
Q346 - Navigation and Deck General/Safety

1. Cargo tanks on barges fitted with goose neck vents and flame screens are limited to carrying which grade of cargo?

- A and below
- B and below
- C and below
- **D and E only**

Note:
Barges equipped with goose neck vents and flame screens are limited to carrying Grades D and E cargo due to the basic level of protection these vents provide, which is insufficient for more volatile Grades A, B, and C.

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2. What is required of the access to a cargo pumproom on a tank vessel carrying grades A, B, C or D liquid cargoes?

- isolated from any part of the vessel which normally contains sources of vapor ignition
- at least 13.1 feet away from the galleys, living quarters or navigation spaces
- **from the open deck**
- only from areas equipped with power ventilation systems

Note:
Access to cargo pumprooms on tank vessels carrying grades A–D liquid cargoes must be from the open deck to prevent flammable vapors from entering accommodation or machinery spaces, as mandated by 46 CFR.

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3. Which of the signals listed is required to be displayed during the day while bunkering?

- **A red flag**
- A red and yellow flag
- A yellow flag
- A red light

Note:
A red flag is the required signal displayed during the day while bunkering, indicating a hazardous fuel transfer operation is in progress. Regulations mandate a red flag by day and a red light by night to warn of these operations; the question specifically addresses the daytime requirement, eliminating options involving lights or mixed-color flags.

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4. Each distress signal and self-activated smoke signal must be replaced not later than the marked date of expiration, or not more than how many months from the date of manufacture?

- 30 months
- 36 months
- **42 months**
- 48 months

Note:
Distress and self-activating smoke signals must be replaced no later than their expiration date or within 42 months of the date of manufacture, whichever is earlier.

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5. Which extinguishing agent is most likely to allow reflash as a result of not cooling the fuel below its ignition temperature?

- **CO2**
- Water stream
- Foam
- Water fog

Note:
CO2 extinguishes primarily by displacing oxygen and provides minimal cooling, which can allow the fuel to remain above its ignition temperature and potentially reflash when oxygen is reintroduced.

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6. Which portable fire extinguisher should be used on a class C fire on board a vessel?

- **Carbon dioxide**
- Foam
- Carbon tetrachloride
- Water (stored pressure)

Note:
Carbon dioxide extinguishers are appropriate for Class C fires because they are non-conductive and safe for use on energized electrical equipment. Water, foam, and carbon tetrachloride are unsuitable due to electrical conductivity, toxicity, or obsolescence.

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7. Recharging a previously used cartridge-operated dry chemical fire extinguisher is accomplished by _____.

- recharging the cartridge and refilling it with powder
- **replacing the propellant cartridge and refilling it with powder**
- puncturing the cartridge seal after installation
- authorized fire equipment servicing personnel only

Note:
Cartridge-operated dry chemical fire extinguishers are recharged by replacing the propellant cartridge and refilling the cylinder with dry chemical powder.

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8. No outlet on a fire hydrant may point above the horizontal in order to _____.

- prevent spray on electrical equipment
- **avoid kinking the hose**
- avoid personal injury during connection
- make connecting easier

Note:
Hydrant outlets are not directed above the horizontal to prevent hose kinking, which can restrict water flow. This design ensures a smooth hose path and maintains the integrity of the fire main system, prioritizing reliable firefighting capability over convenience or incidental hazards.

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9. Your tankship has 40 gallons of 6% foam concentrate aboard. Approximately how much foam solution can be produced from this supply?

- 200 gallons
- 420 gallons
- **667 gallons**
- 986 gallons

Note:
A 6% foam concentrate means 40 gallons of concentrate will produce approximately 667 gallons of foam solution, calculated as 40 gallons divided by 0.06.

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10. The carbon dioxide cylinders of a fixed fire extinguishing system may be located inside the protected space, if the quantity of CO_2 required to protect that space is not more than which amount?

- **300 pounds**
- 400 pounds
- 500 pounds
- 600 pounds

Note:
Cylinders of a fixed fire extinguishing system may be located within the protected space if the required CO_2 quantity does not exceed 300 pounds; exceeding this limit necessitates external cylinder placement to ensure crew safety and system reliability, as stipulated by Coast Guard regulations.
