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	Workshop steel fabrication	**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	Move steel with a forklift or overhead crane, keeping walkways clear	Being hit by mobile plant Crane and lifting failure Rules: CDM Regulations 2015 and PUWER 1998; Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER)	Workers, Visitors, Public. How: Excavators, loaders, telehandlers and trucks run over or crush workers, especially when reversing or slewing. A load falls or swings, or the crane tips, crushing workers under or near the lift.	**Very high (15) Possible / Fatal**	1.1 Separate people and plant with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. [Isolate] 1.2 Use plant with working reversing alarms, cameras and lights. [Control (engineering)] 1.3 Have a traffic management plan showing plant routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths. [Control (procedures)] 1.4 Use a spotter when reversing or working near people. [Control (procedures)] 1.5 Make eye contact with the operator before going near. Stay out of the swing radius. [Control (procedures)] 1.6 Operators hold a CPCS, NPORS or equal card for the plant they use. [Control (procedures)] 1.7 Do a pre-start check on each machine every day and record it. [Control (procedures)] 1.8 Wear hi-vis clothing and a hard hat. [PPE] 1.9 Barricade the lift zone and keep everyone out from under the load. [Isolate] 1.10 Use a crane rated for the load at the radius, set up on firm ground with outrigger pads. [Control (engineering)] 1.11 Check slings, chains, shackles and hooks before use. Remove anything damaged or not tagged. [Control (engineering)] 1.12 Have a lift plan made by an appointed person, following LOLER. [Control (procedures)] 1.13 Use CPCS or NPORS carded crane operators, slingers and signallers. [Control (procedures)] 1.14 Use tag lines to control loads and agree on clear radio or hand signals. [Control (procedures)] 1.15 Stop lifting in high wind or when the operator cannot see the signaller. [Control (procedures)] 1.16 Never ride on a load or hook. [Control (procedures)] 1.17 Wear a hard hat, hi-vis, gloves and safety boots. [PPE]	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
2	Cut and drill steel with guards in place	Saw cuts and kickback Angle grinder injuries Loud noise Rules: Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER); Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005	Workers, People nearby. How: Circular saws, drop saws and table saws cut fingers and hands or throw material back at the user. The disc shatters, binds or kicks back, causing deep cuts to legs and hands or eye injuries.	**High (12) Possible / Major injury**	2.1 Keep blade guards fitted and working, and use the riving knife on table saws. [Control (engineering)] 2.2 Use push sticks and clamps, and support long pieces so they do not pinch the blade. [Control (engineering)] 2.3 Use a sharp, undamaged blade made for the material. [Control (procedures)] 2.4 Stand to one side of the blade line, out of the kickback path. [Control (procedures)] 2.5 Let the blade stop fully before reaching in or putting the saw down. [Control (procedures)] 2.6 Use a guarded saw or a different tool where you can. [Reduce / substitute] 2.7 Keep the guard on and use the side handle. Never remove the guard. [Control (engineering)] 2.8 Use the right disc for the job, rated for the grinder's speed. Check it for cracks first. [Control (procedures)] 2.9 Only trained people change discs, with the grinder unplugged or the battery out. [Control (procedures)] 2.10 Keep both hands on the grinder and let the disc stop before putting it down. [Control (procedures)] 2.11 Use quieter tools and methods, such as cut-to-size materials, low-noise machines and battery tools. [Reduce / substitute] 2.12 Keep noisy plant away from work areas, and use screens or distance between the noise and people. [Isolate] 2.13 Keep tools maintained and use mufflers on compressors and generators. [Control (engineering)] 2.14 Limit time on noisy tools and rotate workers. [Control (procedures)] 2.15 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)] 2.16 Assess noise. At 85 dB(A) or more, hearing protection is required and the zone must be marked. [Control (procedures)]	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor
3	Weld in a booth with extraction	Welding and cutting fumes Eye injuries Fire from hot works Rules: COSHH Regulations 2002; CDM 2015 regs 29 to 31 (fire on construction sites). Occupied premises: Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (England and Wales),	Workers, People nearby, Occupants, Public. How: Welding, cutting and brazing give off metal fumes and gases that damage the lungs and can cause cancer. Flying chips, dust, chemicals or sparks get into the eye and cause damage or blindness.	**Very high (16) Likely / Major injury**	3.1 Remove paint, galvanising and coatings from the weld area first, or use a process that makes less fume. [Reduce / substitute] 3.2 Use fume extraction (local exhaust ventilation) close to the weld. [Control (engineering)] 3.3 Weld outdoors or in a well-ventilated area, and keep your head out of the fume plume. [Control (engineering)] 3.4 Do a COSHH assessment. HSE expects fume extraction for all indoor welding, including mild steel. [Control (procedures)] 3.5 Never weld or cut in a confined space without testing the air and using forced ventilation. [Control (procedures)] 3.6 Wear a powered air respirator or fitted respirator when extraction is not enough. [PPE] 3.7 Use tool guards and screens to stop flying particles. [Control	**Medium (8) Unlikely / Major injury**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		Fire (Scotland) Act 2005, Fire Safety Regulations (NI) 2010			(engineering)] 3.8 Use dust extraction and water to keep dust out of the air. [Control (engineering)] 3.9 Keep others out of the area when cutting, grinding or chipping. [Control (procedures)] 3.10 Keep an eye wash station or eye wash bottles on site. [Control (procedures)] 3.11 Wear safety glasses at all times, goggles for dust and chemicals, and a face shield for grinding. [PPE] 3.12 Use cold work methods where you can, such as bolting, press fittings or cutting with a saw instead of a torch. [Eliminate] 3.13 Move anything that can burn at least 10 metres away, or cover it with fire blankets. [Isolate] 3.14 Use fire-resistant screens to stop sparks reaching people or gaps in walls and floors. [Control (engineering)] 3.15 Get a hot work permit before starting. [Control (procedures)] 3.16 Keep a charged fire extinguisher and fire blanket at the work spot. [Control (procedures)]		
4	Handle hot and sharp parts with gloves	Burns from hot surfaces Cuts from sharp edges	Workers. How: Touching hot pipes, tools, bitumen, solder or freshly welded metal burns the skin. Sheet metal, glass, blades, cable tray and offcuts cut hands and arms.	**Medium (8) Likely / Minor injury**	4.1 Isolate heating systems and let parts cool before you touch them. [Eliminate] 4.2 Fit guards or insulation on hot pipes and equipment. [Control (engineering)] 4.3 Mark hot items with chalk or a "HOT" sign so others know. [Control (procedures)] 4.4 Keep a first aid kit and cool running water nearby for burns. [Control (procedures)] 4.5 Wear heat-resistant gloves and long sleeves. [PPE] 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 Wear cut-resistant gloves and long sleeves. [PPE]	**Low (4) Unlikely / Minor injury**	Site supervisor
5	Store gas bottles upright and chained	Flammable liquids and gases Compressed air Rules: Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres	Workers, Occupants, Public, People nearby. How: Petrol, solvents, thinners and LPG catch fire or explode when vapour reaches a spark, flame or hot surface. An	**High (10) Unlikely / Fatal**	5.1 Use non-flammable or water-based products where you can. [Reduce / substitute] 5.2 Keep ignition sources away: no smoking, no hot work and no running engines near flammables. [Isolate] 5.3 Store fuels and solvents in approved, closed containers in a ventilated area away from the work. [Control (engineering)] 5.4 Refuel equipment outdoors with the engine off and cool. [Control	**Medium (5) Very unlikely / Fatal**	Site supervisor

#	Activity / step	Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Risk before	Controls	Risk after	Responsible
		Regulations 2002 (DSEAR)	air hose whips when a fitting fails, or air blown at skin or eyes drives dirt in and causes injury.		(procedures)] 5.5 Keep only what you need for the day on site. [Control (procedures)] 5.6 Store gas cylinders upright, secured and outdoors. [Control (procedures)] 5.7 Keep a suitable fire extinguisher where flammables are used or stored. [Control (procedures)] 5.8 Wear chemical gloves and safety glasses when pouring or mixing. [PPE] 5.9 Fit whip checks (safety cables) on hose joints and check hoses before use. [Control (engineering)] 5.10 Fit a pressure regulator and keep pressure to the tool's rating. [Control (engineering)] 5.11 Turn off and bleed the line before disconnecting. [Control (procedures)] 5.12 Never use compressed air to clean clothes or skin, or point it at anyone. [Control (procedures)] 5.13 Wear safety glasses and hearing protection. [PPE]		
6	Sweep up slag and offcuts	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**	6.1 Order materials to size and send packaging back where you can. [Eliminate] 6.2 Put skips and waste chutes close to the work. [Control (engineering)] 6.3 Clean as you go, and do a full clean up at the end of each day. [Control (procedures)] 6.4 Keep exits, stairs and walkways clear at all times. [Control (procedures)] 6.5 Stack materials neatly on level ground, away from edges. [Control (procedures)] 6.6 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)] 6.7 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	Move steel with a forklift or overhead crane, keeping walkways clear	Separate people and plant with barriers, exclusion zones and marked walkways. Use plant with working reversing alarms, cameras and lights. Have a traffic management plan showing plant routes, loading areas and pedestrian paths.
2	Cut and drill steel with guards in place	Keep blade guards fitted and working, and use the riving knife on table saws. Use push sticks and clamps, and support long pieces

Step	What we will do	How it is done safely
		so they do not pinch the blade. Use a sharp, undamaged blade made for the material.
3	Weld in a booth with extraction	Remove paint, galvanising and coatings from the weld area first, or use a process that makes less fume. Use fume extraction (local exhaust ventilation) close to the weld. Weld outdoors or in a well-ventilated area, and keep your head out of the fume plume.
4	Handle hot and sharp parts with gloves	Isolate heating systems and let parts cool before you touch them. Fit guards or insulation on hot pipes and equipment. Mark hot items with chalk or a "HOT" sign so others know.
5	Store gas bottles upright and chained	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.
6	Sweep up slag and offcuts	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
Welding helmet Welding gauntlets Safety boots Safety glasses Ear defenders Coveralls Hi-vis vest Safety helmet Rigger gloves FFP3 dust mask Face shield Cut-resistant gloves Half-mask respirator (P3 filters) Safety goggles	Lift plan (LOLER reg 8) Hot works permit (fire watch at least 60 minutes after)

5. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Welding set		Check leads, return clamp and holder before use; PUWER maintenance and inspection at intervals set by risk			
Angle grinder (disc cutter)		User check before each use; formal visual inspection and PAT testing at intervals set by risk (110V on site)			
Oxy-acetylene cutting set					

Plant / equipment	Licence or training needed	Inspection needed	Rego / ID	Last inspected	Certificate / report
Forklift truck	Accredited forklift training (e.g. RTITB, ITSSAR, CPCS or NPORS)	LOLER thorough examination at least every 12 months, 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			

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

Rev	Date	By	What changed

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