

**OCR A-Level**

**How to work safely  
with specialist tools  
(9.1b)**

**Materials required for questions**

---

- Pencil
- Rubber
- Calculator

**Instructions**

---

- Use black ink or ball-point pen
- Try answer all questions
- Use the space provided to answer questions
- Calculators can be used if necessary
- For the multiple choice questions, circle your answer

**Advice**

---

- Marks for each question are in brackets
- Read each question fully
- Try to answer every question
- Don't spend too much time on one question

**Good luck!**

**Q1.** Which piece of safety equipment should be worn when using a pillar drilling machine?

- A Goggles
- B Heat protective glove
- C Ear defenders

**Q2.** Which statement about hazards and risks is correct?

- A A hazard is a potential problem. A risk is the likelihood that the problem will occur
- B A risk is a potential problem. A hazard is the likelihood that the problem will occur
- C A hazard and a risk are exactly the same thing

**Q3.** Which symbol indicates a chemical that is corrosive?

A



B



C



**Q4.** When would wearing protective gloves and eye protection be most appropriate?

- A**      When using corrosive substances
- B**      When using oxidising substances
- C**      When using flammable substances

**Q5.** MDF can be cut and sanded in the school workshop. Give three health and safety risks of cutting and sanding MDF in the school workshop. **(3 marks)**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Q6.** One safe working practice when operating a bandsaw would be to wear personal protective equipment (PPE). Give two other safe working practices when operating a bandsaw. **(2 marks)**

---

---

---



## Answers

Q1. A

Q2. A

Q3. C

Q4. A

Q5.

Any three health and safety risks given from:

- The dust can cause breathing / throat / lung problems (1)
- Fine particles can cause sore eyes (1)
- General dust / particles can cause problems for others in the workshop / slippery floors (1)
- Fibres in extraction systems can potentially cause explosions / blow out (1)
- You could cut yourself when using saws (1)
- You might catch your skin on the glass paper / disc sander/ cause a scratch / remove skin (1)

Q6.

- Check blade tension / movement / damage (1)
- Use a guard / adjust the blade guard and top guides as close as possible to the workpiece (1)
- Use of a push stick for straight cuts / narrow workpiece (1)
- Replace blunt blades to avoid having to use too much forward force (1)
- Keep fingers / thumbs well clear of blade (1)
- Tie back long hair / secure loose clothing / remove gloves (1)
- Check position and operation of emergency stop / kick stop (1)
- Switch off immediately if a blade breaks / becomes jammed / requires clearing (1)
- Use a slide fence for cross cuts (1)
- Always keep the workpiece flat on the table (1)
- Only cut materials that can be fully supported on the bed of the table/do not cut cylindrical materials (1)
- A marked exclusion zone around the machine should be clear of people before starting work. (1)
- Use extraction equipment (1)
- Only used by trained operatives (1)
- Switch off after use (1)

- Lower blade guard after use (1)
- Avoid working alone / work under supervision (1)
- Ensure the area around the machine is clean and clear of clutter / debris (1)