

Safe Waters 100 Ton Master Independent Study Week 6

Assignment:

- Read sections on Rules of the Road-inland differences and Pollution
- Answer the following questions
- Hand in all completed tests and navigation problems

#1 - USCG 5D

Pollution of the waterways may result from the discharge of _____.

- A. sewage
- B. the galley trash can
- C. an oily mixture of one part per million
- D. All of the above

#2 - USCG 15C

In reference to accidental oil pollution, the most critical time during bunkering is when _____.

- A. you first start to receive fuel
- B. hoses are being blown down
- C. final topping off is occurring
- D. hoses are being disconnected

#3 - USCG 35A

Which statement is TRUE of a gasoline spill?

- A. It is visible for a shorter time than a fuel oil spill.
- B. It is not covered by the pollution laws.
- C. It does little harm to marine life.
- D. It will sink more rapidly than crude oil.

#4 - USCG 40C

Regardless of local requirements/regulations, when in a U.S. port, all oil spills must be reported _____.

- A. Environmental Protection Agency
- B. Minerals Management Service
- C. National Response Center (USCG)
- D. All of the Above

#5 - USCG 45C

Which statement is TRUE concerning small oil spills?

- A. They usually disappear quickly.
- B. They usually stay in a small area.
- C. They may cause serious pollution as the effect tends to be cumulative.
- D. A small spill is not dangerous to sea life in the area.

#6 - USCG 55B

Most minor spills of oil products are caused by _____.

- A. equipment failure
- B. human error
- C. major casualties
- D. unforeseeable circumstances

#7 - USCG 135D

Which statement concerning an accidental oil spill in the navigable waters of the U.S. is FALSE?

- A. The person in charge must report the spill to the Coast Guard.
- B. Failure to report the spill may result in a fine.
- C. The company can be fined for the spill.
- D. The Corps of Engineers is responsible for the clean up of the spill.

#8 - USCG 142D

You are in the Baltic Sea which is a special area listed in ANNEX V of MARPOL. How many miles from land must you be to discharge ground rags, glass, and bottles into the sea?

- A. 3
- B. 12
- C. 25
- D. Must be retained aboard

#9 - USCG 145D

Which statement concerning an accidental oil spill in the navigable waters of the U.S. is TRUE?

- A. The Corps of Engineers is responsible for the clean up of the spill.
- B. The Department of Interior is responsible for the clean up of the spill.
- C. A warning broadcast must be made by radiotelephone.
- D. The person in charge must report the spill to the Coast Guard.

#10 - USCG 155A

When oil is accidentally discharged into the water, what should you do after reporting the discharge?

- A. Contain the oil and remove as much of it as possible from the water.
- B. Throw chemical agents on the water to disperse the oil.
- C. Throw sand on the water to sink the oil.
- D. Obtain your permit from the Corps of Engineers

#11 - USCG 185C

Which substance is NOT considered to be "Oil" under the pollution prevention regulations?

- A. Petroleum and fuel oil
- B. Sludge
- C. Oil mixed with dredge spoil
- D. Oil refuse and oil mixed with wastes

#12 - USCG 212D

In the navigable waters of the United States, Annex V to MARPOL 73/78 is NOT applicable to a(n)

- A. recreational yacht
- B. uninspected towing vessel
- C. uninspected passenger vessel under 100 GT
- D. U.S. government vessel in non-commercial service

#13 - USCG 303D

Plastic material may be thrown overboard from a vessel which is _____.

- A. 25 miles from shore
- B. 12 miles from shore
- C. 3 miles from shore
- D. None of the above are correct.

#14 - USCG 379D

Plastic material may be discharged overboard from a vessel if it is _____.

- A. 3 miles from shore
- B. 12 miles from shore
- C. 25 miles from shore
- D. None of the above

#15 - USCG 411A

Under Annex V to MARPOL 73/78, garbage discharged from vessels that are located between 3 and 12 nautical miles from nearest land must be ground to less than _____.

- A. 1"
- B. 1-1/4"
- C. 1-1/2"
- D. 2"

#16 - USCG 429A

You are at sea and not in a special area as defined in ANNEX V of MARPOL. How many nautical miles from land must you be to discharge ground garbage that will pass through a one-inch (25 mm) screen into the sea?

- A. 3 nm
- B. 6 nm
- C. 12 nm
- D. 25 nm

#17 - USCG 731A

If Annex V to MARPOL 73/78 applies to your vessel, you will not be able to discharge _____ anywhere at sea.

- A. plastic
- B. metal
- C. glass
- D. paper

#18 - USCG 801C

No person on board any vessel to which Annex V to MARPOL 73/78 applies may discharge garbage of any type when _____.

- A. less than 12 nautical miles from the United States
- B. less than 12 nautical miles from nearest land
- C. in the navigable waters of the United States
- D. less than 25 nautical miles from nearest land

#19 - USCG 819A

Providing you are not in a special area, such as the Mediterranean or Red Sea, how many nautical miles from land must you be to throw wooden dunnage into the sea?

- A. 25 nm
- B. 12 nm
- C. 6 nm
- D. 3 nm

#20 - USCG 929A

According to Annex V to MARPOL 73/78, garbage containing plastic is permitted to be disposed of by _____.

- A. incinerating offshore
- B. discharging when at least 12 nautical miles from nearest land
- C. grinding to less than 1" and discharging at least 12 nautical miles from nearest land
- D. grinding to less than 1" and discharging at least 25 nautical miles from nearest land

#1 - USCG 4095

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When underway in a channel, you should keep to the _____.

- A. middle of the channel
- B. starboard side of the channel
- C. port side of the channel
- D. side of the channel that has the widest turns

#2 - USCG 4229

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are crossing a narrow channel in a 15-meter vessel when you sight a tankship off your port bow coming up the channel. Which statement is TRUE?

- A. Yours is the give-way vessel because it is less than 30 meters long.
- B. You shall not impede the safe passage of the tankship.
- C. The tankship is the stand-on vessel because it is to port of your vessel.
- D. The tankship is the stand-on vessel because it is the larger of the two vessels.

#3 - USCG 4379

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which statement is TRUE concerning risk of collision?

- A. The stand-on vessel must keep out of the way of the other vessel when risk of collision exists.
- B. Risk of collision always exists when two vessels pass within one mile of each other.
- C. Risk of collision always exists when the compass bearing of an approaching vessel changes appreciably.
- D. Risk of collision may exist when the compass bearing of an approaching vessel is changing appreciably.

#4 - USCG 4435

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which procedure(s) shall be used to determine risk of collision?

- A. Watching the compass bearing of an approaching vessel
- B. Systematic observation of objects detected by radar
- C. Long-range radar scanning
- D. All of the above

#5 - USCG 4677

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on vessel "A", as shown and hear vessel "B" sound a signal indicating his intention to overtake you. You feel it is not safe for vessel "B" to overtake you at the present time. You should _____. DIAGRAM 32

- A. sound two short blasts
- B. sound five or more short and rapid blasts
- C. not answer the whistle signal from vessel "B"
- D. sound three blasts of the whistle

#6 - USCG 4609

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In determining "safe speed", all of the following must be taken into account EXCEPT the _____.

- A. maximum horsepower of your vessel
- B. presence of background lights at night
- C. draft of your vessel
- D. maneuverability of your vessel

#7 - USCG 4619

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which vessel is NOT to impede the passage of a vessel which can only navigate safely within a narrow channel?

- A. Any vessel less than 20 meters in length
- B. Any sailing vessel
- C. A vessel engaged in fishing
- D. All of the above

#8 - USCG 5300

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A traffic separation zone is that part of a traffic separation scheme which _____.

- A. is located between the scheme and the nearest land
- B. separates traffic proceeding in one direction from traffic proceeding in the opposite direction
- C. is designated as an anchorage area
- D. contains all the traffic moving in the same direction

#9 - USCG 189

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are on vessel "A" towing a barge alongside and meeting vessel "B" as shown. Which action should you take? DIAGRAM 39

- A. Alter course to port
- B. Alter course to starboard
- C. Back down to reduce the strain on the lines
- D. Maintain course and speed

#10 - USCG 217

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessel "A" is overtaking vessel "B" as shown. Vessel "A" is the _____. DIAGRAM 17

- A. give-way vessel
- B. stand-on vessel
- C. overtaken vessel
- D. None of the above

#11 - USCG 248

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Vessels "I" and "II" are power-driven vessels. You are on vessel "I" as shown. You are the _____. DIAGRAM 36

- A. give-way vessel
- B. stand-on vessel
- C. overtaking vessel
- D. None of the above

#12 - USCG 367

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND If your vessel is underway in fog and you hear one prolonged and three short blasts, this is a _____.

- A. vessel not under command
- B. sailing vessel
- C. vessel in distress
- D. vessel being towed

#13 - USCG 4187

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND According to the Navigation Rules, you may depart from the Rules when _____.

- A. you do so to avoid immediate danger
- B. no vessels are visible on radar
- C. you are in a close quarters situation
- D. out of sight of land

#14 - USCG 4228

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND When is a stand-on vessel FIRST allowed by the Rules to take action in order to avoid collision?

- A. When the two vessels are less than half a mile from each other.
- B. When the give-way vessel is not taking appropriate action to avoid collision.
- C. When collision is imminent.
- D. The stand-on vessel is never allowed to take action.

#15 - USCG 4397

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND In a crossing situation, a vessel fishing must keep out of the way of a vessel which is _____.

- A. under sail
- B. towing
- C. restricted in her ability to maneuver
- D. engaged in pilotage duty

#16 - USCG 4627

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND While underway you sight a vessel displaying the day-shapes shown. You should _____. DIAGRAM 6

- A. contact the vessel on VHF radiotelephone
- B. provide assistance, the other vessel is in distress
- C. stay clear, the other vessel cannot get out of the way
- D. stop your vessel and sound passing signals

#17 - USCG 4629

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND For a stand-on vessel to take action to avoid collision she shall, if possible, NOT _____.

- A. decrease speed
- B. increase speed
- C. turn to port for a vessel on her port side
- D. turn to starboard for a vessel on her port side

#18 - USCG 1000

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You hear the fog signal of another vessel forward of your beam. Risk of collision may exist. You MUST _____.

- A. begin a radar plot
- B. stop your engines
- C. take all way off, if necessary
- D. All of the above

#19 - USCG 4621

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND The steering and sailing rules for vessels in restricted visibility apply to vessels _____.

- A. in sight of one another in fog
- B. navigating in or near an area of restricted visibility
- C. only if they are showing special purpose lights
- D. only if they have operational radar

#20 - USCG 4733

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND A distress signal _____.

- A. consists of 5 or more short blasts of the fog signal apparatus
- B. consists of the raising and lowering of a large white flag
- C. may be used separately or with other distress signals
- D. is used to indicate doubt about another vessel's intentions

#21 - USCG 254

INLAND ONLY Vessels "A" and "B" are meeting on a river as shown and will pass 1/4 mile apart. Which is one of the lights on vessel "B" that you will see if you are on vessel "A"? DIAGRAM 41

- A. red sidelight
- B. yellow towing light
- C. special flashing light
- D. All of the above

#22 - USCG 4565

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are approaching a bend in a river where, due to the bank, you cannot see around the other side. A vessel on the other side of the bend sounds one prolonged blast. You should _____.

- A. sound passing signals
- B. not sound any signal until you sight the other vessel
- C. sound a prolonged blast
- D. sound the danger signal

#23 - USCG 4561

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Your vessel is aground in fog. In addition to the regular anchor signals, you will be sounding _____.

- A. three strokes of the gong before and after the rapid ringing of the gong
- B. a blast on the whistle
- C. three strokes of the bell before and after the rapid ringing of the bell
- D. no additional signals

#24- USCG 4570

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which signal may at some time be exhibited by a vessel trawling?

- A. Two white lights in a vertical line
- B. A white light over a red light in a vertical line
- C. Two red lights in a vertical line
- D. All of the above

#25 - USCG 10

INLAND ONLY Which term is NOT defined in the Inland Navigation Rules?

- A. Seaplane
- B. Restricted visibility
- C. Underway
- D. Vessel constrained by her draft

#26 - USCG 4440

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND Which craft would be considered a "power-driven vessel" under the Rules of the Road?

- A. An auxiliary sail vessel, using her engine
- B. A canoe being propelled by a small outboard motor
- C. A tug powered by a diesel engine
- D. All of the above

#27 - USCG 53

INLAND ONLY You are on power driven vessel "A" and power driven vessel "B" desires to overtake you on the starboard side as shown. After the vessels have exchanged one blast signals you should _____.

- A. alter course to the left
- B. slow your vessel until vessel "B" has passed
- C. hold course and speed
- D. alter course to the left or right to give vessel "B" more sea room

#28 - USCG 4510

BOTH INTERNATIONAL & INLAND You are approaching a vessel dredging during the day and see two balls in a vertical line on the port side of the dredge. These shapes mean that _____.

- A. you should pass on the port side of the dredge
- B. there is an obstruction on the port side of the dredge
- C. the dredge is not under command
- D. the dredge is moored

#29 - USCG 245

INTERNATIONAL ONLY You are on vessel "A" as shown. Vessel "B" sounds two short blasts. You should _____. DIAGRAM 32

- A. sound two prolonged blasts followed by two short blasts
- B. sound two short blasts
- C. maintain course and speed
- D. None of the above

#30 - USCG 8071

INTERNATIONAL ONLY Which vessel is NOT regarded as being "restricted in her ability to maneuver"?

- A. A vessel servicing an aid to navigation
- B. A vessel engaged in dredging
- C. A towing vessel with tow unable to deviate from its course
- D. A vessel constrained by her draft