Pass this test (>90%) and demonstrate your proficiency with knots to prequalify for the lift evacuation evaluation and the low angle rescue evaluation in March.

This is an open resources study but a closed test. You may read over the test as many times as you like. Do as much research as you need using any resource including books, the internet, discussion with your peers and instructors, etc. HOWEVER, do not consult someone else's answers to the test. When you are ready to take the test, you must close all sources and take the test in one sitting (no time limit) without further aid from any resource. You are on your honor to exercise intellectual honesty by submitting your own answers without any assistance.
Do not delete the questions. Insert your answer between the questions. Email your answers to the division certified advisor.

1. Explain how a carabiner should be loaded for optimum strength.
2. What are the pros and cons of steel carabiners verses aluminum carabiners?
3. What carabiner do you recommend for lift evac or low angle rescue, source, and cost?
4. If a carabiner is dropped onto a hard surface from a height how can it effectively be assessed for damage?
5. What are the differences between a dynamic and a static rope?
6. What type, diameter, length, and cost rope is appropriate for lift evac and low angle rescue?
7. Explain how and why knots affect the strength of a rope. How does eight-on-a-bight affect the strength of a rope?
8. Former examiner’s guides specified that stepping on the rope during the lift evac station was cause for an automatic failure. Why is stepping on the rope such a concern? Explain.
9. How should you assess a rope after each use?
10. How should an evac kit be stored during the off season?
11. What source, type, and cost are current for lift evac seats and rope savers?
12. What OSHA regulations apply to the various aspects of a lift evacuation or lift evacuation practice?
13. Discuss the steps to be taken to make a Lift Evacuation Plan IS100 compliant per FEMA and Home Land Security guidelines.
14. Discuss the steps needed to be OSHA compliant during an actual evacuation and during practice evacuations.

**THE CURRENT EXAMINER’S SCORE SHEET.**

1. **Inspect the equipment and lift evacuation procedures manual provided by the candidate**
2. **Candidate’s critique of instructor’s evac kit**
3. **Securing rope to seat (knot and rope saver)**
4. **Teach an instructor how to belay.**
5. **What goes into an evac kit? Options. Sources. Costs.**
6. **Evac kit storage during the season and off season.**
7. **Record keeping for evacuations and gear usage.**
8. **What are hazards to be aware of in doing lift evac?**
9. **Who makes up an evac team?**
10. **Describe a typical lift evac.**
11. **Order of evacuation of chairs.**

**Part 2 Demonstrate or teach evacuating a chair 10 minutes**

1. **Equipment: names, care, use.**
2. **Initiating an evac: who, how, when, precautions.**
3. **The role of the line walker.**
4. **Getting the rope into position.**
5. **Communication with the guests.**
6. **The actual evacuation (eye contact maintained, communication, organization, confidence, smoothness)**
7. **Landing the guest, documentation**

**Part 3 Final Debrief 5 minutes**

1. **Any procedural questions, concerns.**
2. **Demonstrate how to check and put away the gear.**
3. **Options for placing the rope.**
4. **Options for heavy, injured, and adaptive guests.**
5. **OSHA considerations for practice and tower climbing.**