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Q445 - Lifeboatman

1. While at your lifeboat station, you hear a signal consisting of two short blasts of the whistle. This signal indicates _____.

- "abandon ship"
- **"stop lowering boats"**
- "commence lowering boats"
- "secure from boat stations"

Note:

Two short blasts of the whistle at a lifeboat station indicate to stop lowering boats. This signal is specific to lifeboat operations and differs from general emergency alarms or maneuvering signals. Verbal orders typically initiate or conclude lifeboat procedures, while a single short blast signals to commence lowering.

2. While reading the muster list you see that "3 short blasts on the whistle and three short rings on the general alarm" is the signal for _____.

- **dismissal from fire and emergency stations**
- abandon ship
- man overboard
- fire and emergency

Note:

The signal "three short blasts on the whistle and three short rings on the general alarm" indicates dismissal from fire and emergency stations, as defined in standard muster lists.

3. 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.

4. Which signaling devices are required on inflatable liferafts?

- Very pistol
- **Orange smoke signal**
- Air horn
- Lantern

Note:

Inflatable liferafts are required to carry an orange smoke signal as part of their standard distress signal equipment, as mandated by the SOLAS LSA Code and U.S. regulations (46 CFR). Very pistols, air horns, and lanterns are not standard required items for these rafts; regulations specify pyrotechnic distress signals, including smoke signals, rather than these alternatives.

5. BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which of the following is TRUE of a distress signal?

- Is used to indicate doubt about another vessel's intentions
- Consists of 5 or more short blasts of the fog signal apparatus
- Consists of the raising and lowering of a large white flag
- **May be used separately or with other distress signals**

Note:

Distress signals, as defined in Navigation Rules Annex IV, may be used independently or in conjunction with other signals to indicate a need for assistance.

6. What is the maximum length of time that distress flares are approved for?

- 1 and 1/2 years
- 2 years
- **3 and 1/2 years**
- 5 years

Note:

U.S. Coast Guard approved distress flares have a maximum approval period of 3 and 1/2 years, or 42 months, from the date of manufacture, as stipulated in 46 CFR Part 160. Recreational vessels must carry unexpired flares, meaning those within this 42-month limit, as per 33 CFR 175.130; flares exceeding this period are no longer considered Coast Guard approved.

7. Where should muster lists be posted?

- In crew's accommodation spaces
- On the navigating bridge
- In the engine room
- **All of the above**

Note:

SOLAS requires muster lists to be posted in conspicuous locations throughout the ship, including crew accommodation spaces, the navigating bridge, and the engine room. Therefore, all listed areas are correct.

8. How should the sea painter of a lifeboat be led?

- **Forward and outside of all obstructions**
- Forward and inside of all obstructions
- To the foremost point on the ship
- Up and down from the main deck

Note:

The sea painter must be led forward and outside of all obstructions to ensure a clear path, preventing fouling during launch and allowing the lifeboat to sheer away from the ship safely. This arrangement avoids obstructions like rails and davits, and a forward lead helps the lifeboat move away from the ship's hull if it has headway. Options that lead the painter inside obstructions, to a vague point, or vertically are incorrect as they risk entanglement and compromise safety.

9. In each inflatable liferaft, what equipment is provided to make quick, emergency, temporary repairs to large holes in the raft?

- No equipment is provided.
- Self-adhesive rubberized canvas patches
- **Several various-sized sealing clamps**
- Glue and rubber patches

Note:

Inflatable liferafts are equipped with various-sized sealing clamps for rapid, temporary repairs to large holes, as required by SOLAS regulations. These clamps provide an immediate solution for significant damage, unlike patches and glue which are intended for smaller repairs and require more time and suitable conditions.

10. A man who is conscious has fallen overboard is being picked up by a lifeboat. In a mild breeze how should the boat approach the person in the water?

- With the wind astern and the victim just off the bow
- With the wind just off the bow and the victim to windward
- With the wind ahead and the victim just off the bow
- **With the wind just off the bow and the victim to leeward**

Note:

Approach a person in the water with the wind just off the bow and the victim to leeward to maintain control and allow wind and drift to gently set the boat toward the person, providing shelter and preventing the boat from drifting away.
