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Q370 - Deck General/Safety

1. 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.

2. A definite advantage in the use of water as a fire extinguishing agent is its ability to _____.

- alternate expansion and contraction as water in liquid state becomes vapor
- absorb smoke and gases as water is converted from liquid to vapor
- **vaporize and rapidly expand as water absorbs heat**
- rapidly contract as water is converted from a liquid to a vapor

Note:

Water extinguishes fires primarily by absorbing heat and rapidly expanding as steam, which cools the burning material and displaces oxygen.

3. When compared to low-expansion foam, a high-expansion foam will _____.

- be heavier
- **be drier**
- not cling to vertical surfaces
- be more heat resistant

Note:

High-expansion foam contains more air and less water per volume than low-expansion foam, resulting in a drier foam.

4. 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.

5. Any firefighting equipment carried in addition to the minimum requirements on a MODU must _____.

- **meet the applicable standards**
- be marked as additional equipment
- be stowed in a separate area
- all of the above

Note:

Firefighting equipment beyond minimum requirements on a MODU must meet applicable standards to ensure safety and effectiveness, as mandated by regulations.

6. Fire extinguishers designated as size III, IV, and V are considered _____.

- portable units
- **semi-portable units**
- fixed systems
- disposable units

Note:

Fire extinguishers designated as sizes III, IV, and V are classified as semi-portable units according to Coast Guard regulations. These sizes are larger than portable extinguishers (sizes I and II) and are not fixed systems or disposable units.

7. Which portable fire extinguisher is normally recharged in a shore facility?

- **Carbon dioxide**
- Dry chemical (cartridge-operated)
- Water (cartridge-operated)
- Water (pump tank)

Note:

Carbon dioxide extinguishers require specialized equipment and gas supplies for recharging, necessitating shore facility servicing.

8. A CO2 extinguisher which has lost 10% of its charge must be _____.

- used at the earliest opportunity
- weighed again in one month
- **recharged**
- hydro tested

Note:

A CO2 extinguisher with a 10% charge loss must be recharged to maintain its serviceable condition for fire protection.

9. 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.

10. On a MODU, a fire extinguisher charged with 15 pounds of CO₂ or 10 pounds of dry chemical is a size _____.

- I
- II
- III
- IV

Note:

The extinguisher's charge of 15 pounds of CO₂ or 10 pounds of dry chemical corresponds to a Size II designation according to Coast Guard regulations outlined in 46 CFR 25.30-10.
