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Q352 - Navigation and Deck General/Safety

1. Which is one of the limitations of foam as an extinguishing agent?

- **Foam conducts electricity**
- Foam is heavier than oil and sinks below its surface
- Foam is corrosive to all steel surfaces and is hazardous to firefighters
- Foam cannot be made with salt water

Note:

Foam, often water-based, conducts electricity, making it unsuitable for use on energized electrical equipment and representing a significant limitation.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. No outlet on a fire hydrant may point above the horizontal in order to _____.

- prevent spray on electrical equipment
- **avoid kinking the hose**
- avoid personal injury during connection
- make connecting easier

Note:

Hydrant outlets are not directed above the horizontal to prevent hose kinking, which can restrict water flow. This design ensures a smooth hose path and maintains the integrity of the fire main system, prioritizing reliable firefighting capability over convenience or incidental hazards.

5. Your tankship has 40 gallons of 6% foam concentrate aboard. Approximately how much foam solution can be produced from this supply?

- 200 gallons
- 420 gallons
- **667 gallons**
- 986 gallons

Note:

A 6% foam concentrate means 40 gallons of concentrate will produce approximately 667 gallons of foam solution, calculated as 40 gallons divided by 0.06.

6. The carbon dioxide cylinders of a fixed fire extinguishing system may be located inside the protected space, if the quantity of CO₂ required to protect that space is not more than which amount?

- **300 pounds**
- 400 pounds
- 500 pounds
- 600 pounds

Note:

Cylinders of a fixed fire extinguishing system may be located within the protected space if the required CO₂ quantity does not exceed 300 pounds; exceeding this limit necessitates external cylinder placement to ensure crew safety and system reliability, as stipulated by Coast Guard regulations.

7. CO₂ cylinders must be recharged when the weight of the charge in the cylinder is less than what percent of the stamped full weight of the charge?

- 80%
- 85%
- **90%**
- 95%

Note:

CO₂ cylinders require recharging when the remaining charge weight is below 90% of the stamped full weight, as dictated by 46 CFR 25.30-20, which mandates refilling after a loss exceeding 10%.

8. All personnel on board a vessel should be familiar with the rescue boat's _____.

- **boarding and operating procedure**
- navigational systems
- fuel consumption rates
- maintenance schedules

Note:

All personnel must understand the rescue boat's boarding and operating procedure to ensure safe and effective use during emergencies; this is prioritized over navigational systems, fuel consumption, or maintenance schedules, as dictated by SOLAS regulations regarding emergency equipment operation.

9. A magnetic compass card is marked in how many degrees?

- 90
- 180
- **360**
- 400

Note:

A magnetic compass card represents a full circle, which is measured in 360 degrees. Therefore, the correct answer is 360.

10. As a vessel changes course to starboard, which is TRUE concerning the compass card in a magnetic compass?

- The card also turns to starboard
- It first turns to starboard then counterclockwise to port
- The card turns counterclockwise to port
- **The card remains aligned with compass north**

Note:

The magnetic compass card remains aligned with magnetic north as the vessel changes course; the ship rotates around the card.
