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Q386 - Deck General

1. Regulations require that cargo pumprooms handling grades D and/or E liquid cargo only shall be fitted with ducts extended to the weather deck. How many ducts are required?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Note:

Regulations mandate two ducts extending to the weather deck for cargo pumprooms handling grades D and/or E liquid cargo to ensure adequate ventilation and safe vapor discharge.

2. What is required of the access to a cargo pumproom on a tank vessel carrying grades A, B, C or D liquid cargoes?

- isolated from any part of the vessel which normally contains sources of vapor ignition
- at least 13.1 feet away from the galleys, living quarters or navigation spaces
- from the open deck
- only from areas equipped with power ventilation systems

Note:

Access to cargo pumprooms on tank vessels carrying grades A–D liquid cargoes must be from the open deck to prevent flammable vapors from entering accommodation or machinery spaces, as mandated by 46 CFR.

3. Which of the signals listed is required to be displayed during the day while bunkering?

- A red flag
- A red and yellow flag
- A yellow flag
- A red light

Note:

A red flag is the required signal displayed during the day while bunkering, indicating a hazardous fuel transfer operation is in progress. Regulations mandate a red flag by day and a red light by night to warn of these operations; the question specifically addresses the daytime requirement, eliminating options involving lights or mixed-color flags.

4. The person in charge on the vessel and the person in charge at the facility must hold a meeting before starting the transfer of oil. Who must decide to start the transfer?

- The person in charge at the facility
- Both persons in charge
- The person in charge of either place that is doing the pumping
- The person in charge on the vessel

Note:

Oil transfers require agreement from both the vessel and facility person in charge; neither party can initiate the transfer unilaterally, as mandated by regulations ensuring coordinated control and shared responsibility.

5. According to regulations, which choice depicts the bursting pressure of a cargo hose used for transferring liquefied gases?

- Five times the maximum working pressure on the hose during cargo transfer
- Four times the pressure of the cargo pump used for transferring
- Five times the minimum working pressure on the hose during cargo transfer
- One and a half times the designed working pressure

Note:

Regulations require a cargo hose used for liquefied gas transfer to have a bursting pressure of five times the hose's maximum working pressure during cargo transfer.

6. On a barge carrying bulk liquid hazardous cargo, remote controls for quick-closing shut off valves are required in how many location(s)?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Note:

Remote controls for quick-closing shutoff valves on barges carrying bulk liquid hazardous cargo must be located in two separate locations to ensure operability during emergencies such as fire or spills.

7. Which extinguishing agent is effective in combating an isoprene fire?

- CO2
- All the above
- Dry chemical
- Foam

Note:

Isoprene fires are Class B fires, and CO2, dry chemical, and foam are all effective extinguishing agents for Class B fires; therefore, all listed agents are suitable.

8. You have orders to load cargoes of carbon disulfide, diisopropylamine and pyridine on your multi-product tankship. Which statement is TRUE?

- Pyridine and diisopropylamine may be carried in tanks having a common header vent.
- A tank of carbon disulfide may be used to separate a tank of pyridine from a tank of diisopropylamine.
- Carbon disulfide may be carried in NOS. 1 and 2 center tanks and diisopropylamine in NOS. 1 and 2 wing tanks.
- Diisopropylamine must be separated from carbon disulfide by two barriers (cofferdams, voids, empty tanks, etc.)

Note:

Diisopropylamine and carbon disulfide are incompatible and require separation by two barriers, as stated in answer D.

9. What is the minimum required protective clothing that must be worn while sampling hazardous cargo on a tankship?

- a face mask or goggles
- boots
- chemical resistant gloves
- a hood or hard hat

Note:

Eye and face protection (a face mask or goggles) is the minimum required protective clothing when sampling hazardous cargo, as it directly safeguards against splashes and fumes impacting the face and eyes.

10. If a cargo of kerosene were considered "too lean" to explode, then it must be _____.

- above the "explosive range"
- **below the "explosive range"**
- within the "explosive range"
- None of the above

Note:

A 'too lean' cargo of kerosene, incapable of explosion, exists below the explosive range due to insufficient vapor concentration.
