

Regulations and Emergency Questions

General Questions

Question 1 (1 Mark)

If contact has been lost with a person who has fallen overboard, and the conditions indicate that the person may not have drifted far from the last point of sighting:

- a. a sector search pattern may be used.
- b. an expanding spiral search pattern may be used.
- c. a "Z" search pattern may be used.
- d. a parallel track search pattern may be used.

Question 2 (1 Mark)

The primary aim of a master rendering assistance to another vessel is:

- a. preventing pollution.
- b. saving life.
- c. saving property.
- d. informing shore authorities.

Question 3 (2 Marks)

State the precautions you would take whilst fuelling your vessel:

Question 4 (1 Mark)

Solas type life jackets are required on all vessels that are:

- a. classified as commercial fishing vessels.
- b. operating more than 30 miles off shore.
- c. operating more than three miles off shore.
- d. classified as commercial vessels.

Question 5 (2 Marks)

List two types of distress flares that are available for use on small craft, and state whether they are suitable for use by:

- a. Day or night
- b. Surface based search or air based search.

Question 6 (1 Mark)

A portable fire extinguisher is required to be recharged when:

- a. 12 months have elapsed since the last recharge.
- b. 6 months have elapsed since the last recharge.
- c. the extinguisher shows signs of rust.
- d. the indicator scale is not in the green section.

Question 7 (2 Marks)

Briefly describe the stowage and maintenance requirements for lifejackets.

Question 8 (1 Mark)

Items which must be checked during the routine examination of a life jacket should include the:

- a. approval number, the reflective tape, the light and the sea cell.
- b. retro-reflective tape, the whistle, the light and the sea cell.
- c. approval stamp, the reflective tape and the light/smoke signal.
- d. retro-reflective tape, the whistle and the light/smoke signal.

Question 9 (2 Marks)

Having purchased a second hand charter vessel, you come across some portable fire extinguishers stowed in a locker. Describe four ways in which you could assess the serviceability of the extinguishers.

Question 10 (1 Mark)

All commercial vessels are required to have on board:

- a. a GPS receiver.
- b. a standard compass.
- c. a radar set.
- d. automatic steering.

Question 11 (2 Marks)

List four reasons because of which a vessel could be suspended.

Question 12 (1 Mark)

You have been asked to provide a tow to another vessel which is in distress. By law, the only time you can refuse to give such assistance is if:

- a. it places your vessel or crew in danger.
- b. you have other commitments.
- c. it may delay your own vessel.
- d. the other party will not pay enough.

Question 13 (1 Mark)

The master of a vessel which has picked up a distress signal, can only be released from the obligation to render assistance:

- a. if the other vessel is over 150 miles away.
- b. if another vessel has a doctor onboard.
- c. by the vessel in distress.
- d. if other vessels have more lifesaving equipment.

Question 14 (2 Marks)

Whilst at sea, your fishing charter vessel with 10 passengers onboard, suffers a severe LP gas leak below due to a fractured connection. As master, list four actions you would take immediately in order to ensure the safety of passengers and crew.

Question 15(1 Mark)

Solas type life jackets are required on all vessels which are:

- a. classified as commercial fishing vessels.
- b. classified as commercial vessels.
- c. operating more than 30 miles off shore.
- d. operating more than three miles off shore.

Question 16 (2 Marks)

You are asked to take a Class 1D fully decked 9 metre dive boat on a charter. List four items of safety equipment you would expect to find onboard, and any checks you would make of the equipment prior to embarking passengers.

Question 17 (1 Mark)

To check if a CO2 extinguisher is fully charged, you would:

- a. have it weighed.
- b. read the attached dial.
- c. check the last survey.
- d. read its inspection plate.

Question 18 (2 Marks)

Briefly describe four items you would check during a routine inspection of lifejackets.

Question 19 (1 Mark)

Routine maintenance of portable fire extinguishers should include a check:

- a. of the makers name.
- b. of the approval number.
- c. of the shell thickness.
- d. for any corrosion.

Question 20 (1 Mark)

The plying limits for a vessel that is certified for operations in Inshore Waters (as defined in the NSCV) are:

- a. 15 nautical miles to seaward of the coast or as specified by the survey authority.
- b. 50 nautical miles to seaward of the coast or as specified by the survey authority.
- c. 10 nautical miles to seaward of the coast or as specified by the survey authority.
- d. 30 nautical miles to seaward of the coast or as specified by the survey authority.

Question 21 (2 Marks)

Briefly explain what is meant by "Core complement", and where these details can be found for a commercial vessel:

Question 22 (1 Mark)

If a person has fallen overboard from a small vessel, the vessel:

- a. can execute any form of turn to pick the person up.
- b. must execute an "Elliptical" turn to pick the person up.
- c. must execute a "Y" turn to pick the person up.
- d. must execute a "Williamson" turn to pick the person up.

Question 23 (2 Marks)

List the actions you would take as master of a vessel in order to recover a passenger who has fallen over the side in a busy waterway.

Question 24 (1 Mark)

If you have picked up a distress signal from a vessel which is more than 150 miles away, you are:

- a. stop and await further orders.
- b. required to maintain that contact.
- c. automatically released from any obligation.
- d. not required to maintain that contact.

Question 25 (2 Marks)

As master of a vessel, what are your primary responsibilities in the event of a collision?

Question 26 (1 Mark)

Who is primarily responsible for ensuring the presence of safety equipment on board before going out for the day?

- a. the dock attendant.
- b. the owner.
- c. the master.
- d. the owner's representative.

Question 27 (2 Marks)

You are asked to take a Class 1D fully decked 10 metre dive boat on a charter. List four items of safety equipment you would expect to find onboard, and any checks you would make of this equipment prior to embarking passengers.

Question 28 (1 Mark)

To check if a CO2 extinguisher is fully charged, you would:

- a. have it weighed.
- b. check the last survey.
- c. read the attached dial.

- d. read its inspection plate.

Question 29 (1 Mark)

Routine maintenance of life buoys should include a check of the:

- a. approval stamp and retro-reflective tapes.
- b. actual buoyancy of the life buoy.
- c. approval number and retro-reflective tapes.
- d. condition of any self activating lights.

Question 30 (2 Marks)

List the items which should be included in a routine check on an inflatable liferaft.

Question 31 (1 Mark)

A class C vessel has an operational area classification as:

- a. unlimited sea going.
- b. offshore to 200 nautical miles.
- c. smooth and partially smooth waters.
- d. offshore to 30 nautical miles.

Question 32 (2 Marks)

Assume that you have accepted casual employment for a day as coxswain of a small charter vessel, and answer the following questions.

Where would you expect to find the information setting out the legal maximum number of people you could carry onboard?

What would be your legal obligation if this information was not available in the place you expected to find it?

Question 33 (1 Mark)

A crew member falls overboard, so you drop a lifebuoy and alter course toward the person. What is your next action?

- a. go below and call the rest of the crew to come and help.
- b. go forward to get a heaving line ready for pick up.
- c. keep your eyes on the person and shout for the crew to come and help.
- d. turn on the deck lights so you can see what you are doing.

Question 34 (2 Marks)

With the aid of a simple sketch, briefly describe the execution of an "Elliptical" turn that is used in recovering a person who has fallen overboard.

Question 35 (1 Mark)

What obligation has the Master of a ship in response to a distress signal?

- a. a legal obligation exists only if the other vessel is within 200 miles.
- b. a legal obligation to render assistance exists.
- c. none if own vessel is carrying over 100 passengers.
- d. none if own vessel is carrying dangerous goods.

Question 36 (1 Mark)

Passenger carrying vessels must display an Emergency Station List

- a. all the choices given
- b. in the wheelhouse
- c. in every workspace
- d. where it may best be seen by passengers

Question 37 (1 Mark)

A crew member falls overboard, so you drop a lifebuoy and alter course toward the person. What is your next action?

- a. go below and call the rest of the crew to come and help.
- b. go forward to get a heaving line ready for pick up.
- c. keep your eyes on the person and shout for the crew to come and help.
- d. turn on the deck lights so you can see what you are doing.

Question 38 (2 Marks)

With the aid of a simple sketch, briefly describe the execution of an "Elliptical" turn that is used in recovering a person who has fallen overboard.

Question 39 (1 Mark)

What obligation has the Master of a ship in response to a distress signal?

- a. a legal obligation exists only if the other vessel is within 200 miles.
- b. a legal obligation to render assistance exists.
- c. none if own vessel is carrying over 100 passengers.
- d. none if own vessel is carrying dangerous goods.

Question 40 (2 Marks)

You have taken a fishing party out on a charter boat. Describe the actions that you will take if one of the passengers appears to have suffered a heart attack when you are about three miles offshore.

Question 41 (1 Mark)

An 11 metre Class 1D vessel must carry buoyant appliances for:

- a. 150% of the complement.
- b. 200% of the complement.
- c. 100% of the complement.

- d. 50% of the complement.

Question 42 (1 Mark)

Life buoys with buoyant line and light must:

- a. be stowed in a life boat or life raft.
- b. be stowed in the bridge and permanently secured to the vessel.
- c. not be permanently secured to the vessel in any way.
- d. be stowed on the main deck secured to the gang way or gang plank.

Question 43 (2 Marks)

Describe the requirements for the stowage of a liferaft, including any requirements if the vessel is listed or trimmed heavily.

Question 44 (1 Mark)

Inflatable liferafts should be checked during onboard maintenance procedures to ensure that:

- a. the life lines are strong enough to launch the raft.
- b. they have the required buoyancy for their capacity.
- c. they can float free and are in good condition.
- d. they have the survey authority stamp on them.

Question 45 (2 Marks)

List four items which should be included in a routine check of lifebuoys.

Question 46 (2 Marks)

You are asked to take a Class 1D fully decked 10 metre dive boat on a charter. List six items of safety equipment you would expect to find onboard. How would you confirm that the quantity carried is in accordance with the regulations?

Question 47 (1 Mark)

You are about to take charge of a charter cruise boat for a day cruise. Where onboard would you look to find the maximum number of passengers the vessel is certified to carry:

- a. the Certificate of Operation.
- b. the Registration Certificate.
- c. the Permit Plate.
- d. the Load Line Certificate.

Question 48 (1 Mark)

A crew member falls overboard, so you drop a lifebuoy and alter course toward the person. What is your next action?

- a. turn on the deck lights so you can see what you are doing.
- b. go forward to get a heaving line ready for pick up.
- c. keep your eyes on the person and shout for the crew to come and help.
- d. go below and call the rest of the crew to come and help.

Question 49 (1 Mark)

During an ocean passage, you suddenly sight a red star flare, broad on your starboard bow, followed some thirty seconds later by another. Do you:

- a. fire a white flare in reply.
- b. keep a close lookout for submarines in the area.
- c. alter to starboard and prepare to render assistance.
- d. alter to port to keep well clear.

Question 50 (1 Mark)

Solas type life jackets are required on all vessels which are:

- a. operating more than 30 miles off shore.
- b. classified as commercial fishing vessels.
- c. classified as commercial vessels.
- d. operating more than three miles off shore.

Question 51 (1 Mark)

When may an EPIRB be activated for on-air testing?

- a. at any time, providing it is switched off within a few minute.
- b. switch with the permission of the nearest coast station.
- c. under no circumstances.
- d. when no aircraft are in sight.

Question 52 (2 Marks)

Explain why a hydrostatic release is used to secure the straps across a liferaft.

Question 53 (1 Mark)

Routine maintenance of portable fire extinguishers should include a check of the:

- a. shell thickness.
- b. makers name.
- c. metal maintenance tag.
- d. approval number.

Question 54 (2 Marks)

Having purchased a second hand charter vessel, you come across some portable fire extinguishers stowed in a locker. Describe four cheks you would make to assess the serviceability of the extinguishers.

Question 55 (2 Marks)

Describe the colour code for different types of portable fire extinguishers which may be carried on board the vessel.

Question 56 (1 Mark)

A Certificate of Operation is valid for:

- a. 2 years.
- b. the life of the vessel.
- c. 5 years.
- d. 1 year.

Question 57 (2 Marks)

List four documents or certificates that could be required to be carried onboard an 11 metre charter vessel under Commonwealth legislation.

Question 58 (1 Mark)

An emergency station signal is:

- a. 1 short and 1 long blast sounded at least 3 times.
- b. at least 7 short blasts followed by 1 long blast.
- c. at least 5 short blasts followed by 1 long blast.
- d. a rapid and continuous ringing of the alarm bell.

Question 59 (2 Marks)

You are carrying a group of elderly passengers on a charter around a bay in cold and windy conditions, when one of the group slips and falls overboard on the port side. Describe the actions you will take if you have only one deckhand in the crew.

Question 60 (1 Mark)

The master of a vessel which has picked up a distress signal, can only be released from the obligation to render assistance:

- a. if other vessels have more lifesaving equipment.
- b. if another vessel has a doctor onboard.
- c. by the vessel in distress.
- d. if the other vessel is over 150 miles away.

Question 61 (1 Mark)

SOLAS lifejackets are required on all vessels operating:

- a. in inshore waters.
- b. more than 30 miles offshore.
- c. more than 15 miles offshore.
- d. in partially smooth waters.

Question 62 (1 Mark)

Portable fire extinguishers are required to be serviced every:

- a. 6 months.

- b. 5 years.
- c. 2 years.
- d. 12 months.

Question 63 (2 Marks)

Describe the requirements for the stowage of a liferaft, including any requirements if the vessel is listed or trimmed heavily.

Question 64 (1 Mark)

On board routine maintenance of life rafts should include:

- a. inflation, load test and inspection of all contents once a year.
- b. inspection of the painter, securing straps and hydrostatic release unit.
- c. inflation and a full load test in the water at least once a year.
- d. inspection of the hydrostatic release unit and all contents once a year.

Question 65 (2 Marks)

Having purchased a second hand charter vessel, you come across some portable fire extinguishers stowed in a locker. Describe four checks you would carry out to assess the serviceability of the extinguishers.

Question 66 (1 Mark)

A class C vessel has an operational area classification as:

- a. offshore to 200 nautical miles.
- b. offshore to 30 nautical miles.
- c. smooth and partially smooth waters.
- d. unlimited sea going.

Question 67 (2 Marks)

List four documents or certificates that could be required to be carried onboard an 23 metre charter vessel under Commonwealth.

Question 68 (1 Mark)

When a person falls over the port side from a motor vessel, your first action would be to:

- a. radio for assistance.
- b. fire a red parachute flare.
- c. go hard-a-port.
- d. go hard-a-starboard.

Question 69 (2 Marks)

You are master of an 11.5 metre dive charter vessel and lose a passenger over the port side whilst proceeding at 18 knots. List the actions you would take to recover this person who appears to be unconscious in the water.

Question 70 (1 Mark)

During an ocean passage, you suddenly sight a red star flare, broad on your starboard bow, followed some thirty seconds later by another. Do you:

- a. fire a white flare in reply.
- b. keep a close lookout for submarines in the area.
- c. alter to starboard and prepare to render assistance.
- d. alter to port to keep well clear.

Question 71 (2 Marks)

As master of a vessel, what are your primary responsibilities in the event of a collision?

Question 72 (1 Mark)

The colours of a "V" Distress Signal Sheet are:

- a. white and black.
- b. orange and black.
- c. yellow and red.
- d. blue and white.

Question 73 (2 Marks)

You are asked to take a Class 1D fully decked 10 metre dive boat on a charter. List four items of safety equipment you expect to find on board. How will you confirm that the equipment carried on board the vessel is in accordance with the regulations? What checks if any, would you carry out on these items of safety equipment prior to embarking passengers?

Question 74 (1 Mark)

A portable fire extinguisher is required to be recharged when:

- a. the extinguisher shows signs of rust.
- b. 12 months have elapsed since the last recharge.
- c. 6 months have elapsed since the last recharge.
- d. the indicator scale is not in the green section.

Question 75 (2 Marks)

Describe how a lifebuoy must be stowed:

Question 76 (1 Mark)

Items which must be checked during the routine examination of a life jacket should include the:

- a. approval stamp, the reflective tape and the light/smoke signal.
- b. approval number, the reflective tape, the light and the sea cell.

- c. retro-reflective tape, the whistle and the light/smoke signal.
- d. retro-reflective tape, the whistle, the light and the sea cell.

Question 77 (1 Mark)

A Class 1 vessel is a:

- a. hire and drive vessel carrying more than 12 passengers.
- b. passenger vessel carrying up to 12 passengers.
- c. passenger vessel carrying more than 12 passengers.
- d. commercial fishing vessel carrying more than 12 passengers.

Question 78 (2 Marks)

Assume that you have accepted casual employment for a day as coxswain of a small charter vessel, and answer the following questions.

Where would you expect to find the information setting out the legal maximum number of people you could carry onboard?

What would be your legal obligation if this information was not available in the place you expected to find it?

Learning Outcome 1:

- 1.1 Describe the action to be taken in the event of grounding or beaching a vessel.
- 1.2 Describe the procedure for refloating a vessel following grounding or beaching.
- 1.3 Describe the actions to be taken in the event of a collision or hull damage.
- 1.4 Discuss methods for emergency and jury steering of a vessel.
- 1.5 Explain how a vessel may be saved and damage limited following a fire or explosion.
- 1.6 Describe the Master's obligation in regards to the protection and safety of passengers and crew in the event of an emergency.
- 1.7 Describe actions to be taken in the event of:
 - a person falling overboard
 - abandoning ship
 - search and rescue procedures
 - means of retrieving a person from the water in a conscious or unconscious state
 - rescuing persons from a vessel in distress or from a wreck.

Question (1 Mark)

To avoid becoming beneaped it is best to beach a vessel during the time of a waxing moon.

TRUE FALSE

Question (1 Mark)

Using full astern immediately after grounding is the best way to get off safely.

TRUE FALSE

Question (1 Mark)

A steep shelving shore is a most suitable site to beach a vessel.

TRUE FALSE

Question (1 Mark)

If your vessel touches bottom, but quickly floats off on the rising tide you should:

- a. **monitor the soundings in bilges, integral tanks and void spaces.**
- b. radio a securite and continue your passage as normal.
- c. trim the vessel by the bow in case of damage to the stem and keel.
- d. close all the hatches and speed back to your berth to assess the damage.

Question (1 Mark)

On a falling tide, in sheltered waters, your vessel has grounded and is holed. You should:

- a back it off into deep water before the tide goes out.
- b **close watertight compartments and prepare to limit further damage while aground.**
- c abandon ship immediately.
- d lay out an anchor in front to pull you over the bank.

Question (1 Mark)

In sheltered, waters if your vessel goes aground, your immediate action should be to:

- a. go hard astern.
- b. radio a distress message for assistance and a tow.
- c. **investigate for damage and initiate damage control measures.**
- d. have the passengers don lifejackets and abandon ship.

Question (1 Mark)

If you run aground:

- a. it is not necessary to tell anyone about it.
- b. you only need to report this if it occurs within Port Limits.
- c. it is not necessary to report this if there is no damage to the vessel.
- d. **all groundings must be reported to the appropriate Marine Authority.**

Question (1 Mark)

In order to carry out of maintenance to your vessel's hull, you are planning to beach it for a few days. The best time of the month would be:

- a **before the full moon.**
- b a few days after the full moon.
- c at night time.
- d on the top of the king tides.

Question (1 Mark)

In order to carry out repairs, you are preparing to beach your vessel. The best time would be:

- a at L.A.T.
- b just before high water.
- c at high water.
- d **just after high water.**

Question (1 Mark)

Listing a deep keeled vessel that has gone aground may enable her to float off.

TRUE FALSE

Question (1 Mark)

Notification to Waterways of a grounding incident is only required if there is damage to the vessel.

TRUE FALSE

Question (1 Mark)

A small vessel that has gone aground may reduce her draft in order to float off by trimming by the stern.

TRUE FALSE

Question (1 Mark)

You are preparing to refloat your vessel that you beached by topping up your ballast tanks. The best time to refloat the vessel would be:

- a **just before high water.**
- b at L.A.T.
- c at high water.
- d just after high water.

Question (1 Mark)

To get your vessel off a sand bank that you have grounded on, you should first:

- a rapidly throw the motor from full ahead to full astern.
- b **check by lead line or pole the depth soundings all around your vessel.**
- c move all the weight to one side of the vessel.
- d lay out an anchor in front to pull you over the bank.

Question (1 Mark)

You have refloated your vessel that you beached to repair the propeller shaft. You should check its watertight integrity by:

- a rapidly throwing the motor from full ahead to full astern.
- b checking that the loadline has not moved.
- c **sounding tanks, bilges and void spaces.**
- d rocking the vessel to check its stability.

Question (1 Mark)

If a collision is inevitable it is best to steer for the least sensitive area of the other vessels hull.

TRUE FALSE

Question (1 Mark)

If a collision occurs it is best to pull away from the other vessel immediately.

TRUE FALSE

Question (1 Mark)

Fire commonly results from collisions.

TRUE FALSE

Question (1 Mark)

Notification to Waterways of a collision incident is only required if there is damage to the vessel.

TRUE FALSE

Question (1 Mark)

A collision with another vessel is imminent. The part of the vessel you should avoid striking, as it is the weakest part of the other vessel, is:

- a. the bow.
- b. **amidships.**
- c. the quarter.
- d. astern..

Question (1 Mark)

Always, after any collision with another vessel:

- a. you should go hard astern.
- b. you must close the seawater intake seacock.
- c. **you must report the incident to the maritime authority.**
- d. you should hoist a dayshape of three black balls.

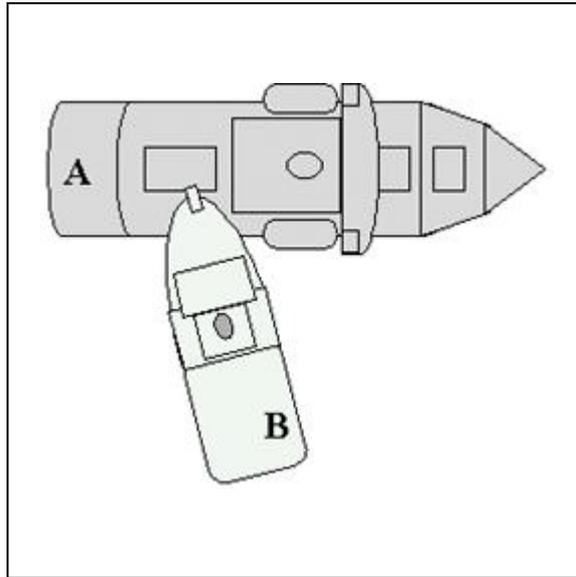
Question (1 Mark)

Always, after any collision with another vessel:

- a. radio a Mayday.
- b. shut down your motors.
- c. get well clear of the other vessel.
- d. **investigate for fire and damage, and initiate damage control measures.**

Question (4 Marks)

Your vessel (B) and another vessel (A) have collided and are wedged together. Outline the damage control measures that you would take.



Ans. Damage control and precautions, assess safest platform to transfer to and/or lash together to share recourses, lifejackets, Mayday, report notifiable incident.

Question (2 Marks)

As master of a vessel, what are your primary responsibilities in the event of a collision?

Question (4 Marks)

Assume that your vessel has been in collision, and is sinking fast. State what action you could take to protect your passengers and crew:

Question (4 Marks)

Assume that you are master of a single screw vessel that is 7 miles offshore, and you have just finished clearing a fouled propeller. State the actions you would now take, and the precautions you would observe?

Ans. Ensure all clear of water, turn by hand to check all is free, wind up slowly, monitor progress, pan pan as required.

Question (4 Marks)

Assume that your vessel has been in collision, and is taking water through a hole near the waterline midships. State what action you could take to minimise the entry of water into the hull.

Ans. Damage report and control as required, use of list and pumps to control, bungs/collision mat/canvas/etc to seal, ensure watertight compartments sealed and bulkheads shored, pan pan as required.

Question (1 Mark)

Twin screw vessels are more manoeuvrable than single screw vessels in the event of a loss of the rudder.

TRUE FALSE

Question (1 Mark)

Twin screw vessels of more than 15 metres do not require an emergency steering system.

Question (1 Mark)

You are master of a twin-screw vessel that is 3 miles offshore and has lost its rudder. How would you control the direction of the vessel?

- a. **ensure that there is no damage and steer by use controlled power to each motor.**
- b. tie a bridle to each side of the rudder stock. and haul the port line to steer to port.
- c. tie drogues to both sides of the vessel and trip the port drogue to steer to port.
- d. fit the emergency tiller.

Question (1 Mark)

You are master of a single screw vessel that is 3 miles offshore and has lost its rudder. How would you control the direction of the vessel?

- a. steer by using ahead and occasional thrusts of astern on the motor.
- b. **tie a bridle to a drogue at the stern and haul the drogue to the port to turn to port.**
- c. tie a bridle to each side of the rudder stock. and haul the port line to steer to port.
- d. tie drogues to both sides of the vessel and trip the port drogue to steer to port.

Question (1 Mark)

You are master of a sailing vessel that is 3 miles offshore and has lost its rudder. How would you control the direction of the vessel?

- a. loosen the mainsail and flatten the foresail to point up into the wind.
- b. tie a bridle to each side of the rudder stock. and haul the port line to steer to port.
- c. **loosen the foresail and flatten the mainsail to point up into the wind.**
- d. tie drogues to both sides of the vessel and trip the port drogue to steer to port.

Question (2 Marks)

Assume that you are master of a twin screw vessel that is 3 miles offshore and has lost its rudder. Briefly describe how you could control the direction of the vessel.

Ans. Damage report and control as required, use of variable throttles to steer, NUC lights/dayshape if unsuccessful, pan pan if required.

Question (4 Marks)

Assume that you are the master of a vessel that been in collision and has pierced the hull of another vessel. State what immediate action you would take.

Ans. Damage inspection and control measures for flood or fire, assistance to other vessel if able, evacuation to most seaworthy platform and/or lash vessels together if both floating, lifejackets on, mayday as required.

Question (1 Mark)

An uncontrolled fire in a fibreglass vessel will end in founder.

TRUE FALSE

Question (1 Mark)

To investigate the cause of fumes escaping from behind an engine room door you should:

- a. **avoid fanning a possible fire by warily opening the door having felt it for absence of heat.**
- b. go in boldly protecting yourself with a Carbon Dioxide extinguisher.
- c. activate the engine room fixed fire fighting system.
- d. ignore it, someone else will see it soon.

Question (1 Mark)

To put out a serious fire at the stern of your vessel, the engine has been shut down and the fixed fire fighting system activated, but for a few minutes the vessel continues to carry some way. You can use this to improve the position your vessel by:

- a. steering into the centre of the channel.
- b. **steering the vessel into the wind.**
- c. steering the vessel with the wind.
- d. operating fire hose from the power pump.

Question (1 Mark)

To put out a serious fire at the stern you can improve the position of your vessel by:

- a. steering into the centre of the channel.

- b. **steering the vessel into the wind.**
- c. steering the vessel with the wind.
- d. operating fire hoses from the bilge water pick up.

Question (1 Mark)

To fight a serious engine room fire in sheltered waters, the engine has been shut down and the fixed fire fighting system activated, but for a few minutes the vessel continues to carry some way. You may be able to use this to improve the rescue prospects for your passengers by:

- a. steering into deep water.
- b. steering clear of townships, roads and habitations.
- c. **beaching the vessel in shallow water.**
- d. steering well clear of the area where the passengers are abandoning ship.

Question (1 Mark)

A serious fire has been extinguished by activation of the Carbon Dioxide fixed fire fighting system and the use of fire hoses. Before continuing your passage you should:

- a. open the spaces up to ventilate them.
- b. send a Mayday.
- c. half fill with water the space where the fire was, to prevent reignition.
- d. **monitor for reignition and pump the bilges of the water taken on board from fire hosing.**

Question (4 Marks)

Whilst at sea, your fishing charter vessel with 10 passengers onboard, suffers a severe LP gas leak below due to a fractured connection. As master, list four actions you would take immediately in order to ensure the safety of passengers and crew.

Ans. Turn off at cylinder, shut motors, ban smoking & naked lights, lifejackets on, move pax away from hold or into liferaft, naturally ventilate, Pan pan.

Question (4 Marks)

Whilst at sea, in your 10 metre fishing charter vessel with 10 passengers onboard, you see smoke curling up from the engine room hatch. Describe your actions.

Ans. Shut motors, fuel and vents, prepare extinguisher, move pax in lifejackets away from hatch, avoid fanning a possible fire by warily opening hatch having felt it for degree of heat, abandon pax to liferaft if warranted, fight fire through smallest aperture, Pan pan-Mayday as required.

Question (1 Mark)

In an emergency the responsibility of a master is for the safety of his passengers and crew.

TRUE FALSE

Question (2 Marks)

You have taken a fishing party out on a charter boat. Describe the actions that you will take if one of the passengers appears to have suffered a heart attack when you are about three miles offshore.

Question (2 Marks)

As master of a vessel, what are your primary responsibilities in the event of an emergency?

Question (1 Mark)

If you see a crewman fall overboard you should steer towards him.

TRUE FALSE

Question (1 Mark)

An expanding square search pattern used to look for a person lost at sea would be most suitable in a situation when:

- a. there is visible wreckage at the datum point.
- b. you are experiencing leeway from the strong wind.
- c. **in a small vessel to simplify navigational procedures.**
- d. navigating by GPS in a strong current.

Question (1 Mark)

If contact has been lost with a person who has fallen overboard, and the conditions indicate that the person may not have drifted far from the last point of sighting:

- a. **a sector search pattern may be used.**
- b. an expanding spiral search pattern may be used.
- c. a "Z" search pattern may be used.
- d. a parallel track search pattern may be used.

Question (1 Mark)

If a person has fallen overboard from a small vessel, the vessel:

- a. **can execute any form of turn to pick the person up.**
- b. must execute an "Elliptical" turn to pick the person up.
- c. must execute a "Y" turn to pick the person up.
- d. must execute a "Williamson" turn to pick the person up.

Question (1 Mark)

A crew member falls overboard, so you drop a lifebuoy and alter course toward the person. What is your next action?

- a. go below and call the rest of the crew to come and help.
- b. go forward to get a heaving line ready for pick up.
- c. **keep your eyes on the person and shout for the crew to come and help.**
- d. turn on the deck lights so you can see what you are doing.

Question (1 Mark)

When a person falls over the port side from a motor vessel, your first action would be to:

- a. radio for assistance.
- b. fire a red parachute flare.
- c. **go hard-a-port.**
- d. go hard-a-starboard.

Question (1 Mark)

When manoeuvring to pick up a person who has fallen overboard, you should:

- a. speed up to recover them quickly before they drown.
- b. approach them with the wind behind you.
- c. encourage them to swim towards your stern.
- d. **encourage them to keep clear until you can stop your propellers.**

Question (1 Mark)

When manoeuvring in heavy weather to pick up a person who has fallen overboard, you should:

- a. **have prepared a method of hoisting them back on board.**
- b. approach on their lee side.
- c. encourage them to swim towards your stern.
- d. pick them up from over the bow.

Question (1 Mark)

A person has fallen overboard and is in sight. Which type of message would you transmit?

- a. Safety.
- b. Mayday.
- c. **Pan Pan.**

d Distress.

Question (4 Marks)

With the aid of a simple sketch, briefly describe the execution of a “Williamson turn” which is used in recovering a person who has fallen overboard.

Ans. Williamson turn, turn toward MOB, 60 degree course change for 3-5 boat lengths, return reciprocal course, pick up port side to.

Question (2 Marks)

List the actions you would take as master of a vessel in order to recover a passenger who has fallen over the side in a busy waterway.

Question (2 Marks)

You are master of an 11.5 metre dive charter vessel and lose a passenger over the port side whilst proceeding at 18 knots. List the actions you would take to recover this person who appears to be unconscious in the water.

Question (2 Marks)

With the aid of a simple sketch, briefly describe the execution of an “Elliptical” turn that is used in recovering a person who has fallen overboard.

Question (2 Marks)

You are carrying a group of elderly passengers on a charter around a bay in cold and windy conditions, when one of the group slips and falls overboard on the port side. Describe the actions you will take if you have only one deckhand in the crew.

Question (2 Marks)

With the aid of a simple sketch, briefly describe how you would rescue survivors clinging to a wreck that was aground in surf.

Question (2 Marks)

With the aid of a simple sketch, briefly describe how you would rescue survivors clinging to a wreck that was dangerous to approach in the heavy seas.

Question (1 Mark)

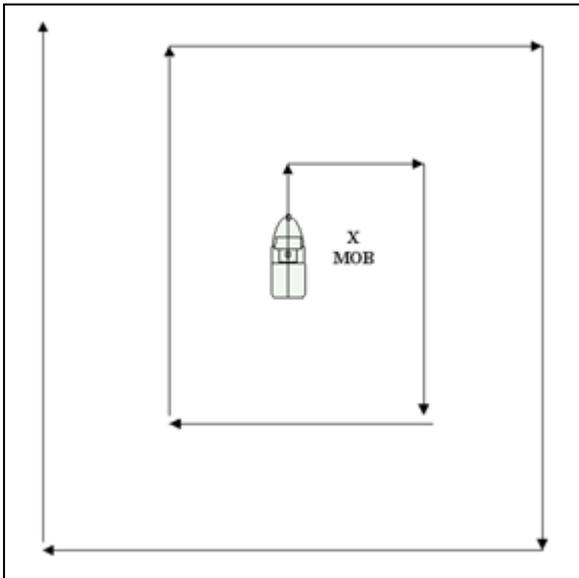
The search pattern shown below for a person lost at sea would be most suitable in a situation when:

- a. **there is visible wreckage or a danbuoy that identifies the datum point.**
- b. there is a strong current setting.
- c. in a small vessel to simplify navigational plotting.
- d. to cover very large areas quickly.

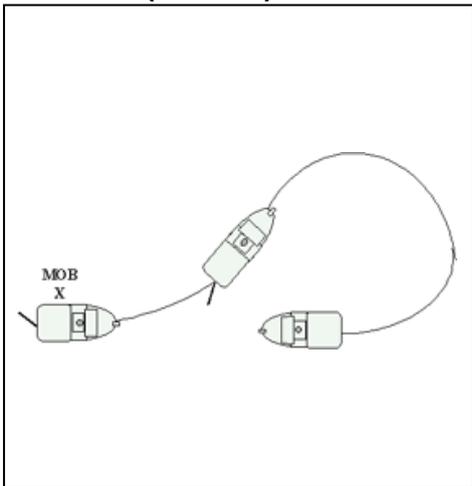
Question (1 Mark)

The search pattern shown below for a person lost at sea would be most suitable in a situation when:

- a. there is visible wreckage at the datum point.
- b. you are experiencing leeway from the strong wind.
- c. **in a small vessel to simplify navigational procedures.**
- d. navigating by GPS in a strong current.



Question (4 Marks)

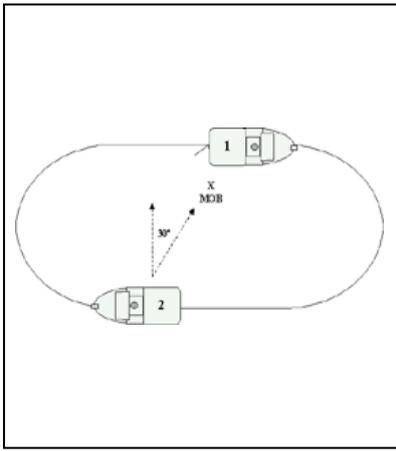


With the aid of the sketch below, briefly describe the actions, course changes and approach to pick up and recover a person who has fallen overboard from a right hand single screw vessel:

Ans. Williamson turn, turn toward MOB, 60 degree course change for 3-5 boat lengths, return reciprocal course, pick up port side to.

Question (4 Marks)

With the aid of the sketch below, briefly describe the actions, course changes and approach to pick up and recover a person who has fallen overboard from a right hand single screw vessel:



Ans. Elliptical turn, turn towards MOB, run past MOB on reciprocal course til at 30 degrees, turn back to original course

Learning Outcome 2:

- 2.1 Describe the NSCV.
- 2.2 List the certificates required to be carried on board small vessels, and state the issuing authority and the period of validity.
- 2.3 Use the NSCV to identify requirements: relating to
- life saving appliances,
 - fire appliances,
 - musters and drills,
 - distress obligations and procedures.
- 2.4 Explain the responsibilities of the master with respect to protection of the environment, including pollution of the sea by oil and other dumping.
- 2.5 Describe the content of procedures in marine notices with respect to :
- search and rescue
 - navigational warnings including weapon practice warnings
 - precautions concerning submarine cables and pipelines
 - other information relating to the safe navigation of a small vessel in coastal waters.
- 2.6 Explain the requirement to keep a log book or vessel record book and describe the type of material required to be recorded.

Question (1 Mark)

The maximum number of persons indicated in the vessel capacity plate are assessed:

- a. at 75 kgs per person, allowing for children.
- b. at 80 kgs per person in good weather conditions.
- c. **at 75 kgs per person in good weather conditions.**
- d. for good weather conditions.

Question (1 Mark)

Vessel capacity plates must be fitted to the following recreational vessels in NSW:

- a. **mechanically propelled vessels.**
- b. all vessels.
- c. all vessels over 20 metres.
- d. all vessels over 5.5 metres.

Question (1 Mark)

A certificate of survey is valid for:

- a. 2 years.
- b. the life of the vessel.
- c. 3 years.
- d. **5 years.**

Question (1 Mark)

You are about to take charge of a charter cruise boat for a day cruise. Where would you look to find the maximum number of persons the vessel is certified to carry.

- a. the Compliance notes in the Record of Survey Book.
- b. the Registration Certificate.
- c. **the Certificate of Operation.**
- d. the load line certificate.

Question (1 Mark)

You are about to take charge of a charter cruise boat for a day cruise. Where would you look to find the maximum number of persons the vessel is certified to carry.

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- b. the Registration Certificate.
- c. **the Certificate of Operation.**
- d. the load line certificate.

Question (1 Mark)

Under exceptional circumstances, an extension of a certificate of survey may be granted at the discretion of an authorised surveyor for the additional period of.

- a. 6 months.
- b. the life of the vessel.
- c. **3 months.**
- d. 1 year.

Question (1 Mark)

A certificate of survey must be.

- a. handed over to the proper authorities for their records.
- b. **carried on board at all times and prominently displayed.**
- c. held in safe custody of the owner in case the vessel sinks.
- d. held by the insurance company.

Question (1 Mark)

A load line certificate is required for:

- a. all inshore vessels that display capacity plates.
- b. all fishing vessels of 24 metres.
- c. all passenger vessels that operate on smooth water.
- d. **offshore vessels, other than a fishing vessels, that are 24 metres in length or over.**

Question (4 Marks)

Match the revalidation period with the required documents for Australian small commercial vessels.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| a. 6 months | 1. Coxswains Certificate of Competency |
| b. 5 years. | 2. Certificate of Operation. |
| c. 3 years. | 3. Senior First Aid Certificate. |
| d. 12 months | 4. Fire Extinguisher retagged to AS1851. |

Ans. a=4 b=1 c=3 d=2

Question (1 Mark)

SOLAS lifejackets are required on all vessels operating:

- a. in inshore waters.
- b. **more than 30 miles offshore.**
- c. more than 15 miles offshore.
- d. in partially smooth waters.

Question (1 Mark)

Coastal type life jackets are required on all vessels which are:

- a. operating more than 30 miles off shore.
- b. classified as commercial fishing vessels.
- c. classified as commercial vessels.
- d. **operating within 30 miles off shore.**

Question (1 Mark)

An 11 metre Class 1D vessel must carry buoyant appliances for:

- a. 150% of the complement.
- b. 200% of the complement.
- c. **100% of the complement.**
- d. 50% of the complement.

Question (1 Mark)

Inflatable liferafts should be checked during onboard maintenance procedures to ensure that:

- a. the life lines are strong enough to launch the raft.
- b. they have the required buoyancy for their capacity.
- c. **they can float free and are in good condition.**
- d. they have the survey authority stamp on them.

Question (1 Mark)

Life buoys with buoyant line and light must:

- a. be stowed in a life boat or life raft.
- b. be stowed in the bridge and permanently secured to the vessel.
- c. **not be permanently secured to the vessel in any way.**
- d. be stowed on the main deck secured to the gang way or gang plank.

Question (1 Mark)

Routine maintenance of portable fire extinguishers should include a check:

- a. of the makers name.
- b. of the approval number.
- c. of the shell thickness.
- d. **for any corrosion.**

Question (1 Mark)

A portable fire extinguisher is required to be recharged when:

- a. 12 months have elapsed since the last recharge.
- b. 6 months have elapsed since the last recharge.
- c. the extinguisher shows signs of rust.
- d. **the indicator scale is not in the green section.**

Question (1 Mark)

To check if a CO2 extinguisher is fully charged, you would:

- a. **have it weighed.**
- b. read the attached dial.
- c. check the last survey.
- d. read its inspection plate.

Question (1 Mark)

A portable fire extinguisher is required to be recharged when:

- a. the extinguisher shows signs of rust.
- b. 12 months have elapsed since the last recharge.
- c. 6 months have elapsed since the last recharge.
- d. **the indicator scale is not in the green section.**

Question (1 Mark)

Routine maintenance of portable fire extinguishers should include a check of the:

- a. shell thickness.
- b. makers name.
- c. **metal maintenance tag.**
- d. approval number.

Question (1 Mark)

Sand buckets are provided in:

- a. vessels with diesel engines.
- b. all vessels less than 25 metres.
- c. **vessels with a boiler firing space.**
- d. all vessels over 25 metres.

Question (1 Mark)

When fire buckets are provided on a small commercial vessel:

- a. there must be one bucket provided for every four passengers.

- b. they must be painted yellow with "fire" written on them.
- c. **their lanyards must be long enough to reach the water over the side.**
- d. they must be positioned close to the engine to fight fuel fires.

Question (1 Mark)

At a Crew Fire Drill, a practical demonstration of the use of portable fire extinguishers shall be given by expending the charge of at least:

- a. one extinguisher if less than 5 are carried.
- b. two of the extinguishers being carried.
- c. two extinguishers if more than 5 are carried.
- d. **one extinguisher of each type onboard.**

Question (1 Mark)

Emergency drills are to be performed by.

- a. passenger ships carrying more than twelve passengers.
- b. passenger ships carrying less than twelve passengers.
- c. fishing vessels.
- d. **all of the choices.**

Question (1 Mark)

Passenger carrying vessels must display an Emergency Station List

- a. all the choices given.
- b. in the wheelhouse.
- c. in every workspace.
- d. **where it may best be seen by passengers.**

Question (1 Mark)

An emergency station signal is:

- a. 1 short and 1 long blast sounded at least 3 times.
- b. **at least 7 short blasts followed by 1 long blast.**
- c. at least 5 short blasts followed by 1 long blast.
- d. a rapid and continuous ringing of the alarm bell.

Question (1 Mark)

Passenger carrying vessels must display an Emergency Station List

- a. all the choices given.
- b. in the wheelhouse.
- c. in every workspace.
- d. **where it may best be seen by passengers.**

Question (1 Mark)

The primary aim of a master rendering assistance to another vessel is:

- a. preventing pollution.
- b. **saving life.**
- c. saving property.
- d. informing shore authorities.

Question (1 Mark)

During an ocean passage, you suddenly sight a red star flare, broad on your starboard bow, followed some thirty seconds later by another. Do you:

- a. fire a white flare in reply.
- b. keep a close lookout for submarines in the area.
- c. **alter to starboard and prepare to render assistance.**
- d. alter to port to keep well clear.

Question (1 Mark)

When may an EPIRB be activated for on-air testing?

- a. at any time, providing it is switched off within a few minute.
- b. switch with the permission of the nearest coast station.
- c. **under no circumstances.**
- d. when no aircraft are in sight.

Question (1 Mark)

An EPIRB signal is usually only heard by

- a. commercial shipping.
- b. **aircraft and satellites.**
- c. the water police.
- d. coastal radio stations.

Question (1 Mark)

A precise location of a 121.5/243MHz EPIRB that is activated well offshore may only be fixed by.

- a. other shipping.
- b. **satellites.**
- c. search and rescue craft..
- d. coastal radio stations equipped with an EPIRB locater.

Question (1 Mark)

The purpose of an EPIRB is to.

- a. enable authorities to talk to survivors in a search and rescue operation.
- b. alert nearby vessels to a distress.
- c. enable survivors to talk to rescue aircraft.
- d. **assist authorities in determining the position of survivors in search and rescue operations.**

Question (1 Mark)

A safety message indicates that the calling station:

- a. has an important public correspondence to transmit.
- b. has an **important navigational or meteorological warning to transmit.**
- c. has a very urgent message concerning the safety of a ship, aircraft or person.
- d. is threatened by grave and imminent danger, and requires immediate assistance.

Question (1 Mark)

What is the approved rescue signal for identification from the air?

- a. **orange canvas showing black square and circle.**
- b. raising and lowering of outstretched hands.
- c. a signal consisting of a square flag having above or below it a ball.
- d. the radio telephony alarm signal.

Question (1 Mark)

A coast station transmitting a strong wind warning will use which priority signal?

- a. Pan Pan.
- b. the Urgency Signal.
- c. the radiotelephone alarm signal.
- d. **the safety signal.**

Question (1 Mark)

The master of a vessel which has picked up a distress signal, can only be released from the obligation to render assistance:

- a. if other vessels have more lifesaving equipment.
- b. if another vessel has a doctor onboard.
- c. **by the vessel in distress.**
- d. if the other vessel is over 150 miles away.

Question (1 Mark)

During an ocean passage, you suddenly sight a red star flare, broad on your starboard bow, followed some thirty seconds later by another. Do you:

- a. fire a white flare in reply.
- b. keep a close lookout for submarines in the area.
- c. **alter to starboard and prepare to render assistance.**

- d. alter to port to keep well clear.

Question (1 Mark)

The colours of a "V" Distress Signal Sheet are:

- a. white and black.
- b. **orange and black.**
- c. yellow and red.
- d. blue and white.

Question (1 Mark)

What is the purpose of a V sheet?

- a. **to indicate distress.**
- b. **to show a vessel is trawling.**
- c. to protect the occupants of a liferaft.
- d. to cover an engine for repairs.

Question (1 Mark)

What is the purpose of the signal of a ball over a square?

- a. **to indicate distress.**
- b. **to stay clear and make no wash.**
- c. to warn that you are standing into danger.
- d. to warn of a diver down.

Question (1 Mark)

A distress call and message may only be transmitted on the authority of:

- a. any crew.
- b. the vessel's owner.
- c. **the master or skipper or other person responsible for the safety of the vessel.**
- d. any crew member holding a radio operator's certificate.

Question (1 Mark)

A non-passenger vessel in survey for operational area "B" is:

- a. **required to carry the same number of distress signals as a passenger vessel which is in survey for the same operational area.**
- b. not required to carry the same number of distress signals as a passenger vessel which is in survey for the same operational area.
- c. required to carry less distress signals than a passenger vessel which is in survey for the same operational area.
- d. required to carry more distress signals than a passenger vessel which is in survey for the same operational area.

Question (2 Marks)

Briefly describe the stowage and maintenance requirements for lifejackets.

Question (2 Marks)

Describe how a lifebuoy must be stowed:

Question (2 Marks)

Briefly describe four items you would check during a routine inspection of lifejackets.

Question (2 Marks)

List the items which should be included in a routine check on an inflatable liferaft.

Question (2 Marks)

Describe the requirements for the stowage of a liferaft, including any requirements if the vessel is listed or trimmed heavily.

Question (2 Marks)

List four items which should be included in a routine check of lifebuoys.

Question (4 Marks)

List four items which should be included in a routine check of fire extinguishers.

Question (2 Marks)

Having purchased a second hand charter vessel, you come across some portable fire extinguishers stowed in a locker. Describe four checks you would carry out to assess the serviceability of the extinguishers.

Question (2 Marks)

Having purchased a second hand charter vessel, you come across some flares stowed in a locker. How would you assess the serviceability of the flares.

Question (2 Marks)

List two types of distress flares that are available for use on small craft, and state whether they are suitable for use by:

- a. Day or night
- b. Surface based search or air based search.

Question (2 Marks)

You are asked to take a Class 1D fully decked 9 metre dive boat on a charter. List four items of safety equipment you would expect to find onboard, and any checks you would make of the equipment prior to embarking passengers.

Question (4 Marks)

You are asked to take a Class 1D fully decked 10 metre dive boat on a charter. List four items of safety equipment you would expect to find onboard, and any checks you would make of this equipment prior to embarking passengers.

Question (2 Marks)

You are asked to take a Class 1D fully decked 10 metre dive boat on a charter. List four items of safety equipment you expect to find on board How will you confirm that the equipment carried on board the vessel is in accordance with the regulations? What checks if any, would you carry out on these items of safety equipment prior to embarking passengers.

Question (2 Marks)

Explain why a hydrostatic release is used to secure the straps across a liferaft.

Question (2 Marks)

Describe the colour code for different types of portable fire extinguishers that may be carried on board the vessel.

Question (6 Marks)

You are asked to take a Class 1D fully decked 10 metre dive boat on a charter. List six items of safety equipment you would expect to find onboard. How would you confirm that the quantity carried is in accordance with the regulations?

Question (2 Marks)

Describe the responsibilities of the master of a vessel for his passengers and crew.

Question (1 Mark)

Regulations derived from The NSW Maritime Pollution Act apply to vessels operating within 3NM offshore, this being the general limit of NSW territorial waters.

TRUE FALSE

Question (1 Mark)

The Environment Protection Sea Dumping Act 1981 prohibits all jetsam within 12NM offshore, this being the limit of Australian territorial waters.

TRUE FALSE

Question (1 Mark)

Corporate rather than individual penalty points apply to owners & masters of commercial vessels that contravene the maritime pollution laws.

TRUE FALSE

Question (1 Mark)

The following immediate action should be taken after an accidental oil spill in the water:

- a. **contain the spill and advise the marine authority.**
- b. clean up with oil dispersants and advise the marine authority.
- c. dilute and break up the spill.
- d. clean up with oil dispersants.

Question (1 Mark)

What restrictions must be observed regarding the discharge of toilet waste in harbours and inland waters?

- a. the vessel must be less than 6 metres in length.
- b. only permitted if the vessel has no toilet.
- c. the vessel must have no sleeping accommodation.
- d. **the discharge of toilet waste is totally prohibited.**

Question (1 Mark)

The Environmental Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981 regulates the:

- a. dumping of plastics.
- b. discharge of oily bilges.
- c. discharge of food waste.
- d. **dumping of waste in bulk.**

Question (1 Mark)

Australian maritime pollution laws apply to :

- a. Australian vessels within the 200NM offshore.
- b. **vessels of all nations within 200NM offshore.**
- c. Australian vessels within 12NM offshore.
- d. vessels of all nations within 12NM offshore.

Question (1 Mark)

The NSW Maritime Pollution Act gives authorities rights to enter and inspect commercial vessels regarding possible infringements of the regulations if:

- a. they have arranged an appointment previously.
- b. they have proof that the vessel has caused an incident.
- c. **they suspect that the vessel could cause an incident.**
- d. rights of entry or inspection is limited to NSW Police.

Question (1 Mark)

You have some dunnage and packing materials to dispose off. These can be disposed off at sea if you are:

- a. 3 miles & over from the nearest land.
- b. may not be dumped at sea.
- c. 12 miles & over from the nearest land.
- d. 25 miles & over from the nearest land.

Question (1 Mark)

A marine pollution spill must be reported:

- a. within 48 hour.
- b. **as soon as is practical.**
- c. on entering a port.
- d. it is voluntary to report..

Question (1 Mark)

How far off the coast must a vessel be in order to dump bulky food waste?

- a. **12 miles.**
- b. 12 miles & over.
- c. At least 6 miles.
- d. 3 miles & over.

Question (1 Mark)

What restrictions must be observed in the dumping at sea of garbage if you are within the Great Barrier Reef?

- a. permissible 12 miles & over from the nearest land.

- b. permissible 3 miles & over from the nearest land .
- c. **not to be dumped at all within the Great Barrier Reef .**
- d. permissible 12 miles and over from the nearest land (3 miles if ground to less than 25 mm diameter).

Question (1 Mark)

The Great Barrier Reef is given special protection under:

- a. **marine pollution legislation.**
- b. the Uniform Shipping Laws Code.
- c. several Marine Notices.
- d. the SOLAS Convention.

Question (1 Mark)

When refuelling at the end of a day you notice the flange on the fuel tank is broken, allowing fuel to escape into the bilges. You should:

- a. make a note for tomorrows skipper before going home.
- b. **advise the engineer and arrange to clean up.**
- c. run the bilge pumps to clear the spill.
- d. clamp up the flange, and allow the spill to disperse overnight.

Question (1 Mark)

Should you discover a sullage pipe leaking into the bilge , you should:

- a. start the bilge pump immediately.
- b. pour chlorine into the bilge to disinfect it, then operate the bilge pump.
- c. make a temporary repair with tape.
- d. **close the valves, shut down the system & visit the pump out facility.**

Question (2 Marks)

State the precautions you would take whilst fuelling your vessel:

Question (3 Marks)

As master of a vessel in NSW waters , what are the key points of your sewerage management plan.

Question (3 Marks)

As master of a vessel in NSW waters , what are the key points of your garbage management plan.

Question (4 Marks)

Slipping and repair work to vessels ashore creates special risks of pollution. Suggest a simple method of minimizing the problems in each of the following repair operations:

Dust from sandblasting, (minimized by)_____

Paints & solvents leaching back to watercourse_____

Noise from sanding hull_____

Oily bilge water (beneath docking plugs)_____

Question (4 Marks)

Match the description of Pollutant with the category described in the NSW Maritime Pollution Act.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Category A | 1. A substance that is a severely harmful pollutant |
| Category B | 2. A substance that is minor harmful pollutant |
| Category C | 3. A substance of concern that requires monitoring |
| Category D | 4. A substance that is a harmful pollutant |

Ans. a= b= c= d=

Question (4 Marks)

Match the limits of jettison or discharge that apply to Australian waters:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| a. Within 3NM offshore | 1. No plastics |
| b. Within 12NM offshore | 2.No plastics, no packaging, no garbage. |
| c. Within 25NM offshore | 3. No plastics, garbage only if ground less than 25mm, no packaging. |
| d. In all sea areas | 4. No plastics, no packaging. |

Ans. a= b= c= d=

Question (1 Mark)

If a vessel fouls a submarine pipeline, the safest action will be to:

- a. stay at anchorage and seek help.
- b. weigh the anchor as soon as possible.
- c. **slip the cable from the vessel and abandon the anchor.**
- d. clear the anchor of pipeline if at all possible.

Question (1 Mark)

Damage to submarine cables and pipelines is most commonly caused by:

- a. oil exploration activities.
- b. recreational vessels.
- c. vessels at anchor.
- d. **fishing activities.**

Question (1 Mark)

While engaged in deepwater trawling your net fouls a submarine cable and the net has to be sacrificed:

- a. you should not have been fishing there.
- b. you should anchor a buoy on the spot to assist the latter recovery of the net.
- c. you are not entitled to any compensation.
- d. **you may be able to claim compensation form the owner of the cable.**

Question (1 Mark)

Owners of vessels who can prove that they have sacrificed fishing gear in order to avoid damaging a submarine cable or pipeline:

- a. have the right to sue the commonwealth government for compensation.
- b. are not entitled to receive any compensation for the loss.
- c. **may be entitled to receive compensation from the owner of the cable or pipeline.**
- d. are only entitled to receive very limited compensation for the loss.

Question (1 Mark)

Details about Chart Reliability Diagrams can be found in:

- a. occasional Marine Notices.
- b. **the Annual Australian Notice to Mariners.**
- c. the Chart Catalogue.
- d. each Weekly Notice to Mariners.

Question (1 Mark)

A Coastal Navigational Warning (AUSCOAST series) will usually contain information about:

- a. dangerous floating objects.
- b. **coastal navigational aids.**
- c. weapons firing practices.
- d. AUSREP procedures.

Ans. a=3 b=4 c=2 d=1

Question (4 Marks)

Match the publication with the summary of its content.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| a. Australian Notices to Mariners. | 1. Updates to Australian maritime regulations. |
| b. Marine Notices. | 2. Notice of aquatic events and rule changes. |
| c. NSW Waterways Marine Notices. | 3. Updates to charts and sailing directions. |
| d. Marine Orders. | 4. Advise of current safety and navigation issues. |

Question (1 Mark)

The entries to be made in the Vessel Record Book include the details of any accidents to **persons or vessel**_____.

Question (1 Mark)

It is an offence to wilfully make an omission in a **vessel record**_____ Book.

Question (1 Mark)

The entries to be made in the **vessel record**_____ Book include the dates and times of arrival and departure.

Question (1 Mark)

The entries to be made in the Vessel Record Book include the details of **emergency procedures**_____ and drills.

Question (1 Mark)

The entries to be made in the **vessel record**_____ Book include the details of maintenance to machinery and equipment.

Question (1 Mark)

List five documents you would find in a NSW commercial vessel Survey Record Book

Question (4 Marks)

Match the record book with its purpose:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| a. Cargo Register. | 1. Records full details of events in ships over 35 metres. |
| b. Vessel Record Book. | 2. Records bearings, observations and fixes. |
| c. Official Log Book. | 3. Records maintenance of lifting gear and inspections. |
| d. Navigational Log Book | 4. Records passages, maintenance and drills in small vessels. |

Ans. a=3 b=4 c=1 d=2

Question (4 Marks)

Match the document found in a NSW survey record book with its purpose:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| a. Appendix B | 1. Lists equipment that requires attention for survey approval. |
| b. Permit. | 2. Identifies the manning requirement. |
| c. Appendix A | 3. Lists the approved operational areas and conditions. |
| d. Deficiency notices. | 4. States the vessel's capacity and class. |

Ans. a=2 b=4 c=3 d=1

Learning Outcome 3:

3.1 Describe the state acts and regulations applicable to the operation of vessels on coastal voyages in relation to:

- seaworthiness and unsafe vessels
- occupational health and safety
- cargo handling and security
- carriage of dangerous goods
- operational documentation
- safety of navigation
- safety manning
- penalties for breaches of the Act/Acts
- international conventions

3.2 Describe how the Commonwealth legislation relating to safety at sea impacts on the operation of a commercial vessel.

3.3 Demonstrate a working knowledge of the USL Code and discuss the relationship between the USL Code and State and Commonwealth legislation

3.4 Describe the requirements for the provision of emergency equipment for vessels on coastal voyages as listed in sections 10 to 13 of the USL Code and amended where appropriate by any State Act or regulation

3.5 Describe the Emergency Procedures and Safety of Navigation requirements documented in Section 15 of the USL Code.

3.6 Describe the State and Commonwealth legislative requirements that reflect the International Conventions for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL).

Question (1 Mark)

By definition, under State and Commonwealth marine legislation, a ship is seaworthy if its hull, machinery and equipment are in a fit state to encounter the ordinary perils of voyages undertaken. What is the remaining condition to be met in order for a ship to be considered seaworthy?

- a. it must be insured.
- b. it must have fuel tanks full on departure.
- c. it **must not be overloaded**.
- d. it must have a radar.

Question (1 Mark)

All commercial vessels are required to have on board:

- a. a GPS receiver.
- b. **a standard compass**.
- c. a radar set.
- d. automatic steering.

Question (1 Mark)

A permit is valid for:

- a. 2 years.

- b. the life of the vessel.
- c. 3 years.
- d. **1 year.**

Question (1 Mark)

You are about to take charge of a charter cruise boat for a day cruise. Where onboard would you look to find the maximum number of passengers the vessel is certified to carry:

- a. **the Certificate of Operation.**
- b. the Registration Certificate.
- c. the Permit Plate.
- d. the Load Line Certificate.

Question (1 Mark)

A load line certificate is required:

- a. for all inshore vessels.
- b. for all fishing vessels.
- c. for all passenger vessels.
- d. **if a vessel is 24 metres in length and over.**

Question (1 Mark)

The Permit Plate issued to a vessel following a survey must be:

- a. handed over to the appropriate authority for records.
- b. **carried on board at all times and prominently displayed.**
- c. held in safe custody of owners or mortgagees in case vessel sinks.
- d. handed over to the insurance company.

Question (1 Mark)

For crews of NSW Commercial Vessels it is an offence to operate with a blood alcohol level greater than:

- a. 0.08
- b. 0.50
- c. 0.05
- d. 0.02

Question (1 Mark)

An AUSREP Final Report:

- a. is not required if port of arrival authorities are informed.
- b. must be sent immediately on arrival.
- c. must be sent no later than 1 hour after arrival.
- d. **must be sent no later than 2 hours after arrival.**

Question (2 Marks)

Briefly explain what is meant by “Minimum Safety Manning”, and where these details can be found for a commercial vessel:

Question (2 Marks)

List four documents or certificates that could be required to be carried onboard an 11 metre charter vessel under Commonwealth legislation.

Question (2 Marks)

List four reasons because of which a vessel's permit could be suspended.

Question (2 Marks)

Assume that you have accepted casual employment for a day as coxswain of a small charter vessel, and answer the following questions.

Where would you expect to find the information setting out the legal maximum number of people you could carry onboard?

What would be your legal obligation if this information was not available in the place you expected to find it?

Question (2 Marks)

Assume that you have accepted casual employment for a day as coxswain of a small charter vessel, and answer the following questions.

Where would you expect to find the information setting out the legal maximum number of people you could carry onboard?

What would be your legal obligation if this information was not available in the place you expected to find it?

Question (1 Mark)

The Uniform Shipping Laws Code (now being updated by the National Standards for Commercial Vessels) contains maritime standards of construction and operation that may be incorporated in State law and regulations.

TRUE FALSE

Question (1 Mark)

The plying limits for a vessel that is certified for operations in Inshore Waters (as defined in the NSCV Code) are:

- a. 15 nautical miles to seaward of the coast or as specified by the survey authority.
- b. 50 nautical miles to seaward of the coast or as specified by the survey authority.
- c. 10 nautical miles to seaward of the coast or as specified by the survey authority.
- d. **30 nautical miles to seaward of the coast or as specified by the survey authority.**

Question (1 Mark)

A class C vessel has an operational area classification as:

- a. unlimited sea going.
- b. offshore to 200 nautical miles.
- c. smooth and partially smooth waters.
- d. **offshore to 30 nautical miles.**

Question (1 Mark)

A class A vessel has an operational area classification as:

- a. **unlimited sea going.**
- b. offshore to 200 nautical miles.
- c. smooth and partially smooth waters.
- d. offshore to 30 nautical miles.

Question (1 Mark)

A class B vessel has an operational area classification as:

- a. **offshore to 200 nautical miles.**
- b. offshore to 30 nautical miles.
- c. smooth and partially smooth waters.
- d. unlimited sea going.

Question (1 Mark)

A class D vessel has an operational area classification as:

- a. unlimited sea going.
- b. offshore to 200 nautical miles.
- c. **smooth and partially smooth waters.**
- d. offshore to 30 nautical miles.

Question (1 Mark)

A class E vessel has an operational area classification as:

- a. unlimited sea going.
- b. offshore to 200 nautical miles.
- c. **smooth waters.**
- d. offshore to 30 nautical miles.

Question (1 Mark)

A Class 1 vessel is a:

- a. hire and drive vessel carrying more than 12 passengers.
- b. passenger vessel carrying up to 12 passengers.

- c. **passenger vessel carrying more than 12 passengers.**
- d. commercial fishing vessel carrying more than 12 passengers.

Question (1 Mark)

A Class 2 vessel is a:

- a. hire and drive vessel carrying more than 12 passengers.
- b. passenger vessel carrying up to twelve passengers.
- c. passenger vessel carrying more than 12 passengers.
- d. commercial fishing vessel carrying more than 12 passengers.

Question (1 Mark)

A Class 3 vessel is a:

- a. hire and drive vessel carrying more than 12 passengers.
- b. passenger vessel carrying up to 12 passengers.
- c. passenger vessel carrying more than 12 passengers.
- d. commercial fishing vessel.

Question (1 Mark)

A Class 3 vessel is a:

- a. game fishing boat.
- b. passenger vessel carrying up to 12 passengers.
- c. passenger vessel carrying more than 12 passengers.
- d. commercial fishing vessel.

Question (1 Mark)

A Class 2 vessel is a:

- a. hire and drive vessel carrying more than 12 passengers.
- b. passenger vessel carrying up to 12 passengers.
- c. passenger vessel carrying more than 12 passengers.
- d. commercial fishing vessel.

Question (1 Mark)

A Class 4 vessel is a:

- a. **hire and drive vessel.**
- b. passenger vessel carrying up to 12 passengers.
- c. passenger vessel carrying more than 12 passengers.
- d. commercial fishing vessel carrying more than 12 passengers.

Question (1 Mark)

If a vessel has an operational area classification of "B", then it is:

- a. **limited to offshore waters to 200 nautical miles.**
- b. limited to smooth and partially smooth waters.
- c. unlimited sea going.
- d. limited to offshore waters to 30 nautical miles.

Question (1 Mark)

When giving effect to the NSCV:

- a. **its minimum provisions must be enforced.**
- b. only the survey provisions need to be enforced.
- c. all its provisions must be enforced.
- d. only the safety equipment and fire fighting provisions need to be enforced.

Question (2 Marks)

List four documents or certificates that could be required to be carried onboard an 11 metre charter vessel under Commonwealth.

Question (4 Marks)

Match the permit category with the vessels permitted operations.

- | | |
|--------|--|
| a. 1E | 1. Fishing Vessel to 200 nautical miles offshore. |
| b. 4D | 2. Charter game fish vessel to 30 nautical miles offshore. |
| c. 3B. | 3. Passenger vessel in smooth waters. |
| d. 2C | 4. Hire and drive vessel in partially smooth waters. |

Ans. a=3 b=4 c=1 d=2

Question (4 Marks)

Match the legislation with its description:

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Uniform Shipping Laws Code. | 1. Apply to 3NM offshore (more in special circumstances). |
| b. Commonwealth Laws. | 2. New national maritime standards now being phased in. |
| c. NSW Laws. | 3. Old State maritime standards now being phased out. |
| d. National Standards for Commercial Vessels. | 4. Apply at 3 to 200NM offshore |

Ans. a=3 b=4 c=1 d=

Question (1 Mark)

The Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution by Ships) Act 1983 incorporates the requirements of the MARPOL Convention into Australian Federal Law.

Question (1 Mark)

MARPOL 73/78 contains five annexes. Three of them are Oil, Noxious Liquid Substances, and Harmful Substances in Packaged Form. The other two are:

- a Garbage and Radioactive Waste.
- b Noxious gases & oil pollution.
- c **Garbage and Sewage.**
- d Sewage and Dunnage.

Question (1 Mark)

A vessel is prohibited from discharging any substance within what distance of the nearest land?

- a 8 miles.
- b **3 miles.**
- c 18 miles.
- d 12 miles.

Question (1 Mark)

Your vessel has developed a severe list so you decide to throw surplus deck gear overboard. By law, the only time you can jettison material is if:

- a. **it is putting your vessel or crew in danger.**
- b. it will sink.
- c. it is slowing your vessels progress.
- d. it is no longer required for the safe operation of the vessel.

Question (1 Mark)

A vessel carrying dangerous goods must have on board:

- a. emergency contact details relating to the shipper.
- b. emergency contact details relating to the consignee.
- c. fire fighting equipment.
- d. **a Dangerous Cargo Manifest.**

Question (1 Mark)

The pollution regulations require vessels over 400 tonne dwt. to maintain:

- a. a lookout for oil slicks from their operational discharges.
- b. a distance of 12 miles from the nearest land while in tank washing operations .
- c. **an oily water separation system & an oil record book.**
- d. a supply of emergency dispersant of 1% by weight of all the oils on board.

Question (1 Mark)

Dangerous Goods shipped by sea must be described by:

- a. their trade name or their technical name.
- b. **their trade name and technical name.**
- c. their trade name.
- d. their correct technical name.

Question (1 Mark)

A chemical which cannot be located in the IMDG Code:

- a. is not classed as hazardous.
- b. **may still be hazardous.**
- c. does not present any risk.
- d. is not subject to any special requirements.

Question (4 Marks)

State the precautions you would take whilst fuelling your vessel.

Question (5 Marks)

Presently MARPOL contains six annexes detailing classes of pollutants. One of them is Oil, what are the other five?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

Learning Outcome 4:

5.1 Describe the Master's duties and responsibilities with respect to log books, musters and drills, marine casualties, distress and urgency signals, search and rescue, pilotage.

5.2 Describe the requirements for the inspection and survey of radio, lifesaving, firefighting and miscellaneous equipment.

5.3 Plan, organise and conduct emergency drills 5.4 Explain the terms and conditions involved with salvage and towing agreements.

Describe the Master's duties and responsibilities with respect to log books, musters and drills, marine casualties, distress and urgency signals, search and rescue, pilotage.

Question (1 Mark)

The master of a vessel which has picked up a distress signal, can only be released from the obligation to render assistance:

- a. if the other vessel is over 150 miles away.
- b. if another vessel has a doctor onboard.
- c. by the vessel in distress.
- d. if other vessels have more lifesaving equipment.

Question (1 Mark)

If you have picked up a distress signal from a vessel that is more than 150 miles away, you are:

- a. stop and await further distress messages.
- b. required to maintain that contact to ensure the distress message is answered.
- c. automatically released from any obligation.
- d. not required to maintain that contact.

Question (1 Mark)

What obligation has the Master of a ship in response to a distress signal?

- a. a legal obligation exists only if the other vessel is within 200 miles.
- b. a legal obligation to render assistance exists.
- c. none if own vessel is carrying over 100 passengers.
- d. none if own vessel is carrying dangerous goods.

Question (1 Mark)

Who is primarily responsible for ensuring the presence of safety equipment on board before going out for the day?

- a. the dock attendant
- b. the owner's representative
- c. the owner
- d. the master

Question (1 Mark)

When may an EPIRB be activated for on-air testing?

- a at any time, providing it is switched off within a few minute
- b switch with the permission of the nearest coast station
- c under no circumstances
- d when no aircraft are in sight

Question (1 Mark)

A major difference between the GMDSS and the previous radio communication systems is that the equipment to be carried by a ship is determined by its:

- a. gross tonnage
- b. registered length
- c. **area of operation**
- d. nationality

Question (1 Mark)

For the operation of GMDSS, vessels operating in Australian waters are classified as being in:

- a. Sea area 1
- b. Sea area 2
- c. **Sea area 3**
- d. all three areas

Question (1 Mark)

A vessel participating in AUSREP is required to send a Final Report:

- a on arrival
- b no later than 2 hours after arrival
- c within 48 hours of arrival
- d no later than 1 hour after arrival

Question (1 Mark)

For vessels of four crew and over that are required to carry out regular emergency drills, the emergency steering arrangements must be operated:

- a. every three months.
- b. every month.
- c. never if the vessel is carrying under 100 passengers.
- d. every year at the annual survey.

Question (1Mark)

The primary aim of a master rendering assistance to another vessel is:

- a. preventing pollution.
- b. saving life.
- c. saving property.
- d. informing shore authorities.

Question (1 Mark)

You have been asked to help another vessel that is in distress. By law, the only time you can refuse to give such assistance is if:

- a. it places your vessel or crew in danger.
- b. you have other commitments.
- c. it may delay your own vessel.
- d. the other party will not pay enough.

Question (2 Marks)

As master of a vessel, what are your primary responsibilities in the event of a collision?

Question (1 Mark)

A survey is:

- a a statistic of ships in a registry.
- b a visual inspection performed by an approved person.
- c **a thorough examination performed by or in the presence of a surveyor.**
- d the Laws and Regulations of the appropriate authority.

Question (1 Mark)

An inspection is:

- a a statistic of ships in a registry.
- b **a visual inspection performed by an approved person.**
- c a thorough examination performed by or in the presence of a surveyor.
- d the Laws and Regulations of the appropriate authority.

Question (1 Mark)

Who is primarily responsible for ensuring the presence of safety equipment on board before going out for the day?

- a. the dock attendant.
- b. the owner.
- c. the master.
- d. the owner's representative.

Question (1 Mark)

The fuel tanks in a fishing vessel must:

- a. not be located near the main propelling machinery
- b. be fitted with automatic foam extinguishing in case of fire
- c. **be capable of being closed from outside the space in which they are located**
- d. be fitted with automatic closures in case of fire

Question (1 Mark)

An approved bilge pump must be.

- a. power operated only.
- b. manually operated only.
- c. **power or manually operated.**
- d. automatically operated.

Question (1 Mark)

For a load line certificate to be valid a vessel must carry the following:

- a. a general plan of openings, guard rails, freeing ports and means of access to crews quarters
- b. **stability information booklet and conditions of assignment**
- c. a general plan of life saving appliance and fire fighting appliances
- d. a certificate of registry and ship station licenses

Question (1 Mark)

Routine maintenance of life buoys should include a check of the:

- a. approval stamp and retro-reflective tapes.
- b. actual buoyancy of the life buoy.
- c. approval number and retro-reflective tapes.
- d. **condition of any self activating lights.**

Question (1 Mark)

Items which must be checked during the routine examination of a life jacket should include the:

- a. approval stamp, the reflective tape and the light/smoke signal.
- b. approval number, the reflective tape, the light and the sea cell.
- c. retro-reflective tape, the whistle and the light/smoke signal.
- d. **retro-reflective tape, the whistle, the light and the sea cell.**

Question (1 Mark)

Surveys of inflatable liferafts shall be carried out at intervals of not more than:

- a. **one year.**
- b. five years.
- c. three years.
- d. two years.

Question (1 Mark)

On board routine maintenance of life rafts should include:

- a. inflation, load test and inspection of all contents once a year.
- b. inspection of the painter, securing straps and hydrostatic release unit.

- c. inflation and a full load test in the water at least once a year.
- d. **inspection of the hydrostatic release unit and all contents once a year.**

Question (1 Mark)

What approval mark must marine fire extinguishers bear?

- a. the Water Police approval mark.
- b. the fire extinguisher industry seal.
- c. no approval mark.
- d. **the Standards Australia mark.**

Question (1 Mark)

Portable fire extinguishers are required to be serviced every:

- a. **6 months.**
- b. 5 years.
- c. 2 years.
- d. 12 months.

Question (1 Mark)

The tag shown below records the last service date of a liferafts hydrostatic release to be in March 1997. What was the month and year that its next renewal would have been due?

AS 1851.1 MAINTENANCE RECORD												
YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
96												
97												
98												
99												
2000												
2001												
2002												
2003												

Question (1 Mark)

An emergency station signal is:

- a. 1 short and 1 long blast sounded at least 3 times.
- b. **at least 7 short blasts followed by 1 long blast.**
- c. at least 5 short blasts followed by 1 long blast.
- d. a rapid and continuous ringing of the alarm bell.

Question (1 Mark)

An emergency fire signal is:

- a 1 short and 1 long blast sounded at least 3 times.
- b at least 7 short blasts followed by 1 long blast.
- c at least 5 short blasts followed by 1 long blast.
- d **a rapid and continuous ringing of the alarm bell.**

Question (1 Mark)

An abandon ship signal is:

- a 1 short and 1 long blast sounded at least 3 times.
- b at least 7 short blasts followed by 1 long blast.
- c at least 5 short blasts followed by 1 long blast.
- d **a rapid and continuous ringing of the alarm bell.**

Question (1 Mark)

An Emergency Station List will include:

- a. only the crew members name and emergency station
- b. **details of each crew members duties**
- c. only each crew members name and number
- d. details of the safety equipment carried

Question (1 Mark)

A requirement of salvage is that the person who saves a vessel and her cargo from a danger, must have acted voluntarily.

TRUE FALSE

Question (1 Mark)

A requirement of salvage is that the vessel saved must be exposed to an eminent marine peril and would be lost without the salvors efforts.

TRUE FALSE

Question (1 Mark)

A requirement of salvage is that the salvor must be successful in saving or helping to save the property at risk.

TRUE FALSE

Question (1 Mark)

Salvage agreements are usually "OPEN" which means that a specific amount is not fixed but will be decided by arbitration.

TRUE **FALSE**

Question (1 Mark)

The basic principle of salvage is that when a person or persons save or help to save a vessel and/or her cargo from a danger, then the successful salvor is entitled to a reward.

TRUE **FALSE**

Question (1 Mark)

To be entitled to a reward of salvage after you have assisted another vessel:

- a. an advance down payment must have been paid before you assist.
- b. you must prove that you put your own vessel at risk.
- c. **it must have been exposed to an eminent marine peril.**
- d. an open salvage agreement must have been signed.

Question (1 Mark)

To be entitled to a reward of salvage after you have assisted another vessel:

- a. **your assistance must be voluntary.**
- b. you must prove that you put your own vessel at risk.
- c. the vessel must not have been exposed to an eminent marine peril.
- d. an open salvage agreement must have been signed.

Question (1 Mark)

You have been asked to provide a tow to another vessel that is in distress. By law, the only time you can refuse to give such assistance is if:

- a. it places your vessel or crew in danger.
- b. you have other commitments.
- c. it may delay your own vessel.
- d. the other party will not pay enough.