

Cambridge Technicals

Health and Social Care

Unit 3: Health, safety and security in health and social care

Level 3 Cambridge Technical in Health and Social Care

05830 - 05833 & 05871

Mark Scheme for June 2025

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

PREPARATION FOR MARKING RM ASSESSOR

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: *RM Assessor Online Training: OCR Essential Guide to Marking*.
2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are available in RM Assessor
3. Log-in to RM Assessor and mark the **required number** of practice responses (“scripts”) and the **required number** of standardisation responses.

MARKING

1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.
2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.
3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the RM Assessor 50% and 100% (traditional 40% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.
4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone, email or via the RM Assessor messaging system.
5. **Crossed-Out Responses**
Where a candidate has crossed out a response and provided a clear alternative then the crossed-out response is not marked. Where no alternative response has been provided, examiners may give candidates the benefit of the doubt and mark the crossed-out response where legible.

Rubric Error Responses – Optional Questions

Where candidates have a choice of question across a whole paper or a whole section and have provided more answers than required, then all responses are marked and the highest mark allowable within the rubric is given. Enter a mark for each question answered into RM Assessor, which will select the highest mark from those awarded. (*The underlying assumption is that the candidate has penalised themselves by attempting more questions than necessary in the time allowed.*)

Multiple-Choice Question Responses

When a multiple-choice question has only a single, correct response and a candidate provides two responses (even if one of these responses is correct), then no mark should be awarded (as it is not possible to determine which was the first response selected by the candidate).

When a question requires candidates to select more than one option/multiple options, then local marking arrangements need to ensure consistency of approach.

Contradictory Responses

When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

Short Answer Questions (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only one mark per response)

Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses then only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked. Examiners will have to apply judgement as to whether a 'second response' on a line is a development of the 'first response', rather than a separate, discrete response. *(The underlying assumption is that the candidate is attempting to hedge their bets and therefore getting undue benefit rather than engaging with the question and giving the most relevant/correct responses.)*

Short Answer Questions (requiring a more developed response, worth two or more marks)

If the candidates are required to provide a description of, say, three items or factors and four items or factors are provided, then mark on a similar basis – that is downwards (as it is unlikely in this situation that a candidate will provide more than one response in each section of the response space).

Longer Answer Questions (requiring a developed response)

Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response and not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to whether the second (or a subsequent) response is a 'new start' or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

6. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there, then add the annotation 'SEEN' to confirm that the work has been seen and mark any responses using the annotations in section 11.

7. There is a NR (**No Response**) option. Award NR (No Response):
- if there is nothing written at all in the answer space
 - OR if there is a comment which does not in any way relate to the question (e.g., 'can't do', 'don't know')
 - OR if there is a mark (e.g., a dash, a question mark) which is not an attempt at the question.

Note: Award 0 marks – for an attempt that earns no credit (including copying out the question).

8. The RM Assessor **comments box** is used by your Team Leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.**
9. *Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to their Team Leader (Supervisor) via email by the end of the marking period. The report should contain notes on particular strengths displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.*
10. For answers marked by levels of response: Not applicable in F501
To determine the level – start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
To determine the mark within the level, consider the following

Descriptor	Award mark
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

11. These are the annotations to be used when marking Unit 3.

Annotation	Meaning
	Tick – correct answer
	Cross – incorrect answer
	Level 1
	Level 2
	Level 3
	Benefit of doubt (This does count as a mark – so do not ‘tick’ as well)
	Omission mark
	Too vague
	Repeat
	To acknowledge additional pages/ notes were read
	Blank Page
	Not Relevant - ‘noted but no credit given’

Question		Answer		Marks	Guidance
1	(a)	Procedure	Policy	3 (3 x 1)	The Q asks for a different policy so do not accept repeats Do not accept - Just 'recruitment' for DBS checks - Health and Safety - Risk assessment - Reference to 'acts' / legislation
		All electrical appliances to be annually tested	Electrical safety Electrical PAT testing		
		DBS checks to be carried out on all staff	Safeguarding Child protection Safer recruitment		
		To develop a flagging system identifying potentially violent people	Lone working Security Security of premises, possessions and individuals Safeguarding Intruder		

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(b)	ANY ONE FROM Indirect costs • recruitment costs • overtime payments • low staff morale • poor reputation • fewer people accessing service / loss of business income • paying for cover / bank staff • provide training / training ANY ONE FROM Direct costs • claims on employers and public liability insurance / legal fees • sick pay • fines / compensation / sued • provide training / training	2 (2 x 1)	Accept alternative wording and other appropriate answers Do not accept – for either indirect or direct: • Disciplinary action • Loss of job • Complaints • Financial loss • Financial lawsuits Training is in both categories and can be accepted for both – the Q does not ask for different responses

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
1	(c) ANY THREE FROM Aspects of data protection legislation • All data must be fairly, lawfully and transparently processed; everyone should be informed of how their data is to be used / their rights • Only used for the purpose intended; data cannot be passed onto other organisations • Is adequate, relevant and not excessive; only record necessary personal data • Data limitation principle; only record necessary personal data • Is accurate; kept up to date / checked regularly to ensure that new information is added, e.g. change of address • Storage limitation / Is not kept longer than necessary; destroyed when no longer required e.g. shredding • Is processed in accordance with rights; permission / consent is sought for sharing data • Consent / permission is needed to collect, store and share data; for example with different organisations • Access to individuals' information must be restricted/protected; only accessible to designated personnel • Regulations apply to data shared outside the UK; a controller or processor is responsible for this • Data is kept secure; secure lockable storage / password protection • The right to have access to the information held about you; people can request records, e.g. medical records	6 (3 x 2)	Accept alternative wording and other appropriate answers One mark for identifying an aspect of data protection legislation One mark for further relevant detail described <u>applied to aspect</u> Do not accept • Reference to keeping data confidential • Need to know basis • Training Accept • Is not transferred outside the EU; data protection laws may not be so secure in other countries

Question	Answer/Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance
1 (d)*	Level 3 (5 – 6 marks) <i>There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and substantiated.</i> - Detailed outline of the aspects of RIDDOR AND - Explicit in how RIDDOR promotes health, safety and security applied to different health and social care settings Level 2 (3 – 4 marks) <i>There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is relevant and supported by some evidence</i> - Sound outline of the aspects of RIDDOR AND - Some reference to how RIDDOR promotes health, safety and security not necessarily applied to health and social care settings Sub max of 3 for aspects or how RIDDOR promotes health, safety and security done well. Level 1 (1 – 2 marks) <i>There is an attempt at a logical structure with a line of reasoning. The information is in the most part relevant</i> - Basic outline of the aspects of RIDDOR AND - Information may be generic and not related to how RIDDOR promotes health, safety and security in health and social care settings 0 marks <i>No response worthy of credit</i>	6	How RIDDOR promotes health, safety and security in health and social care settings: Aspects of RIDDOR - To report and keep records for three years of work-related accidents that cause <u>death</u> and <u>serious injuries</u> (reportable injuries) - To report and keep records for three years of work related accidents that cause <u>diseases</u> and <u>dangerous occurrences</u> (incidents with the potential to cause harm) - Work settings to have procedures in place for reporting injuries, diseases and incidents - Employers must provide training and information on reporting injuries, diseases, accidents and incidents. - To report all work related incidents / dangerous occurrences to the HSE 7 day rule; 7 consecutive days off work due to work related injuries, disease or dangerous occurrences must be reported to the HSE

	Examples linked to health and social care settings – this list is not definitive and other relevant examples should be credited <table><tr><th>Settings</th></tr><tr><td>GP Surgery Hospitals Nursing Homes Residential homes Dentists Opticians Day care centres Health centres Walk in clinics</td></tr></table> RIDDOR (Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations) doesn't explicitly mention risk assessment in its regulations, but thorough and up-to-date risk assessments are crucial for RIDDOR compliance. By identifying hazards and implementing control measures, risk assessments help minimise the likelihood of reportable incidents, ultimately making it easier to determine what needs to be reported under RIDDOR	Settings	GP Surgery Hospitals Nursing Homes Residential homes Dentists Opticians Day care centres Health centres Walk in clinics	<u>How RIDDOR promotes health, safety and security</u> • Allows investigations to take place – enables to take appropriate actions to prevent similar incidences in the future • Identifies patterns and trends – enables to address these; by identifying causes / hazards and to address these • Helps to identify hazardous activities • Risk assessments carried out • Helps to identify common types of accidents • Any data generated on accidents can help to develop comprehensive control measures / policies / tighter work regulations • Raises awareness of employees about work place safety • Empowers employees to play an active role in identifying hazards • Promotes a safer working environment / encourages a culture of safety in the workplace – which contributes to accident prevention • Training Do not accept • Risk assessments <u>applied to aspects of RIDDOR</u>
Settings				
GP Surgery Hospitals Nursing Homes Residential homes Dentists Opticians Day care centres Health centres Walk in clinics				

Question	Answer/Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance
2	(a)* Level 3 (5 – 6 marks) <i>There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and substantiated.</i> - Detailed description of evacuation procedures AND <u>Explicit</u> reference to residents who are in wheelchairs / having to remain in bed due to medical reasons Level 2 (3 – 4 marks) <i>There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is relevant and supported by some evidence</i> - Sound description of evacuation procedures AND <u>Implicit</u> reference to residents who are in wheelchairs / having to remain in bed due to medical reasons Level 1 (1 – 2 marks) <i>There is an attempt at a logical structure with a line of reasoning. The information is in the most part relevant</i> - Basic description of evacuation procedures AND - Information may be generic and not related to the situation 0 marks <i>No response worthy of credit</i>	6	Accept alternative wording and other appropriate answers Evacuation procedures that staff would follow Raise the alarm and contact emergency services – 999, - Designated staff inform social services of relocation of residents - Designated members of staff turn off electricity and gas - Staff to escort people from the immediate area to a place of safety / fire evacuation point Fire Marshalls; to check everyone has exited for their designated area - Ensure residents have suitable warm clothing and footwear - Ensure residents have their medication, glasses, hearing aids - Designated staff assist residents with: – mobility difficulties (use of evac chairs or wheelchairs) / adopting correct manual handling procedures PEEP – Personal emergency evacuation plan Horizontal evacuation to a safe refuge area, e.g. behind fire doors - Staff evacuating the building must check their locality is clear / to ascertain where the fire is coming from and evacuate away from the fire Not to return into building to collect belongings - Everyone to assemble at a designated assembly point to await further instructions. Do not re-enter the building until told it is safe to do so. - Carry out a head count / register to ensure everyone is accounted for. - Senior staff to inform emergency services (Fire service) if anyone is left in the building. Do not accept - Keep / remain calm - ACTFAST by itself – relevant aspects must be described - Putting out the fire

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
2	(b) ANY ONE FROM: Responses to incidents and emergencies • reporting of accidents • follow-up review of critical incidents and emergencies • report to relevant authorities (e.g. RIDDOR, HSE, calling the police, notifying social services / local authority) • emergency services – fire / police / ambulance / search and rescue / 999 / 112 • contact the water company • contact electricity supplier • contact the gas company • lockdown procedures • administer first aid • Run Hide Tell <u>Incidents and emergencies – for reference</u> • accidents • exposure to infections • exposure to chemicals • spillages • intruders • aggressive and dangerous encounters (e.g. intoxicated individuals) • Fire • floods • loss of water supply • other critical incidents – power cut / bomb threats / gas leak	1 (1 x 1)	Accept alternative wording Do not accept • sound an alarm • 911

Question	Answer/Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance
2 (c)*	Level 3 (7 – 8 marks) <i>There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and substantiated.</i> - Detailed explanation of consequences for the member of staff AND <u>Explicit</u> reference to the scenario of evacuation (fire) Level 2 (4 – 6 marks) <i>There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is relevant and supported by some evidence</i> - Sound explanation of consequences for the member of staff AND <u>Implicit</u> reference to the scenario of evacuation (fire) Level 1 (1 – 3 marks) <i>There is an attempt at a logical structure with a line of reasoning. The information is in the most part relevant</i> - Basic explanation of consequences AND - Information about consequences may be generic and not related to the scenario of evacuation (fire) 0 marks <i>No response worthy of credit</i>	8	Reasons provided are for illustration only – please accept alternative reasons / alternative wording Consequences and reasons are interchangeable <u>Consequences</u> disciplinary procedures (e.g. first written warning, final written warning, dismissal) civil (common law) and criminal prosecution (statute law) / sue / lawsuit being removed from professional registers being injured or harmed Emotional impact; feelings of guilt, shame, PTSD Loss of income / payment of compensation Having to have additional training Needing to be supervised / monitored Professional reputation will be tarnished lack of respect from other staff / residents – lowered confidence / stress complaints <u>Reasons</u> - Gross misconduct - Caused injury or harm to residents / other staff / visitors / self - Putting lives at risk - Lack of respect from residents / staff - To increase knowledge on evacuation procedures Do not accept answers linked to barred list

Question	Answer/Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance
3 (a)*	Level 3 (7 – 8 marks) <i>There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and substantiated.</i> - Detailed outline of the role of a manager at a hospital <u>Explicit</u> to a hospital Level 2 (4 – 6 marks) <i>There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is relevant and supported by some evidence</i> - Sound outline of the role of a manager AND <u>Implicit</u> to a hospital Level 1 (1 – 3 marks) <i>There is an attempt at a logical structure with a line of reasoning. The information is in the most part relevant</i> - Basic outline of the role of a manager at a hospital 0 marks <i>No response worthy of credit</i>	8	Accept alternative wording and other appropriate answers Roles of a manager at a hospital The development of policies; e.g. safeguarding and food safety Ensure staff compliance, e.g. policies and procedures Disciplinary procedures, e.g. non staff compliance Risk assessments / safety walks Reviewing policies and updating as and when required Keeping up to date with relevant key legislation Health and safety management; ensuring staff are trained in aspects of health and safety, PAT testing of electrical equipment, relevant posters, e.g. hand washing Fire safety – ensuring fire drills are carried out, maintenance of fire safety equipment Safeguarding; DBS checks, DSL appointments, training linked to safeguarding Infection control - PPE and ensuring adequate and effective PPE is available Systems in place for the storage of chemicals / medicines Training and checking that this has been completed, e.g. manual handling Data protection; clear guidelines in place – storage, access Cleaning – development of set procedures to reduce risk of infection Security – manned reception desks, pin code locks, security, CCTV cameras Safer recruitment of staff – checking of qualifications, liaising with human resource department Adequate staffing levels / ratios Maintenance of accident books / recording Clear procedures for the reporting and containing of asbestos

Question		Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	(b)	ANY ONE FROM: Ways that legislation will influence the premises of a hospital:	2 (1 x 2)	Accept alternative wording and other appropriate answers No marks are awarded for the legislation given - do not annotate If the influence on premises is correct but does not apply to the given legislation credit can be given

Question		Answer		Marks	Guidance
		RIDDOR 2013	Identification of areas that may need to be re-designed / upgrade for better lighting, improved storage or better flooring		
		Data Protection Act 1998	Secure design of premises – restricted access rooms / secure server rooms		
		COSHH 2002	Inclusion of safe storage areas for hazardous substances Installation of adequate ventilation Designated area for the mixing and handling of cleaning substances		
		Civil Contingencies Act 20024	Designated emergency planning zones – command centre / isolation or quarantine areas / clear evacuation routes Infrastructure resilience – back-up generators / emergency lighting Storage of emergency supplies , e.g. PPE / water / medication		
		• Fire exits – on every floor and clearly signed • Fire doors – throughout the hospital so that fire cannot spread so easily • Accessibility – the development of ramps, the inclusion of lifts, automatic doors, the inclusion of a loop system			

Question		Answer		Marks	Guidance
3	(c)	ANY TWO FROM:		4 (2 x 2)	Accept alternative wording and other appropriate answers
		Legislation	Influences on practices		No marks are awarded for the legislation given - do not annotate
		Health and Safety at Work Act 1974	The wearing of PPE, e.g. disposable gloves		If the influence on employee practices is correct but does not apply to the given legislation credit can be given
		Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999	To carry out and implement risk assessments, identifying hazards		
		Food Safety Act 1990	Records are kept of where food is from so that it can be traced if needed		Up to two marks for one description done well OR two separate points
		Food Safety (General Food Hygiene) Regulations 1995	Raw meat and ready to eat products must be prepared on separate chopping boards		
		Manual Handling Operations 1992	To avoid hazardous manual handling tasks where possible and to assess those that can't be avoided		Training can be accepted as an influence on the practices of employees applied to all legislation; can be credited for both responses if provided.
		RIDDOR 2013	To follow the procedures put into place for reporting injuries, diseases and incidents		
		Data Protection Act 1998	Information is kept secure, e.g. password protected		
		COSHH 2002	To carry out risk assessments and put control measures in place		
		Civil Contingencies Act 20024	Risk assessments are put into place and emergency plans are developed		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	(a) <u>Defining the term intentional abuse</u> • This abuse is deliberate • The intention is to cause harm to another person • Is an intentional act Examples • Financial • Physical • Sexual • Neglect • Verbal • Psychological • The misuse of medication • The use of excessive force to restrain a person <u>Defining the term unintentional abuse</u> • No deliberate intent / accidental Examples • Poor manual handling due to a lack of training • Trying to rush and in doing so can cause harm, e.g. transfer from bed to chair • Unintentionally leaving a resident too long to get a commode • Miscommunication between staff, e.g. medication needed • Forgetting to provide drinks to patients • Forget to provide medication • Carer not aware resident has visual difficulties and can't see drink on table. • A person with dementia being abusive to other people	6 (1 +2 x 2)	Accept alternative wording and other appropriate answers One mark for each definition provided One mark each for the examples provided Do not accept • Funding for intentional abuse

Question	Answer/Indicative Content	Marks	Guidance
4 (b)*	Level 3 (7 – 8 marks) <i>There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and substantiated.</i> • Examples of biological and psychological hazards AND • Detailed explanation of the impact of both hazards on the patients Level 2 (4 – 6 marks) <i>There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is relevant and supported by some evidence</i> • Examples of biological and psychological hazards AND • Mostly relevant and with a sound explanation of the impact of both hazards on the patients Level 1 (1 – 3 marks) <i>There is an attempt at a logical structure with a line of reasoning. The information is in the most part relevant</i> • Basic examples of hazards AND • Basic explanation of the impacts on hazards – could be generic 0 marks <i>No response worthy of credit</i>	8	Biological hazards • human waste / bodily fluids • faeces • urine, • blood, • saliva • vomit • infection – MRSA, measles, influenza, HIV, COVID 19 • soiled dressings / used bandages • bacteria • Virus • mould Impact on patients - accept alternative wording and other appropriate answers • Illness – headache, rash, coughing, weight loss, raised temperature, vomiting and diarrhoea • Develop further chronic illness • Lowered immunity / develop an infection • Fatigue • Emotional impact e.g. anxious • Death • Longer stay in hospital / require more specialist care Do not accept • Needles

			Psychological hazards • Stress • Fatigue / tired Impact on patients - accept alternative wording and other appropriate answers • Inadequate care • Being shouted at / humiliated • Being given incorrect medication • Death • Being frightened • Decline in health • Emotional impact, e.g. being scared
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