**LEVEL 4 QUESTIONS ON WA, UKA AND WPA RULES – PHOTO FINISH (2025)**

• In order to answer these questions, you will require UKA/WA and WPA rulebooks. Please give the relevant rule numbers in your answers along with your explanations. You must demonstrate that you understand and can apply the rules – and not simply quote them. Read the questions carefully and make sure you answer all parts of the question.

• As well as consulting the relevant rulebooks, it is recommended that you also look at other relevant documents such as the IPFJ guidelines which can be found in the Library area of the World Athletics Website. If such documents are used, please state your source in your answers.

• Please read the [Guidelines for Presenting Applications for Level 4 (2024)](https://www.uka.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Guidelines-for-presenting-applications-for-Level-4-2022.pdf), which can be found on the UKA website, carefully and follow the instructions given. The latest date for answers to be submitted to your TRNG Officials’ Secretary is September 1st. Early submission is advised.

1. A technician has set up the system for you, but as Chief Photo Finish Judge you are required to ensure that the equipment is fully operational.

a) List the checks you should make before the meeting.

b) What are tap tests? When and why do we do them?

2.

1. When should a Zero Control Test (ZCT) be completed?
2. Why do we do this?
3. How is the test completed and who is responsible for completing/overseeing the test?
4. What are the parameters for an acceptable test and what do the results mean?
5. What are the implications if ZCT shows a consistent 0.03 secs difference between the recorded flash and the timing start?

3. a) How would an operator notice that a camera is no longer properly on-line?

b) As CPF, what would you do about it and what implications are there to the competition?

4. The next event at a meeting is a multi-lap race with a large field. What actions should be taken from when the athletes arrive on the track to ensure that the result is recorded correctly? Give full details.

How would the following affect your approach?

1. Not having easy access from the PF room to the track
2. The meeting is being televised.

5. How accurately should times be recorded for a 20,000m Track Walk, a 35km Road Walk and the Road Mile? With walks races, with whom should the PF team communicate and why?

6.

1. You are at a meeting using a Lynx-based PF system. The next race, due in 10 minutes, is a 3000m race (not a heat) when the stadium experiences a power cut. As the power does not come back on before the scheduled start time, the race is initially delayed before the decision is made for it to start anyway. The power comes back on with 4 laps to go. As CPF how do you deal with this situation and what do you tell your team to do? Who should you inform of your actions and why?
2. A system failure occurs on the 2nd heat of 3 in a Combined Events sprint race (Men – 100m) which means that only hand times are available for that race. What is the impact on the other heats and on the Combined Events competition?

7. The next scheduled race is the 4x400m. You are on the button and have been asked to capture every change over.

a) Why have you been asked to do this?

b) Are there any pitfalls in this?

c) What other information might it be useful for the reader to know and why?

8. You are Chief at an outdoor national championship, run under WA rules and which has both an inside and outside camera.

a) Under normal circumstances which camera should be used to declare the results?

b) What use should you make of the other camera?

c) Explain how you check the alignment of the two cameras.

d) What effect would any differences have on the results and the way you use the second camera?

9. An application is submitted to World Athletics for a record in a 200m race on a standard 400m track but is rejected (not ratified). Why might this be? Give full details.

10. You are Chief PF at an Open Meeting. The PF equipment you are using has an automatic wind gauge i.e., one where readings are directly obtained by the PF software. The meeting contains a series of 200m races. Describe the challenges facing you in obtaining accurate wind readings for these races and list the factors that come into play in making a decision about how to approach this.

11. An athlete falls just before the finish line and slides across feet first coming to rest across the finish line.

a) How would you identify this athlete’s finishing position and time?

b) An irate parent approaches you demanding that the result be changed as they have video evidence that their child crossed the line before the person lying on the finish line. What action would you take?

12. You are CPF at a UK disability fixture covering the full range of sport classes and track events Your team includes both experienced and relatively inexperienced PF officials.

1. What are you going to need to factor in re: set up?
2. What are you going to remind your team about (para-athletics specific) during your briefing?
3. Does working under WPA rules as opposed to UKA/WA rules make any difference to you as chief?
4. If this were a meeting with a major TSP present, is there:
5. anything you would check with the TSP team leader?
6. anything extra you would include in your team briefing?
7. Would your answers be any different if the meeting were a Diamond League, for instance, where para events are being showcased as opposed to a purely disability meeting?

13. You are Chief PF and have been given two radios – one is on the main channel and the other is on a dedicated channel for communicating with Photo Finish. Shortly after a race has started, you are called on the PF channel.

(a) Who might be calling you?

(b) What information might the person be relaying to you?

(c) What action do you take?

(d) Why is it important that information is relayed to PF quickly and clearly?

(e) If the meeting was being held under WA as opposed to UKA rules, what additional implications would this have?

14. You are the chief photo finish judge at a regional meeting where a meeting management software package such as Roster, Open Track or Hytek Meet Manager is being used. List how this affects:

1. your preparation for the meeting.
2. with whom you liaise at the start of the meeting.
3. your checks before events commence.
4. operations to be completed by the photo finish team.
5. your team briefing.
6. any additional equipment that would be helpful.

15. As part of your role, you are keeping an eye on the qualifiers from heats to SF /Finals etc. The results from some 100m races are below. (The number in brackets represents the athlete’s bib number.)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Heat 1** | **Heat 2** | **Heat 3** | **Heat 4** | **Heat 5** |
| 1st | (62) 11.77 | (76) 11.75 | (61) 11.80 | (114) 11.79 | (73) 11.76 |
| 2nd | (113) 11.81 | (104) 11.79 | (85) 11.82 | (92) 11.85 | (90) 11.81 |
| 3rd | (99) 11.85 | (129) 11.81 | (83) 11.84 | (69) 11.86 | (59) 11.86 |
| 4th | (137) 11.87 | (91) 11.85 | (100) 11.85 | (121) 11.88 | (77) 11.87 |
| 5th | (111) 11.89 | (78) 11.87 | (97) 11.85 | (91) 11.92 | (109) 11.89 |
| 6th | (54) 11.90 | (66) 11.87 | (74) 11.90 | (79) 11.95 | (71) 11.91 |
| 7th | (125) 11.92 | (127) DNF | (103) 11.91 | (124) DQ |  |

(a) What is the qualifying and who should be put through to the next round?

(b) If athletes 100 and 97 had dead-heated what impact – if any – would this have on qualification? Who would qualify for the next round.

(c) Originally, 42 athletes had entered, but not everyone registered on the day. If all 42 had appeared, would the qualification procedure be any different?