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Q356 - Deck General/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. According to U.S. regulations what is the maximum allowable working pressure (MAWP) for each hose assembly used for transferring oil?

- At least 600 psi (4.14 MPa)
- At least four times the sum for the pressure of the relief valve setting
- More than the maximum pump pressure when a relief valve is not installed
- **At least 1030 kPa gauge (approx. 150 psig)**

Note:

U.S. regulations (33 CFR 154.500) mandate a minimum maximum allowable working pressure (MAWP) of 1030 kPa gauge (approximately 150 psig) for oil-transfer hose assemblies, irrespective of other system characteristics.

3. According to the U.S. regulations, what must be agreed upon by the person-in-charge of transfer operations, both ashore and on the vessel?

- **The identity of the product to be transferred**
- The status of the oily water separator
- The size of the slop tank required under 155.330
- Whether or not the transferring ship is a "Public Vessel of the United States"

Note:

Before initiating any oil or hazardous material transfer, the persons-in-charge ashore and on the vessel must agree on the identity of the product being transferred, as mandated by U.S. regulations.

4. Who completes the Declaration of Inspection before loading a tank vessel?

- The manager of the shore facility.
- **The designated person in charge.**
- The US Coast Guard.
- The American Bureau of Shipping.

Note:

The Declaration of Inspection is completed and signed by the designated person in charge, as mandated by 33 CFR 156.150. This regulation requires the person in charge to conduct a pre-transfer inspection and certify readiness for loading or discharging a tank vessel, confirming that hoses, valves, communications, and safety measures are prepared.

5. 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.

6. 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.

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. How are fires in combustible metals, such as sodium or magnesium classified?

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

Note:

Fires involving combustible metals like sodium and magnesium are classified as Class D, which is specifically designated for reactive metals.

9. Which of the conditions listed is necessary for a substance to burn?

- The temperature of the substance must be equal to or above its fire point
- The mixture of vapors with air must be between the LEL and the UEL
- The air must contain oxygen in sufficient quantity
- **All of the above**

Note:

Combustion requires sufficient heat to reach the fire point, a vapor/air mixture within the explosive limits (LEL and UEL), and adequate oxygen. Therefore, all listed conditions are necessary for a substance to burn.

10. All of the following are part of the fire triangle EXCEPT _____.

- fuel
- oxygen
- heat
- electricity

Note:

Electricity is not a component of the fire triangle, which consists of fuel, heat, and oxygen. Electricity can be a source of heat but is not a fundamental element required for combustion.
