SITE survey. APP

SITE SURVEY REPORT

RAMS: Risk Assessment and Method Statement

Prepared for	Castlemead Logistics Ltd (sample organisation)
Date	10 Nov 2026
Site	Castlemead Logistics, Nottingham
Prepared by	C. Mbeki

FORM

RAMS: Risk Assessment and Method Statement

1. The job

Project	Castlemead Logistics, Nottingham: pallet racking installation, aisles 12 to 17 (completed example)
RAMS reference	RAMS-TSS-2026-118
Revision	B
Date written	10 Nov 2026
Client	Castlemead Logistics Ltd (sample organisation)
Site	Castlemead Logistics, Unit 4 Blenheim Gate distribution centre
Site address	Unit 4 Blenheim Gate, Bulwell, Nottingham NG6 8YP
Where on site is the work?	West end of the main warehouse, aisles 12 to 17 (bays W1 to W40). Access through the west dock, door D7, and the contractor laydown area at bay W40.
Work position on site (GPS)	West dock, door D7 · 52.995820, -1.205110 (SK 53410 44560, ±7 m)
What type of work is this RAMS for?	Construction and building work
Task	Install six runs of 8 m high adjustable pallet racking
Scope of the work	Supply and install six single-sided runs of adjustable pallet racking, each 36 bays long and 8.0 m to the top of the frame, with five beam levels, row spacers to the existing runs, floor anchors set in resin, and load notices on every run. The existing racking in aisles 1 to 11 and 18 to 30 stays in use and is not touched. Sprinkler in-rack heads, floor marking and the client's own loading of the new racking are outside this RAMS.
Start date	24 Nov 2026
Expected finish date	28 Nov 2026
Calendar days, including the start and finish	5
Working hours	07:00 to 17:00, Monday to Friday. The warehouse runs two shifts from 06:00 to 22:00, so the client's pickers and forklifts are working in the other aisles the whole time we are there.
Will the building, venue or area be in use while the work is done?	Yes

How are occupants and the public kept away from the work?	The work zone (aisles 12 to 17 and the laydown area at bay W40) is fenced with interlocking pedestrian barriers and signed 'Racking installation, no entry' at every aisle end before any racking is brought in. The client's shift manager has closed aisles 12 to 17 on the warehouse management system so no picks are sent there. A pedestrian route from door D7 to the work zone is marked with cones and floor tape and agreed with the shift manager, and crosses the forklift route at one signed crossing only. Forklifts are kept out of the zone; deliveries are landed in the laydown area by the client's forklift with the zone cleared first, and the client's drivers are briefed by their shift manager that nobody drives into a fenced aisle.
Is this construction work under CDM 2015?	Yes
Your role on this project	The only contractor on the project
Construction phase plan reference	CPP-TSS-2026-118

> CDM 2015, regulation 12. A construction phase plan must be drawn up before the construction site is set up. It sets out the health and safety arrangements and site rules. This RAMS should follow it.

Does the work include demolition or dismantling of a structure?	No

2. People and competence

Written by	C. Mbeki
Role	Project manager, Trent Storage Systems
Supervisor on site	P. Danvers
Supervisor phone number	07700 900361

Crew 1: P. Danvers

Name	P. Danvers
Company	Trent Storage Systems
Cards and training held	CSCS, IPAF, SMSTS or SSSTS, First aid at work, Manufacturer training for the equipment
Earliest expiry date of the cards needed for this job	28 Feb 2028
Has this person the skills, knowledge, training and experience for the tasks given to them?	Yes

Crew 2: K. Osei

Name	K. Osei

Company	Trent Storage Systems
Cards and training held	CSCS, IPAF, Harness and lanyard training, Manufacturer training for the equipment
Earliest expiry date of the cards needed for this job	30 Sep 2027
Has this person the skills, knowledge, training and experience for the tasks given to them?	Yes

Crew 3: L. Wrigley

Name	L. Wrigley
Company	Trent Storage Systems
Cards and training held	CSCS, IPAF, Harness and lanyard training, Manufacturer training for the equipment
Earliest expiry date of the cards needed for this job	31 May 2027
Has this person the skills, knowledge, training and experience for the tasks given to them?	Yes

Crew 4: A. Hussain

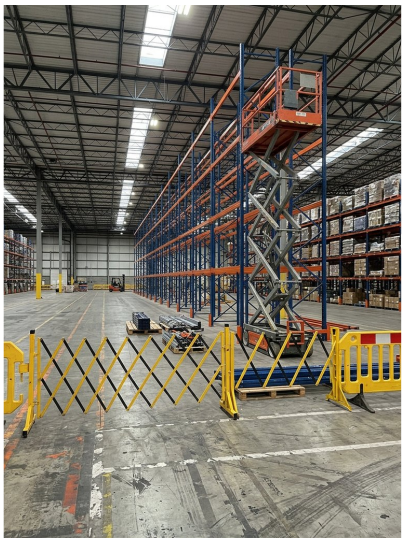
Name	A. Hussain
Company	Trent Storage Systems
Cards and training held	CSCS, Abrasive wheels
Earliest expiry date of the cards needed for this job	30 Nov 2027
Has this person the skills, knowledge, training and experience for the tasks given to them?	Yes
People on the crew	4
Are any subcontractors doing part of this work?	No
Who could be affected by this work?	The crew, Client staff or building occupants, Visitors and delivery drivers
Is anyone especially at risk?	No

3. Risk assessment

Hazards and controls 1: Work at height

Type of hazard	Work at height
Where is it?	Aisles 12 to 17, beam levels 2 to 5 (2.5 m to 8.0 m)
What is the hazard, who might be harmed, and how?	Falls from the scissor lift platform while fitting beams and safety locks up to 8 m, and falls from the frames if anyone climbs them to reach a beam or a lock. The two installers on the lifts, and the labourer or supervisor if they go up with them.

Photos of the hazard



Can the work be done safely without working at height?	No
Access equipment	Mobile elevating work platform
Could a person fall 2 metres or more?	Yes
Controls in place or planned for this hazard	Tower, MEWP or scaffold with guardrails and toeboards rather than ladders, Access equipment checked before use and inspected within the last 7 days, Rescue plan agreed and the equipment for it on site, Work at height stopped in high wind, ice or poor light

How these controls apply on this job	Beams above the first level are fitted only from the two electric scissor lifts, standing inside the guardrails with the gate shut. Nobody climbs the frames or stands on a beam at any time; a beam that cannot be reached is reached by moving the lift. Both lifts are hired with a thorough examination certificate under 6 months old and get a pre-use check by the operator each morning, recorded on the IPAF checklist in the van. Only K. Osei, L. Wrigley and P. Danvers (all IPAF 3a) operate the lifts. Level 1 beams and bracing up to 2.5 m are fitted from the floor or podium steps. The MEWP rescue plan is on page 6 and a second operator trained on the ground controls is always within sight of a working lift. Indoor work, so the wind rule applies only to the dock doors: lifts are not driven across the dock apron with the doors open in gusty weather.
Likelihood of harm with these controls	4. Likely
Severity of the harm	5. Death
Risk score (likelihood x severity)	20
Rating	High

> High, 15 to 25. Do not start this work until further controls are in place and the risk has been rated again.

Further action needed	Hire company to deliver both lifts on 23 November with their LOLER certificates, and P. Danvers to check the certificates, the pre-use checks and the 'no climbing the frames' rule at the start of each day's briefing. The rule is written on the barrier signs at each aisle end.
What kind of control is it?	Practical safeguard, such as a barrier or guardrail
Who will do it?	P. Danvers
Needed by	24 Nov 2026
Likelihood once the action is done	2. Unlikely
Severity once the action is done	5. Death
Residual risk score	10
Residual rating	Medium

Hazards and controls 2: Vehicles and mobile plant

Type of hazard	Vehicles and mobile plant
Where is it?	Aisles 11 and 18 either side of the work zone, the cross aisle at the west end, and the laydown area at bay W40

What is the hazard, who might be harmed, and how?	The client's counterbalance and reach forklifts working in the neighbouring aisles and the cross aisle, striking a crew member who steps out of the zone, striking a scissor lift or a stood frame that is not yet anchored, or the client's forklift hitting someone while landing our deliveries. The crew, and the client's drivers and pickers if a frame is pushed over into their aisle.
Controls in place or planned for this hazard	Pedestrians and vehicles kept apart with fenced routes and crossings, Banksman for every reversing or blind movement, Plant with working alarms, mirrors or cameras, checked daily, Drivers trained and authorised for the plant they use, Speed limits and one-way routes agreed and signed, High visibility clothing worn by everyone on site
How these controls apply on this job	The work zone is fenced with interlocking pedestrian barriers across every aisle end and along the cross aisle, with 'Racking installation, no entry' signs, and aisles 12 to 17 are closed on the client's warehouse management system so no truck is sent there. The crew walk to and from the zone by the taped pedestrian route from door D7 and cross the forklift route only at the signed crossing. Deliveries are landed in the laydown area by the client's forklift driver with A. Hussain as banksman and the rest of the crew behind the barrier until the truck has left the zone. The scissor lifts and the pedestrian stacker stay inside the barriers; they never go into a live aisle. The client's 8 km/h limit and the one-way route in the cross aisle stay as they are. Hi-vis vests are worn by all four of the crew the whole time they are in the building. Frames are anchored the same day they are stood, so nothing unanchored is left next to a live aisle overnight.
Likelihood of harm with these controls	4. Likely
Severity of the harm	4. Major injury
Risk score (likelihood x severity)	16
Rating	High

> High, 15 to 25. Do not start this work until further controls are in place and the risk has been rated again.

Further action needed	Barrier line and crossing walked with the client's shift manager and photographed at the step 1 hold point, and walked again at 07:00 each day because the night shift may have moved panels. Any gap in the barriers stops work until it is closed.
What kind of control is it?	Practical safeguard, such as a barrier or guardrail
Who will do it?	P. Danvers
Needed by	24 Nov 2026
Likelihood once the action is done	2. Unlikely
Severity once the action is done	4. Major injury
Residual risk score	8

Residual rating	Medium

Hazards and controls 3: Manual handling

Type of hazard	Manual handling
Where is it?	Laydown area at bay W40 and the length of each run
What is the hazard, who might be harmed, and how?	Strains and crush injuries moving 8 m frames (about 95 kg each), 2.7 m beams (about 22 kg each) and bundles of row spacers from the pallets to the run, and steadying a frame while it is stood up. All four of the crew.
Controls in place or planned for this hazard	Materials delivered to the point of use or moved by hoist, trolley or telehandler, Loads broken down or smaller packs ordered, Two-person lifts for heavy or awkward items, Routes cleared and kept clear before carrying starts, Crew trained in lifting technique for the loads on this job
How these controls apply on this job	Frames come in flat on pallets and are moved along the aisle on the pedestrian stacker, not carried. Each frame is stood up by the stacker with two people steadying it, never by hand. Beams are ordered in bundles of ten so A. Hussain can break a bundle down at the pallet and bring beams to the lift four at a time on the stacker forks. Any beam lifted onto the lift platform or set into the frame is a two-person lift. The aisle is swept and cleared of strapping and pallet timber before the stacker runs. All four completed the company manual handling course for racking components in 2026.
Likelihood of harm with these controls	3. Possible
Severity of the harm	3. Injury needing time off work
Risk score (likelihood x severity)	9
Rating	Medium

> Medium, 5 to 12. Record what further action would lower the risk, who will do it and by when.

Further action needed	Pedestrian stacker booked with the lifts and its thorough examination certificate checked at delivery.
What kind of control is it?	Changes the job, equipment or materials to reduce exposure
Who will do it?	P. Danvers
Needed by	24 Nov 2026
Likelihood once the action is done	2. Unlikely
Severity once the action is done	2. Injury needing first aid
Residual risk score	4
Residual rating	Low

Hazards and controls 4: Falling objects

Type of hazard	Falling objects
Where is it?	Below the scissor lifts in aisles 12 to 17 while beams are fitted
What is the hazard, who might be harmed, and how?	Beams, safety locks, anchor bolts and hand tools dropped from the lift platform or knocked off a half-fitted beam, landing on the person working at floor level or on the client's staff if they walked into the aisle. The labourer and supervisor on the floor; the client's pickers if the barriers were breached.
Controls in place or planned for this hazard	Exclusion zone below the work, fenced and signed, Tools tethered and materials kept back from the edge, Waste lowered by hoist or chute, never dropped, Hard hats worn by everyone inside the zone
How these controls apply on this job	Nobody works at floor level directly under a lift that is fitting beams: A. Hussain loads the platform at ground level, then steps back to the end of the bay before the lift goes up. Beams are laid flat on the platform floor, never stood against the guardrail, and no more than four go up at a time. Safety locks and anchor bolts are carried in a belt pouch with a lid, and the torque wrench and drill are tethered to the operator's wrist or to the platform. Packaging and off-cuts come down on the platform, never dropped over the rail. Safety helmets are worn by all four of the crew inside the barriers at all times, and the barriers keep the client's staff out of the drop zone.
Likelihood of harm with these controls	3. Possible
Severity of the harm	4. Major injury
Risk score (likelihood x severity)	12
Rating	Medium

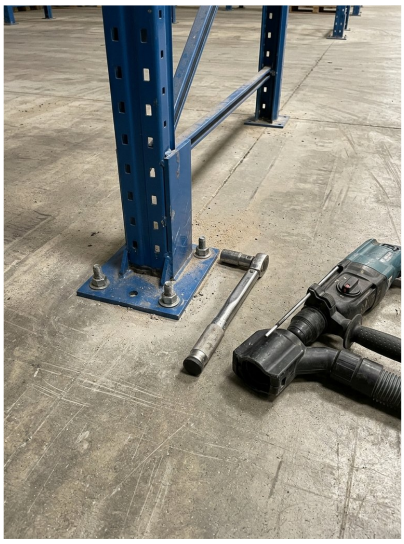
> Medium, 5 to 12. Record what further action would lower the risk, who will do it and by when.

Further action needed	Tool lanyards and lidded pouches issued to both installers from the van before step 4; checked by P. Danvers at the briefing.
What kind of control is it?	Practical safeguard, such as a barrier or guardrail
Who will do it?	P. Danvers
Needed by	24 Nov 2026
Likelihood once the action is done	1. Very unlikely
Severity once the action is done	4. Major injury
Residual risk score	4
Residual rating	Low

Hazards and controls 5: Power tools and work equipment

Type of hazard	Power tools and work equipment
Where is it?	Floor anchor drilling at every frame foot; torque wrenches at the anchors and beam locks
What is the hazard, who might be harmed, and how?	SDS rotary hammer drills kicking back or snagging when drilling 12 mm holes in the slab, flying concrete chips, and strained wrists from the torque wrench. The person drilling and whoever is holding the frame foot.

Photos of the hazard



Controls in place or planned for this hazard	Guards in place and checked before each use, Faulty equipment taken out of use at once and labelled, Users trained and, where a card applies, holding it, Inspection and test records in date for the equipment on this job, Eye and hearing protection worn for cutting, grinding and drilling
How these controls apply on this job	Two 110 V SDS drills off the client's 110 V transformer at the dock, with side handles fitted and the drills, leads and transformer PAT tested in October 2026 (labels on the tools, register in the van). A. Hussain and K. Osei do the drilling and both are trained on the drills; A. Hussain holds Abrasive wheels in case any slab cutting is needed, which is not planned. A drill that jams, overheats or has a damaged lead is unplugged, labelled 'Do not use' and swapped for the spare in the van. Torque wrenches are calibrated (certificates dated August 2026) and set to the anchor and beam lock values on the drawing. Eye protection and hearing protection worn by the driller and the person holding the frame foot, and the extraction shroud stays on the drill.
Likelihood of harm with these controls	3. Possible
Severity of the harm	3. Injury needing time off work
Risk score (likelihood x severity)	9
Rating	Medium

Medium, 5 to 12. Record what further action would lower the risk, who will do it and by when.

Further action needed	PAT labels and torque wrench calibration certificates checked by P. Danvers at the step 1 hold point and photographed into this RAMS.
What kind of control is it?	Instruction, briefing or supervision
Who will do it?	P. Danvers
Needed by	24 Nov 2026
Likelihood once the action is done	1. Very unlikely
Severity once the action is done	3. Injury needing time off work
Residual risk score	3
Residual rating	Low

Hazards and controls 6: Hazardous substances and dust

Type of hazard	Hazardous substances and dust
Where is it?	Floor anchor holes at every frame foot (about 430 holes), and the anchor resin cartridges
What is the hazard, who might be harmed, and how?	Silica dust from drilling the concrete slab, breathed in by the driller and spread into the client's picking aisles, and skin and eye contact with the two-part anchor resin. The crew, and the client's staff if dust drifted out of the zone.
Controls in place or planned for this hazard	A less harmful product chosen where one does the job, COSHH assessment for every product on this job, kept with the RAMS, Dust suppressed at source with water or on-tool extraction, Work in the open air or with ventilation, and skin contact avoided, Washing facilities available and used before eating, Respiratory protection face-fit tested and gloves suited to the product
How these controls apply on this job	Every anchor hole is drilled with the on-tool extraction shroud connected to an M-class vacuum, so there is no dry drilling and no visible dust in the aisle; the vacuum bag is sealed and binned as hazardous waste. The drillers wear FFP3 masks, face-fit tested in 2026 for both, during drilling and hole cleaning with the blow-out pump. The styrene-free vinylester resin was chosen over the epoxy-acrylate we used to use because it has a lower hazard rating; its COSHH assessment COSHH-TSS-021 and safety data sheet are in the RAMS folder. Nitrile gloves and eye protection worn when gunning resin, cartridges capped between holes, and spent cartridges bagged. The crew wash in the dock welfare block before breaks.
Likelihood of harm with these controls	3. Possible
Severity of the harm	3. Injury needing time off work

Risk score (likelihood x severity)	9
Rating	Medium

> Medium, 5 to 12. Record what further action would lower the risk, who will do it and by when.

Further action needed	M-class vacuum and spare bags on the hire order; vacuum filter checked and face-fit records for K. Osei and A. Hussain put in the folder before drilling starts.
What kind of control is it?	Changes the job, equipment or materials to reduce exposure
Who will do it?	P. Danvers
Needed by	24 Nov 2026
Likelihood once the action is done	1. Very unlikely
Severity once the action is done	3. Injury needing time off work
Residual risk score	3
Residual rating	Low

Hazards and controls 7: Noise

Type of hazard	Noise
Where is it?	Aisles 12 to 17 during drilling and beam fitting; the shed is steel clad and echoes
What is the hazard, who might be harmed, and how?	SDS drilling into the slab (about 100 dB at the ear) and beams being knocked home on the frames, in a steel-clad building that reflects the noise, affecting the driller, the rest of the crew and the client's pickers in aisles 11 and 18.
Controls in place or planned for this hazard	Quieter method or equipment used where there is one, Noisy work scheduled away from other people, Noise kept at source with enclosures, damping or distance, Hearing protection zones marked and protection worn inside them
How these controls apply on this job	Anchor drilling for each run is done in one block in the morning, and the client's shift manager has agreed to move pickers out of aisles 11 and 18 for those blocks (about 90 minutes per run). Beams are seated with a dead-blow mallet rather than a steel hammer. The whole fenced zone is a hearing protection zone while drilling is going on, signed at the barriers, and all four of the crew wear ear defenders inside it then; the client's staff keep outside the barriers, which is more than 10 m from the drill. The drills are the low-noise brushless model with the extraction shroud on, which also damps them.
Likelihood of harm with these controls	3. Possible

Severity of the harm	3. Injury needing time off work
Risk score (likelihood x severity)	9
Rating	Medium

> Medium, 5 to 12. Record what further action would lower the risk, who will do it and by when.

Further action needed	Drilling times for each run written on the barrier sign the evening before so the shift manager can plan the picks.
What kind of control is it?	Changes the job, equipment or materials to reduce exposure
Who will do it?	P. Danvers
Needed by	24 Nov 2026
Likelihood once the action is done	2. Unlikely
Severity once the action is done	2. Injury needing first aid
Residual risk score	4
Residual rating	Low

Hazards and controls 8: Slips, trips and falls on the level

Type of hazard	Slips, trips and falls on the level
Where is it?	The full length of aisles 12 to 17 and the laydown area at bay W40
What is the hazard, who might be harmed, and how?	Tripping over steel strapping, pallet timber, shrink wrap, loose row spacers and the vacuum hose and 110 V lead, and slipping on resin drips or on floor sweepings. The crew, and the client's staff at the laydown area.
Controls in place or planned for this hazard	Cordless tools so there are no trailing leads, Leads and hoses run at high level or covered where they cross routes, Waste cleared as the work goes and routes kept clear, Spills cleaned at once and wet or icy surfaces gritted or covered, Safety boots with a good grip worn
How these controls apply on this job	Strapping is cut and coiled straight into the metal skip at the laydown area as each pallet is opened, and shrink wrap and pallet timber are stacked in the waste cage, not left in the aisle. Everything except the SDS drills is cordless, so the only lead is the 110 V drill lead, which runs along the frame line with the vacuum hose and is covered with a cable ramp where it crosses the pedestrian route. A. Hussain sweeps each bay before the stacker moves in and before the lift drives along it. Resin drips are wiped at once and the aisle is swept at the end of every day. Safety boots are worn by everyone.
Likelihood of harm with these controls	3. Possible
Severity of the harm	2. Injury needing first aid

Risk score (likelihood x severity)	6
Rating	Medium

> Medium, 5 to 12. Record what further action would lower the risk, who will do it and by when.

Further action needed	Metal skip and waste cage placed in the laydown area at step 1 before the first pallet is opened.
What kind of control is it?	Instruction, briefing or supervision
Who will do it?	A. Hussain
Needed by	24 Nov 2026
Likelihood once the action is done	1. Very unlikely
Severity once the action is done	2. Injury needing first aid
Residual risk score	2
Residual rating	Low
Hazards recorded	8
Highest risk score	20
Hazards rated high	2
Still high after further action	0

> Every hazard rated high has a further action that brings it below 15. Those actions must be done, and checked, before the step that needs them.

4. Sequence of work

Sequence of work 1: Permit, work zone and deliveries

What is done at this step	Permit, work zone and deliveries
How it is done	Sign in at the gatehouse, complete the client induction and collect the contractor permit to work from the shift manager. Fence aisles 12 to 17 and the laydown area with interlocking barriers and signs, tape the pedestrian route from door D7 and the single crossing, and put the metal skip and waste cage in the laydown area. Take delivery of the two scissor lifts, the pedestrian stacker, the M-class vacuum and the racking, landed in the laydown area by the client's forklift with A. Hussain as banksman. Check the lifts' and stacker's thorough examination certificates, the PAT labels on the drills and transformer, and the torque wrench calibration certificates. Do the pre-use checks on both lifts.
Hazards at this step	Vehicles and mobile plant, Slips, trips and falls on the level, Manual handling

Controls at this step	Nobody inside the laydown area while the client's forklift is landing pallets; the crew stand behind the barrier line and A. Hussain banks from the pedestrian side. Barrier line walked with the shift manager before any pallet is opened. Hi-vis, helmets and boots on from the moment the crew enter the warehouse.
Is there a hold point before the next step?	Yes
What is checked, and by whom?	P. Danvers, with the client's shift manager: permit issued, barriers and crossing checked and photographed, certificates for the lifts, stacker and tools checked, before any racking is moved into the aisles.

Sequence of work 2: Set out and stand the first run (aisle 12)

What is done at this step	Set out and stand the first run (aisle 12)
How it is done	Mark the frame positions for run 1 on the slab from the layout drawing and the datum line agreed with the client. Move the frames along the aisle on the stacker, stand each frame with the stacker and two people steadying it, and fit the row spacers to the existing run behind so each frame is held as soon as it is up. Fit the level 1 beams by hand from the floor and the lowest bracing from podium steps. Drill the anchor holes with extraction, clean them, set the anchors in resin and torque them to the drawing value after the resin cure time.
Hazards at this step	Manual handling, Power tools and work equipment, Hazardous substances and dust, Noise, Work at height, Slips, trips and falls on the level
Working height at this step (m)	2.5

> Work at Height Regulations 2005, regulation 4. Work at height must be properly planned, appropriately supervised and carried out as safely as is reasonably practicable. Say here how the work is reached and how falls are prevented.

Controls at this step	Frames stood by the stacker only. Each frame tied back with its row spacers before the next is stood, so no frame is ever free-standing. Drilling as one block, with the pickers moved out of aisles 11 and 18, extraction on, FFP3, ear defenders and eye protection on. Resin cure time (40 minutes at warehouse temperature) timed on the supervisor's phone before any anchor is torqued.
Is there a hold point before the next step?	No

Sequence of work 3: Check the first run before loading beams

What is done at this step	Check the first run before loading beams
How it is done	Check run 1 against the drawing: frame positions and bay widths, plumb of every frame in both directions with the laser (within the manufacturer's tolerance of 1 in 350), every anchor set, torqued and marked with a paint stripe, and the row spacers fitted and tight. Record the torque values on the installation checklist. Fix anything that is out before any beam above level 1 is fitted.

Hazards at this step	Power tools and work equipment
Controls at this step	Torque checks with the calibrated wrench only. No beams go up on a frame until it has passed; a frame that is out of plumb is shimmed and re-anchored, not pulled into line by the beams.
Is there a hold point before the next step?	Yes
What is checked, and by whom?	P. Danvers checks and signs the installation checklist for run 1, and N. Fairbrother (installations manager) spot-checks plumb and torque on four frames, before any beam above level 1 is fitted on any run.

Sequence of work 4: Fit the upper beams and safety locks to run 1

What is done at this step	Fit the upper beams and safety locks to run 1
How it is done	Using the two scissor lifts, one installer in each, fit the level 2 to level 5 beams working upwards from 2.5 m to 8.0 m, bay by bay along the run. A. Hussain breaks beams down from the bundles and loads four at a time onto each platform at ground level, then stands clear at the bay end. Each beam is seated with the dead-blow mallet and both safety locks are fitted and checked before the lift moves to the next bay.
Hazards at this step	Work at height, Falling objects, Manual handling, Vehicles and mobile plant
Working height at this step (m)	8

> Work at Height Regulations 2005, regulation 4. Work at height must be properly planned, appropriately supervised and carried out as safely as is reasonably practicable. Say here how the work is reached and how falls are prevented.

Controls at this step	Lift gates shut and both feet on the platform before raising; nobody climbs the frames or stands on a beam. Beams laid flat on the platform, no more than four per load. Tools tethered, locks in a lidded pouch. Nobody at floor level under a raised platform. Second IPAF operator within sight of each lift for the rescue plan. Lifts stay inside the barrier line.
Is there a hold point before the next step?	No

Sequence of work 5: Runs 2 to 6 (aisles 13 to 17)

What is done at this step	Runs 2 to 6 (aisles 13 to 17)
How it is done	Repeat steps 2 to 4 for each remaining run in turn: set out, stand and tie the frames, fit level 1 beams and bracing, drill and set the anchors, check plumb and torque on the installation checklist, then fit the upper beams and locks from the lifts. Each run is checked and signed on the checklist by P. Danvers before its upper beams go on. The barrier line stays around all six aisles until step 6.
Hazards at this step	Work at height, Falling objects, Manual handling, Power tools and work equipment, Hazardous substances and dust, Noise, Vehicles and mobile plant, Slips, trips and falls on the level

Working height at this step (m)	8

> Work at Height Regulations 2005, regulation 4. Work at height must be properly planned, appropriately supervised and carried out as safely as is reasonably practicable. Say here how the work is reached and how falls are prevented.

Controls at this step	Same controls as steps 2 to 4 for every run. Drilling blocks each morning with the pickers moved out of the live aisle next door. Aisle swept and waste cleared to the cage before the stacker or a lift moves along it. No frame left unanchored at the end of a day. Barrier line walked at 07:00 each day because the night shift may have moved panels.
Is there a hold point before the next step?	No

Sequence of work 6: Final check, load notices and handover

What is done at this step	Final check, load notices and handover
How it is done	Walk every run from the lift checking that every beam has both safety locks, every anchor is torqued and paint marked, every row spacer is tight and no frame or beam is damaged. Fit the load notices to the end frame of each run at eye level, showing the bay load, beam load and first beam level from the design. Clear the aisles and the laydown area, remove the waste cage and skip, return the lifts and stacker to the dock for collection, and take down the barriers only when the client has signed the handover certificate.
Hazards at this step	Work at height, Falling objects, Vehicles and mobile plant, Slips, trips and falls on the level
Working height at this step (m)	8

> Work at Height Regulations 2005, regulation 4. Work at height must be properly planned, appropriately supervised and carried out as safely as is reasonably practicable. Say here how the work is reached and how falls are prevented.

Controls at this step	Final walk from the lift with the same platform rules as step 4. Barriers stay up, and aisles 12 to 17 stay closed on the warehouse management system, until the handover certificate is signed and the shift manager has been shown the load notices. Lifts driven back to the dock only through the fenced zone and across the crossing with A. Hussain as banksman.
Is there a hold point before the next step?	Yes
What is checked, and by whom?	N. Fairbrother (installations manager) completes the final inspection and signs the installation certificate, the load notices are fitted and photographed, and the client's shift manager signs the handover, before the barriers come down and the client loads the racking.
Steps recorded	6
Steps with a hold point	3
Steps with work at height	4

Highest working height (m)	8

5. Plant, materials and PPE

Plant and power tools	Cordless power tools, 110 V power tools, Drilling or breaking equipment, Forklift or telehandler
Access equipment	Mobile elevating work platform, Podium steps

> Work at height is planned. The Work at Height Regulations 2005, regulation 4, require it to be properly planned and appropriately supervised, and done only when the weather does not put people at risk. Planning includes emergencies and rescue: see page 6.

Will equipment be checked before each use, and faults reported?	Yes
Materials delivered and used	Six runs of adjustable pallet racking: 8.0 m frames (about 95 kg each), 2.7 m beams with safety locks, row spacers, frame protectors, M12 x 110 resin anchors with styrene-free vinylester resin cartridges, load notices. Two electric scissor lifts (10 m platform height), one pedestrian stacker (1.6 t), two 110 V SDS drills with extraction shrouds, M-class vacuum, calibrated torque wrenches, laser level, podium steps, interlocking pedestrian barriers and signs.
Will any hazardous substances be used or produced?	Yes

Hazardous substances 1: Styrene-free vinylester anchor resin (two-part cartridge)

Product or substance	Styrene-free vinylester anchor resin (two-part cartridge)
Has a COSHH assessment been made for this work?	Yes
COSHH assessment reference	COSHH-TSS-021
Could the work disturb materials that may contain asbestos?	No
PPE to be worn	Safety helmet, Safety boots, High visibility clothing, Gloves, Eye protection, Hearing protection, Respiratory protective equipment

6. Permits, emergency and environment

Permits needed	Permit to work
Permit to work reference	CL-PTW-2026-0412 (client contractor permit to work, issued by the shift manager at 07:00 each day and closed when the crew sign out)
First aider on site	P. Danvers
Where is the first aid kit?	Crew van at the west dock, and a travel kit on scissor lift 1

Nearest hospital with an emergency department	Queen's Medical Centre, Derby Road, Nottingham NG7 2UH (emergency department, about 15 minutes by car)
Fire assembly point	Client muster point B, the car park by the west dock gatehouse
Assembly point (GPS)	Muster point B, west dock gatehouse · 52.995410, -1.205890 (SK 53358 44514, ±6 m)
What happens in an emergency	Stop work and lower any raised lift. Call 999 and give the site address and the west dock gatehouse; the gatehouse opens the barrier for the ambulance. P. Danvers gives first aid. A. Hussain tells the client's shift manager on the warehouse radio and meets the ambulance at the gatehouse. For the warehouse fire alarm, the crew lower the lifts, leave by door D7 and go to muster point B. Every incident, near miss and dropped object is reported to C. Mbeki the same day and recorded on the client's permit.
Rescue plan for work at height	A casualty on a scissor lift platform is brought down using the ground controls by the second IPAF operator, who is always within sight of a working lift; both lifts have been checked for working ground controls and emergency lowering valves at the pre-use check. If the casualty cannot be moved, the platform is lowered to the ground and first aid given there until the ambulance arrives. Harnesses are not used in the scissor lifts, so no suspension rescue is expected. The client's own reach truck is not used for rescue.
Waste produced	Packaging, Metal, General waste, Hazardous waste
Will waste be taken off site?	Yes
Waste carrier and licence number	Trent Valley Recycling Ltd, registered carrier CBDU 654321: steel strapping and off-cuts in the metal skip, shrink wrap and cardboard in the waste cage, and the vacuum dust bags and spent resin cartridges bagged as hazardous waste. Timber pallets go back to the racking supplier on the delivery vehicle.
Noise, dust, spills and neighbours	No dry drilling: all slab dust is caught by the M-class vacuum. Lifts and the stacker are electric, so no fumes in the building; charging at the client's agreed points on the dock overnight. Strapping and shrink wrap captured at the pallet so none blows across the yard when the dock doors are open. Resin cartridges and dust bags are kept out of the client's general skips.

7. Briefing

Has everyone on the crew had the site or venue induction?	Yes
Has the crew been briefed on this RAMS?	Yes
Briefed by	P. Danvers
Date	24 Nov 2026

Does anyone need the briefing in another language or format?	No
Has the crew been told to stop and report if the work or conditions change from this RAMS?	Yes
Questions or points raised by the crew	Asked whether a beam that will not seat can be reached by leaning out of the platform: no, the lift is moved. Asked whether the night shift can use aisle 12 once run 1 is finished: no, all six aisles stay closed until the handover in step 6. Asked where the FFP3 masks are stored overnight: in the sealed box in the van, not on the lift.

Crew briefed and signed 1: P. Danvers

Name	P. Danvers
Signature	

Crew briefed and signed 2: K. Osei

Name	K. Osei
Signature	

Crew briefed and signed 3: L. Wrigley

Name	L. Wrigley
Signature	

Crew briefed and signed 4: A. Hussain

Name	A. Hussain

Signature	
People signed	4

8. Approval and review

Points to resolve before work starts	0

> Nothing counted above. The RAMS is ready for the work to start, once the site conditions match it.

Written by	C. Mbeki
Author signature	
Has someone other than the author checked and approved this RAMS?	Yes
Approved by	N. Fairbrother, installations manager, Trent Storage Systems
Date approved	13 Nov 2026
Approver signature	
Review date	26 Nov 2026
Days from writing to review	16
What would prompt a review on this job?	Building occupancy changed, New people joining the crew, Access equipment moved or altered, Change to the method or sequence, Incident or near miss