

Demo PDF file. This file includes questions: 10 from 284. 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

Q348 - Deck 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. 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.

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 visual distress signal is acceptable for daylight use only?

- Hand-held red flare
- Red aerial pyrotechnic flare
- Self-contained rocket-propelled parachute red flare
- **Hand-held orange smoke distress flare**

Note:

Hand-held orange smoke distress flares are approved for daylight use only, unlike red flares which are designed for nighttime or dual-use applications. Coast Guard regulations categorize visual distress signals as day, night, or dual-use, with orange smoke specifically designated for daytime visibility due to its effectiveness in sunlight and ineffectiveness at night.

5. 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.

6. Fires are grouped into what categories?

- **Class A, B, C, and D**
- Type 1, 2, 3, and 4
- Combustible solids, liquids, and gases
- Flammable solids, liquids, and gases

Note:

Fires are classified by class (A, B, C, D), not by type numbers or fuel state descriptions. Class A fires involve ordinary combustibles, Class B involve flammable liquids, Class C involve energized electrical equipment, and Class D involve combustible metals. The correct answer identifies this standard classification system.

7. A magnesium fire is classified as class _____.

- Class A
- Class B
- Class C
- **Class D**

Note:

Magnesium fires are classified as Class D because magnesium is a combustible metal. Class D fires specifically involve combustible metals like magnesium, while Class A covers ordinary combustibles, Class B covers flammable liquids and gases, and Class C covers energized electrical equipment.

8. Which defines the "flammable limits" of an atmosphere?

- The upper and lower pressures between which an atmosphere will not burn
- The two temperatures between which an atmosphere will self-ignite
- The two temperatures between which an atmosphere will burn if an ignition source is present
- **The upper and lower percentage of vapor concentrations in an atmosphere which will burn if an ignition source is present**

Note:

Flammable limits define the range of vapor concentrations in air that will burn with an ignition source.

9. 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.

10. Foam is a very effective smothering agent and _____.

- works well on extinguishing electrical fires
- **it provides cooling as a secondary effect**
- can be used to combat combustible metal fires
- All of the above

Note:

Foam primarily smothers fires and, due to its water content, provides cooling as a secondary effect.
