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 roof edge protection	**Start date**	9 Nov 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Scaffolding

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	Plan the system to suit the roof pitch and gutter height	Falling from a roof edge Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005	Workers, People below. How: A worker slips or walks off the edge of a roof or gutter line and falls to the ground.	**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 Falling from a roof edge: see step 2 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor
2	Install from a MEWP or scaffold, or harnessed to an anchor	Falling from a roof edge MEWP tip-over or crush Falling from height Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005; Work at Height Regulations 2005 and LOLER 1998	Workers, People below, People nearby. How: A worker slips or walks off the edge of a roof or gutter line and falls to the ground. The platform tips on soft or sloping ground, the worker is crushed against a beam or ceiling, or is thrown out of the basket.	**Very high (20) Likely / Fatal**	2.1 Do what you can from the ground or from a scaffold at the gutter line, for example pre-assemble parts on the ground. [Eliminate] 2.2 Install edge protection or guardrails on all open roof edges before work starts. [Isolate] 2.3 Use a perimeter scaffold with handrails and toe boards along the eaves where practical. [Control (engineering)] 2.4 Where guardrails cannot be fitted, use fall restraint on certified roof anchors so workers cannot reach the edge. [Control (engineering)] 2.5 Use one safe, controlled access point and keep others off the roof. [Control (procedures)] 2.6 Check the ground before setting up. Use outriggers and	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					spreader pads, and keep clear of trenches, pits and slopes. [Control (engineering)] 2.7 Use a platform with tilt alarm and secondary guarding (anti-entrapment) where there is an overhead crush risk. [Control (engineering)] 2.8 Use IPAF-trained operators for MEWPs, carrying their PAL card. [Control (procedures)] 2.9 Do a pre-start check each day. Keep a trained person on the ground who can lower the platform in an emergency. [Control (procedures)] 2.10 Never exceed the safe working load, climb on the rails or use a ladder in the basket. [Control (procedures)] 2.11 In boom-type platforms, wear a harness clipped to the basket anchor point. [PPE] 2.12 Do the work from the ground where you can, for example pre-assemble on the ground or use extension poles. [Eliminate] 2.13 Install guardrails or edge protection on all open edges before work starts. [Isolate] 2.14 Use a scaffold, mobile tower or MEWP instead of working off a ladder. [Control (engineering)] 2.15 Where edge protection is not practical, use a fall restraint or fall arrest system on a rated anchor point. [Control (engineering)] 2.16 Have a rescue plan so a worker hanging in a harness can be brought down within minutes. [Control (procedures)]		
3	Fix brackets into sound structure	Structural collapse during alterations Injury from power tools Rules: CDM Regulations 2015, regulation 19 (stability of structures); Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER)	Workers, Occupants, People nearby. How: Removing a wall, beam, post or bracing makes part of the building fall on workers. Drills, saws, routers and sanders kick back, catch clothing or throw debris, causing cuts, broken bones and eye injuries.	**High (10) Unlikely / Fatal**	3.1 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Eliminate] 3.2 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Isolate] 3.3 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Control (engineering)] 3.4 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Control (procedures)] 3.5 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Control (procedures)] 3.6 Wear a hard hat and safety boots. [PPE] 3.7 Keep all guards fitted and working. Never tie back or remove a guard. [Control (engineering)] 3.8 Clamp or secure the work piece. Do not hold it by hand. [Control (engineering)] 3.9 Only trained, competent people use power tools, following the maker's instructions. [Control (procedures)] 3.10 Check tools before use. Unplug or remove the battery before changing blades or bits. [Control (procedures)] 3.11 No loose clothing, jewellery or long hair near spinning parts. [Control (procedures)] 3.12 Wear safety glasses and hearing protection. Do not wear loose	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					gloves on drills or other rotating tools. [PPE]		
4	Fit rails and mesh, keeping tools tethered	Falling tools and materials Lifting and carrying heavy loads Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005, regulation 10 (falling objects); Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992	Workers, Public, People below. How: Tools, materials or debris fall from above and hit someone working or walking below. Lifting, carrying, pushing or twisting with heavy or awkward loads strains the back, shoulders or knees.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	4.1 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Isolate] 4.2 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Control (engineering)] 4.3 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Control (engineering)] 4.4 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Control (engineering)] 4.5 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Control (procedures)] 4.6 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Control (procedures)] 4.7 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE] 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 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Control (engineering)] 4.11 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Control (procedures)] 4.12 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Control (procedures)] 4.13 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Control (procedures)] 4.14 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor
5	Inspect and hand over before roof work starts	Falling from a roof edge Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005	Workers, People below. How: A worker slips or walks off the edge of a roof or gutter line and falls to the ground.	**Very high (20) Likely / Fatal**	5.1 Stop roof work in strong wind or rain, and when the roof is wet, icy or covered in dust or frost. [Control (procedures)] 5.2 Wear a harness clipped to a rated anchor when using restraint or fall arrest, and soft-soled non-slip boots. [PPE] 5.3 Falling from a roof edge: see step 2 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	Plan the system to suit the roof pitch and gutter height	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. Falling from a roof edge: see step 2 for the full controls

Step	What we will do	How it is done safely
2	Install from a MEWP or scaffold, or harnessed to an anchor	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.
3	Fix brackets into sound structure	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.
4	Fit rails and mesh, keeping tools tethered	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.
5	Inspect and hand over before roof work starts	Stop roof work in strong wind or rain, and when the roof is wet, icy or covered in dust or frost. Wear a harness clipped to a rated anchor when using restraint or fall arrest, and soft-soled non-slip boots. Falling from a roof edge: see step 2 for the full controls

5. PPE AND PERMITS

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Safety boots Full body harness and lanyard Safety helmet Rigger gloves Sun protection (sunscreen and neck cover) Hi-vis vest Safety glasses Ear defenders	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)			
Boom MEWP	IPAF PAL card (3b)	LOLER thorough examination at least every 6 months (it lifts people), plus a pre-use check each shift			
Hand tools					
Power drill		User check before each use; formal visual inspection and PAT testing at intervals set by risk (110V on site)			

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