



Kingsley House, Ganders Business Park, Kingsley,  
Bordon, Hampshire GU35 9LU  
Tel: +44 (0)1420 471619 Fax: +44 (0)1420 471611  
email: info@irata.org web: www.irata.org IRATA is a  
Company Limited by Guarantee and Registered in  
England No: 3426704  
VAT Registration No: 529 0111 77

## SAMPLE LEVEL 2 EXAMPLE QUESTIONS

Assessors should select 30 examples from below or use their own comparable questions. Twenty multiple-choice level 2-theory questions shall be given. The selection shall include at least one question from a minimum of 15 subjects of the 22 theory subjects. The examples are designed to be changed to suit National or Regional regulations specific to the trainees.

Theory subjects: Relevant legislation, guidelines and standards, Equipment inspection and safe working loads as required by legislation, Permit to work systems, Selection, use and maintenance of equipment, Categories of Personal Protective Equipment, Risk Assessment and Safety Method Statement, Exclusion Zones, Working practices and worksite organisation, Fall factors, Angle loading, Anchor types and systems, Hauling systems, Suspension trauma and casualty management, Log books, IRATA syllabus and certification scheme, Hazardous substances, Tensioned Lines, Work restraint, Horizontal lifelines, Anchorage selection, Team work & Communication)

*Candidates should provide a short concise clear answer.*

1. What are the three principal aims of LOLER
2. Under LOLER what does the term "load" apply to in rope access work
3. Under LOLER what type of rope access equipment do the regulations apply to
4. Under LOLER who should supervise all IRATA rope access work.
5. How is equipment traced to a certificate of conformity?
6. What information does a certificate of conformity contain?
7. When it is used for rope access work at what interval should lifting equipment be "thoroughly examined".
8. Who can undertake a "thorough examination"?
9. What does a "fall factor" measure?
10. What is the formula for working out fall factors?
11. You and your mate fall the same distance with the same fall factor. You are attached by dynamic cow's tails, but your mate is attached by a tape slings. Who will hurt themselves most and why.
12. What is the highest fall factor you could have
13. Explain the difference between Kilogrammes and Kilonewtons.
14. What types of harnesses may be suitable for rope access work.
15. What type of harness should you use in a fall arrest situation.
16. How would you use the work positioning rings on a harness conforming to EN358
17. By what percentage does a larks foot or choker attachment weaken a tape sling?



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18. Other than a weakening effect, what should you be aware of when using lark's footed tape slings?
19. What is the correct/strongest way to load a karabiner?
20. Suggest two ways of loading a karabiner than would seriously weaken it.
21. What type of karabiner locking mechanism is suitable for rope access?
22. Descenders conforming to EN341A (such as a Stop) have a maximum loading of 150kg. How, therefore, can we use them in a snatch type rescue.
23. What measures must be taken when descending with a casualty using a Petzl Stop descender?
24. Name two factors that affect the self-breaking function of a Stop descender.
25. Why are alloy karabiners prevented from use in some work environment such as the offshore oil sector?
26. What must be avoided when using "toothed" ascender devices.
27. What force can be applied to a toothed ascender before it begins to damage the rope sheath?
28. Name two types of back-up device used in the rope access industry.
29. On long drops the stretch in the un-weighted back-up rope may render it ineffective as you near the ground. What can you do about this?
30. What must you always have in the ends of your ropes?
31. What particular care should you take when using a fixed shunt as a back-up for lowering a casualty?
32. In what situation could you use a Stop descender as a belay device?
33. What certificates do foot loops and etriers require and why.
34. According to the guidelines cow's tails need to be able to withstand what.
35. What is the maximum fall, in terms of height fallen and fall factor, that you think is acceptable onto your cow's tails.
36. How would you work out the SWL of a rope?
37. What should you do if you are issued rope access equipment with no ID markings tracing it back to its certificate of conformity?
38. What should you do if you find a cut in the sheath of your rope as you descend?
39. Why are knots that isolate damaged rope a danger if accepted at the workplace?



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40. Why are helmets that only meet the industrial standard EN397 unsuitable for rope access work?
41. What is the "critical angle" when rigging ropes with a "Y hang" and why.
42. A 100kg load is hanging below your "Y hang". What is the loading on each of the anchors if the angle of the "Y" is 160 degrees?
43. A 100kg load is hanging below your "Y hang". What is the loading on each of the anchors if the angle of the "Y" is 140 degrees?
44. A 100kg load is hanging below your "Y hang". What is the loading on each of the anchors if the angle of the "Y" is 90 degrees?
45. A 100kg load is hanging below your "Y hang". What is the loading on each of the anchors if the angle of the "Y" is 0 degrees.
46. What is the correct way to approach lead climbing?
47. Name a device that is appropriate for self life-lining.
48. What does COSHH stand for?
49. Who or what is COSHH designed to protect, the person, the equipment or both.
50. What is the minimum qualification period and logged hours you require before you can progress to level three.
51. If you hung on the end of a 50m low stretch rope approximately how much do you think it would stretch.
52. If you hung on the end of a 50m dynamic rope approximately how much do you think it would stretch?
53. How long do you think a "totally inert" technician (without muscular movement) could hang in a harness before medical difficulties occurred?
54. When considering Suspension Trauma in casualty rescue, after safety considerations what should be the priority?
55. What does PPE stand for?
56. What does RIDDOR stand for?
57. Which regulations require the employer to carry out risk assessments?
58. Which UK regulations specifically cover falls and prevention of falling?
59. Which regulations require suitable equipment to be provided for the safe execution of work tasks and that proper training must be given.



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60. What pull test load is put on bolt fixings before use as rope anchor points?
61. In what rope manoeuvre do you need four points of contact and why.
62. In relation to your body, at what height is it preferable to rig horizontal traverse lines?
63. If retrieving ropes with a "pull through" what should you be particularly aware of.
64. If you were hauling a casualty with a 2:1 mechanical advantage and you added a 3:1 to it what would the mechanical advantage now be?
65. If you were hauling a casualty with a 3:1 mechanical advantage and you added a further 3:1 to it what would the mechanical advantage now be?
66. What is the major disadvantage of using a "locking ascender" type of hauling system?
67. When using rope protectors is it better to attach them to the structure or to the rope.
68. Give three different methods of preventing a rope from rubbing.
69. Generally speaking what is the SWL of your rope access equipment.
70. What should you do if you suspect your rope and harness has been contaminated with unknown chemicals?
71. A 100kg load/person is suspended on a vertical rope. If the rope is deviated by 20 degrees what load is placed on the deviation anchor.
72. A 100kg load/person is suspended on a vertical rope. If the rope is deviated by 60 degrees what load is placed on the deviation anchor.
73. A 100kg load/person is suspended on a vertical rope. If the rope is deviated by 90 degrees what load is placed on the deviation anchor.