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	Re-roof: strip and replace a roof	**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
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	Check the asbestos survey and get any asbestos roof removed first, by an HSE licensed asbestos contractor where the work is licensable	Disturbing asbestos Rules: Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012	Workers, Occupants, Public. How: Buildings built before 2000 may contain asbestos. Drilling, cutting or breaking it releases fibres that cause cancer years later.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	1.1 Before work on any building built before 2000, check the refurbishment and demolition asbestos survey for the work area (HSE HSG264). If there is none, presume asbestos is present or have it sampled before you start. [Eliminate] 1.2 Seal off the work area and keep everyone else out. [Isolate] 1.3 If asbestos must be disturbed, keep it wet, use hand tools not power tools, and clean up with an H-class vacuum. [Control (engineering)] 1.4 Most asbestos insulation, coatings and insulating board need a licensed contractor. Notifiable non-licensed work is notified to HSE before it starts. Other work needs trained workers and controls. [Control (procedures)] 1.5 Stop work straight away if you find suspect asbestos. Do not touch it and tell your supervisor. [Control (procedures)] 1.6 Wear a fit-tested FFP3 mask (or better) and disposable type 5 coveralls. [PPE]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor
2	Check the weather and power lines, and	Contact with overhead power lines	Workers, Plant operators, Public.	**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]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
	plan the crane, hoist and skip positions	Strong wind and storms Crane and lifting failure Rules: HSE GS6 Avoiding danger from overhead power lines; Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER)	How: A ladder, MEWP, crane, tipper or long length of material touches or gets close to an overhead line and electrocutes people. Wind blows sheets, panels and people off roofs and scaffolds, and storms and lightning make work at height and lifting unsafe.		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 Check the forecast each morning and plan work at height and lifting around the weather. [Eliminate] 2.8 Tie down or weigh down loose sheets, panels, boards and rubbish at the end of each shift. [Control (engineering)] 2.9 Set wind limits for roof work, platforms and cranes, using the manufacturer's limits, and stop when they are reached. [Control (procedures)] 2.10 Stop work and get down in lightning. Wait 30 minutes after the last thunder before going back up. [Control (procedures)] 2.11 Check scaffold, fencing and edge protection after strong wind before anyone uses them. [Control (procedures)] 2.12 Barricade the lift zone and keep everyone out from under the load. [Isolate] 2.13 Use a crane rated for the load at the radius, set up on firm ground with outrigger pads. [Control (engineering)] 2.14 Check slings, chains, shackles and hooks before use. Remove anything damaged or not tagged. [Control (engineering)] 2.15 Have a lift plan made by an appointed person, following LOLER. [Control (procedures)] 2.16 Use CPCS or NPORS carded crane operators, slingers and signallers. [Control (procedures)]		
3	Erect full perimeter scaffold edge protection, a waste chute and an exclusion zone below	Falling from a roof edge Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold Falling tools and materials Public entering the work area Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005; Work at Height Regulations 2005, regulation 10 (falling objects); CDM Regulations 2015	Workers, People below, Public, Children. 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**	3.1 Do what you can from the ground or from a scaffold at the gutter line, for example pre-assemble parts on the ground. [Eliminate] 3.2 Install edge protection or guardrails on all open roof edges before work starts. [Isolate] 3.3 Use a perimeter scaffold with handrails and toe boards along the eaves where practical. [Control (engineering)] 3.4 Where guardrails cannot be fitted, use fall restraint on certified roof anchors so workers cannot reach the edge. [Control (engineering)] 3.5 Scaffold is built, altered and taken down only by CISRS-carded scaffolders, to TG20 or a specific design. [Control (engineering)] 3.6 Fit guardrails, mid rails and toe boards on every working platform. [Control (engineering)] 3.7 Use mobile scaffolds only on firm, level ground with castors locked and outriggers fitted. Never move one with anyone on it.	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					[Control (engineering)] 3.8 Mobile towers are built by PASMA-trained workers. [Control (procedures)] 3.9 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)] 3.10 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Isolate] 3.11 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Control (engineering)] 3.12 Falling tools and materials: see step 5 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 3.13 Fence off the site with secure temporary fencing and lock the gates when you leave. [Isolate] 3.14 Give pedestrians a safe, marked path around the work, with ramps for prams and wheelchairs. [Isolate] 3.15 Use hoarding, covered walkways or catch fans where work is above public areas. [Control (engineering)] 3.16 Put signs at each entry: site name, contact number and "No unauthorised entry". [Control (procedures)]		
4	Strip the old roof in sections so the building stays covered if rain comes	Strong wind and storms Falling through a fragile roof or skylight Lifting and carrying heavy loads Cuts from sharp edges Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005, regulation 9 (fragile surfaces); Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992	Workers, Public, People below. How: Wind blows sheets, panels and people off roofs and scaffolds, and storms and lightning make work at height and lifting unsafe. A worker steps on a skylight, clear sheet or old fibre cement roof and falls through to the floor below.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	4.1 Do not carry large sheets on roofs in wind. [Control (procedures)] 4.2 Wear a hard hat with a chin strap at height in windy conditions. [PPE] 4.3 Strong wind and storms: see step 2 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 4.4 Work from underneath or from a MEWP so nobody stands on the fragile roof. [Eliminate] 4.5 Cover or guard every skylight and fragile sheet with a fixed, marked cover or mesh before work starts. [Isolate] 4.6 Use safety nets or a boarded platform under the work, and staging or crawl boards to spread the load on fragile surfaces. [Control (engineering)] 4.7 Use fall arrest on rated anchors when working near fragile areas. [Control (engineering)] 4.8 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Eliminate] 4.9 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Reduce / substitute] 4.10 Lifting and carrying heavy loads: see step 7 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 4.11 Deburr or cover sharp edges, and fit edge protectors on exposed sheet metal. [Control (engineering)] 4.12 Use knives with retractable or self-retracting blades. [Control (engineering)] 4.13 Cut away from your body and keep your other hand clear.	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					[Control (procedures)] 4.14 Put used blades in a blade bin or sharps container. [Control (procedures)]		
5	Lower waste in the chute or by crane, never throw it off	Falling tools and materials Crane and lifting failure Poor housekeeping and waste Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005, regulation 10 (falling objects); Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER)	Workers, Public, People below, Visitors. 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 Use tag lines to control loads and agree on clear radio or hand signals. [Control (procedures)] 5.7 Stop lifting in high wind or when the operator cannot see the signaller. [Control (procedures)] 5.8 Never ride on a load or hook. [Control (procedures)] 5.9 Crane and lifting failure: see step 2 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 5.10 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Eliminate] 5.11 Put skips and waste chutes close to the work. [Control (engineering)] 5.12 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Control (procedures)] 5.13 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Control (procedures)] 5.14 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Control (procedures)] 5.15 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)]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor
6	Check and repair the roof framing, guarding any gaps	Structural collapse during alterations Falling from height Rules: CDM Regulations 2015, regulation 19 (stability of structures); Work at Height Regulations 2005	Workers, Occupants, People below. How: Removing a wall, beam, post or bracing makes part of the building fall on workers. 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 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Eliminate] 6.2 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Isolate] 6.3 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Control (engineering)] 6.4 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Control (procedures)] 6.5 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Control (procedures)] 6.6 Wear a hard hat and safety boots. [PPE] 6.7 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					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 Falling from height: see step 7 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]		
7	Fit the roofing underlay and battens, with safety nets or a boarded platform under any open roof where someone could fall through	Falling from height Lifting and carrying heavy loads Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005; Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992	Workers, People below. How: A worker falls from any height where a fall could cause injury, such as an edge, platform or opening. Lifting, carrying, pushing or twisting with heavy or awkward loads strains the back, shoulders or knees.	**Very high (20) Likely / Fatal**	7.1 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Eliminate] 7.2 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Isolate] 7.3 Use a scaffold, mobile tower or MEWP instead of working off a ladder. [Control (engineering)] 7.4 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Control (engineering)] 7.5 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Control (procedures)] 7.6 Wear a full body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard, clipped on at all times when using fall arrest. [PPE] 7.7 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Eliminate] 7.8 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them. [Reduce / substitute] 7.9 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Control (engineering)] 7.10 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Control (procedures)] 7.11 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Control (procedures)] 7.12 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Control (procedures)] 7.13 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE]	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor
8	Land new roofing materials by crane or hoist, spreading loads across the frame	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**	8.1 Wear a hard hat, hi-vis, gloves and safety boots. [PPE] 8.2 Crane and lifting failure: see step 2 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 8.3 Structural collapse during alterations: see step 6 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor
9	Lay the new roof,	Lifting and carrying	Workers.	**High (12)**	9.1 Lifting and carrying heavy loads: see step 7 for the full controls	**Medium (8)**	Site

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
	taking breaks in heat and sun	heavy loads Heat stress Sun exposure (UV) Rules: Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992	How: Lifting, carrying, pushing or twisting with heavy or awkward loads strains the back, shoulders or knees. Hard work in hot weather or hot roof spaces causes heat exhaustion or heat stroke, which can kill.	**Likely / Lost time injury**	[Control (procedures)] 9.2 Schedule heavy work for the cooler part of the day. [Eliminate] 9.3 Provide shade over work and rest areas, and fans or cooling in roof spaces. [Control (engineering)] 9.4 Supply cool drinking water close by and drink a cup every 15 to 20 minutes. [Control (procedures)] 9.5 Take regular rest breaks in the shade, more often as it gets hotter. [Control (procedures)] 9.6 Let new and returning workers build up to full work in the heat over about a week. [Control (procedures)] 9.7 Plan outdoor work for early morning or late afternoon when UV is lower. [Eliminate] 9.8 Put shade covers over fixed work areas. [Control (engineering)] 9.9 Check the UV index each day. Use sun protection when it is 3 or higher. [Control (procedures)] 9.10 Check your skin regularly and see a doctor about any new or changing spots. [Control (procedures)] 9.11 Wear a broad-brim hat or hard hat brim, long sleeves, sunglasses and SPF 30 or higher sunscreen, reapplied every 2 hours. [PPE]	**Unlikely / Major injury**	supervisor
10	Fit flashings, ridge tiles, gutters and downpipes	Injury from power tools Angle grinder injuries Cuts from sharp edges 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. The disc shatters, binds or kicks back, causing deep cuts to legs and hands or eye injuries.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	10.1 Keep all guards fitted and working. Never tie back or remove a guard. [Control (engineering)] 10.2 Clamp or secure the work piece. Do not hold it by hand. [Control (engineering)] 10.3 Only trained, competent people use power tools, following the maker's instructions. [Control (procedures)] 10.4 Check tools before use. Unplug or remove the battery before changing blades or bits. [Control (procedures)] 10.5 No loose clothing, jewellery or long hair near spinning parts. [Control (procedures)] 10.6 Use a guarded saw or a different tool where you can. [Reduce / substitute] 10.7 Keep the guard on and use the side handle. Never remove the guard. [Control (engineering)] 10.8 Use the right disc for the job, rated for the grinder's speed. Check it for cracks first. [Control (procedures)] 10.9 Only trained people change discs, with the grinder unplugged or the battery out. [Control (procedures)] 10.10 Keep both hands on the grinder and let the disc stop before putting it down. [Control (procedures)] 10.11 Use two people to handle large sheets of metal or glass. [Control (procedures)] 10.12 Wear cut-resistant gloves and long sleeves. [PPE] 10.13 Cuts from sharp edges: see step 4 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
11	Clean the roof and site, then dismantle scaffold once the roof is signed off	Poor housekeeping and waste Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold 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. A scaffold that is badly built, overloaded or altered collapses or tips, or a worker falls from an unguarded platform.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	11.1 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE] 11.2 Poor housekeeping and waste: see step 5 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 11.3 Do not overload platforms. Know the duty rating and keep material stacks over the standards. [Control (procedures)] 11.4 Never remove ties, braces, guardrails or boards. Only the scaffolder alters the scaffold. [Control (procedures)] 11.5 Wear a hard hat and safety boots on and around the scaffold. [PPE] 11.6 Scaffold collapse or fall from scaffold: see step 3 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]	**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	Check the asbestos survey and get any asbestos roof removed first, by an HSE licensed asbestos contractor where the work is licensable	Before work on any building built before 2000, check the refurbishment and demolition asbestos survey for the work area (HSE HSG264). If there is none, presume asbestos is present or have it sampled before you start. Seal off the work area and keep everyone else out. If asbestos must be disturbed, keep it wet, use hand tools not power tools, and clean up with an H-class vacuum.
2	Check the weather and power lines, and plan the crane, hoist and skip positions	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.
3	Erect full perimeter scaffold edge protection, a waste chute and an exclusion zone below	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.
4	Strip the old roof in sections so the building stays covered if rain comes	Do not carry large sheets on roofs in wind. Wear a hard hat with a chin strap at height in windy conditions. Strong wind and storms: see step 2 for the full controls
5	Lower waste in the chute or by crane, never throw it off	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	Check and repair the roof framing, guarding any gaps	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.
7	Fit the roofing underlay and battens, with safety nets or a boarded platform under any open roof where someone could fall through	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.
8	Land new roofing materials by crane or hoist, spreading loads across the frame	Wear a hard hat, hi-vis, gloves and safety boots. Crane and lifting failure: see step 2 for the full controls Structural collapse during alterations: see step 6 for the full controls

Step	What we will do	How it is done safely
9	Lay the new roof, taking breaks in heat and sun	Lifting and carrying heavy loads: see step 7 for the full controls Schedule heavy work for the cooler part of the day. Provide shade over work and rest areas, and fans or cooling in roof spaces.
10	Fit flashings, ridge tiles, gutters and downpipes	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.
11	Clean the roof and site, then dismantle scaffold once the roof is signed off	Wear gloves when handling waste. Poor housekeeping and waste: see step 5 for the full controls Do not overload platforms. Know the duty rating and keep material stacks over the standards.

5. PPE AND PERMITS

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Safety boots Full body harness and lanyard Safety helmet Cut-resistant gloves Safety glasses FFP3 dust mask Ear defenders Sun protection (sunscreen and neck cover) Half-mask respirator (P3 filters) Coveralls Rigger gloves Hi-vis vest Face shield	Lift plan (LOLER reg 8) Roof access permit Work at height permit

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)			
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			
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			
Angle grinder (disc		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
cutter)					
Power drill		User check before each use; formal visual inspection and PAT testing at intervals set by risk (110V on site)			
Trailer					

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