Student name:	
Date:	Sossional Association of the state of the st
	PACI) ³
	Chinding Instructor

INDUSTRIAL ROPE ACCESS EXAM PAPER

Read each question carefully then answer in the manner required.

Please sign your paper at the end.

You must write clearly in permanent ink (do not use pencil).

IMPORTANT NOTE:

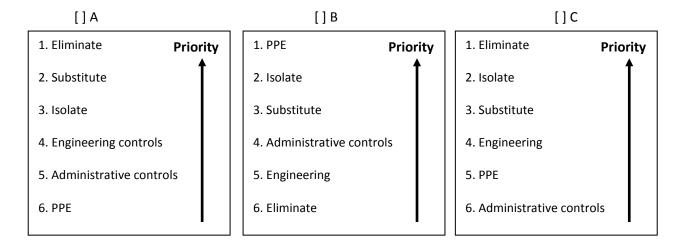
1. Have you obtained your **USI code** yet?

You must have a valid USI code otherwise you will not be able to receive a qualification.

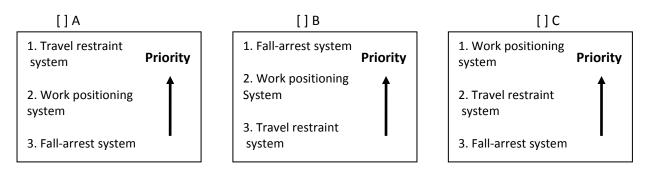
Visit the USI website to create your unique USI code: http://www.usi.gov.au/create-your-usi/Pages/default.aspx

2. Have you completed your **AVETMISS questionnaire**? You must complete this accurately and legibly in CAPITALS using permanent ink.

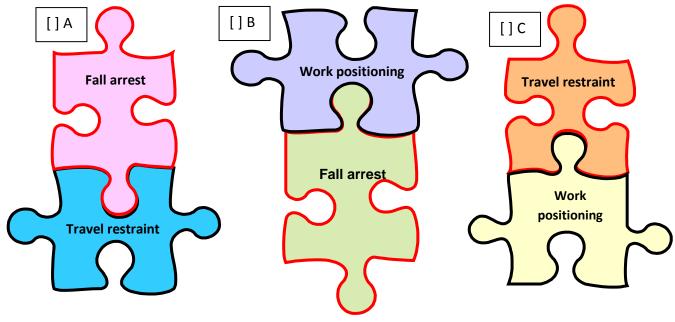
Q1. WHS legislation requires the 'Hierarchy of Controls' to manage risk at all workplaces. Legislation is very specific in the order in which the 'hierarchy of controls' is to be used. Choose the response that you believe is the correct order of the 'hierarchy'.



Q2. WHS legislation is very specific about how to minimise the risk of a fall at a workplace. Choose the response that you believe is the <u>correct order</u> for minimising the risk of a fall at a workplace.



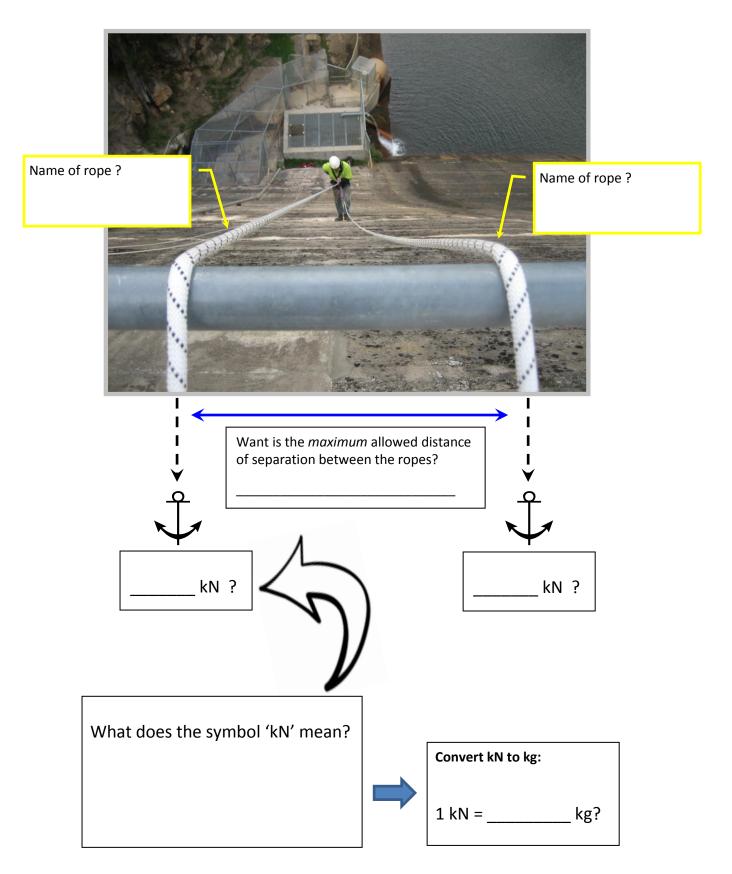
Q3. This question relates to Q2 above. Two fall protection systems are combined in the industrial rope access method. Choose the diagram you believe is correct.



Q4. Section 78 of the WHS legislation states that fall protection is mandatory when a person is:				
(i) in the <i>vicinity of an opening</i> through which a person could fall; or				
(ii) in the <i>vicinity of an edge</i> over which a person could fall;				
What is meant by the term 'vicinity'? In other words, how close can a person approach an opening or an exposed edge without any form of fall protection? Choose the answer you believe is most correct:				
 a) Any distance from an edge or opening b) 3.0m c) 1.0m d) 2.4m e) 2.0m f) It is not defined in the WHS Regulation – but a distance of at least 2.0m (ie a body length) must be maintained and even greater distances if the person could trip and then 				
roll down a slope g) None of the above are correct.				
Q5. There are several rope access accrediting bodies in the world – which include: 1. ARAA 2. IRATA 3. SPRAT				
Each accrediting body uses a 3 level system (level 1, level 2 and level 3). They are all essentially the same.				
Briefly summarise the main differences between each level				
LEVEL 1:				
LEVEL 2:				
LEVEL 3:				

Q6. The rope access method requires the use of two (2) ropes. Each rope is designated a purpose and has to be connected to a solid anchorage of a particular strength rating.

Study the photo carefully then answer each question where indicated...



Q7a. Study the photos carefully. In each of the boxes provided, write the name of the particular part of the harness.



Q7b.	What is the	ne maximum	theoretical	lifespan	of a	harness î
				-		

_____ years

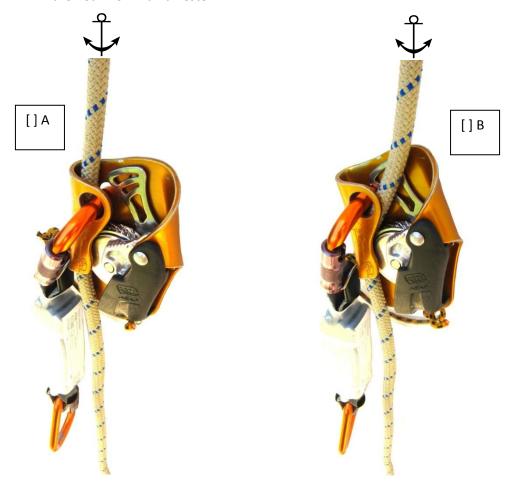
Q8. Study the photos carefully. Choose the photo that indicates the most correct method of *retro-fitting* a Petzl 'Croll' into the front yoke / sternal assembly of a harness:



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Q9. Study the photos carefully. Choose the photo you believe indicates the correct way to use the Petzl ASAP fall-arrester.



Q10. Study the photos carefully. Choose the photo you believe indicates the correct way to reeve the rope in the descending device.



Q11 a. Study the photos carefully. Each photo shows a different method of attaching a swing seat (bosuns chair) to a harness.



Advantage of this attachment configuration:

Disadvantage of this attachment configuration:

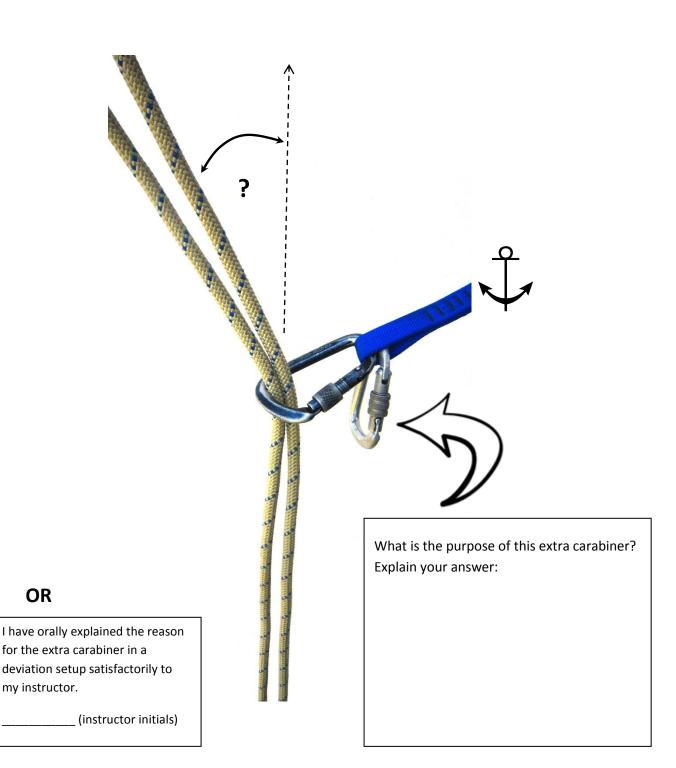


Advantage of this attachment configuration:

Disadvantage of this attachment configuration:

Q11 b. Under what circumstances is a rope access operator required to use a swing seat (bosuns chair)?

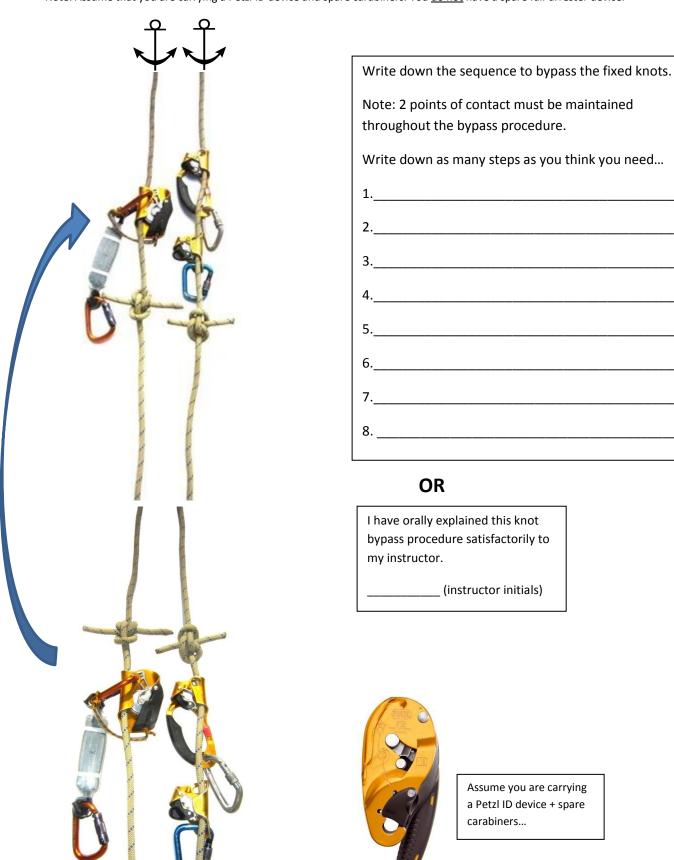
_ degrees



OR

Q13. This question is about performing a fixed knot bypass while ascending.

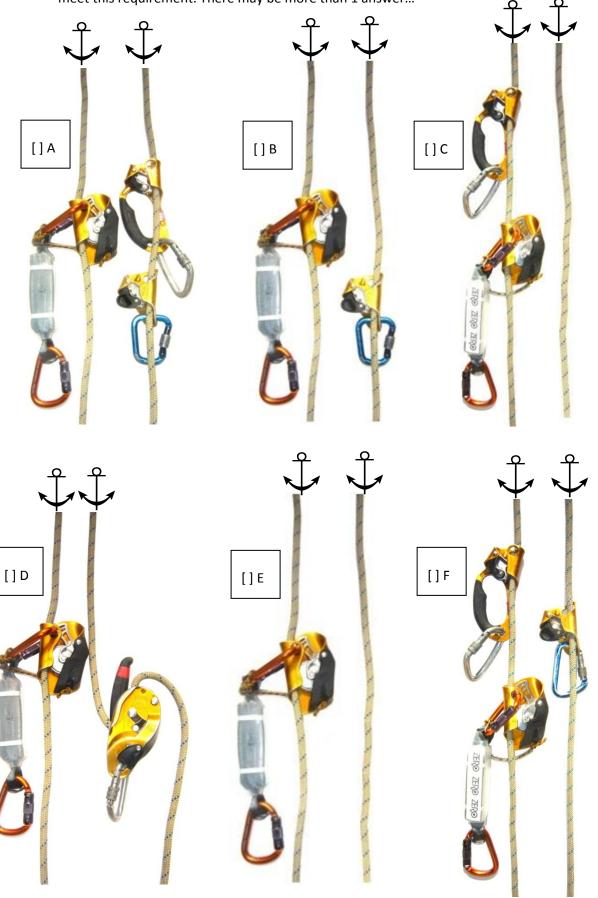
Note: Assume that you are carrying a Petzl ID device and spare carabiners. You do not have a spare fall-arrester device.



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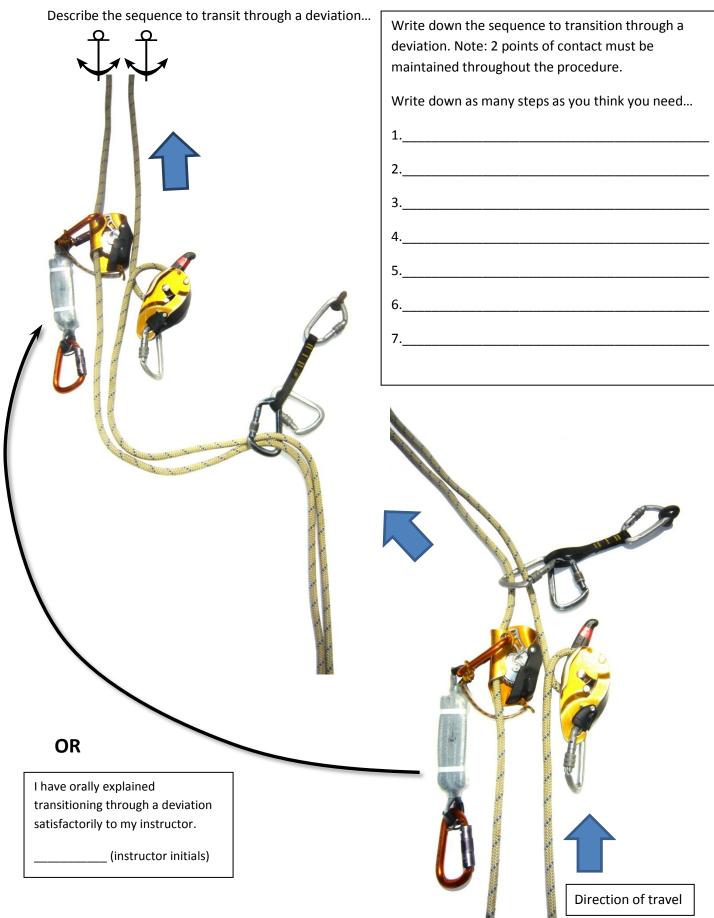
Q14. All rope access accrediting bodies require operators to have a minimum of <u>2 points of contact</u> at all times. Study the diagrams carefully. Indicate which of the diagrams that <u>do not meet this requirement</u>. There may be more than 1 answer...



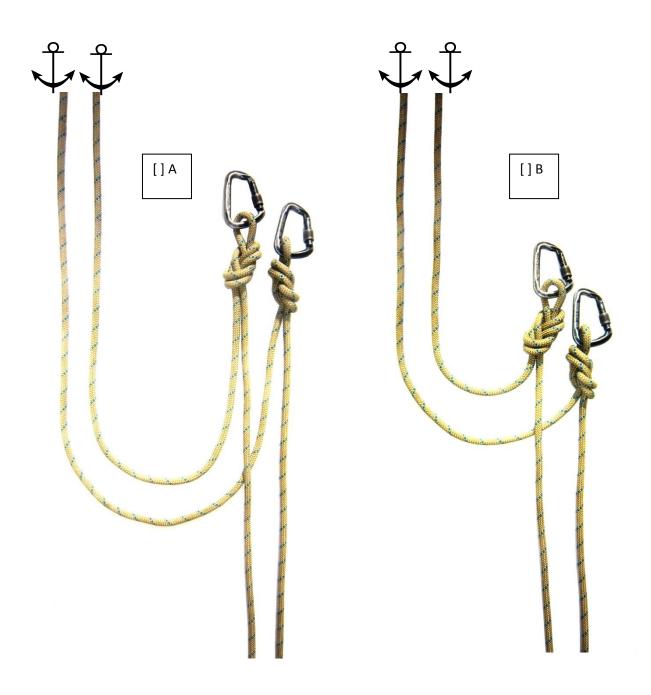
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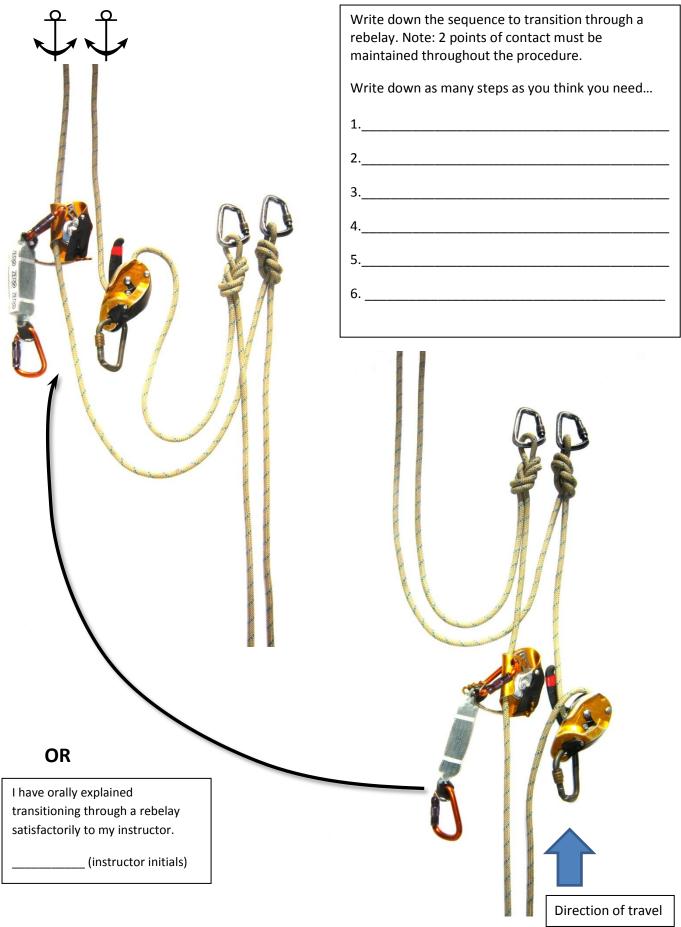
Q15. Transition through a deviation – sequence.



Q16. Study the photos carefully. Choose the photo you believe indicates the most correct rigging for a rebelay. You will be required to explain your answer to your assessor (including why you thought the other answer was incorrect).



Q17. Describe the sequence to transit through a re-belay / re-anchor...



Q18. This question is about mobility and accuracy in reaching the target work position...



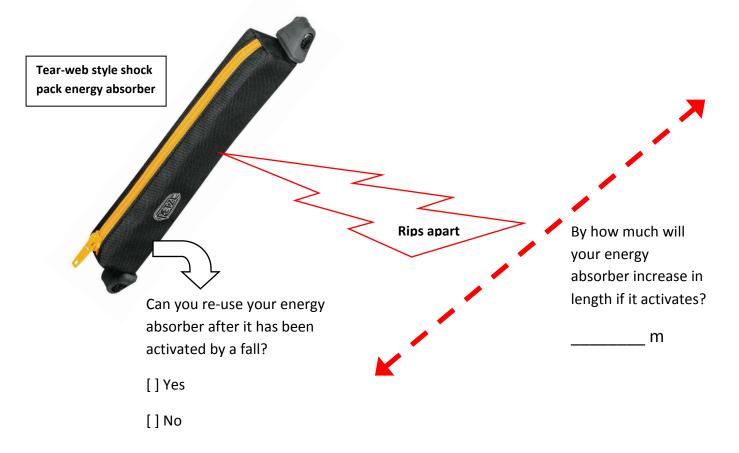
Why has the rope access operator rigged 2 rope sets – with one set diagonally off to the left and the other diagonally off to the right?

Explain your answer:			

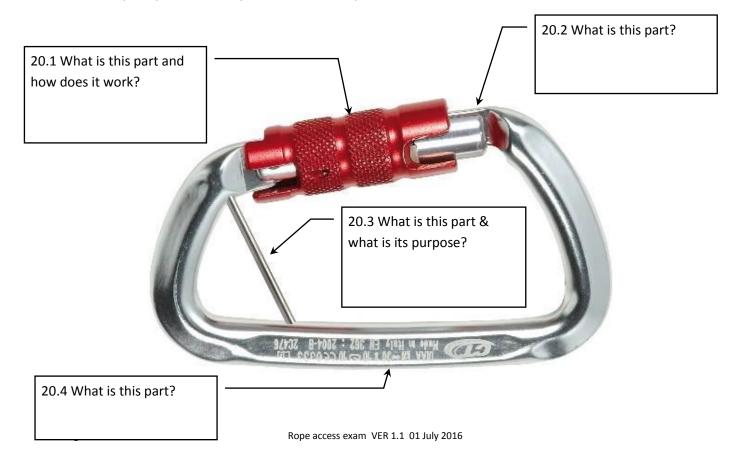
OR

I have satisfactorily explained why the rope access operator has rigged two
different rope sets to my instructor.
Instructors initials:

Q19. If a tear-web energy absorber (shock pack) activates, by how much will it increase in length? Answer where indicated.



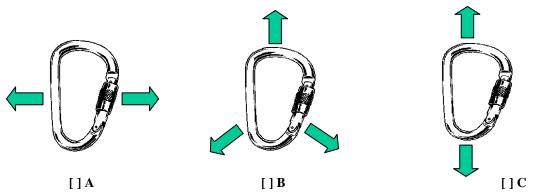
Q20. Study the photo carefully then answer the questions.



Q21. The '27' symbol stamped on the spine of carabiner indicates: (choose the most correct answer). Note: Your instructor may ask you to identify and explain other symbols...



- a. The average force that the carabiner will sustain without breaking is 2.7 metric tons
- b. The Safe Working Load (SWL) of the carabiner is 27000 Newtons
- c. The Working Load Limit (WLL) of the carabiner is 27 kilonewtons
- d. The ultimate strength of the carabiner is 27 kN (when loaded along the spine)
- e. None of the above are correct
- Q22. Study the diagrams carefully. Which of the diagrams indicates the <u>correct</u> method of loading a carabiner?

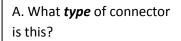


Explain your answer:

Q23. What is the lifespan of a carabiner (ie at what age would you retire it)?

Q24. Study the connectors carefully. Answer the questions where indicated.







B. What *type* of connector is this?



C. What *type* of connector is this?

Describe an application for connector 'A'

Describe an application for connector 'B'

Describe an application for connector 'C'

Describe an application for connector C

OR

I have orally explained different applications for each connector satisfactorily to my instructor.

(instructor initials)

Q25. Study the connectors carefully. Answer the questions where indicated.

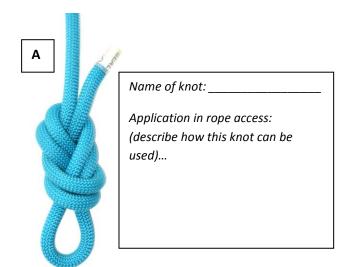


OR

I have orally explained the advantages and disadvantages for each connector satisfactorily to my instructor.

__ (instructor initials)

Q26. Answer each question about the knots...





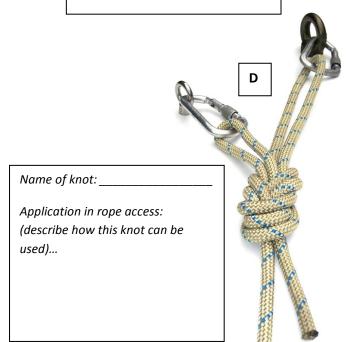
Name of knot: _____

Application in rope access: (describe how this knot can be used)...



Name of knot: _____

Application in rope access: (describe how this knot can be used)...





Name of knot: _____

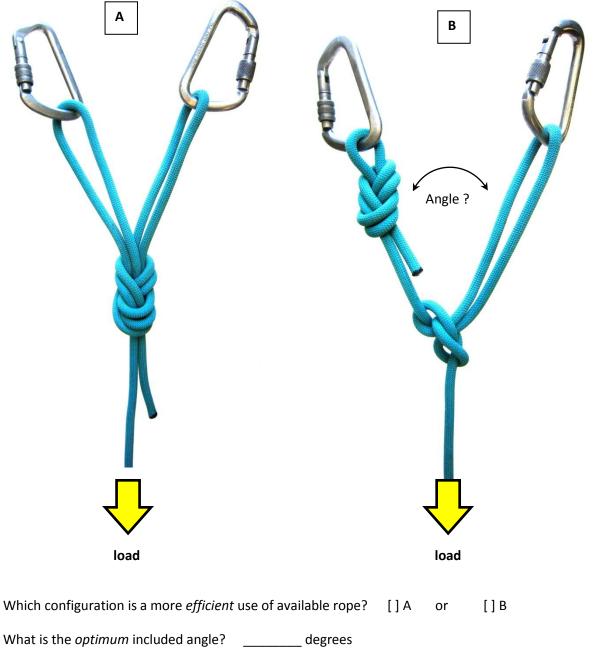
Application in rope access: (describe how this knot can be used)...

OR

I have orally explained each knot and its application satisfactorily to my instructor.

(instructor initials)

Q27. Study the diagrams then answer each question about the anchor configuration...



Describe your answer:
What effect can occur if the included angle is set less than the optimum degrees?
vnat is the <i>optimum</i> included angle? degrees

OR

I have orally explained what can occur if the included angle is set less than the 'optimum degrees' satisfactorily to my instructor.

_____ (instructor initials)

Q28.	This question is about safety. Befor PPE and fall protection system. Wh		
A			
В			
C			
D			
E			
Q29.	Study the photo carefully. The rope In what work circumstances/enviro	•	_
	Vented helme		
Explain y	our answer:		
I have orally	OR explained the circumstances		
	a a vented helmet is not permitted y to my instructor.		
	_ (instructor initials)		

Q30. Attachment of fall-arrest device

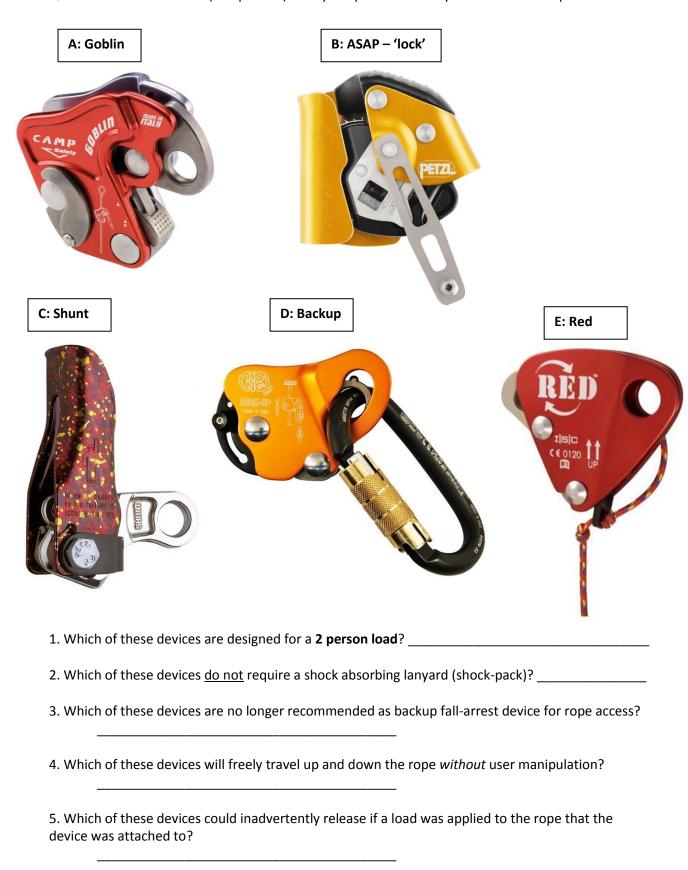
According to rope access industry Codes of Practice (COP), what part of the harness is a fall-arrest device permitted to be attached to?

Indicate your answer by drawing a line from the fall-arrest device to the harness.

You may draw more than one line if you think there are 2 or more allowable attachment points.



Q31 Fall-arrest devices (comparison). Study the photos carefully then answer the questions...



6. Which of these devices employs a toothed cam to arrest a free-fall? ______

Q32. Anchor testing requirements:

Do permanently installed rope access anchors need to be tested? [] Yes [] No

If you answered yes, how often (frequency) must they be tested?







Q33. What are the *differences* between these two descending devices? Compare and contrast the features of each device.





Name of device: _____
List at least 3 features of this device:

1.

2.

3.

Name of device: ______
List at least 3 features of this device:

1.

2.

3.

OR

I have orally explained the key differences and features of each device satisfactorily to my instructor.

_ (instructor initials)

Q34. Some rope access operators integrate a custom lanyard assembly into their harness – which remains always attached and ready for use. Give reasons why this technique is an advantage for rope access work. List *at least* 3 reasons ...



Reasons:			
1	 	 	
2			
3			

I have orally explained reasons why a custom lanyard assembly is often integrated in a rope access harness satisfactorily to my instructor.

______(instructor initials)

This question is about synthetic fibre ropes used in rope access applications (eg EN 1891 certified ropes). Q35.1 What is the maximum theoretical lifespan of a synthetic fibre rope used in rope access? _____ years Q35.2 List at least 3 reasons for retiring a rope. Q35.3 What is the minimum rope diameter permitted by rope access industry codes of practice? ____ mm Q35.4 According to industry codes of practice, what is the minimum breaking strength (MBS) for rope used in rope access applications? ____ kN

Q35.

Q36.	This question is about Safe Work Method Statements (SWMS) and risk management in general.					
	Your instructor will give you a particular rope access scenario that is relevant for your particular work circumstances.					
		oups, sequence your a ou will use to control	-	job and identify hazards, risks		
JOB	DESCRIPTION:				-	
NAN ABN		JNDERTAKING W	ORK:		-	
DAT	TE OF WORK:					
SITE	E:					
1	STEP / ACTION	HAZARDS	RISKS	CONTROLS		
2						
3						
4						
5						

Continued next page...

Q36 continued...

	STEP / ACTION	HAZARDS	RISKS	CONTROLS
6				
7				
8				
8				
9				
10				
			L	

This SWMS was pr	repared by:	
1		(name of reviewer)
2		(name of reviewer)
Accepted and approundertaking:	oved by Company Director or pe	erson in control of business or
Signat	ture of Director (or PCBU)	
Dated		

Final score
Student statement: I declare that I completed this exam paper without the assistance of others. My answers represent my own work and not the work of someone else. I realise that I may owe a duty of care to others and that my knowledge and skill may be crucial in rope access work. I understand that failure to diligently apply my training could result in serious injury or death. I further acknowledge and accept that I must comply with WHS legislation
(eg Work Health & Safety Act in Qld, Australia) at my workplace and there are severe penalties for non-compliance.
Student signature:
Date: