

**Demo PDF file. This file includes questions: 10 from 153. Full version of file looks the same as demo, but full version includes all questions. You may download file with all questions by link on bottom of this page**

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## **Q447 - Lifeboatman Limited**

### **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.*

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### **2. 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.*

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### **3. 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.*

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### **4. Which signaling device(s) is/are required on inflatable liferafts?**

- An oil lantern
- A rocket shoulder rifle
- **Hand flares**
- An air horn

Note:

*Inflatable liferafts are required to carry hand flares as part of their standard equipment to meet SOLAS and U.S. regulations.*

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## 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.*

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## 6. How can you indicate that your vessel is in distress?

- Displaying a large red flag
- Displaying three black balls in a vertical line
- **Continuously sounding the fog whistle**
- Sounding five or more short and rapid blasts on the whistle

Note:

*A continuous sounding of fog-signalling apparatus is a recognized distress signal according to Navigation Rules Annex IV. Other options are incorrect: a red flag is not a distress signal, three black balls indicate a vessel aground, and five rapid blasts signal danger or doubt.*

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## 7. 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.*

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## 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.*

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## 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.*

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**10. If you must jump from a vessel, what does the correct posture include?**

- Body straight and arms held tightly at the sides for feet first entry into the water
- Knees bent and held close to the body with both arms around legs
- Both hands holding the life preserver below the chin with knees bent and legs crossed
- **Holding down the life preserver against the chest with one arm crossing the other, covering the mouth and nose with a hand, and feet together**

Note:

*The correct jumping posture involves holding the life preserver against the chest, protecting the mouth and nose, and keeping feet together to ensure a safe, feet-first entry and airway protection.*

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