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	Steel beam installation	**Start date**	9 Nov 2026
Working hours	7:00 am to 3:30 pm	**Trade**	Welding and fabrication

2. RISK ASSESSMENT

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
1	Prop the structure as the engineer designed	Structural collapse during alterations Rules: CDM Regulations 2015, regulation 19 (stability of structures)	Workers, Occupants. How: Removing a wall, beam, post or bracing makes part of the building fall on workers.	**High (10) Unlikely / Fatal**	1.1 Get an engineer to check before removing any wall, beam, post or bracing that may be load-bearing. [Eliminate] 1.2 Keep everyone clear of the area under and next to the work. [Isolate] 1.3 Install temporary props, needles or shoring as designed before removing any support. [Control (engineering)] 1.4 Follow the engineer's sequence. Do not change it without approval. [Control (procedures)] 1.5 Check props daily. Do not remove them until the permanent support is in and approved. [Control (procedures)] 1.6 Wear a hard hat and safety boots. [PPE]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor
2	Lift the beam with plant, never by hand above head height	Crane and lifting failure Lifting and carrying heavy loads Rules: Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER); Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992	Workers, Public. How: A load falls or swings, or the crane tips, crushing workers under or near the lift. Lifting, carrying, pushing or twisting with heavy or awkward loads strains the back, shoulders or knees.	**High (12) Likely / Lost time injury**	2.1 Barricade the lift zone and keep everyone out from under the load. [Isolate] 2.2 Use a crane rated for the load at the radius, set up on firm ground with outrigger pads. [Control (engineering)] 2.3 Check slings, chains, shackles and hooks before use. Remove anything damaged or not tagged. [Control (engineering)] 2.4 Have a lift plan made by an appointed person, following LOLER. [Control (procedures)] 2.5 Use CPCS or NPORS carded crane operators, slingers and signallers. [Control (procedures)] 2.6 Use tag lines to control loads and agree on clear radio or hand signals. [Control (procedures)] 2.7 Stop lifting in high wind or when the operator cannot see the signaller. [Control (procedures)] 2.8 Never ride on a load or hook. [Control (procedures)] 2.9 Wear a hard hat, hi-vis, gloves and safety boots. [PPE] 2.10 Plan to avoid carrying: have materials delivered, and old items picked up, as close as possible to where they are used. [Eliminate] 2.11 Use lighter or smaller loads: order smaller bags and shorter lengths, and drain or break down old items before moving them.	**Medium (6) Unlikely / Lost time injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
					[Reduce / substitute] 2.12 Use trolleys, pallet jacks, hoists, vacuum lifters or plant instead of carrying by hand. [Control (engineering)] 2.13 Use a two-person lift for anything heavy, long or awkward. Plan the route first and clear it. [Control (procedures)] 2.14 Keep the load close, back straight and no twisting. Turn with your feet. [Control (procedures)] 2.15 Rotate tasks and take breaks on long lifting jobs. [Control (procedures)] 2.16 Wear gloves for grip and safety boots to protect your feet. [PPE]		
3	Guide with tag lines, never under the load	Falling tools and materials Rules: Work at Height Regulations 2005, regulation 10 (falling objects)	Workers, Public, People below. How: Tools, materials or debris fall from above and hit someone working or walking below.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	3.1 Barricade and sign the drop zone under overhead work so nobody walks beneath. [Isolate] 3.2 Fit toe boards, kick plates and mesh screens on scaffolds and edges. [Control (engineering)] 3.3 Use catch fans, debris netting or covered walkways where people pass below. [Control (engineering)] 3.4 Tether hand tools when working at height. [Control (engineering)] 3.5 Keep platforms tidy. Do not stack materials near edges or above toe board height. [Control (procedures)] 3.6 Lower materials with a hoist, chute or rope. Never throw or drop anything down. [Control (procedures)] 3.7 Wear a hard hat anywhere objects could fall. [PPE]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor
4	Seat and fix the beam on padstones or brackets	Structural collapse during alterations Falling from a ladder Rules: CDM Regulations 2015, regulation 19 (stability of structures); Work at Height Regulations 2005	Workers, Occupants. How: Removing a wall, beam, post or bracing makes part of the building fall on workers. The ladder slips or tips, or the worker overreaches, and they fall onto a hard surface.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	4.1 Structural collapse during alterations: see step 1 for the full controls [Control (procedures)] 4.2 Use a podium step, mobile tower or MEWP for longer jobs instead of a straight ladder. [Reduce / substitute] 4.3 Use EN 131 professional ladders in good condition. Remove any damaged ladder from site. [Control (engineering)] 4.4 Set extension ladders at a 4 to 1 angle on firm, level ground, tied or footed, and reaching 1 metre above the landing. [Control (engineering)] 4.5 Use ladders only for short, light work (about 30 minutes in one spot). Do not carry heavy or awkward loads up a ladder. [Control (procedures)] 4.6 Keep three points of contact and your belt buckle between the stiles. Do not overreach. [Control (procedures)] 4.7 Do not work off the top three rungs of a leaning ladder. On a stepladder, do not stand on the top two steps (top three on swing-back or double-sided steps) unless there is a suitable handhold. [Control (procedures)] 4.8 Check the ladder before each use: feet, rungs, stiles and locks. [Control (procedures)] 4.9 Wear non-slip safety boots with clean soles. [PPE]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
5	Remove props once approved and clean up	Poor housekeeping and waste	Workers, Visitors. How: Rubbish, offcuts and materials left lying around cause trips, cuts and fires, and block exits.	**Medium (8) Likely / Minor injury**	5.1 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Eliminate] 5.2 Put skips and waste chutes close to the work. [Control (engineering)] 5.3 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Control (procedures)] 5.4 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Control (procedures)] 5.5 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Control (procedures)] 5.6 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)] 5.7 Wear gloves when handling waste. [PPE]	**Low (4) Unlikely / Minor 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.

3. METHOD STATEMENT: SEQUENCE OF WORK

Step	What we will do	How it is done safely
1	Prop the structure as the engineer designed	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.
2	Lift the beam with plant, never by hand above head height	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.
3	Guide with tag lines, never under the load	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.
4	Seat and fix the beam on padstones or brackets	Structural collapse during alterations: see step 1 for the full controls Use a podium step, mobile tower or MEWP for longer jobs instead of a straight ladder. Use EN 131 professional ladders in good condition. Remove any damaged ladder from site.
5	Remove props once approved 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 helmet Rigger gloves	Lift plan (LOLER reg 8)

Required PPE	Permits and plans
Safety glasses Hi-vis vest	

5. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
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			
Hand tools					
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