

Demo PDF file. This file includes questions: 10 from 175. 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

Q433 - OIM: Surface Units On Location

1. The DEEP DRILLER may remain at operating draft instead of deballasting to survival draft when _____.

- waves approach within two feet of the spider deck
- winds are greater than 70 knots
- **critical motion limits have not been exceeded**
- the maximum wave height is greater than 64 feet

Note:

The DEEP DRILLER may remain at operating draft if critical motion limits are not exceeded. Environmental factors are considered in calculating these limits, but the decision to deballast is based on whether those limits are surpassed.

2. Why is electrical power preferred over mechanical power for driving heavy machinery on drilling rigs?

- Less maintenance
- Lighter
- **More flexible**
- More fuel efficient

Note:

Electrical power is preferred on drilling rigs due to its greater flexibility in equipment placement and control compared to mechanical power transmission.

3. Compared to internal structural plating, the exterior hull plating on a MODU is usually _____.

- **stronger**
- thinner
- more corrosion resistant
- a lower grade steel

Note:

Exterior hull plating on a MODU is stronger than internal structural plating to resist sea pressure, wave impact, collision, and abrasion.

4. The helicopter deck on an offshore drilling unit is required to be fitted with perimeter lights in alternating colors of _____.

- yellow and red
- yellow and white
- red and white
- **yellow and blue**

Note:

U.S. regulations mandate alternating yellow and blue perimeter lights on offshore drilling unit helicopter decks to provide clear visual guidance for pilots. This requirement is specified in 46 CFR Part 108 and distinguishes the landing area, particularly in low visibility conditions; other color combinations are not compliant.

5. On all mobile offshore drilling units, the deckhead of each accommodation space must be located above _____.

- **the deepest load line**
- the operating draft
- the transit draft
- the survival draft

Note:

Regulations require that the deckhead of each accommodation space on mobile offshore drilling units be located above the deepest load line to ensure living spaces remain above the highest permitted waterline in all loading conditions.

6. Where are self-closing doors required on a MODU?

- **In each stair tower**
- In the galley
- To each sleeping room
- To the engine room

Note:

Self-closing doors are required at stair tower entrances on MODUs to maintain the integrity of escape routes.

7. If you observe any situation which presents a safety or pollution hazard during fuel transfer operations on a MODU, what action should you take FIRST?

- Sound the fire alarm.
- **Shut down the transfer operation.**
- Notify the ballast control operator.
- Wait for the person in charge to act.

Note:

Immediately stop the fuel transfer operation if a safety or pollution hazard is observed. This action directly addresses the source of the risk, minimizing potential spills and fire hazards, and aligns with regulatory requirements.

8. If a mobile offshore drilling unit has four hand portable fire extinguishers that can be recharged by personnel on the unit, how many spare charges must be carried?

- 1
- **2**
- 3
- 4

Note:

Regulations require carrying at least 50% spare charges for hand portable fire extinguishers that can be recharged on board a mobile offshore drilling unit; therefore, with four such extinguishers, two spare charges are required.

9. The discharge side of every fire pump must be equipped with a _____.

- gate valve
- **pressure gauge**
- strainer
- check valve

Note:

A pressure gauge is required on the discharge side of every fire pump to ensure adequate fire-main pressure during emergencies and drills, as mandated by Coast Guard regulations. This gauge provides immediate visual confirmation of pump performance and system integrity, differentiating it from valves, strainers, or check valves which serve different functions in the fire protection system.

10. Before releasing the CO2 into the space, the alarm for a fixed CO2 system must sound for at least

_____.

- **20 seconds**
- 30 seconds
- 40 seconds
- 60 seconds

Note:

A fixed CO2 system alarm must sound for a minimum of 20 seconds to allow personnel to evacuate before CO2 release. SOLAS regulations mandate this 20-second delay to ensure personnel can escape before the atmosphere becomes unbreathable due to CO2 concentration; this is the required minimum duration for machinery spaces and is tested on exams.
