wind	Check the forecast each morning and plan work at height and lifting around the weather. Tie down or weigh down loose sheets, panels, boards and rubbish at the end of each shift. Set wind limits for roof work, platforms and cranes, using the manufacturer's limits, and stop when they are reached.
3	Lift sheet packs onto the roof with a crane or telehandler, keeping everyone out from under 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.
4	Lay sheets one at a time and fix them down straight away so they cannot blow off	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. Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand.
5	Cut sheets with nibblers or shears rather than a grinder where possible	Use a guarded saw or a different tool where you can. Keep the guard on and use the side handle. Never remove the guard. Use the right disc for the job, rated for the grinder's speed. Check it for cracks first.
6	Screw off sheets and fit flashings and ridge capping	Keep all guards fitted and working. Never tie back or remove a guard. Clamp or secure the work piece. Do not hold it by hand. Only trained, competent people use power tools, following the maker's instructions.
7	Sweep off swarf and offcuts, then remove mesh and edge protection last	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 Full body harness and lanyard Cut-resistant gloves Safety glasses Ear defenders Sun protection (sunscreen and neck cover) Safety helmet Hi-vis vest Rigger gloves Face shield Welding gauntlets Coveralls Safety goggles	Roof access permit Work at height permit Lift plan (LOLER reg 8) 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
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)			
Telehandler	CPCS or NPORS telehandler card	LOLER thorough examination at least every 12 months (every 6 months if used with a work platform to lift people), plus daily pre-use checks			
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			
Power drill		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