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	Wet area waterproofing	**Start date**	9 Nov 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Tiling

2. WORK INVOLVING PARTICULAR RISKS (CDM 2015 SCHEDULE 3)

	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 substrate is sheeted, clean, dry and cured, and keep occupants out of the room	Working in an occupied home or building Slips and trips	Residents, Children, Staff, Workers, Visitors, Public. How: 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. Workers slip on wet or muddy ground or trip on leads, offcuts and uneven ground, causing sprains, broken bones or head injuries.	**Medium (9) Possible / Lost time injury**	1.1 Plan noisy, dusty or risky work for when the building is empty. [Eliminate] 1.2 Close off the work area with barriers, plastic sheeting or locked doors, and put up signs. [Isolate] 1.3 Keep fire exits and paths clear at all times. [Control (procedures)] 1.4 Tell occupants before you turn off power, water or gas, and before noisy or dusty work. [Control (procedures)] 1.5 Lock away tools, chemicals and materials each day, out of reach of children. [Control (procedures)] 1.6 Clean up dust and debris at the end of each day. [Control (procedures)] 1.7 Plan walkways and keep them clear of materials, hoses and leads. [Eliminate] 1.8 Run leads and hoses overhead on hooks or stands, or along walls, not across walkways. [Control (engineering)] 1.9 Fill or cover holes, and lay boards or mats on muddy access paths. [Control (engineering)] 1.10 Clean up offcuts, packaging and spills as you go, not at the end of the day. [Control (procedures)]	**Low (4) Unlikely / Minor injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					1.11 Keep work areas, stairs and access paths well lit. [Control (procedures)] 1.12 Wear safety boots with good grip, laced up. [PPE]		
2	Read the safety data sheets and set up fans or open windows, as solvent membranes give off fumes	Hazardous chemicals Rules: COSHH Regulations 2002	Workers, Occupants. How: Glues, sealants, solvents, acids, cleaners and cement burn skin and eyes or cause breathing problems and poisoning.	**Medium (9) Possible / Lost time injury**	2.1 Choose the least harmful product that does the job, for example water-based instead of solvent-based. [Reduce / substitute] 2.2 Use chemicals in well-ventilated areas, or use fans and extraction in closed rooms. [Control (engineering)] 2.3 Hazardous chemicals: see step 7 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor
3	Have a qualified electrician isolate or make safe sockets and lights in the room if they will get wet, and run tools through RCD protection	Electric shock from leads and power tools Rules: Electricity at Work Regulations 1989	Workers. How: Damaged leads, plugs or tools, or water near power, give the user an electric shock.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	3.1 Use battery-powered tools where you can. [Reduce / substitute] 3.2 Use 110V tools through a centre-tapped transformer, or battery tools. Use an RCD on any 230V supply. [Control (engineering)] 3.3 Keep leads off the ground and out of water, using lead stands or hooks. [Control (engineering)] 3.4 Check leads, plugs and tools before every use. Tag out and remove anything damaged. [Control (procedures)] 3.5 Keep tools and leads inspected and PAT tested on a regular schedule. [Control (procedures)] 3.6 Do not use tools in rain or wet areas unless they are rated for it. [Control (procedures)] 3.7 Wear safety boots and dry gloves. [PPE]	**Low (4) Very unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor
4	Prepare the surface, grinding with extraction	Silica dust from concrete, brick, stone and tiles General dust Loud noise Rules: COSHH Regulations 2002; Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005	Workers, People nearby, Occupants. How: Cutting, grinding or drilling concrete, brick, stone, tiles or fibre cement makes fine silica dust that causes silicosis and lung cancer. Dust from plasterboard, filler, cement and clean up irritates eyes and lungs and makes it hard to see.	**Very high (20) Likely / Fatal**	4.1 Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. [Reduce / substitute] 4.2 Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. [Isolate] 4.3 Use water on the blade or on-tool dust extraction connected to an H-class vacuum. [Control (engineering)] 4.4 Clean up with a vacuum or wet methods. Never dry sweep or use compressed air. [Control (procedures)] 4.5 Do a COSHH assessment and keep exposure below the workplace exposure limit (0.1 mg/m3 respirable crystalline silica, 8 hours). [Control (procedures)] 4.6 Workers regularly exposed to silica dust get health surveillance (COSHH reg 11, HSE G404). [Control (procedures)] 4.7 Wear a fit-tested FFP3 mask. [PPE] 4.8 Use low-dust products, such as dust-reduced or pre-mixed compounds. [Reduce / substitute] 4.9 Seal off the work area with plastic sheeting in occupied buildings. [Isolate] 4.10 Use tools with dust extraction and a vacuum for clean up. [Control (engineering)] 4.11 Lightly mist the area with water to keep dust down, away from	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					anything electrical. [Control (engineering)] 4.12 Never dry sweep or blow dust off with compressed air. [Control (procedures)] 4.13 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Reduce / substitute] 4.14 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Isolate] 4.15 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Control (engineering)] 4.16 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Control (procedures)] 4.17 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)] 4.18 Assess noise. At 85 dB(A) or more, hearing protection is required and the zone must be marked. [Control (procedures)]		
5	Fit bond breakers, puddle flanges and angles	Hazardous chemicals Cuts from sharp edges Rules: COSHH Regulations 2002	Workers, Occupants. How: Glues, sealants, solvents, acids, cleaners and cement burn skin and eyes or cause breathing problems and poisoning. Sheet metal, glass, blades, cable tray and offcuts cut hands and arms.	**Medium (9) Possible / Lost time injury**	5.1 Do a COSHH assessment and read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) before use. [Control (procedures)] 5.2 Keep chemicals in labelled containers. Never decant into drink bottles. [Control (procedures)] 5.3 Hazardous chemicals: see step 7 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 5.4 Deburr or cover sharp edges, and fit edge protectors on exposed sheet metal. [Control (engineering)] 5.5 Use knives with retractable or self-retracting blades. [Control (engineering)] 5.6 Cut away from your body and keep your other hand clear. [Control (procedures)] 5.7 Put used blades in a blade bin or sharps container. [Control (procedures)] 5.8 Use two people to handle large sheets of metal or glass. [Control (procedures)] 5.9 Wear cut-resistant gloves and long sleeves. [PPE]	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor
6	Prime the surface, keeping all ignition sources away until it is dry	Flammable liquids and gases Hazardous chemicals Fire and emergencies Rules: Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 (DSEAR); COSHH Regulations 2002; CDM 2015 regs 29 to 31 (fire	Workers, Occupants, Public, Visitors. How: Petrol, solvents, thinners and LPG catch fire or explode when vapour reaches a spark, flame or hot surface. Glues, sealants, solvents, acids, cleaners and cement burn skin and eyes or cause breathing	**High (10) Unlikely / Fatal**	6.1 Use non-flammable or water-based products where you can. [Reduce / substitute] 6.2 Keep ignition sources away: no smoking, no hot work and no running engines near flammables. [Isolate] 6.3 Store fuels and solvents in approved, closed containers in a ventilated area away from the work. [Control (engineering)] 6.4 Refuel equipment outdoors with the engine off and cool. [Control (procedures)] 6.5 Keep only what you need for the day on site. [Control (procedures)] 6.6 Store chemicals away from heat, food and drink, and keep products that react with each other apart. [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		on construction sites). Occupied premises: Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (England and Wales), Fire (Scotland) Act 2005, Fire Safety Regulations (NI) 2010	problems and poisoning.		6.7 Have eye wash and a spill kit nearby, and wash hands before eating. [Control (procedures)] 6.8 Hazardous chemicals: see step 7 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 6.9 Provide fire extinguishers suited to the site, checked and easy to reach. [Control (engineering)] 6.10 Keep exits and escape routes clear and signed. [Control (engineering)] 6.11 Have a site emergency plan: alarm, exits, assembly point and emergency contacts. [Control (procedures)] 6.12 Keep a stocked first aid kit and at least one trained first aider on site. [Control (procedures)] 6.13 Know the site address and how emergency services get in. Call 999. [Control (procedures)]		
7	Apply the membrane in coats with nitrile gloves and the respirator the SDS lists (an organic vapour cartridge for solvent or polyurethane products), kneeling on pads	Hazardous chemicals Repetitive work and awkward postures Rules: COSHH Regulations 2002	Workers, Occupants. How: Glues, sealants, solvents, acids, cleaners and cement burn skin and eyes or cause breathing problems and poisoning. Doing the same movement for hours, kneeling or working overhead causes long-term damage to joints, muscles and tendons.	**Medium (9) Possible / Lost time injury**	7.1 Choose the least harmful product that does the job, for example water-based instead of solvent-based. [Reduce / substitute] 7.2 Use chemicals in well-ventilated areas, or use fans and extraction in closed rooms. [Control (engineering)] 7.3 Do a COSHH assessment and read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) before use. [Control (procedures)] 7.4 Keep chemicals in labelled containers. Never decant into drink bottles. [Control (procedures)] 7.5 Store chemicals away from heat, food and drink, and keep products that react with each other apart. [Control (procedures)] 7.6 Have eye wash and a spill kit nearby, and wash hands before eating. [Control (procedures)] 7.7 Wear chemical-resistant gloves and safety glasses or goggles as listed on the SDS. [PPE] 7.8 Use a respirator with the right cartridge if the SDS calls for one. [PPE] 7.9 Use tools that cut the effort: powered screwdrivers, long-handled tools and extension poles for overhead work. [Reduce / substitute] 7.10 Set work up at waist height on benches or trestles where you can. [Control (engineering)] 7.11 Use light tools with good grips, and keep blades and bits sharp. [Control (engineering)] 7.12 Rotate tasks and take short breaks every hour on repetitive work. [Control (procedures)] 7.13 Warm up before heavy physical work and report aches and pains early. [Control (procedures)] 7.14 Wear knee pads for kneeling work and gloves for grip. [PPE]	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor
8	Let it cure, then flood test	Slips and trips	Workers, Visitors, Public. How: Workers slip on wet or muddy ground or	**Medium (8) Likely / Minor injury**	8.1 Slips and trips: see step 1 for the full controls [Control (procedures)]	**Low (4) Unlikely / Minor injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
			trip on leads, offcuts and uneven ground, causing sprains, broken bones or head injuries.				
9	Clean tools and dispose of waste membrane and tins properly	Hazardous chemicals Poor housekeeping and waste Rules: COSHH Regulations 2002	Workers, Occupants, Visitors. How: Glues, sealants, solvents, acids, cleaners and cement burn skin and eyes or cause breathing problems and poisoning. Rubbish, offcuts and materials left lying around cause trips, cuts and fires, and block exits.	**Medium (9) Possible / Lost time injury**	9.1 Hazardous chemicals: see step 7 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 9.2 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Eliminate] 9.3 Put skips and waste chutes close to the work. [Control (engineering)] 9.4 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Control (procedures)] 9.5 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Control (procedures)] 9.6 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Control (procedures)] 9.7 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)] 9.8 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE]	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time 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	Check the substrate is sheeted, clean, dry and cured, and keep occupants out of the room	Plan noisy, dusty or risky work for when the building is empty. Close off the work area with barriers, plastic sheeting or locked doors, and put up signs. Keep fire exits and paths clear at all times.
2	Read the safety data sheets and set up fans or open windows, as solvent membranes give off fumes	Choose the least harmful product that does the job, for example water-based instead of solvent-based. Use chemicals in well-ventilated areas, or use fans and extraction in closed rooms. Hazardous chemicals: see step 7 for the full controls
3	Have a qualified electrician isolate or make safe sockets and lights in the room if they will get wet, and run tools through RCD protection	Use battery-powered tools where you can. Use 110V tools through a centre-tapped transformer, or battery tools. Use an RCD on any 230V supply. Keep leads off the ground and out of water, using lead stands or hooks.
4	Prepare the surface, grinding with extraction	Order materials cut to size, or use low-dust methods such as score and snap or a block splitter. Cut outdoors or in a separate area, with other people well away and upwind. Use water on the blade or on-tool dust extraction connected to an H-class vacuum.
5	Fit bond breakers, puddle flanges and angles	Do a COSHH assessment and read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) before use. Keep chemicals in labelled containers. Never decant into drink bottles. Hazardous chemicals: see step 7 for the full controls

Step	What we will do	How it is done safely
6	Prime the surface, keeping all ignition sources away until it is dry	Use non-flammable or water-based products where you can. Keep ignition sources away: no smoking, no hot work and no running engines near flammables. Store fuels and solvents in approved, closed containers in a ventilated area away from the work.
7	Apply the membrane in coats with nitrile gloves and the respirator the SDS lists (an organic vapour cartridge for solvent or polyurethane products), kneeling on pads	Choose the least harmful product that does the job, for example water-based instead of solvent-based. Use chemicals in well-ventilated areas, or use fans and extraction in closed rooms. Do a COSHH assessment and read the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) before use.
8	Let it cure, then flood test	Slips and trips: see step 1 for the full controls
9	Clean tools and dispose of waste membrane and tins properly	Hazardous chemicals: see step 7 for the full controls Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. Put skips and waste chutes close to the work.

5. PPE AND PERMITS

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Chemical-resistant gloves Safety glasses Half-mask respirator (P3 filters) Knee pads FFP3 dust mask Safety boots Safety goggles Coveralls Rigger gloves Ear defenders Cut-resistant gloves	None required

6. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Hand tools					
Angle grinder (disc cutter)		User check before each use; formal visual inspection and PAT testing at intervals set by risk (110V on site)			
H-class dust extractor		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