
Q396 - Deck General/Safety

1. How should gasoline tanks be filled?

- To the top to expel all vapors from the tanks
- Fill with only sufficient fuel for the planned trip so excess gasoline is not carried
- **Fill to near the top with some space allowed for gasoline expansion**
- To the top so the operator is certain how much fuel he has aboard

Note:
Gasoline tanks should be filled nearly full, leaving space for expansion to prevent spills and vapor hazards. Filling to the top eliminates this space, creating a fire and pollution risk. Carrying only the necessary fuel is unsafe without a reserve, and knowing the exact fuel level does not justify overfilling.

---

2. To determine if all requirements of the Declaration of Inspection are met for oil transfer operations just prior to bunkering from a shoreside facility, _____.

- **vessel and facility are jointly and independently inspected by the designated persons in charge**
- vessel and facility are independently inspected by their respective designated person in charge
- facility is inspected by the designated person in charge of the vessel and vice versa for the vessel
- vessel and facility must be inspected by a representative of the Coast Guard captain of the port

Note:
To ensure all Declaration of Inspection requirements are met before bunkering, the vessel and facility must be jointly and independently inspected by their respective designated persons in charge.

---

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.

---

4. The person in charge on the vessel and the person in charge at the facility must hold a meeting before starting the transfer of oil. Who must decide to start the transfer?

- The person in charge at the facility
- **Both persons in charge**
- The person in charge of either place that is doing the pumping
- The person in charge on the vessel

Note:
Oil transfers require agreement from both the vessel and facility person in charge; neither party can initiate the transfer unilaterally, as mandated by regulations ensuring coordinated control and shared responsibility.

---

5. Which signal must you display at night on a docked tank barge to show that it is loading or discharging flammable liquid cargo?

- ICC yellow light.
- **Red light.**
- Flashing amber light.
- Two orange lights.

Note:
A red light is required at night on a docked tank barge to indicate loading or discharging flammable liquid cargo.

---

6. How does good housekeeping prevent fires on a vessel?

- Allowing better access in an emergency
- Improving personnel qualifications
- **Eliminating potential fuel sources**
- Eliminating trip hazards

Note:
Good housekeeping prevents fires by eliminating potential fuel sources, directly addressing the 'fuel' component of the fire triangle. Fire prevention focuses on controlling fuel and ignition sources, and good housekeeping practices like cleaning spills and properly storing combustibles reduce the risk of fire ignition or spread. Options related to emergency access, personnel qualifications, and trip hazards address safety and response, not primary fire prevention.

---

7. Which of the following conditions represents the appropriate time for setting off distress flares and rockets?

- Immediately upon abandoning the vessel.
- At half-hour intervals.
- At one-hour intervals.
- **Only when there is a chance of them being seen by rescue vessels.**

Note:
Distress flares and rockets should be deployed only when there is a reasonable chance of observation by potential rescuers to conserve limited resources and maximize effectiveness.

---

8. A fire in a pile of dunnage would be classified as a _____.

- **class "A"**
- class "B"
- class "C"
- class "D"

Note:
Dunnage, typically wood, is an ordinary combustible material and therefore classified as a Class A fire, which involves wood, paper, textiles, and rubbish.

---

9. All of the following are part of the fire triangle EXCEPT _____.

- fuel
- oxygen
- heat
- **electricity**

Note:
Electricity is not a component of the fire triangle, which consists of fuel, heat, and oxygen. Electricity can be a source of heat but is not a fundamental element required for combustion.

---

10. 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.
