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**Economic Commission for Europe**

Inland Transport Committee

**Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods**

**Joint Meeting of Experts on the Regulations annexed to the
European Agreement concerning the International Carriage
of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways (ADN)
(ADN Safety Committee)**

**Thirtieth session**

Geneva, 23-27 January 2017

Item 4 (d) of the provisional agenda

**Implementation of ADN:
Training of experts**

 ADN catalogue of questions 2017: General/Transport by dry cargo vessels/Transport by tank vessels

 Transmitted by the Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine (CCNR)[[1]](#footnote-1)

The amendments to the version adopted by the Administrative Committee on 30 January 2015 are shown in track changes.

| GeneralExamination objective 1: General |
| --- |
| *Number* | *Source* | *Correct answer* |
|  |  |  |
| 110 01.0-01 | Agreement  | B |
|  | What is the abbreviation for the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways?A AITMDB ADNC ADRD RID |  |
| 110 01.0-02 | 1.1.2.1 | D |
|  | What does ADN govern?A Transport of all goods by vesselB Transport of dangerous goods by inland navigation routes for which carriage by rail or road is prohibitedC Transport of dangerous goods only by tank vessels in inland navigationD The conditions in which dangerous goods may be transported on inland waterways |  |
| 110 01.0-03 | 2.1.1.1 | D |
|  | Where does the list of classes of dangerous goods appear in ADN?A 4.1B 3.1.1C 1.1.1.1D 2.1.1.1 |  |
| 110 01.0-04 | 3.2.1, 3.2.3 | A |
|  | Where in ADN can you read which goods are authorized for transport in tank vessels? |  |
|  | A In chapter 3.2, Tables A and CB In the ship’s certificateC In section 3.2.2, Table BD In the definitions in section 1.2.1 |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 01.0-05 | 8.1.2.1 | A |
|  | Under ADN, which texts must be on board a vessel transporting dangerous goods? |  |
|  | A ADNB Only Part 7 of ADN and the instructions in writingC Only Part 8 of ADND ADN, and if the shipment is taken up from road ADR |  |
| 110 01.0-06 | 7.1.3 | B |
|  | During the transport of dangerous goods in dry cargo vessels, general service requirements apply. Where do these requirements appear in ADN?A In sections 2.1.1 to 2.1.4B In subsections 7.1.3.1 to 7.1.3.99C In subsections 2.2.43.1 to 2.2.43.3D In subsections 7.2.3.1 to 7.2.3.99 |  |
| 110 01.0-07 | 7.2.3 | D |
|  | During the transport of dangerous goods in tank vessels, general service requirements apply. Where do these requirements appear in ADN?A In sections 2.1.1 to 2.1.4B In subsections 7.1.3.1 to 7.1.3.99C In subsections 2.2.43.1 to 2.2.43.3D In subsections 7.2.3.1 to 7.2.3.99 |  |
| 110 01.0-08 | Deleted (07.06.2005)  |  |
| 110 01.0-09 | 8.2.1, 8.6.2, 7.1.3.15, 7.2.3.15 | C |
|  | How do you understand the meaning of “expert” in ADN? |  |
|  | A The consignor’s safety adviser. As he or she knows the product best, that person is considered to be the expert under ADNB Because of their function, members of the river police are experts under ADNC A person who has a special knowledge of ADN and who can prove it by means of a certificate from a competent authority |  |
|  | D [Because of his or her training] and general knowledge, every holder of a boatmaster’s licence is an expert under ADN |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 01.0-10 | 8.6.1 | C |
|  | In which part of ADN can you find models for the certificate of approval and the provisional certificate of approval? |  |
|  | A Part 1B Part 2C Part 8D Part 9 |  |
| 110 01.0-11 | 8.2.1.2, 7.1.3.15, 7.2.3.15 | C |
|  | Who is an expert under ADN in the meaning of 8.2.1.2?A Each boatmasterB A holder of a boatmaster’s licenceC A person able to prove his or her knowledge of ADN by means of a certificate from a competent authorityD The person responsible for the cargo transfer station |  |
| 110 01.0-12 | 8.2.1.4, 8.2.2.8 | B |
|  | What is the validity period of a certificate of special knowledge under ADN? |  |
|  | A 1 yearB 5 yearsC 10 yearsD Unlimited |  |
| 110 01.0-13 | 1.1.2.1 | C |
|  | What is the purpose of the ADN rules?A ADN only contains the rules for protection of waterways against pollutionB ADN is exclusively for ensuring the specific safety of transport in tank vesselsC ADN specifies the conditions in which dangerous goods may be transported by inland navigationD ADN is intended to ensure special safety for the transport of dangerous goods by road, rail or air |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 01.0-14 | Part 9, 9.3.3 | A |
|  | Where in ADN can you find construction requirements for type N tank vessels? |  |
|  | A Part 9, in section 9.3.3B Part 9, in chapter 9.1C Part 9, in chapter 9.2D Part 9, in section 9.1.3 |  |
| 110 01.0-15 | Part 9, 9.1 | B |
|  | Where in ADN can you find construction requirements for the construction of dry cargo vessels? |  |
|  | A Part 9, in section 9.3.3B Part 9, in chapter 9.1C Part 9, in chapter 9.2D Part 9, in section 9.1.3 |  |

| GeneralExamination objective 2: Construction and equipment |
| --- |
| *Number* | *Source* | *Correct answer* |
|  |  |  |
| 110 02.0-01 | 7.1.3.31, 7.2.3.31 | C |
|  | A vessel is loaded with dangerous goods. |  |
|  | What is the maximum flash point of the fuel authorized for use in the on-board internal combustion engines? |  |
|  | A < 23 °CB < 55 °CC ≥ 55 °CD ≥ 23 °C |  |
| 110 02.0-02 | 8.1.5.3 | B |
|  | A toximeter is required under Chapter 3.2, Table A. Must the toximeter also be on board pushed barges with no accommodation? |  |
|  | A Yes. There are no exceptionsB No, it is enough if the pusher tug or the vessel propelling the side-by-side formation is equipped with such equipmentC Yes, if the pusher tug has an engine roomD No, it is sufficient if the owner of the pusher tug designates a responsible person, that the person in question has such equipment and that he or she can be called quickly in case of need |  |
| 110 02.0-03 | 7.1.3.31, 7.2.3.31, 9.1.0.31, 9.2.0.31, 9.3.1.31, 9.3.2.31, 9.3.3.31 | A |
|  | Which fuel is prohibited for use for internal combustion engines on board vessels carrying dangerous goods? |  |
|  | A Fuel having a flash point < 55 °CB Fuel having a flash point < 65 °CC Fuel having a flash point < 75 °CD Fuel having a flash point < 100 °C |  |
| 110 02.0-04 | 9.1.0.31.2, 9.3.1.31.2, 9.3.2.31.2, 9.3.3.31.2 | D |
|  | What distance must there be from the protected area or the cargo are to the air intakes of the internal combustion engines? |  |
|  | A At least 3.00 mB They must be located in the protected areaC At least 2.50 mD At least 2.00 m |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | provisionally deleted 26.9.2016 | C |
|  |  |  |
| 110 02.0-06 | 9.1.0.34.2, 9.3.1.34.2, 9.3.2.34.2, 9.3.3.34.2 | C |
|  | A vessel is subject to ADN.Which of these devices must be in the exhaust pipes?A A fire detectorB A non-return valveC A spark arresterD A goose neck |  |
| 110 02.0-07 | 9.1.0.34.1, 9.3.1.34.1, 9.3.2.34.1, 9.3.3.34.1 | A |
|  | What is the minimum distance from the exhaust pipes to the protected area or the cargo area?A 2.00 mB 3.00 mC 4.00 mD 5.00 m |  |
| 110 02.0-08 |  9.1.0.41.2, 9.3.1.41.2, 9.3.2.41.2, 9.3.3.41.2 | D |
|  | A boiler in the engine room is fuelled with liquid fuel. What fuel is authorized? |  |
|  | A Fuel with a flash point ≥= 50 °C |  |
|  | B Fuel with a flash point < 5 °CC Fuel with a flash point < 55 °CD Fuel with a flash point ≥ 55 °C |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 02.0-09 | 9.1.0.34.1, 9.3.1.34.1, 9.3.2.34.1, 9.3.3.34.1 | A |
|  | What is the minimum distance that there must be between the internal combustion engine exhaust pipes and the tank openings and cargo area?A 2.00 mB 2.50 mC 3.00 mD 1.00 m |  |
| 110 02.0-10 | 9.1.0.32.1, 9.3.1.32.1, 9.3.2.32.1, 9.3.3.32.1 | B |
|  | What is the minimum depth of the double bottom of a hold area or a hold space fitted out as a fuel tank? |  |
|  | A 0.80 mB 0.60 mC 1.00 mD 0.50 m |  |
| 110 02.0-11 | 9.1.0.88, 9.2.0.88, 9.3.1.8, 9.3.2.8, 9.3.3.8 | B |
|  | Under ADN, which vessels must be built under survey of a recognized classification society and classed by it in its highest class? |  |
|  | A All vessels transporting dangerous goods |  |
|  | B Certain double-hull dry cargo vessels and all tank vessels transporting dangerous goods |  |
|  | C All vessels transporting dangerous goods except seagoing vessels covered by chapter 9.2D Only vessels used for the transport of chemicals |  |
| 110 02.0-12 | 7.1.2.5, 7.2.2.5 | D |
|  | The instructions for the use of on-board devices must be in which language(s)? |  |
|  | A At least in EnglishB In Dutch, English, German and FrenchC In the languages of the countries where the vessel sails during the voyageD In German, French or English and, if necessary, in the language normally spoken on board |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 02.0-13 | 8.1.6.3 | A |
|  | Who is responsible for checking and inspecting the special equipment required by ADN? |  |
|  | A A person authorized for this purpose by the manufacturer or the competent authority |  |
|  | B The manufacturer, as it alone knows how the device should be checkedC A company or person authorized by the competent authorityD An independent company authorized by the manufacturer |  |
| 110 02.0-14 | 8.1.5.3 | B |
|  | The special equipment required by ADN for pushed convoys or side-by-side formations must be located where?A On board the vessel or the pusher tug where the dangerous goods are loadedB On board the pusher tug or the vessel propelling the formationC On board each unit comprising the assembly of vesselsD On board a pusher tug with accommodation that is part of the assembly of vessels |  |
| 110 02.0-15 | Deleted (03.12.2008) |  |
| 110 02.0-16 | 9.1.0.52.4, 9.3.1.52.2, 9.3.2.52.2, 9.3.3.52.2 | D |
|  | Can accumulators be located in the protected area or the cargo area?A YesB Yes, but only if they are in specially designed casingsC Yes, but only if they are in specially designed casings fitted with ventilation grids protected against explosionsD No, except when chapter 1.6 applies |  |
| 110 02.0-17 | 1.2.1 | B |
|  | What is the meaning of a rescue winch in ADN?A A portable stripping pump to make it possible to pump water out of the vessel in the event of a leakB A device for hoisting persons from closed spaces such as cargo tanksC A stretcher for carrying an accident victim from the vessel to landD A second stripping pump permanently fixed in the engine room, capable independently of pumping water out of the vessel in the event of a leak |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 02.0-18 | 1.2.1 | A |
|  | Under ADN, what kinds of vessels have protected areas? |  |
|  | A Only dry cargo vesselsB Dry cargo vessels and tank vesselsC Pusher tugs with a certificate of approvalD Only tank vessels |  |
| 110 02.0-19 | 7.1.2.5, 7.2.2.5 | D |
|  | The instructions for the use of devices and equipment required by ADN must be on board. What language or languages must they be in?A Dutch, German, English and FrenchB Dutch, German, French and SpanishC Dutch and GermanD German, French or English, and if necessary in the language normally spoken on board |  |
| 110 02.0-20 | 1.2.1, 9.3.1.52.1, 9.3.2.52.1, 9.3.3.52.1 | D |
|  | What types of vessels have zones classified in ADN as comparable to a “zone 0”? |  |
|  | A Dry cargo vesselsB Both dry cargo vessels and tank vesselsC Pusher tugs that may push tank bargesD Tank vessels |  |
| 110 02.0-21 | 1.2.1 | C |
|  | What is the meaning in ADN of a suitable escape device? |  |
|  | A A mask protecting the user’s respiratory organs for escape from a danger areaB A mask protecting the user’s eyes and ears for escape from a danger areaC A respiratory protection device which can be easily put on, covering the wearer’s mouth, nose and eyes and for escape from a danger areaD A rowing boat for escape from a danger area |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 02.0-22 | 9.1.0.52.4, 9.3.1.52.2, 9.3.2.52.2, 9.3.3.52.2 | A |
|  | Under ADN, where may accumulators be located?A On board tank vessels and dry cargo vessels, outside the cargo area and the protected area, except when chapter 1.6 appliesB On board tank vessels outside the cargo area, but on board dry cargo vessels, in the protected areaC On board tank vessels and dry cargo vessels, outside the cargo area and the protected area, provided they are placed in a special casingD On both tank vessels and dry cargo vessels, only in a special casing located directly behind the wheelhouse, on the roof of the accommodation |  |

| GeneralExamination objective 4: Measurement techniques |
| --- |
| *Number* | *Source* | *Correct answer* |
|  |  |  |
| 110 04.0-01 | 8.1.5.1 | C |
|  | Gas detectors and toximeters must have what documentation?A A certificate of origin |  |
|  | B A declaration of conformity  |  |
|  | C Instructions for their useD A copy of the invoice |  |
| 110 04.0-02 | 1.2.1 | B |
|  | On the vessel, how can you know if dangerous concentrations of toxic gases are emitted by the cargo?A With a gas detectorB With a toximeterC With an oxygen meterD With daily checks |  |
| 110 04.0-03 | 8.1.6.3 | C |
|  | Who is responsible for checking the gas detection system? |  |
|  | A The ADN expertB The system does not need to be checked; it does however have to be replaced after each use |  |
|  | C Persons authorized to do so by the manufacturer or the competent authorityD The crew, once a year |  |
| 110 04.0-04 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | How is the explosive range of a substance established?A Between the upper explosive limit and 100% in volumeB Between the lower explosive limit and 10% in volumeC Between the lower and upper explosive limitsD Between 0% in volume and the upper explosive limit |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 04.0-05 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | The explosive range of a flammable liquid is:A Between the lower and upper explosive limitsB Above the upper explosive limitC Under the lower explosive limitD At the lower explosive limit |  |
| 110 04.0-06 | 8.1.6.3, 8.1.5.1 | B |
|  | When and by whom should the equipment referred to in 8.1.5.1 be checked?A Once a year, by the manufacturer |  |
|  | B In accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer, by persons authorized to do so by the manufacturer or the competent authority |  |
|  | C Once every two years, by a safety adviserD Before each departure by a person who has undergone ADN training |  |
| 110 04.0-07 | Deleted (01.03.2009) |  |
| 110 04.0-08 | Deleted (01.03.2009) |  |
| 110 04.0-09 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | What does 1 ppm mean?A 1 part per million partsB 1 part per massC 1 part per metric tonneD 1 part per milligram |  |
| 110 04.0-10 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | What happens when a gas concentration is ignited between the lower explosive limit and the upper explosive limit?A An explosionB Nothing at allC No explosion, as the mixture is too richD No explosion, as the mixture is too lean |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 04.0-11 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | The oxygen concentration in an on-board space is 30% by volume. What applies in this situation?A The situation presents no danger at allB There is a high risk of fireC The situation may be considered to be normalD The situation is highly toxic |  |
| 110 04.0-12 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | What is meant by a “lean” mixture when speaking of a risk of explosion?A There is little outside airB There is little nitrogenC There is little flammable substanceD There is little oxygen |  |
| 110 04.0-13 | Basic general knowledge | D |
|  | A person must enter a space that has been closed for an extended period.What is the greatest danger faced by such a person?A Too many noble gasesB Too little nitrogenC Too much oxygenD Too little oxygen |  |
| 110 04.0-14 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | What is the normal oxygen concentration in the ambient air?A 21% by volumeB 19% by volumeC 17% by volumeD 15% by volume |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 04.0-15 | Basic general knowledge, 7.1.3.1.6, 7.2.3.1.6 | D |
|  | It is possible to enter holds, cargo tanks and double-hull spaces safely and without a self-contained breathing apparatus when there are no dangerous goods. In such a case, what is the minimum measured oxygen level required?A 15%B 16%C 17%D 21% |  |
| 110 04.0-16 | 1.2.1 | B |
|  | What measurement tool is used to measure toxic substances?A A gas detectorB A toximeterC An ohmmeterD An oxygen meter |  |
| 110 04.0-17 | 1.2.1 | B |
|  | Which tool is used to determine whether there is a risk of explosion?A A nitrogen meterB A flammable gas detectorC A toximeterD An oxygen meter |  |
| 110 04.0-18 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | What does the abbreviation ppm mean?A Per person measuredB Propane propene measuredC Parts per millionD Polypropylene methyl |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 04.0-19 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | Certain gas samplers have a tube placed in front of them. What purpose does the tube serve?A To read the value of the maximum acceptable concentration at the work stationB To read the ppm valueC To collect humidity and impuritiesD To verify reliability |  |
| 110 04.0-20 | Basic general knowledge | D |
|  | How can you ensure that a sampler is still reliable?A By seeing if there has been a colour changeB By seeing if it has humidity insideC By testing itD By checking whether the expiry date has passed |  |
| 110 04.0-21 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | In what unit of measurement is the risk of explosion measured?A In ppmB In percentage of volumeC In microgramsD In threshold limit value at the work station |  |

| GeneralExamination objective 5: Knowledge of products |
| --- |
| *Number* | *Source* | *Correct answer* |
|  |  |  |
| 110 05.0-01 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.2 | A |
|  | Class 2 covers which dangerous goods?A GasesB Flammable liquidsC Organic peroxidesD Explosive substances |  |
| 110 05.0-02 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.2 | C |
|  | In what class are gases?A Class 1B Class 5.2C Class 2D Class 3 |  |
| 110 05.0-03 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.3 | B |
|  | In what class are flammable liquids?A Class 6.1B Class 3C Class 2D Class 8 |  |
| 110 05.0-04 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.3 | B |
|  | What dangerous goods are in class 3?A GasesB Flammable liquidsC Organic peroxidesD Explosive substances |  |
| 110 05.0-05 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.8 | D |
|  | What is the main risk associated with a dangerous liquid of class 8?A PressureB FlammabilityC ToxicityD Corrosiveness |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 05.0-06 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.52 | C |
|  | Organic peroxides are in which class? |  |
|  | A Class 4.2B Class 5.1C Class 5.2D Class 6.2 |  |
| 110 05.0-07 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.8 | A |
|  | What dangerous goods are in class 8? |  |
|  | A Corrosive substancesB Radioactive materialC Substances liable to spontaneous combustionD Infectious substances |  |
| 110 05.0-08 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.62 | B |
|  | What dangerous goods are in class 6.2? |  |
|  | A Radioactive materialB Infectious substancesC Substances liable to spontaneous combustionD Substances which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases |  |
| 110 05.0-09 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.3 | B |
|  | What is the main risk associated with a dangerous liquid of class 3? |  |
|  | A PressureB FlammabilityC ToxicityD Radioactivity |  |
| 110 05.0-10 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.61 | B |
|  | What is the main risk of a flammable liquid of class 6.1? |  |
|  | A FlammabilityB ToxicityC CorrosivenessD Radioactivity |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 05.0-11 | 2.1.2.1, Table A | B |
|  | Under ADN, can dangerous goods present several different risks? |  |
|  | A NoB YesC No, there are no goods with several risks in ADND No, ADN always cites only the main risk |  |
| 110 05.0-12 | 1.2.1 | B |
|  | What is the self-ignition temperature?A The temperature of a liquid at which a mixture of gases above the liquid can be lit |  |
|  | B The lowest temperature of a hot surface, determined in line with prescribed test conditions, at which a combustible liquid ignites as a gas/air or vapour/air mixture |  |
|  | C The temperature at which a substance explodesD The lowest temperature at which a substance may be ignited when supplied with a great deal of oxygen |  |
| 110 05.0-13 | 1.2.1 | A |
|  | What is the flash point? |  |
|  | A The lowest temperature of a liquid substance at which its vapour mixed with air forms a flammable mixtureB The temperature at which a substance ignites on its ownC The temperature at which a substance explodesD The lowest temperature at which a substance ignites on its own when supplied with a great deal of oxygen |  |
| 110 05.0-14 | 3.3.1, special provision 598 | B |
|  | You are ordered to take a load of old damaged automobile batteries. Are these dangerous goods?A No, automobile batteries are not dangerous goodsB Yes, damaged batteries are dangerous goodsC No, damaged batteries are not dangerous goods D No, when damaged batteries are packed in special containers, they are not dangerous goods |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 05.0-15 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | Why is flammable dust particularly dangerous? |  |
|  | A Mainly because of its toxicityB Because if stirred, it may produce a dust explosionC The dust can cause a breakdown in the air conditioningD Dust acts like any other flammable substance |  |
| 110 05.0-16 | Basic general knowledge | D |
|  | What does toxicity mean? |  |
|  | A Ignition of a substanceB Combustion of a substanceC The maximum amount of a substance that can be inhaled per hourD Toxicity of a substance |  |
| 110 05.0-17 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | How does UN No. 1203, PETROL, act when heated? |  |
|  | A It solidifies B Heating does not change the liquid’s volumeC It expandsD It concentrates |  |
| 110 05.0-18 | 2.2.2.1.3 | C |
|  | What is the meaning of the letters TF in the following designation: UN No. 1053, HYDROGEN SULPHIDE, class 2, 2 TF? |  |
|  | A Chemically unstable, toxicB Not flammable, toxicC Toxic, flammableD No special meaning |  |
| 110 05.0-19 | 2.2.61.1.4 | A |
|  | What does packing group II mean for substances of class 6.1? |  |
|  | A ToxicB Harmful to healthC Highly toxicD Corrosive |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 05.0-20 | 2.2.3.1.3 | C |
|  | What do packing groups I, II and III mean for substances of class 3?A They indicate the miscibility with waterB They provide information on the required danger labelsC They indicate the degree of dangerD They provide information on the appropriate means with which to extinguish a fire |  |
| 110 05.0-21 | 1.2.1, 2.2.3.1.3 | D |
|  | What is the meaning of packing group I for substances of class 3?A Substance without subsidiary riskB Substance presenting low dangerC Substance presenting medium dangerD Substance presenting high danger |  |
| 110 05.0-22 | 1.2.1, 2.2.8.1.3 | A |
|  | What is the meaning of packing group III for substances of class 8?A Slightly corrosive substanceB Substance without subsidiary riskC Corrosive substanceD Highly corrosive substance |  |
| 110 05.0-23 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | What danger is produced by a leak of the following gases when they are heavily cooled and liquefied: helium, nitrogen, carbon dioxide?A Production of gaseous mixtures with a risk of spontaneous combustionB Danger of asphyxia for humans and animalsC Increase of the risk of fireD Production of flammable gases through the effect of cooling |  |
| 110 05.0-24 | 3.2, Table A | C |
|  | Which of the following gases is flammable? |  |
|  | A UN No. 1066, NITROGEN, class 2, 1AB UN No. 1006, ARGON, class 2, 1AC UN No. 1978, PROPANE, class 2, 2FD UN No. 2451, NITROGEN TRIFLUORIDE, class 2, 2TO |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 05.0-25 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.51 | D |
|  | What is the main danger posed by a hazardous substance of class 5.1? |  |
|  | A Danger of radiationB Danger of self-ignitionC Danger of intoxicationD Oxidizing substances |  |
| 110 05.0-26 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | What is the significant characteristic of PROPANE, ARGON and CARBON DIOXIDE? |  |
|  | A Heavier than airB ToxicC Heavier than waterD Readily flammable |  |
| 110 05.0-27 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.8 | B |
|  | What is the main risk associated with a dangerous liquid of class 8? |  |
|  | A FlammabilityB CorrosivenessC ToxicityD Explosiveness |  |
| 110 05.0-28 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.61 | A |
|  | Which ADN class contains substances whose main risk is toxicity? |  |
|  | A Class 6.1B Class 2C Class 3D Class 5.1 |  |
| 110 05.0-29 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.51 | B |
|  | Which ADN class contains substances whose main risk is oxidization? |  |
|  | A Class 2B Class 5.1C Class 3D Class 4.2 |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 05.0-30 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.9 | C |
|  | Which dangerous goods are in class 9? |  |
|  | A Radioactive materialB GasesC Miscellaneous dangerous substances and articlesD Organic peroxides |  |
| 110 05.0-31 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.8 | A |
|  | Which dangerous goods are in class 8?A Corrosive substancesB Toxic substancesC Oxidizing substancesD Radioactive material |  |
| 110 05.0-32 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.7 | B |
|  | Which dangerous goods are in class 7? |  |
|  | A Organic peroxidesB Radioactive materialC Explosive substancesD Infectious substances |  |
| 110 05.0-33 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.62 | C |
|  | Which dangerous goods are in class 6.2? |  |
|  | A Flammable liquidsB Toxic substancesC Infectious substancesD Corrosive substances |  |
| 110 05.0-34 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.61 | D |
|  | Which dangerous goods are in class 6.1? |  |
|  | A GasesB Flammable liquidsC Corrosive substancesD Toxic substances |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 05.0-35 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.52 | A |
|  | Which dangerous goods are in class 5.2? |  |
|  | A Organic peroxidesB Miscellaneous dangerous substances and articlesC GasesD Corrosive substances |  |
| 110 05.0-36 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.51 | B |
|  | Which dangerous goods are in class 5.1? |  |
|  | A Substances liable to spontaneous combustionB Oxidizing substancesC Flammable solidsD Flammable liquids |  |
| 110 05.0-37 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.43 | C |
|  | Which dangerous goods are in class 4.3? |  |
|  | A Organic peroxidesB Corrosive substancesC Substances which, in contact with water, emit flammable gasesD Gases |  |
| 110 05.0-38 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.42 | B |
|  | Which dangerous goods are in class 4.2? |  |
|  | A Radioactive materialB Substances liable to spontaneous combustionC Flammable solidsD Flammable liquids |  |
| 110 05.0-39 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.41 | D |
|  | Which dangerous goods are in class 4.1? |  |
|  | A Substances liable to spontaneous combustionB Flammable liquidsC Oxidizing substancesD Flammable solids |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 05.0-40 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.2 | B |
|  | Which dangerous goods are in class 2? |  |
|  | A Miscellaneous dangerous substances and articlesB GasesC Radioactive materialD Organic peroxides |  |
| 110 05.0-41 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.3 | C |
|  | Which dangerous goods are in class 3? |  |
|  | A Substances liable to spontaneous combustionB Flammable solidsC Flammable liquidsD Oxidizing substances |  |
| 110 05.0-42 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.3 | A |
|  | Flammable liquids should be assigned to which class? |  |
|  | A Class 3B Class 4.1C Class 6.1D Class 8 |  |
| 110 05.0-43 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.7 | C |
|  | Radioactive material should be assigned to which class? |  |
|  | A Class 6.1B Class 8C Class 7D Class 9 |  |
| 110 05.0-44 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.8 | B |
|  | Corrosive substances should be assigned to which class? |  |
|  | A Class 9B Class 8C Class 5.2D Class 4.3 |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 05.0-45 | 3.2, Table A or C | A |
|  | To which class does UN No. 1134, CHOLOROBENZENE belong? |  |
|  | A Class 3B Class 6.1C Class 7D Class 8 |  |
| 110 05.0-46 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | Compared with the density of air, the density of liquid vapours is most often |  |
|  | A The sameB HigherC LowerD None of the above answers is correct |  |
| 110 05.0-47 | Basic general knowledge | D |
|  | What is the latin name of oxygen? |  |
|  | A FerrumB HydrogeniumC NitrogeniumD Oxygenium |  |
| 110 05.0-48 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | What is the meaning of “N” in chemical formulas? |  |
|  | A CarbonB NitrogenC HydrogenD Oxygen |  |
| 110 05.0-49 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | What is the symbol of carbon? |  |
|  | A CB HC KD O |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 05.0-50 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | What is the meaning of the boiling point of a liquid?A The pressure of the liquid at 100 °C |  |
|  | B The quantity of liquid that has reached the temperature at which it boils C The temperature at which, at atmospheric pressure, a substance passes from the liquid state to the gaseous state |  |
|  | D The temperature of a liquid at which a flammable mixture may form at its surface |  |
| 110 05.0-51 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | The state (solid, liquid, gas) of a substance depends on what? |  |
|  | A DensityB CompositionC Pressure and temperatureD Viscosity |  |
| 110 05.0-52 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | What is the meaning of the (normal) boiling point of a liquid? |  |
|  | A The pressure of the liquid at 100 °C |  |
|  | B The quantity of liquid that has reached the temperature at which it boilsC The temperature at which, at normal atmospheric pressure a substance passes from the liquid state to the gaseous stateD The volume of the liquid at a temperature of 100 °C and a pressure of 100 kPa (normal pressure) |  |
| 110 05.0-53 | Basic general knowledge | D |
|  | The passage from a liquid state to a gaseous state is known as: |  |
|  | A CondensationB FusionC SublimationD Evaporation |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 05.0-54 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | What does oxidize mean? |  |
|  | A Reaction of a substance with oxygenB Cleavage of oxygenC Reaction of a substance with hydrogenD Reaction of a substance with nitrogen |  |
| 110 05.0-55 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | What often provokes polymerization?A An inhibitorB An excess of nitrogenC An increase in temperatureD A decrease in temperature |  |
| 110 05.0-56 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | When, in a tank, the vapour over a liquid is in a state of equilibrium with the liquid, the vapour is said to be saturated. What happens when the temperature decreases?A Part of the vapour condensesB Part of the vapour solidifiesC Part of the vapour freezesD Part of the vapour evaporates |  |
| 110 05.0-57 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | Flammable liquids are categorized in particular by their flash points. Substances in which flashpoint group are the most readily flammable? |  |
|  | A Under 23 °CB From 23 °C to 60 °CC From 60 °C to 100 °CD Over 100 °C |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 05.0-58 | Basic general knowledge, 1.2.1 | A |
|  | How is the flashpoint indicated? |  |
|  | A In °CB In gC In m3D In % |  |
| 110 05.0-59 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | What is the meaning of the coefficient of cubic expansion of a liquid? |  |
|  | A Value of volume expansion of the liquid per °CB Value of the increase in weight of the liquidC Increase in vapour pressure of the liquidD Amount of vapour over the liquid |  |
| 110 05.0-60 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | Where does the evaporation of a liquid occur? |  |
|  | A Directly on the surface of the liquidB 20 cm over the surface of the liquidC 30 cm over the surface of the liquidD 40 cm over the surface of the liquid |  |
| 110 05.0-61 | Basic general knowledge | D |
|  | What is the meaning of the term “viscosity” of a liquid? |  |
|  | A DensityB ColourC MiscibilityD Internal friction |  |
| 110 05.0-62 | Basic general knowledge | D |
|  | What is the internal friction of a liquid called? |  |
|  | A DensityB ElasticityC HomogeneityD Viscosity |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 05.0-63 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | What generally happens when the temperature of a substance increases? |  |
|  | A The speed of the molecules decreasesB The speed of the molecules remains the sameC The speed of the molecules increasesD The speed of the molecules constantly varies between fast and slow |  |
| 110 05.0-64 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | At what temperature is the kinetic energy of the molecules at zero? |  |
|  | A -273 °CB 212 KC 273 KD -100 °C |  |
| 110 05.0-65 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | To avoid polymerization of certain goods, a substance is added. What is the substance?A A baseB An inhibitorC A catalyserD A peroxide |  |
| 110 05.0-66 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | What is the mass of 1 m3 of pure water at 4 °C? |  |
|  | A 900 kgB 1,000 kgC 1,100 kgD 1,200 kg |  |
| 110 05.0-67 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | At what temperature does 1m3 of pure water have a mass of 1,000 kg? |  |
|  | A 0 °CB 4 °CC 15 °CD 20 °C |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 05.0-68 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | Why is nitrogen a problematic gas? |  |
|  | A Because it is flammable |  |
|  | B Because it is heavier than air |  |
|  | C Because it is odourlessD Because it is corrosive |  |
| 110 05.0-69 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | Why should gas clouds from cargo be avoided? |  |
|  | A Because they always contain an explosive mixtureB Because, in most cases, they lower the oxygen contentC Because they are always flammableD Because they are always toxic |  |
| 110 05.0-70 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | Which of the substances below may be absorbed by the body through the skin and pose a health risk? |  |
|  | A BenzeneB ButaneC Castor oilD Water |  |
| 110 05.0-71 | Basic general knowledge | D |
|  | When skin enters into contact with one of the substances below, serious injuries result. Which substance? |  |
|  | A Diesel fuelB Motor spirit or gasoline or petrolC TolueneD Sulphuric acid |  |
| 110 05.0-72 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | Which of the substances below is an inert gas? |  |
|  | A OzoneB AirC NitrogenD Oxygen |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 05.0-73 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | To avoid polymerization, what should be added? |  |
|  | A An inhibitorB A catalyserC A peroxideD Heat and light |  |
| 110 05.0-74 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | What is the pH of a strong acid? |  |
|  | A 0 to 3B 7C 8 to 10D 4 to 6 |  |
| 110 05.0-75 | 2.1.1.1 | B |
|  | What is the characteristic of substances in class 5.1?A They are radioactive B They are oxidizing C They are corrosive D They are infectious  |  |
| 110 05.0-76 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | What is polymerization? |  |
|  | A A kind of polyesterB A physical reactionC A chemical reactionD A catalyser |  |
| 110 05.0-77 | 3.2, Table A | B |
|  | UN No. 1230, METHANOL, is flammable, but also poses a subsidiary risk. The subsidiary risk is under which class? |  |
|  | A Class 5.2B Class 6.1C Class 6.2D Class 8 |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 05.0-78 | 2.1.1.1, 2.2.1 | A |
|  | Explosive substances and articles are in which class? |  |
|  | A Class 1B Class 4.1C Class 5.2D Class 6.1 |  |

| GeneralExamination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport |
| --- |
| *Number* | *Source* | *Correct answer* |
|  |  |  |
| 110 06.0-01 | 1.1.3.3 | B |
|  | Your fuel tanks have a capacity of 42,000 l of diesel. Are supplies in this quantity considered to be dangerous goods under ADN? |  |
|  | A YesB No, the diesel fuel carried in the vessel’s fuel tanks for the vessel’s propulsion is not considered to be a dangerous substance under ADNC Quantities of supplies of this scope are subject to the same provisions of ADN as goods of class 3 packed in packagesD All liquid fuels are fully subject to ADN, whatever their use |  |
| 110 06.0-02 | Deleted (07.06.2005) |  |
| 110 06.0-03 | 8.3.1.1 | A |
|  | A vessel is transporting dangerous goods. Are persons authorized to be on board if they are not members of the crew, they do not normally live on board or are not on board for official reasons?A No, neverB Yes, up to two personsC Yes, provided they do not smoke outside the accommodationD Yes, but only on boats for which certificates of approval are required |  |
| 110 06.0-04 | 1.1.4.6 | B |
|  | During loading and unloading, are provisions other than those of ADN applicable? If so, which?A No, everything is governed by ADNB Yes, local requirements, for instance the port regulationsC Yes, local requirements, but only if the river or port police make a request to this effectD Yes, the port regulations, if their provisions are posted at the port entry clearly and legibly for the crews of incoming vessels |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 06.0-05 | 7.1.4.9, 7.2.4.9 | B |
|  | Can dangerous goods be trans-shipped from one vessel to another?A NoB Yes, with the authorization of the competent authorityC Yes, but only if the vessel receiving the trans-shipment does not have other dangerous goods on boardD Yes, if both the vessel unloading and the vessel loading the dangerous goods have given their express consent |  |
| 110 06.0-06 | 1.1.4.1 | B |
|  | According to the requirements of ADN, what packages containing dangerous goods may not be transported?A Packages for transport not authorized by the competent policeB Packages not meeting the requirements of international regulations on dangerous goodsC Packages with a packaging thickness of less than 2 cmD Fireworks |  |
| 110 06.0-07 | 8.3.1.1 | A |
|  | A vessel is carrying infectious substances of class 6.2. Are persons who are not members of the crew, who do not normally live on board or who are not on board for official reasons authorized to be on board?A NoB Yes, but only if the dangerous goods are loaded below deck and if the hatchway openings are closedC Yes, under the special provisions for class 6.2 applicable to such substances, the vessel is not subject to the provisions of 8.3.1.1 in this caseD Yes, provided there is a special authorization from a competent authority |  |
| 110 06.0-08 | CEVNI, article 1.02, para. 4 | A |
|  | Who is responsible on board for the vessels’ marking with blue cones/lights?A The masterB The consignorC The loading-unloading companyD The shipping company |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 06.0-09 | CEVNI, article 1.02, para. 4 | B |
|  | A vessel has a blue cone/light marking. Who is responsible for removing this marking?A The consigneeB The masterC The expert who issued the certificate attesting gas-free conditionD The shipping company |  |
| 110 06.0-10 | Deleted (30.09.2014) |  |
| 110 06.0-11 | Deleted (07.06.2005) |  |
| 110 06.0-12 | 3.2, Tables A and C | A |
|  | Which regulations contain the provisions relating to the marking of vessels carrying dangerous goods?A CEVNI or national regulations based on CEVNI, as well as ADNB CEVNI or national regulations based on CEVNI, as well as ADRC The vessel does not require any marking; on the other hand, the packages should bear danger labels in accordance with part 5 of ADND An “international regulation” in accordance with 1.2.1 of ADN |  |
| 110 06.0-13 | Deleted |  |
| 110 06.0-14 | CEVNI, article 1.02, paragraph 4 | D |
|  | Who is responsible on board for the application of the requirements of ADN during the transport of dangerous goods?A The river policeB The shipment’s consigneeC The navigation serviceD The master |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 06.0-15 | 3.2, Table A and Table C, 7.1.5.0, 7.2.5.0CEVNI, article 3.14 | B |
|  | How can you tell if your vessel should bear the “blue cone/light” marking?A From the diagram in 9.3.1.15.2 |  |
|  | B From Table A and 7.1.5.02, or Table C and 7.2.5.0 |  |
|  | C From the checklist under 8.6.3D From the certificate of approval |  |
| 110 06.0-16 | 7.1.4.9, 7.2.4.9 | B |
|  | When can a cargo be trans-shipped onto another vessel outside a trans-shipment place approved for this purpose?A There are no special requirements in this regardB When the competent authority has authorized itC During trans-shipment in a harbourD When it is done away from residential areas |  |
| 110 06.0-17 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | A tank holding 50,000 litres of gasoline/petrol is at 10 °C. The temperature rises to 20 °C. The expansion coefficient of the gasoline/petrol is 0.001 per °C.How much gasoline/petrol is now in the tank?A 50,005 litresB 50,050 litresC 50,500 litresD 50,000 litres |  |
| 110 06.0-18 | 7.1.4.9, 7.2.4.9 | B |
|  | A vessel loaded with dangerous goods cannot continue its voyage. The cargo has to be trans‑shipped onto another vessel outside a handling facility. What are the requirements of ADN in this case?A The cargo can be trans-shipped on siteB The trans-shipment can only take place with the authorization of the competent authorityC Trans-shipment is strictly prohibitedD Trans-shipment may take place only in a harbour basin |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 06.0-19 | CEVNI, article 8.01 | C |
|  | Under CEVNI or national regulations based on CEVNI, the “Do not approach” signal is:A Only a sound signalB Only a light signalC A combined sound and light signalD Waving of the red flag (distress signal) |  |
| 110 06.0-20 | 7.1.5.4.2, 7.2.5.4.2 | B |
|  | Berthed vessels for which marking is prescribed under 3.2, Table A or C must (if not exempted by the competent authority) always have:A A rowing boat berthed next to the vesselB An expert in accordance with 8.2.1.2 on boardC An onshore guardD A link with the nearest traffic control post |  |
| 110 06.0-21 | 7.1.5.4.3, 7.2.5.4.3 | B |
|  | Your vessel has a blue cone. What distance must you maintain when waiting before a lock or a bridge?A 50 mB 100 mC 150 mD 200 m |  |
| 110 06.0-22 | 7.1.5.4.3, 7.2.5.4.3 | C |
|  | Your vessel has two blue cones. What distance must you maintain when waiting before a lock or a bridge?A 50 mB 100 mC 150 mD 200 m |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 06.0-23 | 7.1.5.4.2, 7.2.5.4.2 | D |
|  | What must vessels carrying dangerous goods permanently have on board when berthed, if not exempted by the competent authority? |  |
|  | A A look-out on the shoreB Contact with the nearest traffic monitoring stationC An evacuation boat with oars at their sideD An expert in accordance with 8.2.1 |  |
| 110 06.0-24 | 7.1.4.7.1, 7.2.4.10.1, 8.6.3 | B |
|  | What is the purpose of the means of evacuation referred to in ADN in loading and unloading stations for dangerous goods?A To allow the police to board the vesselB To allow persons on board to move from danger to safetyC To make it possible to reduce a leak in the cargoD To allow staff of the handling facility to move to safety on board in the event of an incident  |  |
| 110 06.0-25 | 7.1.4.7.1, 7.2.4.10.1, 8.6.3 | A |
|  | Why must means of evacuation be available at loading and unloading stations for dangerous goods?A To make it possible to leave the vessel in an emergencyB To allow the river police to board the vesselC To allow the vessel to be unloaded more quickly in the event of an incidentD To allow small/initial fires to be tackled in time |  |
| 110 06.0-26 | 1.4.2.2.1 (d), 1.4.3.1.1 (f), 1.4.3.3 (q) | B |
|  | Who is responsible for ensuring that the prescribed means of evacuation are available at a dangerous goods loading station?A The owner of the port facilityB The loader or filler, together with the carrierC The river policeD The consignor or the consignee |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 06.0-27 | 1.4.2.2.1 (d), 1.4.3.1.1 (f), 1.4.3.3 (q) | D |
|  | Who is responsible for providing the means of evacuation at a dangerous goods loading station?A The navigation administrationB The owner of the port facilityC The filler or unloader D Primarily the filler, together with the carrier |  |
| 110 06.0-28 | 1.4.2.2.1 (d), 1.4.3.7.1 (g) | D |
|  | When must the carrier provide a second means of evacuation for the unloading of UN No. 1203?A AlwaysB NeverC With the lifeboat, a second means of evacuation is always availableD When the unloader has only provided one means of evacuation |  |
| 110 06.0-29 | 7.1.4.7.1, 7.1.4.77, | A |
|  | You want to unload a cargo of dangerous substance UN No. 1208 in tank-containers at an unloading facility that has no means of evacuation. What must you do before beginning to unload?A Request authorization from the competent authority before unloading B Nothing. You unload as planned. The lifeboat is enough.C During the voyage, you purchase a lifejacket for each member of the crew.D You inform the firefighters responsible for the unloading procedure. |  |
| 110 06.0-30 | 7.2.4.10.1, 7.2.4.77 | B |
|  | A petroleum products unloading station has no means of evacuation. When can you begin to unload your tank-vessel?A When you have received the approval of the consigneeB In no caseC When you have launched the lifeboatD When you have received authorization from the person in charge of the shore facility |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 06.0-31 | 1.2.1 | B |
|  | What does a protection area on board a vessel consist of?A A guardrailB A water spray systemC Movable bulkheadsD A safe haven |  |
| 110 06.0-32 | 1.2.1 | C |
|  | For how long must an on-board protection area provide protection from risks associated with the cargo?A 15 minutesB Half an hourC An hourD Until the cargo is consumed |  |
| 110 06.0-33 | 1.2.1, 7.1.4.77, 7.2.4.77 | A |
|  | When is the lifeboat sufficient as the only means of evacuation during the loading or unloading of dangerous goods?A NeverB AlwaysC Only for dangerous substances of Class 2D When it is made from fire resistant material  |  |
| 110 06.0-34 | 7.2.4.77, 3.2.3.2, Table C | C |
|  | A tank-vessel at a loading station needs to load dangerous substance UN No. 1830 SULPHURIC ACID containing more than 51% of acid. An escape route is available outside the cargo area. Is an additional means of evacuation necessary?A YesB Yes, depending on the weather conditionsC NoD No, depending on the number of persons on board |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 06.0-35 | 7.1.4.77, 3.2.1 Table A | C |
|  | A dry goods vessel is carrying UN No. 1365 COTTON; WET. Which means of evacuation are not authorized?A An escape route outside the protected area and a safe haven on board the vessel at the opposite endB An escape route inside the protected area and a safe haven on board the vessel in the opposite direction C One or more evacuation boatsD A lifeboat and an evacuation boat |  |

| GeneralExamination objective 7: Documents |
| --- |
| *Number* | *Source* | *Correct answer* |
|  |  |  |
| 110 07.0-01 | 5.4.1.1, 8.1.2.1 | B |
|  | For any dangerous goods for carriage in accordance with ADN, a document duly filled in and issued by the consignor must be on board. It includes all the information that is required under part 5, for example, the proper name of the goods, the UN number/substance identification number, the class and, where assigned, the packing group.What is this document called? |  |
|  | A Special bill of ladingB Transport documentC Instructions in writingD Dangerous goods manifest |  |
| 110 07.0-02 | Deleted (03.12.2008) |  |
| 110 07.0-03 | 5.4.1.1, 8.1.2.1 | A |
|  | What is the purpose of the transport document under ADN?A To identify dangerous goods carried under ADNB As proof of deliveryC As proof of approval of a vessel for the carriage of dangerous goodsD As a basis for calculating freight surcharges for dangerous goods |  |
| 110 07.0-04 | 5.4.1.1 | A |
|  | What information on the transported dangerous goods must appear in the transport document?A The information required under 5.4.1B The indications mentioned in CEVNI or in national regulations based on CEVNIC Only the indications on action to be taken in case of fireD The indications provided by the manufacturer of the dangerous goods on the physical and chemical properties of the goods |  |
| 110 07.0-05 | 5.4.1 | C |
|  | Under ADN, of the following information, which must appear in the transport document?A The address of the manufacturer of the goodsB The European vessel number |  |
|  | C The name and address of the consignee(s) |  |
|  | D The expiration date of the certificate of approval |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 07.0-06 | 5.4.1 | C |
|  | Under ADN, of the following information, which must appear in the transport document?A The address of the manufacturer of the goods and the information given by it on the physical and chemical properties of the goodsB The European vessel number, the number of the vessel’s inspection certificate and the number of the certificate of approval |  |
|  | C The proper name of the goods, the UN number or the substance identification number and where assigned, the packing group |  |
|  | D The expiry date of the certificate of approval |  |
| 110 07.0-07 | 5.4.3.2 | C |
|  | Is it the master’s duty to ensure that all the crew members concerned are informed of the instructions in writing? |  |
|  | A No, as each crew member must, before loading, inform himself of the contents of the instructions in writing B No, guidance regarding the dangers that may arise should be given before loading by a representative of the shore facilityC Yes, otherwise the persons on-board would not be able to react properly in the event of an incident |  |
|  | D Yes, but only if the instructions in writing have to be returned to the representative of the shore facility after the loading |  |
| 110 07.0-08 | 8.1.2 | B |
|  | Some documents must be on-board during the transport of dangerous goods. Which of the following documents are among those that must be on-board under ADN? |  |
|  | A The general technical requirementsB The transport documentC The licensing regulationsD A map of the route of the voyage (most recent) |  |
| 110 07.0-09 | 5.4.3.2 | B |
|  | Who must provide the master with the instructions in writing that must be on-board during the transport of dangerous goods by inland water transport? |  |
|  | A The customs serviceB The carrierC The consignorD The manufacturer of the goods |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 07.0-10 | 1.16.2.1 | C |
|  | Who issues the certificate of approval?A The competent police bodiesB A classification society recognized by all the Contracting Parties to the ADN agreementC The competent authority of a Contracting Party to the ADN agreementD The port authority competent for the loading of the vessel |  |
| 110 07.0-11 | 8.1.8.4 | C |
|  | What is the maximum period of validity of a certificate of approval, not counting extensions?A Two yearsB Three yearsC Five yearsD Ten years |  |
| 110 07.0-12 | 5.4.3 | D |
|  | As an aid during an accident emergency situation that may occur or arise during carriage, the carrier has to present a document to the master before loading begins. The master must ensure that all crew members understand the content of this document and are able to apply it correctly. The master must also ensure that the document is readily available in the wheelhouse. What is this document called? |  |
|  | A The ADN manifestB The certificate of approvalC The transport documentD The instructions in writing |  |
| 110 07.0-13 | 5.4.3 | C |
|  | Which document sets out the action to be taken in case of an accident or incident?A The certificate of approvalB CEVNI or national regulations based on CEVNIC The instructions in writingD The transport document |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 07.0-14 | 1.4.2.2.1, 5.4.3 | B |
|  | Who is responsible for making the instructions in writing available to the master?A The port authority competent for the loadingB The carrierC The consignorD The manufacturer of the goods |  |
| 110 07.0-15 | 5.4.3.1 | B |
|  | What is the purpose of the instructions in writing covered by 5.4.3.1 of ADN?A To replace the transport documents required under 5.4.1B To provide instructions on action to be taken in emergency situations resulting from an accidentC To provide instructions on measures to observe for the stowage of dangerous goodsD To provide instructions for officers or officials who check the vessel when it is carrying dangerous goods (police, customs service) |  |
| 110 07.0-16 | Deleted (03.12.2008) |  |
| 110 07.0-17 | 5.4.3.1 | B |
|  | An accident has occurred with dangerous goods. Which document sets out the urgent actions to be taken, if they can be taken safely in practice? |  |
|  | A The certificate of approvalB The instructions in writingC Part 1 of ADND The transport document |  |
| 110 07.0-18 | 5.4.3.4 | B |
|  | Which document describes the types of danger that may arise in exceptional situations during carriage of certain dangerous goods? |  |
|  | A The navigation certificateB The instructions in writingC The certificate of approvalD Part 2 of ADN |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 07.0-19 | 5.4.3.2 | C |
|  | The instructions in writing must be in which languages?A In German and FrenchB In English, German, Dutch and French |  |
|  | C In one of the language(s) that the master and the expert can read and understand. |  |
|  | D In an official language of at least one Contracting Party of the ADN agreement |  |
| 110 07.0-20 | 5.4.3.1 | B |
|  | When a vessel is transporting dangerous goods, where and how should the instructions in writing be kept on-board? |  |
|  | A In my accommodation, with my licenceB In the wheelhouse, in a readily available locationC As a sticker on the hull or the tank in questionD In a specially marked envelope in the wheelhouse |  |
| 110 07.0-21 | 5.4.3.2 | C |
|  | Who is responsible for ensuring that the crew understands the instructions in writing and applies them correctly? |  |
|  | A The expertB The place of loading of the dangerous goods concernedC The masterD The consignor |  |
| 110 07.0-22 | 5.4.3.2 | C |
|  | The master is responsible for ensuring that the instructions in writing are understood and can be carried out by whom? |  |
|  | A The personnel on land at the place of unloading |  |
|  | B The consignee of the goodsC The members of the crew concerned |  |
|  | D The personnel on land at the place of loading |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 07.0-23 | 5.4.3.2 | A |
|  | A vessel is transporting dangerous goods. What is the master responsible for ensuring?A The master is responsible for ensuring that the members of the crew concerned understand the instructions in writing and are capable of carrying them out properlyB Under ADN the master has no special obligations related to the carriage of dangerous goodsC The master has no obligations, as the members of the crew are responsible for informing themselves of the content of the instructions in writing |  |
|  | D The master is under no special obligation to inform the crew when the vessel is specially fitted out for the dangerous goods being carried |  |
| 110 07.0-24 | Deleted (03.12.2008) |  |
| 110 07.0-25 | 5.4.3.3 | A |
|  | When must you become aware of the content of the instructions in writing?A Before the start of loadingB At the first opportunity after the vessel sets offC Immediately after an accident or incidentD Immediately before unloading the dangerous goods in question |  |
| 110 07.0-26 | 5.4.3 | C |
|  | Which accompanying document describes the dangerous characteristics of the dangerous goods carried?A The certificate of approvalB The ADN certificateC The instructions in writingD The ship’s certificate |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 07.0-27 | 5.4.1.4.1 | C |
|  | When dangerous goods are transported from the Netherlands to Austria, the entries made in the transport document presented by the consignor must be in what language(s) at least? |  |
|  | A DutchB German and DutchC Dutch and additionally in German, French or EnglishD German and French |  |
| 110 07.0-28 | 5.4.3.1 | B |
|  | What is done with the instructions in writing?A They should be returned after the unloading |  |
|  | B During carriage they should be kept in the wheelhouse |  |
|  | C Once they have been read, they are to be returned to the cargo transfer stationD If possible, they are to be returned quickly to the consignee of the cargo |  |
| 110 07.0-29 | 5.4.3.1 | C |
|  | Where must the instructions in writing be kept? |  |
|  | A In the wheelhouse and the accommodationB In the accommodationC In the wheelhouseD In the cargo area and in the wheelhouse |  |
| 110 07.0-30 | 5.4.3 | A |
|  | Which document describes the actions to be taken in the event of an accident or an incident? |  |
|  | A The instructions in writingB The stowage planC The transport documentD The checklist ADN |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 07.0-31 | 5.4.3.3 | A |
|  | The members of the crew are responsible for finding out about the action to be taken in the event of an accident or an incident with dangerous goods. Which document describes this action? |  |
|  | A The instructions in writingB The checklist ADNC The transport documentD The bill of lading |  |
| 110 07.0-32 | Deleted (03.12.2008) |  |
| 110 07.0-33 | Deleted (03.12.2008) |  |
| 110 07.0-34 | 5.4.3.3 | D |
|  | Where can the crew read which measures must be taken in the event of an accident or an incident? |  |
|  | A In the transport documentB In the navigation certificateC In the checklistD In the instructions in writing |  |
| 110 07.0-35 | 1.16.13.2, 8.1.8.7 | B |
|  | A vessel has been damaged. What authority is authorized to withdraw the certificate of approval? |  |
|  | A The river policeB The authority that issued the certificate of approvalC The port authorityD The fire service |  |
| 110 07.0-36 | 1.16.1.3.1 (b), 8.1.9.1 (b) | D |
|  | After sustaining damage, a vessel no longer meets the requirements of part 9 of ADN and is issued with a provisional certificate of approval. How long is this certificate valid? |  |
|  | A One yearB One semesterC Three monthsD For just one voyage, and for a specified cargo |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 07.0-37 | 5.4., 1.1.18 | D |
|  | In which document must it be mentioned that the substance carried presents a danger for the environment?A In the certificate of approvalB In the classification certificateC In the instructions in writingD In the transport document |  |
| 110 07.0-38 | Deleted (20/03/2013) |  |

| GeneralExamination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention |
| --- |
| *Number* | *Source* | *Correct answer* |
|  |  |  |
| 110 08.0-01 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | For carriage of certain dangerous goods, the protection equipment under 8.1.5.1 is not sufficient. How does the master find out which additional protection equipment must be on board?A The information is in the measurement certificate |  |
|  | B From the additional information provided by the consignor (e.g. the safety data sheet) |  |
|  | C It is for masters to decide the exact composition of the equipment on the basis of indications in the transport document and their own experienceD It is noted in the certificate of approval in the section marked “miscellaneous” |  |
| 110 08.0-02 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | Your arm has come into contact with a corrosive substance. What is the first thing to do?A Call the doctorB Rinse the arm carefully with water, remove clothingC See if the arm becomes red, then decideD Treat the arm with cool packs |  |
| 110 08.0-03 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | When the filling pipes were disconnected, some diesel fuel landed on your arms. What do you do?A Let it dry in the airB Remove clothing, wash the arms with soap and waterC Nothing, as diesel fuel is harmlessD Call a doctor |  |
| 110 08.0-04 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | A vessel is carrying dangerous goods. There is an accident on the deck and a person has been injured. What is the first thing to do?A Inform the shipping companyB Block off the place of the accidentC Keep calm and assess the general situation. Administer first aid while keeping your personal protection gear onD Inform the police |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 08.0-05 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | A vessel is carrying toxic substances. Following an accident on the deck of the vessel with this substance, there has been personal injury. What is the first thing you do?A Put on protection equipment and remove the injured from the danger areaB If possible, seal the leaksC Activate the “Do not approach” signalD Read the instructions in writing |  |
| 110 08.0-06 | Deleted (03.12.2008) |  |
| 110 08.0-07 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | When the vessel is damaged large quantities of readily flammable liquids are spilled into the water. Are there any resulting hazards?A Yes, at the surface, gas/air mixtures may form and can catch fire and lead to explosions at very far away locationsB No, as the spilled liquid evaporates immediately, the liquid in the water produces no hazardC No, the dangerous goods mix with the water; there is thus no hazardD No, at first the water is polluted, but it becomes pure again as the readily flammable liquid separates from the water by evaporation |  |
| 110 08.0-08 | Basic general knowledge | D |
|  | A hand extinguisher no longer has its safety pin. What should be done with the extinguisher?A No action is necessary, its extinction capacity is the same after a short useB Nothing, the pressure of the CO2 tank remains the same even if the extinguisher has been used onceC The hand extinguisher should have a sticker, “No longer for use with anything but small fires”D The hand extinguisher should be immediately replaced or checked by a person accredited by the competent authority |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 08.0-09 | Basic general knowledge 5.4.3.4 | A |
|  | What must the master do immediately following an accident or incident involving dangerous goods?A Take the measures indicated in the instructions in writingB Inform the consignee or consignorC Inform the pressD Make appropriate notes in the service book |  |
| 110 08.0-10 | 8.1.4 | B |
|  | A vessel is carrying dangerous goods. The vessel should have at least how many additional hand extinguishers containing a suitable fire-extinguishing agent for fighting fires involving the dangerous goods carried? |  |
|  | A From one to eight additional hand extinguishers, depending on the danger presented by the dangerous goods carried. The number is indicated in the instructions in writingB At least two additional hand extinguishersC One additional hand extinguisher installed at a visible place easily accessible from the wheelhouseD Three additional hand extinguishers, to be distributed evenly in the cargo area or the protected area of the vessel |  |
| 110 08.0-11 | 1.3.2.2.4 | A |
|  | What group of people entering the hold, or in the case of tank vessels, in certain below-deck spaces, is authorized to wear a self-contained breathing apparatus operating with pressurized air?A Persons trained in the handling of such devices and physically able to bear the additional constraintsB All members of the crewC Only holders of the ADN specialized knowledge certificateD Any member of the crew who has undergone ABC protection training |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 08.0-12 | 8.3.4 | C |
|  | A vessel is carrying dangerous goods. Is smoking permitted on board?A Only on board container vessels and open type-N tank vesselsB Only on unladen vesselsC Smoking is prohibited on board. The prohibition does not apply to the accommodation or the wheelhouse, provided their windows, doors, skylights and hatches are closedD In the trans-shipment zones smoking is prohibited, however when under way it is allowed |  |
| 110 08.0-13 | 8.3.4 | D |
|  | How is the prohibition on smoking on board made known?A Verbal notification by the master to all those on boardB Not at all, as it is governed by ADNC By a regulation issued by the competent authorityD By notice boards located at appropriate places on board |  |
| 110 08.0-14 | 8.1.6.1 | A |
|  | You learn that it has been over two years since the last time your extinguishers were checked. What measure should you take?A Check the extinguishers immediately, or replace them with extinguishers whose inspection certificates are still validB The fact that the expiry date has passed poses no problem until the end of the voyageC Wait until the shipping company provides a new extinguisherD A period of one half year is allowed after the expiry date. During this period the extinguishers can be replaced or checked |  |
| 110 08.0-15 | 8.1.6.1 | C |
|  | How often should the extinguishers on your vessel be checked?A At least once a yearB At least once every three yearsC At least once every two yearsD Each time the certificate of approval is extended, or if such an extension is not necessary, each time the ship’s certificate is extended |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 08.0-16 | 8.1.6.1, General knowledge | D |
|  | How can you check that an extinguisher has been checked?A Using a manometerB By the indications of the pressurized gas cartridge on the insideC By the colour of the inspection plate |  |
|  | D By the proof of inspection affixed on the extinguisher and the intact seal located on the activation handle |  |
| 110 08.0-17 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | Where should you be located with the extinguisher when you are fighting a fire?A With the wind at your back as you face the fireB With the wind at your front as you face the fireC At a distance of at least seven metres from the fire |  |
|  | D To the side of the fire, to be able to observe how it spreads |  |
| 110 08.0-18 | 7.1.3.51.2, 7.2.3.51.2 | A |
|  | In the protected area and in the cargo area, the use of movable electric cables is prohibited. Is it permissible to use gangway lighting in this zone?A Yes, the prohibition is not applicable to electric cables for connecting signal lights or gangway lighting, provided the socket is permanently fixed on board the vessel close to the signal mast or gangwayB No, the prohibition allows no exceptionsC Yes, the prohibition is applicable only to cables of a length of less than 5 mD No, the prohibition is applicable only to circuits of over 24 V |  |
| 110 08.0-19 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | What purpose is served by connecting a grounding cable to a tank during filling?A To provide mass for safety against overfillingB To supplement the grounding of the accumulatorC To discharge static electricityD To reduce the friction between the tank wall and the liquid |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 08.0-20 | 8.1.6.1 | C |
|  | How often do the extinguishers have to be checked?A Only after useB AnnuallyC Every two yearsD When the certificate of approval is renewed |  |
| 110 08.0-21 | 8.1.4 | D |
|  | A vessel is carrying dangerous goods. In addition to the fire‑fighting appliances prescribed in the general technical requirements, under ADN the vessel should be equipped with at least two additional hand extinguishers. The fire-extinguishing agent contained in these extinguishers should be suitable for fighting fires involving the dangerous goods carried. Where in ADN can this requirement be found? |  |
|  | A In section 1.2.1B In section 5.1.4C In subsection 9.2.0.40D In section 8.1.4 |  |
| 110 08.0-22 | 8.3.4 | A |
|  | A vessel is carrying dangerous goods. Where in ADN is the requirement to post no smoking signs set out?A In section 8.3.4B In section 1.2.1C In section 5.1.4 |  |
|  | D In Chapter 3.2, Table A |  |
| 110 08.0-23 | 7.1.3.1/7.2.3.1 | D |
|  | You have to immediately enter a closed space where there is a lack of oxygen. What must you absolutely do?A Wear a life-saving applianceB Activate the stripping pumpsC Open the hatchway cover for 1 minuteD Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 08.0-24 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | How can the mechanical production of a spark occur?A By static electricityB By a short circuitC By metal striking metalD By raising the temperature |  |
| 110 08.0-25 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | What raises the risk of electrostatic charge?A Air bubbles in liquidB Liquid in free fallC Heating of a liquidD Stirring a liquid |  |
| 110 08.0-26 | 9.1.0.74, 9.3.1.74, 9.3.2.74, 9.3.3.74 | C |
|  | Where must ashtrays be provided?A Only in the accommodationB Only in bedroomsC Close to each exit of the accommodation and the wheelhouseD There is no obligation to provide ashtrays |  |
| 110 08.0-27 | 8.1.4 | B |
|  | In addition to the fire-fighting appliances prescribed by the general technical requirements, vessels subject to ADN must have additional hand extinguishers suitable for dangerous goods. At least how many? |  |
|  | A 1B 2C 3D 4 |  |
| 110 08.0-28 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | Which fire-fighting substance is also called “dry ice”?A CO2B AFFFC Halon 1301D Spray foams |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 08.0-29 | Basic general knowledge | D |
|  | Why should the masks known as filter masks never be used in closed spaces?A They do not provide full face protectionB They do not protect against toxic gasesC They protect only against explosive gasesD They are dependent on the oxygen content of the ambient air |  |
| 110 08.0-30 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | How does a powder extinguisher work?A Essentially by negative catalysisB Essentially by blocking oxygenC Essentially by coolingD Essentially by isolating oxygen |  |
| 110 08.0-31 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | You have to go into a space where smoke is being produced. What personal protection equipment should you choose?A Wet towelsB A breathing apparatus (dependent on ambient air)C A breathing apparatus (independent from ambient air)D A dust mask |  |
| 110 08.0-32 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | What protection is meant by “appropriate eye protection”?A Simple eyeglassesB Protective gogglesC A half-maskD A dust mask |  |
| 110 08.0-33 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | Where should crewmembers on deck go as quickly as possible if a gas cloud leaks out?A To a place in the direction of the windB To a place in the direction against the windC The engine roomD The accommodation |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 08.0-34 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | What can filter masks be used for?A Work on the deckB Work in a cargo tank when the gas concentration is under 50% by volumeC To enter ballast tanksD For work in closed spaces |  |
| 110 08.0-35 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | For what work can filter masks be used without having previously checked the oxygen content? |  |
|  | A Work in cargo tanks when the gas concentration is under 50% from the lower explosive limit and when there is sufficient oxygen in the cargo tankB Work on the deckC Work in the cofferdamsD Work in the wing tanks |  |
| 110 08.0-36 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | Where or how should absorbent filter masks not be used under any circumstances?A On the deckB As a life-saving applianceC In closed spacesD As an escape mask |  |
| 110 08.0-37 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | What is the only equipment to be used when entering spaces with oxygen levels under 21%?A A self-contained breathing apparatusB An ABEK filter maskC A P3 filterD A half-mask with a wrapped filter |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 08.0-38 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | What extinguishing agent is suitable for fighting a gasoline/petrol fire?A An extinguishing coverB SandC Extinguishing powderD Water |  |
| 110 08.0-39 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | A hand extinguisher is marked for use with fire class C. The extinguisher is particularly suited for fighting:A A gas fireB A light metal fireC A solid embers fireD A liquid fire |  |
| 110 08.0-40 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | What extinguishing agent is suitable for fighting fires in live electrical facilities?A CO2B FoamC Extinguishing coversD Water |  |
| 110 08.0-41 | Basic general knowledge | D |
|  | Which statement is correct?A Oxygen is flammableB Oxygen is explosiveC Oxygen is toxicD Oxygen is conducive to combustion |  |
| 110 08.0-42 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | For a fire to occur, three factors must be present. Which of the following is not among them?A Fuel |  |
|  | B Ignition source |  |
|  | C NitrogenD Oxygen |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 08.0-43 | Basic general knowledge | D |
|  | When is it not appropriate to use an NBC powder extinguisher?A When fighting gasoline/petrol and gas firesB When fighting electrical firesC When fighting solid material firesD When fighting metal fires |  |
| 110 08.0-44 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | Why is hosing down with water used to fight fires?A It is suited for all firesB The person extinguishing the fire has to remain wetC The fire can be extinguished better thanks to the cooling effectD The fire extinction is better directed |  |
| 110 08.0-45 | Basic general knowledge | D |
|  | Your vessel is loaded with toxic substances. It is damaged and some cargo leaks. What is the first thing for the master to do?A Turn off the blue light and remove the blue conesB Read the written instructionsC Inform the consigneeD Activate the “Do not approach” signal |  |
| 110 08.0-46 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | Why is hosing down with water used in fighting a fire?A The water has a great mechanical effectB The water has a good cooling effectC Little water is requiredD The fire extinction is directed well |  |
| 110 08.0-47 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | What is the most appropriate fire-fighting equipment for extinguishing a fire in a fuse box?A CO2B Water mistC FoamD Water |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 08.0-48 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | How can you best check whether a fire is raging in a closed space?A Open the doorB Apply a thermometerC Carefully feel the walls or doorD Wait |  |
| 110 08.0-49 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | An accident occurs, causing personal injury. The person administering first aid must first pay attention to what?A Hazards to himself (the person giving aid)B Whether the police have been notifiedC Whether the victim is lying down and dryD Whether the victim can be transported |  |
| 110 08.0-50 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | A person is having difficulty breathing because of a certain substance. What is the first thing to do?A Take the person in question outside into the open airB Lie the person down in a calm placeC Call the doctorD Give the person in question oxygen |  |
| 110 08.0-51 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | When someone on board has to be taken to hospital after inhaling a dangerous substance, what do you send with the person? |  |
|  | A Information from the transport document on the dangerous substance in questionB The service recordC PassportD Personal equipment |  |
| 110 08.0-52 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | How can toxic substances enter into the human body?A Only through the respiratory tractB Only through the nose and mouthC Through the nose, mouth and skinD Only through the mouth |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 08.0-53 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | What is the first thing to do when someone loses consciousness?A Loosen any tight clothing on the personB Initiate mouth-to-mouth resuscitationC Put a blanket over the personD Clear out the person’s mouth |  |
| 110 08.0-54 | Basic general knowledge | D |
|  | Why should clothing not be removed from a burn victim?A The person could become coldB The person’s clothing could be lostC It would add to the person’s painD To avoid making the wound bigger |  |
| 110 08.0-55 | Basic general knowledge | D |
|  | What is generally the first thing to do when parts of the body have come into contact with dangerous goods?A Treat with a burn creamB Go to an ambulance stationC Keep the parts of the body in question warmD Rinse abundantly with water |  |
| 110 08.0-56 | Deleted (03.12.2008) |  |
| 110 08.0-57 | Basic general knowledge | D |
|  | What must be done when acid has come into contact with a person’s eyes?A Cover the eyes with dry gauzeB Cover the eyes with wet gauzeC Apply an ophthalmic ointmentD Rinse abundantly with water |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 08.0-58 | Basic general knowledge | D |
|  | What must never be done when a corrosive substance has been swallowed by someone?A Give the person a glass of water to drinkB Give the person a glass of milk to drinkC Give the person a glass of water to drink with two spoonfuls of salt dissolved in itD Induce vomiting |  |
| 110 08.0-59 | Basic general knowledge | D |
|  | What is an example of first aid for burns?A Apply a burn ointmentB Grease the skinC Remove clothingD Rinse abundantly with cold water |  |
| 110 08.0-60 | Deleted (03.12.2008) |  |
| 110 08.0-61 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | What is the only thing to use to cool burns?A DisinfectantsB Heavy waterC A lot of waterD A soapy solution |  |
| 110 08.0-62 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | What describes a loss of consciousness?A The victim does not react, or hardly reactsB The victim looks blueC The pulse and breathing have stoppedD The victim is no longer breathing |  |
| 110 08.0-63 | Basic general knowledge | D |
|  | How are eyes treated that have been in contact with dangerous goods?A Padding them dryB Having the victim drink milk |  |
|  | C Rinsing abundantly with a saline solution |  |
|  | D Rinsing abundantly with water |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 08.0-64 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | A person has swallowed a toxic substance. How do you treat the person on board?A You pump the person’s stomach |  |
|  | B You give the person some stomach tablets |  |
|  | C You have the person drink a lot of waterD If it was an acid, you have the person drink a base, and vice versa |  |
| 110 08.0-65 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | What first aid should be administered when consciousness is lost?A Calm the person who has fainted, and cool the personB Seek out the cause and take steps to avoid further loss of consciousness in the futureC Put the person in a position lying on one side to avoid asphyxiation, and check that the victim continues to breatheD Make the person breathe and/or provide the person with oxygen |  |
| 110 08.0-66 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | What action should be taken if victims who have swallowed corrosive substances lose consciousness? |  |
|  | A In all cases, induce vomitingB In some cases, induce vomitingC Never induce vomitingD Administer acid |  |
| 110 08.0-67 | Basic general knowledge | D |
|  | What do you do in the event of an accident involving electricity?A Wait for an expert to arriveB Think only of your own safetyC Try to reduce the voltageD Try, safely, to turn off the current |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 08.0-68 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | What are the basic rules when providing first aid?A Assess the danger, do not consider material damage, calm the victim directly at the place of the accidentB Assess the danger, determine the state of the victim, if possible aid the victim on the spot, calm the victimC Administer proper first aid, in no case give information to the police, determine the state of the victim, assess the danger |  |
|  | D Administer first aid, offer to help the police and the emergency services personnel, notify other vessels |  |
| 110 08.0-69 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | You assume that someone is in shock. What do you do?A You let him cool his head with a lot of waterB You do not let him cool himself or drinkC You have him lie down with something cool supporting his neckD You have him run hard so that he remains warm |  |
| 110 08.0-70 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | What is the purpose of first aid?A Avoid disabilityB Avoid more serious injuryC Put teaching into practiceD Self-affirmation |  |
| 110 08.0-71 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | What is the first thing you do when treating a burn?A Apply powderB Cover in blanketsC Cool with waterD Cover with grease |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 08.0-72 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | A person has been injured by a dangerous shipment. In this case what documents should you have him give the doctor?A PassportB The service recordC Information from the transport document on the dangerous substance in questionD The certificate of approval |  |
| 110 08.0-73 | 8.1.5.3 | B |
|  | A pusher tug is pushing four pushed barges. Two barges are loaded with corrosive substances of class 8. Where should the special equipment be kept?A On all four bargesB Only on the pusher tugC On the two barges loaded with dangerous substances and on the pusher tugD On at least one of the barges |  |
| 110 08.0-74 | 8.1.5.1 | D |
|  | For whom must there be appropriate life-saving appliances on board?A For persons on board who do not hold an ADN certificateB Only for the crewC For each member of the crew and for officials carrying out supervisory functionsD For every person on board |  |
| 110 08.0-75 | 7.1.3.41.1, 7.2.3.41.1 | C |
|  | The use of fire or naked light is prohibited most places on board. Where can fire or naked light be used?A In the accommodation and the engine roomsB In the engine rooms and service spacesC In the accommodation and the wheelhouseD In the engine rooms and the wheelhouse |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 08.0-76 | 1.3.2.2.4 | C |
|  | A tank vessel is carrying dangerous goods. Access to certain areas below deck in the cargo area is only authorized to persons with a breathing device independent of the ambient air. Which persons are authorized to wear such breathing devices?A Only holders of a certificate of special knowledge of the ADNB All members of the crewC Persons trained in the use of these devices and physically able to deal with the additional constraintsD All members of the crew who have followed an NBC training |  |

| GeneralExamination objective 9: Stability |
| --- |
| *Number* | *Source* | *Correct answer* |
|  |  |  |
| 110 09.0-01 | 9.1.0.93.2, 9.2.0.93.2, 9.3.3.13.2 | C |
|  | On what basis should the basic values for the stability calculation be determined?A Only by means of an inclining experiment conducted when the vessel is fully loadedB Only by means of an inclining experiment conducted before the vessel is equippedC By means of an inclining experiment or detailed mass and moment calculationD Only by means of a calculated inclining experiment |  |
| 110 09.0-02 | 9.1.0.93.2, 9.2.0.93.3, 9.3.1.13.2, 9.3.2.13.2, 9.3.3.13.3 | A |
|  | What is the purpose of the intact stability calculation?A To provide proof of sufficient stability for all stages of loading of the vesselB To provide proof of sufficient stability solely for the vessel loading stageC To provide proof of sufficient stability solely when the vessel is loaded with containersD To provide proof of sufficient stability solely when the vessel is loaded to less than 50% of the maximum draught |  |
| 110 09.0-03 | 9.1.0.95.2, 9.2.0.95.2, 9.3.3.15.2 | D |
|  | After damage, at the stage of equilibrium (final stage of flooding), what is the maximum permissible angle of heel of a double-hull vessel?A 6 degreesB 8 degreesC 10 degreesD 12 degrees |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 09.0-04 | 9.1.0.95.3 | B |
|  | At the stage of equilibrium (final stage of flooding), what is the maximum permissible angle of heel of a double-hull cargo vessel conforming to the additional construction rules set forth in ADN and loaded with containers which have not been secured?A 3 degreesB 5 degreesC 6 degreesD 12 degrees |  |
| 110 09.0-05 | 7.2.4.21.3 | C |
|  | The maximum permissible degree of filling of the tank according to 3.2.3.2, table C is 95%, the relative density of the cargo to be loaded is 2. The maximum permissible relative density according to the certificate of approval is 1. However, the substance appears in the vessel’s substance list. The vessel has 4 cargo tanks. What filling is admissible? |  |
|  | A 95% for all cargo tanksB Cargo tanks 1 and 3 at 95% and cargo tanks 2 and 4 emptyC All the cargo tanks at 50%D All cargo tanks empty since carriage of the substance is not allowed |  |
| 110 09.0-06 | General knowledge | B |
|  | While going through a curve, centrifugal force causes the vessel to list significantly. How can the list be reduced in a reliable way?A By steering in the opposite directionB By reducing speedC By increasing speedD By reducing the radius of the turn |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 09.0-07 | 7.2.3.15 | D |
|  | The principal master responsible for a convoy is the only expert on board. The motorized tank vessel has been unloaded but not yet degassed. The tank barge has to be unloaded in a service installation. Is the motorized tank vessel allowed to leave?A Yes, it is only required that one member of the crew who is aware of the situation stays with the tank bargeB Yes, if the principal master stays on board the tank barge as an expert and one of the other masters on board takes charge of the motorized tank vesselC No, there must be masters who are also experts on board both vesselsD Yes, if an expert is made available on the tank barge from the shore who is responsible for loading and unloading as well as ballasting of the tank barge |  |
| 110 09.0-08 | 7.2.3.20.1 | C |
|  | A tank vessel, the tanks of which do not have a median longitudinal compartment, has to take on ballast in the double-hull spaces to navigate on a canal. Is this operation allowed?A No, ballasting of tank vessels with no median longitudinal compartment is strictly prohibitedB Yes, if the ballast tanks are filled before loadingC Yes, if it has been taken into account in the intact and damage stability calculations and this is allowed for the substance concernedD Yes, if the ballast tanks are not carrying any cargo |  |
| 110 09.0-09 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | What effect does considerable length or short length have on the stability of a vessel?A Negative effectB Positive effectC Neutral effectD Passive effect |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 09.0-10 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | By what calculation procedure is the common centre of gravity for several bodies determined?A Percentage calculationB Moment calculationC Buoyancy calculationD Experimental calculation |  |
| 110 09.0-11 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | What do you understand by “stability of a vessel” ?A The capacity of the steel hull of a vessel to bend and then return to its original formB The capacity of a vessel to right itself from a listing positionC The solidity of the vessel’s hull in relation to the solidity of the material and to the wear and tear of the materialD The solidity of the transversal and longitudinal reinforcements in relation to the stress suffered by the vessel’s hull |  |
| 110 09.0-12 | Basic general knowledge | D |
|  | What may constitute a threat to the stability of a vessel? |  |
|  | A A large freeboardB Slow speed in a curveC A low centre of gravityD Free liquid surfaces in the vessel |  |
| 110 09.0-13 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | What improves the stability of a vessel?A A high centre of gravityB Small distance above the waterlineC A low centre of gravityD A small freeboard |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 09.0-14 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | When does the intact stability of a double hull vessel have to be checked?A At every change of crewB Every hour, based on fuel consumptionC Before every modification of the weight of the cargoD Only at each planned visit to the shipyard |  |
| 110 09.0-15 | 1.2.1, 9.3.2.13.3, 9.3.3.13.3 | B |
|  | What makes up the damage control plan?A The placement of extinguishers and other rescue measuresB All the closing devices which have to be closed during the journeyC All the electrical installations which have to be switched off in the event of a leakD The number of operations carried out to stop leaks |  |
| 110 09.0-16 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | Where is the weight of the vessel in its unloaded state indicated?A In the documents concerning stabilityB In the megatestC In the certificate of approvalD In the certificate of inspection |  |
| 110 09.0-17 | General knowledge | D |
|  | What is the “residual safety distance” of a vessel? A The residual safety distance indicates the distance between the transversal and longitudinal reinforcements ’B The residual safety distance indicates the force of the residual lift of the vesselC The capacity of the vessel to keep above the water a part of the volume which displaces waterD When the vessel is listing, the vertical distance between the water level and the lowest point of the submerged side, above which the vessel can no longer be considered watertight |  |
|  |  |  |
| 110 09.0-18 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | What types of stability characterize intact stability?A Stability of form and stability of weightB Stability of the keelC the flexing of the vesselD the stability of the course |  |
| 110 09.0-19 | General knowledge | C |
|  | What forces are determinant for the stability of the trim of a vessel?A The level force of the central part of the vesselB The angle of list of the vesselC The forces of gravity Fp and lift FpD The angle of trim of the vessel |  |
| 110 09.0-20 | General knowledge | D |
|  | What factor is determinant for the stability of a vessel?A MassB LiftC The centre of gravity of the waterlineD The metacentre of the vessel |  |
| 110 09.0-21 | General knowledge | C |
|  | What is the general effect of free surfaces on the stability of a vessel?A Positive effectB No effectC Negative effectD Hardly noticeable effect |  |

| Transport by dry cargo vesselsExamination objective 2: Construction and equipment |
| --- |
| *Number* | *Source* | *Correct answer* |
|  |  |  |
| 120 02.0-01 | 7.1.3.31 | B |
|  | A dry cargo vessel is transporting dangerous goods in packages. May portable stripping pumps running on liquid fuel be used outside the protected area? |  |
|  | A NoB Yes, if the liquid fuel has a flashpoint of 55 °C or aboveC Yes, if the hold hatchways are closedD Yes, if the packages do not include goods of Class 1 |  |
| 120 02.0-02 | 9.1.0.11.1 (a) | B |
|  | By what should the holds of dry cargo vessels transporting dangerous goods be bounded fore and aft? |  |
|  | A CofferdamsB Watertight metal bulkheadsC Pseudo cofferdamsD Wooden bulkheads |  |
| 120 02.0-03 | 9.1.0.34.1 | A |
|  | At what minimum distance from the hatchway openings should the exhaust outlets of internal combustion engines be located?A 2.00 mB 2.50 mC 3.00 mD 1.00 m |  |
| 120 02.0-04 | 9.1.0.11.1 | C |
|  | Each hold should be bounded fore and aft by bulkheads. How should these bulkheads be?A GastightB Spray proofC WatertightD Dustproof |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 02.0-05 | 9.1.0.11.3 | B |
|  | A dry cargo vessel is transporting dangerous goods. May tarpaulins be used to cover the hatchways of the holds concerned?A NoB Only if the tarpaulins do not readily igniteC Only if the dangerous goods are transported in packagesD Only if an additional ventilator is installed in the hold to prevent the formation of water condensation |  |
| 120 02.0-06 | 9.1.0.12.1 | A |
|  | Dry cargo vessels transporting dangerous goods must in many cases be capable of ventilating the holds mechanically. What capacity should the ventilators have?A Together they should provide at least five changes of air per hour based on the volume of the empty holdB Together they should provide at least 10 changes of air per hour based on the volume of the empty holdC There is no requirement in respect of ventilation capacityD This depends whether the ventilator fan extracts air from the hold or blows fresh air into the hold |  |
| 120 02.0-07 | 9.1.0.32.1 | C |
|  | May the double bottoms within the hold area be arranged as oil fuel tanks?A No, this is prohibitedB No, unless specifically authorized by the competent authorityC Yes, provided that their height is not less than 0.60 m and that the pipes and openings to such tanks do not penetrate the holdsD Yes, provided that their height is not less than 0.50 m and that the pipes and openings to such tanks do not penetrate the holds |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 02.0-08 | 9.1.0.40.1 | D |
|  | Dangerous goods are being transported on a barge without its own means of propulsion. Are fire pumps required on board? |  |
|  | A Yes, at least two fire pumps permanently installedB No, no fire pumps C Yes, at least one manual fire or ballast pump in the protected areaD Yes, at least one fire or ballast pump |  |
| 120 02.0-09 | 9.1.0.40.2 | A |
|  | Engine rooms are provided with a permanently fixed fire-extinguishing system. From which point should it be possible to activate it? |  |
|  | A From a suitable location outside the premises to be protected |  |
|  | B From the wheelhouseC From the entrance to the engine roomD From the accommodation |  |
| 120 02.0-10 | 9.1.0.40.1 | D |
|  | With what should the piping of the fire-extinguishing system be fitted to ensure that no gases can escape from the cargo zone through the fire-extinguishing system into the accommodation or service spaces?A A lidB A valveC A stop valveD A spring-loaded non-return valve |  |
| 120 02.0-11 | 9.1.0.41.2 | A |
|  | What appliances may be used for cooking on board dry cargo vessels carrying dangerous goods?A Electrical appliancesB Gas-fuelled appliancesC Appliances fuelled with liquid fuelsD Appliances fuelled with liquid or solid fuels |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 02.0-12 | 7.1.3.70.2 | B |
|  | What minimum distance should be maintained between dangerous substances or articles of Class 1 and aerials for electronic apparatuses on board dry cargo vessels? |  |
|  | A 3.00 mB 2.00 mC 4.00 mD 1.00 m |  |
| 120 02.0-13 | 9.1.0.74.3 | D |
|  | What should be provided close to each exit of the accommodation and the wheelhouse on board a dry cargo vessel? |  |
|  | A A sign bearing the text: “Please close this door immediately”B A sign bearing the text: “May be opened without the master’s permission. After opening, close immediately”C A sign bearing the text: “Do not open without the master’s permission”D An ashtray |  |
| 120 02.0-14 | 9.1.0.91.2 | A |
|  | On dry cargo vessels conforming to the additional construction rules for double-hull vessels set forth in ADN, what minimum distance should be respected between the sides of the vessel and the longitudinal bulkheads of the hold if no additional reinforcements have been made compared with the scantlings specified in the rules for construction published by a recognized classification society? |  |
|  | A 0.80 mB 0.90 mC 1.00 mD 1.10 m |  |
| 120 02.0-15 | Deleted (29.03.2012) |  |
| 120 02.0-16 | Deleted (29.03.2012) |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 02.0-17 | 9.1.0.91.3 | C |
|  | On a double-hull dry cargo vessel conforming to the additional construction rules on double-hull vessels set forth in ADN, what should the depth of the double bottom be? |  |
|  | A It should correspond to the width of the double-hull spaceB It should not exceed 0.50 mC It should be at least 0.50 mD It should be at least 0.60 m |  |
| 120 02.0-18 | 9.1.0.91.1 | B |
|  | How should the protected area of a double-hull dry cargo vessel conforming to the additional construction rules on double-hull vessels set forth in ADN be arranged? |  |
|  | A It should be built with double-hull spacesB It should be built with double-hull spaces and a double bottomC It should be equipped with double-hull spaces and a double bottom in the engine roomD It should at least be built with double-hull spaces and a double bottom, and double-hull spaces in the engine room |  |
| 120 02.0-19 | 9.1.0.91.3 | A |
|  | In dry cargo vessels conforming to the additional construction rules on double-hull vessels set forth in ADN and equipped with suction wells with a capacity of 0.04 m3, what should the minimum space between the bottom of the vessel and the bottom of the suction well be? |  |
|  | A 0.40 mB 0.50 mC 0.30 mD 0.60 m |  |
| 120 02.0-20 | Deleted (2012) |  |
| 120 02.0-21 | Deleted (2012) |  |
| 120 02.0-22 | Deleted (2012) |  |
| 120 02.0-23 | Deleted (2012) |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 02.0-24 | 9.2.0.34.1 | B |
|  | Under ADN, on seagoing vessels complying with Chapter II-2, Regulation 54, of the SOLAS requirements, where should the exhaust pipe outlets be located?A They should be located not less than 1 m from the hold hatchwaysB They should be located not less than 2 m from the hold hatchwaysC They should always be located behind the wheelhouseD They should be located not less than 3 m from the hold hatchways |  |
| 120 02.0-25 | 9.1.0.41.2 | A |
|  | Under ADN, when are cooking appliances permitted in the wheelhouse of a dry cargo vessel?A When the wheelhouse has a metal floorB Such appliances are absolutely prohibitedC When the separation distance between the wheelhouse and the holds is at least 4 mD When the separation distance between the wheelhouse and the holds is at least 3 m |  |
| 120 02.0-26 | 9.1.0.17.2 | C |
|  | On board a dry cargo vessel, what provisions apply to accommodation doors facing the holds? |  |
|  | A It must be windowlessB It must be sprung to ensure that it can close immediately after being openedC A gastight closing appliance must be provided D A watertight closing appliance must be provided |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 02.0-27 | 7.1.4.1.1, 7.1.4.1.3 | A |
|  | Which statement applies to the transport of goods of Class 7, with the exception of UN Nos. 2912, 2913, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2919, 2977, 2978 and 3321 to 3333? |  |
|  | A They may only be transported by double-hull vessels conforming to the additional rules set forth in ADNB They may only be transported by vessels with steel hatchwaysC Pursuant to ADN, they may be transported either by single-hull or double-hull vesselsD They may only be transported by vessels with aluminium hatchways |  |
| 120 02.0-28 | 9.1.0.12.1 | B |
|  | Dangerous goods for which additional ventilators are prescribed need to be transported. Where should the extraction ducts be positioned?A The extraction ducts should be positioned at least 1 m above the bottom of the holdB The extraction ducts should be positioned at the extreme ends of the hold and extend down to not more than 50 mm above the bottomC The extraction ducts should be positioned at the front of the hold and extend down to not more than 50 mm above the bottomD The extraction ducts should be positioned at the back of the hold and extend down to not more than 50 mm above the bottom |  |
| 120 02.0-29 | 9.1.0.20 | D |
|  | On board a dry cargo vessel with double-hull spaces and a double bottom, may the double‑hull spaces be arranged as ballast tanks? |  |
|  | A No, the double-hull spaces serve as a safety area and should therefore always be emptyB No, because if the double-hull spaces were filled with water, the stability of the vessel would be jeopardizedC Yes, since the double-hull spaces can be emptied in 30 minutesD Yes, the double-hull spaces may be arranged for being filled with water ballast |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 02.0-30 | 9.1.0.40.3 | A |
|  | Under section 8.1.4 of ADN, there must be two additional hand fire-extinguishers on board a dry cargo vessel transporting dangerous goods. Where should these two additional extinguishers be located? |  |
|  | A In the protected area or nearbyB Outside the protected areaC Outside the wheelhouse, so that, in case of emergency, they can be located rapidly and used also by other personsD In an appropriate place designated by an expert |  |
| 120 02.0-31 | 9.1.0.41.1 | C |
|  | Under ADN, should the outlets of funnels on dry cargo vessels have specific equipment? |  |
|  | A Yes, devices to prevent the escape of sparks |  |
|  | B Yes, devices to prevent the entry of water |  |
|  | C Yes, devices to prevent the escape of sparks and the entry of water |  |
|  | D No, ADN contains no stipulations in this regard |  |
| 120 02.0-32 | 9.1.0.52.1 | D |
|  | What provisions of ADN apply to electrical equipment which is located in the protected area on the deck of a dry cargo vessel and cannot be isolated by means of a central switch?A It should be of the “certified safe” typeB It should be fireproof in accordance with IEC 60079-1AC It should be watertight to prevent short circuitsD It should be of the “limited explosion risk” type |  |

| Transport by dry cargo vesselsExamination objective 3: Treatment of holds and adjacent spaces |
| --- |
| *Number* | *Source* | *Correct answer* |
|  |  |  |
| 120 03.0-01 | 3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.12 | C |
|  | A vessel is transporting UN No. 1435 ZINC ASHES in bulk. What must be done during the voyage? |  |
|  | A Leave the windows and doors openB Seal the holds so as to ensure that no gas escapesC Ventilate the spaces adjacent to the holds containing the zinc ashesD Degas the holds every half hour |  |
| 120 03.0-02 | 7.1.4.12.1 | D |
|  | A ro-ro-vessel is loaded with vehicles. How many times per hour must the air be replaced? |  |
|  | A 30 timesB 20 timesC 10 timesD 5 times |  |
| 120 03.0-03 | 3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.12 | C |
|  | A vessel is transporting UN No. 2211 POLYMERIC BEADS, EXPANDABLE, packaged. When must the holds be ventilated? |  |
|  | A Always, when the goods are stowed in the holdsB Throughout the voyage, for 15 minutes per hourC Where after measurement it has been established that the concentration of gases exceeds 10% of the lower explosive limitD Where after measurement it has been established that the concentration of gases is less than 10% of the lower explosive limit |  |
| 120 03.0-04 | 3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.12 | A |
|  | A vessel is transporting UN No. 1408 FERROSILICON in bulk or without packaging. After measurement it is established that the concentration of gases exceeds 10% of the lower explosive limit. How should the holds be ventilated? |  |
|  | A With the ventilators operating at full powerB With the ventilators on standbyC For 15 minutes per hourD Once every 8 hours |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 03.0-05 | 3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.12 | A |
|  | A dry cargo vessel with four holds is transporting 300 tonnes of UN No. 1408 FERROSILICON in bulk in hold 2. Which holds or spaces should be ventilated for the voyage? |  |
|  | A Hold 2 and all adjacent holds and spacesB Hold 2C All the holds, i.e. holds 1, 2, 3 and 4D This bulk cargo does not require ventilation |  |
| 120 03.0-06 | 3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.12 | D |
|  | A vessel is transporting UN No. 1398 ALUMINIUM SILICON POWDER, UNCOATED, in bulk. After measurement it is established that the concentration of gases given off by the cargo exceeds 10% of the lower explosive limit. What should be done with the holds?A The holds should be ventilatedB The holds should be ventilated with a ventilatorC The holds should not be ventilatedD The holds should be ventilated with the ventilators operating at full power |  |
| 120 03.0-07 | 3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.16 | C |
|  | UN No. 2211 POLYMERIC BEADS, EXPANDABLE must be unloaded. The cargo is being carried in bulk.Which of the following measures should be taken before unloading may begin?A The windows and doors of the accommodation should be hermetically sealed to prevent toxic substances from escapingB The master should measure the concentration of gases in the holds concernedC The consignee should measure the concentration of gases in the holds concernedD The consignee should measure the toxicity in the holds concerned |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 03.0-08 | 3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.16 | D |
|  | UN No. 2211 POLYMERIC BEADS, EXPANDABLE must be unloaded. The cargo is being carried in bulk. Below what value must the concentration of gases be before unloading may be started?A At least 10% below the lower explosive limitB At least 20% below the lower explosive limitC At least 40% below the lower explosive limitD At least 50% below the lower explosive limit |  |
| 120 03.0-09 | 3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.12, 7.1.6.16 | A |
|  | UN No. 2211 POLYMERIC BEADS, EXPANDABLE must be loaded. The cargo is being carried in bulk. When should the concentration of gases be measured ?A Immediately after loading and one hour laterB Every eight hours after loadingC During loading, up to one hour after loading and then one hour prior to unloadingD During transport, there is no need to make measurements |  |
| 120 03.0-10 | 3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.12 | B |
|  | A dry cargo vessel is carrying UN No. 2211 POLYMERIC BEADS, EXPANDABLE. |  |
|  | The cargo is being carried in bulk. During the voyage, the concentration of gases must be measured in the holds where the polymeric beads, expandable, are located. |  |
|  | What measures should be taken if the gas concentration is 20% above the explosive limit? |  |
|  | A Inform the competent authority |  |
|  | B Ventilate the holds |  |
|  | C Inform the consignee of the cargo or the loader |  |
|  | D No additional measures, since the maximum value is 50% of the lower explosive limit |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 03.0-11 | 3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.12 | D |
|  | UN No. 1408 FERROSILICON is being transported in bulk. Under normal conditions of operation, when should the concentration of gases in the hold be measured?A NeverB Immediately after loading, one hour later and then every eight hoursC Immediately after loading, one hour later and then every hourD Immediately after loading and one hour later |  |
| 120 03.0-12 | 7.1.4.15.1 | D |
|  | Under what conditions is it necessary to clean the hold according to ADN when carrying bulk?A When the previous cargo comprised goods of Class 4.1B When the previous cargo comprised goods of Class 4.2C When the previous cargo comprised goods of Class 4.3D When the new cargo comprises the same goods as the previous cargo |  |
| 120 03.0-13 | 3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.12 | A |
|  | UN No. 3101 ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE B, LIQUID, is being transported in a dry cargo vessel.Should the accommodation be ventilated, bearing in mind the nature of these goods?A No, this is not necessaryB Yes, this is prescribed for these goodsC No, unless the goods are loaded in bulkD Yes, if the goods have escaped |  |
| 120 03.0-14 | 7.1.4.15.1 | B |
|  | A hold is contaminated after goods of Class 9 have been unloaded. What should be done? |  |
|  | A The hold should be cleaned with a specialized cleaning product before new cargo may be loaded |  |
|  | B The hold should be carefully cleaned unless the next cargo is the same as the previous bulk cargo |  |
|  | C The hold should be carefully cleaned unless the new cargo comprises goods of Class 8 |  |
|  | D The hold should always be decontaminated by a specialized company before new cargo may be loaded in it |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 03.0-15 | 3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.11 | C |
|  | UN No. 2506 POTASSIUM HYDROGEN SULPHATE is being transported in bulk.What measures should be taken in respect of the holds?A Prior to loading, the holds should be ventilated for at least one hourB Prior to loading, the holds should be specially driedC The inner surfaces of the holds should be lined or coated so as to prevent corrosionD The inner surfaces of the holds should be lined or coated such that they are not liable to impregnation by the cargo |  |
| 120 03.0-16 | 3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.11 | D |
|  | UN No. 1334 NAPHTHALENE, CRUDE, is being transported in bulk.What measures should be taken in respect of the holds?A Prior to loading, the holds should be wiped so as to ensure that they are free of waterB Prior to loading, the holds should be ventilated with an inert gas such that they are not flammable during loadingC The inner surfaces of the holds should be lined or coated so as to prevent corrosion |  |
|  | D The inner surfaces of the holds should be lined or coated such that they are not readily flammable and not liable to impregnation by the cargo |  |
| 120 03.0-17 | 7.1.3.51.4 | B |
|  | A dry cargo vessel is transporting explosive substances and articles. What must be done with all the electrical installations in the holds? |  |
|  | A They should be removed from the protected area |  |
|  | B They should be switched off in the holds and protected against unintentional connection |  |
|  | C Electrical installations normally located in the holds should be removedD They should be switched off in the holds during loading and unloading |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 03.0-18 | 7.1.4.12.2 | C |
|  | A dry cargo vessel is transporting some containers containing goods of Class 5.2. When should the open holds be ventilated? |  |
|  | A For this cargo, the holds should always be ventilated |  |
|  | B On container ships with open holds, the holds need never be ventilated |  |
|  | C The holds should be ventilated where damage to a container or release of content inside the container is suspected |  |
|  | D For this cargo, the holds only need to be ventilated during loading and unloading |  |
| 120 03.0-19 | 7.1.4.12.2 | D |
|  | A dry cargo vessel is transporting some containers containing goods of Class 3. It seems that one of the containers is not leakproof. What measures should be taken on board?A The outlets of the engine room and the accommodation doors and windows should be closed immediatelyB The container should be covered with a sheetC The container should be sprayed in order to cool itD The hold should be ventilated |  |

| Transport by dry cargo vesselsExamination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport |
| --- |
| *Number* | *Source* | *Correct answer* |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-01 | 5.2.2.2.2 | D |
|  | (yellow/white/black) |  |
|  | What does the above label mean? |  |
|  | A The dangerous goods in question are flammable (liquid substances) |  |
|  | B The dangerous goods in question are flammable (solid substances) |  |
|  | C The dangerous goods in question are corrosive |  |
|  | D The dangerous goods in question are radioactive |  |
| 120 06.0-02 | 3.3.1 Special provision 800 | C |
|  | A vessel is transporting oil seeds, crushed seeds and seedcake containing vegetable oil, treated with solvents, not subject to spontaneous combustion. Are these goods subject to ADN?A Plant products are not dangerous goods since they are not mentioned in ADNB Yes, in all cases, even if they have been prepared or treated to ensure that they cannot give off dangerous gases in dangerous quantities (no risk of explosion) during transportC In principle, yes, unless they have been prepared or treated to ensure that they cannot give off dangerous gases in dangerous quantities (no risk of explosion) during transport. If this is mentioned in the transport document, they are not subject to ADND Yes, unless prior to loading they have been stored in dry air for at least three days |  |
| 120 06.0-03 | 5.2.2.2.2, 5.3.4 | C |
|  | Packages may bear RID, ADR or IMDG Code danger labels. Where can the meaning of these danger labels be found? |  |
|  | A In CEVNI, annex 3B In the transport document under section 5.4.1 of ADNC In ADN, Part 5D In the approval certificate |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-04 | 5.2.2.2.2 | C |
|  | Which danger label does a package containing flammable liquids of Class 3 bear? |  |
|  | ADescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/skull_2.gif(black/white) |  |
|  | BDescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/stripes.gif(black/white/red) |  |
|  | CDescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/rouge3_noir.gif(black/red) |  |
|  | DDescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/blan-red.gif(black/white/red) |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-05 | 5.2.2.2.2 | C |
|  | Which danger label is used for dangerous goods of Class 4.3? |  |
|  | A(black/orange) |  |
|  | B(black/white/red) |  |
|  | CDescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/bleu4.gif(white or black/blue) |  |
|  | DDescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/blan-red.gif(black/white/red) |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-06 | 5.2.2.2.2 | D |
|  | What does the danger label below mean? |  |
|  | Description : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/5-2red_noir.gif(black/red/yellow) |  |
|  | A ExplosiveB Flammable (flammable solids)C Liable to spontaneous combustionD Organic peroxide |  |
| 120 06.0-07 | 1.1.3.6.1 | A |
|  | A vessel is transporting packages of UN No. 1428 SODIUM, Class 4.3, Packing Group I. What is the maximum mass of such packages so that only section 1.1.3.6.2 of ADN is applicable? |  |
|  | A 300 kgB For this substance, there is no exempted quantityC 3,000 kgD 30,000 kg |  |
| 120 06.0-08 | 1.1.3.6.1, 3.2, Table A | B |
|  | A vessel is transporting packages of UN No. 3102 ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE B, SOLID, Class 5.2. What is the maximum mass of such packages so that only section 1.1.3.6.2 of ADN is applicable? |  |
|  | A 300 kgB For this substance, there is no exempted quantityC 3,000 kgD For Class 5.2, there is no quantity limitation |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-09 | 1.1.3.6.1 | A |
|  | A vessel is transporting packages of corrosive substances of Class 8, Packing Group III. What is the maximum mass of such packages so that only section 1.1.3.6.2 of ADN is applicable? |  |
|  | A 3,000 kgB 300 kgC 30,000 kgD For Class 8, there is no exempted quantity |  |
| 120 06.0-10 | 8.3.1 | D |
|  | In addition to 1,000 tonnes of steel coils, a vessel’s cargo contains 30 tonnes of UN No. 1830 SULPHURIC ACID in packages (Class 8). May you take on board persons who are not members of the crew, do not normally live on board or are not on board for official reasons? |  |
|  | A In this case, yes, since no approval certificate is needed to transport sulphuric acid anyway, the acid being neither flammable nor explosiveB Yes, but only with the vessel owner’s agreementC Yes, subject to special authorization by the competent authorityD Transport of such persons is prohibited |  |
| 120 06.0-11 | 7.1.5.4.3 | B |
|  | A vessel has three blue cones. What is the minimum distance that must be kept from urban zones and tank storage sites when berthed outside the berthing areas specifically designated by the competent authority? |  |
|  | A 50 m |  |
|  | B 100 m |  |
|  | C 500 m |  |
|  | D 1,000 m |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-12 | 7.1.4.3.1 | A |
|  | May goods of Classes 6.1 and 8 be stowed together in the same hold in IBCs? |  |
|  | A Yes, provided they are separated by a minimum horizontal distance of 3 m and are not stowed one on top of the otherB Yes, they may be stowed together without any conditionsC No, goods of these two classes must be separated by a watertight cargo bulkheadD No, goods of Class 6.1 must never be stowed in the same hold together with goods of other classes |  |
| 120 06.0-13 | 7.1.4.3.4 | A |
|  | May goods of Class 1 of different compatibility groups be stowed together in the same hold? |  |
|  | A Yes, as long as this is in accordance with the table in 7.1.4.3.4B NoC There is no prohibition on mixed loading, but the stacking requirements must be respectedD Only with the agreement of an expert on explosives |  |
| 120 06.0-14 | 7.1.4.3.3 | D |
|  | A vessel is transporting in wooden boxes goods of Class 1 for which marking with three blue cones or three blue lights is prescribed in Table A of 3.2.1. May goods of Class 6.2 be stowed together in the same hold? |  |
|  | A No, goods of these two classes may not be transported on the same vesselB Yes, as long as the compatibility groups permit itC No, only with the agreement of an expertD Yes, but only if they are separated by a distance of not less than 12 m |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-15 | 7.1.4.3.2 | C |
|  | May packages containing UN No. 1614 HYDROGEN CYANIDE, STABILIZED, and packages containing UN No. 2309 OCTADIENE be stowed together in the same hold? |  |
|  | A No, goods of these two classes may not be transported on the same vessel |  |
|  | B Yes, as long as the minimum horizontal distance of 3 m is respected |  |
|  | C No, irrespective of the quantity, dangerous goods for which marking with two blue cones or two blue lights is prescribed in column (12) of Table A of 3.2.1 must not be stowed in the same hold as flammable goods for which marking with one blue cone or one blue light is prescribed in column (12) of Table A of 3.2.1 |  |
|  | D Yes, there is absolutely no prohibition on mixed loading of these two goods |  |
| 120 06.0-16 | 7.1.4.3, 7.1.4.4, 7.1.4.5 | C |
|  | Provisions on the prohibition on mixed loading apply to the carriage of dangerous goods in packages. Where in ADN can these provisions be found? |  |
|  | A In section 3.2.1, Table A B In section 3.2.1, Table C C In subsections 7.1.4.3 to 7.1.4.5D In subsections 1.1.3.1 to 1.1.3.6 |  |
| 120 06.0-17 | 7.1.4.3 | D |
|  | May packages containing different dangerous goods be loaded side by side? |  |
|  | A Yes, but the danger labels must be visibleB In principle, noC Yes, only the prohibition on stacking packages appliesD Yes, but only if the prohibition on mixed loading is respected |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-18 | 7.1.4.1.1 | B |
|  | A single hull vessel with an approval certificate has to take on board the following substances and articles of Class 1 in accordance with ADN: |  |
|  | * 20 tonnes of UN No. 0340 NITROCELLULOSE (Classification Code 1.1D)
* 5 tonnes of UN No. 0131 LIGHTERS, FUSE (Classification Code 1.4S)
* 10 tonnes of UN No. 0238 ROCKETS, LINE-THROWING (Classification Code 1.2G)
 |  |
|  | Can this cargo be transported while respecting the quantity limitations prescribed? |  |
|  | A Yes, in accordance with the table of quantity limitations for Class 1, the maximum quantity permitted has not been exceededB No, one of the three cargoes exceeds the maximum net massC Yes, if the nitrocellulose is loaded in the hold at the front extremity and the fuse lighters are loaded in the hold at the rear extremityD Yes, there are no quantity limitations for these substances |  |
| 120 06.0-19 | 7.1.5.2 | A |
|  | A vessel is loaded with explosive substances and articles for which 3.2, Table A, column (12), prescribes marking with three blue cones or three blue lights. What distance is such a vessel required to keep from other vessels when under way, if possible? |  |
|  | A 50 mB 100 mC 10 mD 20 m |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-20 | 1.1.3.6.1, 3.2.1, Table A | A |
|  | A dry cargo vessel has to take on board 25 tonnes of UN No. 1223 KEROSENE in packages (steel drums). Is the vessel required to be marked with one blue cone or one blue light because of this cargo of dangerous goods? |  |
|  | A No, for KEROSENE no marking is prescribedB No, since the gross mass of the cargo does not exceed 25 tonnesC Yes, all vessels transporting goods of Class 3 are required to be marked with one blue cone or one blue lightD Yes, since the gross mass of 3,000 kg has been exceeded |  |
| 120 06.0-21 | 1.1.3.6.1, 3.2.1, Table A | A |
|  | A dry cargo vessel has to take on board 30 tonnes of UN No. 1263 PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, Packing Group I, in packages (steel drums). Is the vessel required to be marked with one blue cone or one blue light because of this cargo of dangerous goods? |  |
|  | A Yes, since the gross mass of this cargo exceeds 300 kgB Yes, all vessels transporting goods of Class 3 are required to be marked with one blue cone or one blue lightC No, no particular marking is required on account of this additional cargoD No, marking with one blue cone or one blue light is only required for tank vessels |  |
| 120 06.0-22 | 3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.4.1.1 | D |
|  | A single-hull dry cargo vessel that has a certificate of approval is transporting only UN No. 3101 ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE B, LIQUID, in packages. What is the maximum quantity permitted? |  |
|  | A 300,000 kgB 100,000 kgC 50,000 kgD 15,000 kg |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-23 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | What is the main purpose of marking packages with danger labels? |  |
|  | A The symbols enable the hazards presented by the dangerous goods to be recognizedB The consignee needs to know which package is intended for himC The master needs to know to load all packages with danger labels only on the deckD Packages are marked with danger labels above all in order to facilitate customs clearance of frontier-crossing traffic |  |
| 120 06.0-24 | 5.2.2.2.2 | B |
|  | Which of these danger labels means that a package poses a corrosive hazard? |  |
|  | ADescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/skull_2.gif(black/white) |  |
|  | B(black/white) |  |
|  | C(black/white) |  |
|  | DDescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/jaune5-1.gif(black/yellow) |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-25 | 5.2.2.2.2 | A |
|  | Which of these danger labels means that a package poses a toxic hazard? |  |
|  | ADescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/skull_2.gif(black/white) |  |
|  | BDescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/jaune5-1.gif(black/yellow) |  |
|  | CDescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/stripes.gif(black/white/red) |  |
|  | D(black/white) |  |
| 120 06.0-26 | 5.2.2.2.2, 5.3 | C |
|  | In ADN, where are the danger label models prescribed by the international regulations found? |  |
|  | A In section 1.2.1B In section 3.2.2, Table BC In Chapters 5.2 and 5.3D In subsection 7.1.5.0.2 |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-27 | 5.2.2, 3.2.1, Table A | A |
|  | What does it mean when two different labels are affixed to the same package?  |  |
|  | A The package poses several hazardsB The package may only be transported within port areas and not on the open riverC Mixed loading with other dangerous goods is always prohibitedD The police must be informed that dangerous goods are being transported |  |
| 120 06.0-28 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | Certain goods of Class 3 present another hazard in addition to a fire hazard. In the case of packages, how can attention be drawn to this other hazard? |  |
|  | A By marking the packages with additional danger labelsB By including a statement in the transport documentC By adding the UN number of the dangerous goods above the danger label in print at least 3 cm highD By highlighting (underlining in red) the additional hazard in the instructions in writing |  |
| 120 06.0-29 | 7.1.4.4.2 | B |
|  | Under which conditions may goods of Classes 6.1 and 8 stowed in separate containers with complete metal walls be loaded in the same hold? |  |
|  | A In no circumstances may they be loaded in the same holdB Always, without any conditionsC Goods of different classes must be separated by a horizontal distance of at least 3 mD They may be loaded in the same hold, but not stacked |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-30 | 7.1.4.3.3, 7.1.4.14.2, 7.1.4.14.3 | C |
|  | UN No. 1716 ACETYL BROMIDE in packages is loaded. Which of the following statements is false? |  |
|  | A Packages containing ACETYL BROMIDE must be separated by not less than 1 m from the accommodation, the engine rooms, the wheelhouse and any sources of heat |  |
|  | B The packages must be separated by a distance of not less than 12 m from other dangerous goods for which marking with three blue cones or three blue lights is prescribed |  |
|  | C Packages containing ACETYL BROMIDE must be separated from packages not containing dangerous goods |  |
|  | D The packages must be protected against the effects of weather |  |
| 120 06.0-31 | 1.1.3.6.1, 3.2.1, Table A | C |
|  | A vessel is transporting UN No. 1428 SODIUM in packages. What quantity may be transported in packages on a vessel before ADN is applicable? |  |
|  | A 50 kgB For Class 4.3, there is no exempted quantityC 300 kgD 5,000 kg |  |
| 120 06.0-32 | 7.1.4.1.1 | B |
|  | A single type of dangerous goods, of Class 2, with danger label No. 2.3, has to be transported in bulk. What is the maximum gross mass permitted if the vessel is not a double-hull vessel within the meaning of ADN? |  |
|  | A 50,000 kgB 120,000 kgC 300,000 kgD Unlimited |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-33 | 5.2.2.2.2 | B |
|  | Description : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/stripes.gif(red, white, black) |  |
|  | What does the danger label reproduced here mean? |  |
|  | A The dangerous goods which carry this label are flammable (liquid substances)B The dangerous goods which carry this label are flammable (solid substances)C The dangerous goods which carry this label emit flammable gases in contact with waterD The dangerous goods which carry this label are explosive |  |
| 120 06.0-34 | 5.2.2.2.2 | A |
|  | Description : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/vert.gif(green, black) |  |
|  | What does the danger label reproduced here mean? |  |
|  | A The dangerous goods which carry this label are a non-flammable, non-toxic gasB The dangerous goods which carry this label are an organic peroxideC The dangerous goods which carry this label are a corrosive substanceD The dangerous goods which carry this label are a toxic substance |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-35 | 5.2.2.2.2 | B |
|  | (black, white) |  |
|  | What does the danger label reproduced here mean? |  |
|  | A The dangerous goods which carry this label are a non-flammable gasB The dangerous goods which carry this label are a corrosive substanceC The dangerous goods which carry this label are an organic peroxideD The dangerous goods which carry this label are a toxic substance |  |
| 120 06.0-36 | 5.2.2.2.2 | B |
|  | (white, black) |  |
|  | What does the danger label reproduced here mean? |  |
|  | A The dangerous goods which carry this label emit flammable gases in contact with waterB The dangerous goods which carry this label are an infectious substanceC The dangerous goods which carry this label are a toxic substanceD The dangerous goods which carry this label must not be loaded together with other substances in the same vessel |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-37 | 5.2.2.2.2 | D |
|  | Which danger label indicates that a package contains substances liable to spontaneous combustion? |  |
|  | A(orange/black) |  |
|  | BDescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/rouge2_noir.gif(red/black) |  |
|  | CDescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/stripes.gif(red/white/black) |  |
|  | DDescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/blan-red.gif(red/white/black) |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-38 | 5.2.2.2.2 | D |
|  | Which danger label should a package containing corrosive substances bear? |  |
|  | A(orange/black) |  |
|  | BDescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/blan-red.gif(red/white/black) |  |
|  | C(white/black) |  |
|  | D(white/black) |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-39 | 5.2.2.2.2 | B |
|  | Which danger label should packages containing oxidizing substances bear? |  |
|  | ADescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/blan-red.gif(red/white/black) |  |
|  | BDescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/jaune5-1.gif(yellow/black) |  |
|  | CDescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/skull_2.gif(white/black) |  |
|  | D(white/black) |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-40 | 5.2.2.2.2 | C |
|  | Which danger label should packages containing flammable solids bear? |  |
|  | ADescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/skull_2.gif(white/black) |  |
|  | B(white/black) |  |
|  | CDescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/stripes.gif(red/white/black) |  |
|  | DDescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/blan-red.gif(red/white/black) |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-41 | 5.2.2.2.2 | B |
|  | Which danger label should packages containing flammable gases bear? |  |
|  | A(orange/black) |  |
|  | BDescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/rouge2_noir.gif(red/black) |  |
|  | CDescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/bleu4.gif(blue/white or black) |  |
|  | DDescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/jaune5-1.gif(yellow/black) |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-42 | 5.2.2.2.2 | A |
|  | Which danger label should packages containing explosive substances bear? |  |
|  | A(orange/black) |  |
|  | BDescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/rouge2_noir.gif(red/black) |  |
|  | CDescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/stripes.gif(red/white/black) |  |
|  | DDescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/blan-red.gif(red/white/black) |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-43 | 7.1.4.3.3 | A |
|  | A vessel is carrying packages containing goods of Class 6.1 and packages containing goods of Class 5.2 for which marking with three blue cones or three blue lights is prescribed in Table A of section 3.2.1. Can these packages be stocked in the same hold? |  |
|  | A Yes, but the packages must be separated by a distance of not less than 12 mB No, this is prohibited, since for packages containing goods of Class 6.1, marking with at least two blue cones or two blue lights is prescribedC Yes, but the packages must be placed in metal containers with complete wallsD No, goods of Classes 6.1 and 5.2 are not permitted on board the same vessel |  |
| 120 06.0-44 | 7.1.4.3.1 | A |
|  | Can packages of goods of Classes 6.1 and 6.2 be loaded together in the hold in IBCs? |  |
|  | A Yes, but they must be separated by a minimum horizontal distance of 3 mB Yes, but they must be stackedC No, this is not permittedD Yes, but not in the same hold |  |
| 120 06.0-45 | 7.1.4.3.1 | D |
|  | Can packages of goods of Classes 3 and 6.1 be loaded together in the hold in IBCs if no marking with cones is prescribed in section 3.2.1, Table A for either? |  |
|  | A Yes, but they must be stackedB Yes, but not in the same holdC No, this is not permittedD Yes, but they must be separated by a minimum horizontal distance of 3 m |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-46 | 5.2.2.1.1 | A |
|  | What does it mean when two different danger labels are affixed to the same package? |  |
|  | A The package poses several hazardsB The package may only be transported within port areas and not on the open riverC Mixed loading with other dangerous goods is always prohibitedD The police must be informed that dangerous goods are being transported |  |
| 120 06.0-47 | 7.1.4.1 | C |
|  | Maximum permissible gross masses are applicable to the transport of certain dangerous goods (limitation of quantities carried). Where in ADN are the relevant provisions found? |  |
|  | A Paragraph 1.2.2.2.2B Chapter 3.2C Subsection 7.1.4.1D Subsection 9.3.2.23 |  |
| 120 06.0-48 | 7.1 | B |
|  | Which chapter of ADN contains requirements for the loading, unloading and handling of cargo applicable to dangerous goods of any class in dry cargo vessels? |  |
|  | A Chapter 1.1B Chapter 7.1C Chapter 7.2D Chapter 8.2 |  |
| 120 06.0-49 | 7.1.3.42 | B |
|  | What does ADN prescribe in respect of heating of holds? |  |
|  | A The heating of holds is always permittedB The heating of holds is prohibitedC The heating of holds is prescribed in certain casesD The heating of holds is only permitted with the agreement of the loader |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-50 | 5.2.2.2.2 | D |
|  | (orange/black) |  |
|  | What does the danger label reproduced here mean? |  |
|  | A The substance in question is flammable (liquid substance)B The substance in question is flammable (solid substance)C The substance in question emits flammable gases in contact with waterD The substance in question is explosive |  |
| 120 06.0-51 | 7.1.4.7.1 | A |
|  | Where may dangerous goods in packages for which marking with one blue cone or one blue light is prescribed to be loaded or unloaded? |  |
|  | A At the places designated or approved for this purpose by the competent authority |  |
|  | B At any place situated away from inhabited areasC At oil terminalsD At any place the master considers appropriate |  |
| 120 06.0-52 | 7.1.4.3.4 | A |
|  | In which class must the compatibility group be taken into account in order to respect the prohibitions on mixed loading of cargoes in packages? |  |
|  | A Class 1B Class 2C Class 3D Class 6.1 |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-53 | 7.1.4.3.2 | D |
|  | May packages containing goods of Class 6.1 for which marking with two blue cones or two blue lights is prescribed in Table A of section 3.2.1 be loaded in the same hold together with other goods? |  |
|  | A No, they may only be loaded in the same hold with goods of Class 6.1 |  |
|  | B Yes, they may be loaded in the same hold together with all other goods except for foodstuffs, other articles of consumption and animal feedsC No, they may not be loaded in the same hold together with any other dangerous goodsD Yes, they may be loaded in the same hold together with all other goods apart from flammable goods for which marking with one blue cone or one blue light is prescribed in Table A of section 3.2.1 |  |
| 120 06.0-54 | 7.1.4.4.2 | A |
|  | Metal containers with complete walls containing goods of Classes 6.1 and 8 have to be loaded. What minimum horizontal separation distance must be respected according to ADN? |  |
|  | A Minimum separation distances are not prescribedB 3 mC 2 mD 2.5 m |  |
| 120 06.0-55 | 7.1.4.3.1 | D |
|  | Goods of Classes 6.1 and 6.2 on pallets have to be transported. By what horizontal distance must they be separated? |  |
|  | A 2.4 mB 2.6 mC 2.8 mD 3 m |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-56 | 7.1.4.3.3 | B |
|  | May goods of Class 1 for which marking with three blue cones or three blue lights is prescribed be loaded together with packages containing goods of Class 6? |  |
|  | A Yes, if they are separated by a horizontal distance of at least 3 mB Yes, if they are separated by a horizontal distance of at least 12 mC NoD Yes, if they are stacked |  |
| 120 06.0-57 | 7.1.4.3 | A |
|  | Substances of Classes 6.1 and 8 for which no marking is prescribed in Table A of section 3.2.1 have to be transported. Can these substances be loaded in the same hold? |  |
|  | A YesB No, they must be loaded on deckC No, they may not be transported together on the same vesselD No, they must be placed in separate holds |  |
| 120 06.0-58 | 7.1.4.9 | B |
|  | When is cargo trans-shipment to another vessel permitted outside the places approved for this purpose? |  |
|  | A There are no specific requirementsB When authorized by the competent authorityC During trans-shipment while at anchorD When the nearest approved handling facility is more than 2 kilometres away |  |
| 120 06.0-59 | 7.1.4.4.2 | A |
|  | Two metal containers with complete walls are stacked. One is loaded with toxic substances of Class 6.1, the other with corrosive substances of Class 8. Is this permitted? |  |
|  | A YesB NoC Yes, but only if they are stowed above deck D Yes, but only if they are stowed below deck |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-60 | 7.1.4.4.3 | B |
|  | The following containers have to be transported: |  |
|  | * A container covered with tarpaulins (no closed metal roof) loaded with substances of Class 3
* A container covered with tarpaulins (no closed metal roof) loaded with substances of Class 5.1
 |  |
|  | What is the minimum separation distance required between the two containers? |  |
|  | A 5 mB 2.4 mC 4.8 mD 10 m |  |
| 120 06.0-61 | 3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.5.0.2 | C |
|  | In addition to goods for which no blue cone marking is prescribed, two containers of UN No. 1397 ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE with a total mass of 50,000 kg have to be transported. Which marking is the vessel required to display? |  |
|  | A No markingB One blue cone/one blue lightC Two blue cones/two blue lightsD Three blue cones/three blue lights |  |
| 120 06.0-62 | 3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.5.0.2 | A |
|  | A container with 5,200 kg of UN No. 1950 AEROSOLS, flammable, Class 2, Classification Code 5F is being transported on board a vessel. Which marking is the vessel required to display? |  |
|  | A No markingB One blue cone/one blue lightC Two blue cones/two blue lightsD Three blue cones/three blue lights |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-63 | 7.1.4.1.1 | C |
|  | Where in ADN are the permissible gross masses (limitation of quantities carried) for the transport of certain dangerous goods to be found? |  |
|  | A Paragraph 1.1.3.6.1 |  |
|  | B Section 3.2.1 |  |
|  | C Paragraph 7.1.4.1.1 |  |
|  | D Paragraph 7.1.5.0.2 |  |
| 120 06.0-64 | 3.2.1, Table A, 1.1.3.6.1 | B |
|  | Dangerous goods comprising 2,500 kg of UN No. 1159 DIISOPROPYL ETHER have to be transported alone in approved packaging on a dry cargo vessel. What marking is the vessel required to display? |  |
|  | A One blue cone/one blue light |  |
|  | B For the transport of these dangerous goods, the vessel is not required to display any marking |  |
|  | C Two blue cones/two blue lights |  |
|  | D An orange-coloured plate in accordance with RID/ADR |  |
| 120 06.0-65 | 3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.5.0.2 | D |
|  | The following dangerous goods in closed containers have to be transported on board a vessel: |  |
|  | * 50 steel drums, each containing 200 litres of UN No. 1100 ALLYL CHLORIDE, Class 3 (6.1), Packing Group I, total mass 11,000 kg; and
 |  |
|  | * 100 plastic jerrycans each containing 20 litres of UN No. 2256 CYCLOHEXENE, Class 3, Packing Group II, total mass 1,850 kg
 |  |
|  | Which marking is the vessel required to display? |  |
|  | A Two blue cones/two blue lightsB One blue cone/one blue lightC This is decided by the principalD No marking |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-66 | 3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.5.0.2 | A |
|  | The following dangerous goods have to be transported in closed containers on board a vessel: |  |
|  | * 500 steel drums, each containing 200 litres of UN No. 1100 ALLYL CHLORIDE, Class 3 (6.1), Packing Group I, with a total mass of 110,000 kg
 |  |
|  | Which marking is the vessel required to display? |  |
|  | A Two blue cones/two blue lightsB One blue cone/one blue lightC This is decided by the principalD No marking |  |
| 120 06.0-67 | 3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.5.0.1 | B |
|  | 10 tank-containers, each containing 24 tonnes of UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL, Class 3, Packing Group II, have to be transported on board a vessel. |  |
|  | Which marking is the vessel required to display? |  |
|  | A Two blue cones/two blue lightsB One blue cone/one blue lightC This is decided by the principalD No marking |  |
| 120 06.0-68 | 3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.5.0.2 | D |
|  | The following have to be transported in closed containers on board a vessel: |  |
|  | * 500 steel drums, each containing 200 litres of UN No. 1230 METHANOL, Class 3 (6.1), Packing Group II, total mass 85,000 kg
 |  |
|  | Which marking is the vessel required to display? |  |
|  | A Two blue cones/two blue lightsB One blue cone/one blue lightC This is decided by the principalD No marking |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-69 | 7.1.4.4 | B |
|  | An inland navigation vessel has to transport, in addition to packages, a container with complete metal walls containing: |  |
|  | * 10 drums, each holding 200 litres of UN No. 1100 ALLYL CHLORIDE, Class 3 (6.1), Packing Group I;
 |  |
|  | and another container with complete metal walls containing:  |  |
|  | * 100 plastic jerrycans, each holding 20 litres of UN No. 2256 CYCLOHEXENE, Class 3, Packing Group II
 |  |
|  | Under ADN, may these two containers be placed side-by-side in the same hold? |  |
|  | A No, since substances for which marking with one blue cone is prescribed may not be loaded in the same hold together with substances for which marking with two blue cones is prescribedB Yes, since the two substances are in containers with complete metal wallsC No, since dangerous substances of different classes should never be loaded together in the same holdD Yes, the containers may be loaded in the same hold, but only if a separation distance of 3 m is maintained |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 06.0-70 | 5.2.1.8.3 | D |
|  | How are environmentally hazardous substances marked? |  |
|  | ADescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/skull_2.gif(white/black) |  |
|  | BDescription : http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/TDGpictograms/rouge3_noir.gif(red/black) |  |
|  | C(white, black) |  |
|  |  DAquatic-pollut-black(white/black) |  |

| Transport by dry cargo vesselsExamination objective 7: Documents |
| --- |
| *Number* | *Source* | *Correct answer* |
|  |  |  |
| 120 07.0-01 | 1.1.3.6.1, 8.1.8.1 | B |
|  | A vessel is transporting, among other cargo:  |  |
|  | 20 tonnes of UN No. 2448 SULPHUR, MOLTEN;30 tonnes of UN No. 1498 SODIUM NITRATE; and10 tonnes of UN No. 2031 NITRIC ACID |  |
|  | For this cargo, does the vessel have to have a certificate of approval according to sub-section 8.1.8.1 of ADN? |  |
|  | A No |  |
|  | B Yes, in all cases |  |
|  | C Yes, if this is prescribed in one of the three transport documents |  |
|  | D Yes, if this is prescribed in the instructions in writing |  |
| 120 07.0-02 | 7.1.4.11.1 | D |
|  | When dangerous goods are being transported, prior to departure, the master of a dry cargo vessel is required to draw up several documents. Which of the following is included in these documents, among others? |  |
|  | A Instructions in writing for each dangerous goods |  |
|  | B A certificate with which the master attests that the dangerous goods have been loaded and stowed in accordance with the requirements of ADN |  |
|  | C A list indicating the place of loading, the name of the loading installation and the date and time of loading, in respect of each dangerous goods |  |
|  | D A stowage plan indicating which dangerous goods (description as in the transport document) are stowed in the various holds or on deck |  |
| 120 07.0-03 | 7.1.4.11.1 | A |
|  | A dry cargo vessel has dangerous goods of different classes on board. Who should draw up the stowage plan? |  |
|  | A The master |  |
|  | B The loader  |  |
|  | C The expert |  |
|  | D The shipping company’s distributor |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 07.0-04 | 1.1.3.6.1, 3.2.1, Table A, 8.1.8.1 | A |
|  | A dry cargo vessel is transporting 10 cylinders of UN No. 1978 PROPANE gas on board. The gross mass of each cylinder is 35 kg. Does the vessel have to have a certificate of approval for the carriage of liquefied gas? |  |
|  | A Yes, in this case the vessel should have a certificate of approval, since the total gross mass of the cargo is greater than 300 kg |  |
|  | B Yes, goods of Class 2 may only be transported on vessels possessing a certificate of approval |  |
|  | C Yes, a certificate of approval is always required for the transport of dangerous goods |  |
|  | D No, since the exempted gross mass per class is 3,000 kg in this case |  |
| 120 07.0-05 | 7.1.2.19.1, 8.1.8.1 | C |
|  | A dry cargo vessel in possession of a certificate of approval has a cargo of wheat on board. The master receives the order to take an empty pushed barge lacking a certificate of approval in side-by-side formation. Is he permitted to do this? |  |
|  | A Yes, since certificates of approval are only prescribed if one of the vessels is required to display a blue cone |  |
|  | B No, loaded dry cargo vessels are not permitted to take empty barges in side-by-side formation |  |
|  | C Yes, provided that, consistent with their inspection certificate or Community certificate, the two vessels are permitted to navigate side by side  |  |
|  | D No, if a vessel navigating in convoy is in possession of a certificate of approval, all vessels of the convoy must possess such a certificate |  |
| 120 07.0-06 | 7.1.2.19.1, 8.1.8.1 | B |
|  | A dry cargo vessel is transporting wheat. May you take in side-by-side formation an empty tank barge not degassed that has previously been transporting dangerous goods? |  |
|  | A Yes, but only if the two vessels display the correct cone marking |  |
|  | B Yes, but only if the dry cargo vessel is also in possession of a certificate of approval |  |
|  | C Yes, since the dry cargo vessel does not require a certificate of approval in this case |  |
|  | D No, this is prohibited |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 07.0-07 | 7.1.2.19.1 | B |
|  | A dry cargo vessel in side-by-side formation with a pushed barge is transporting dangerous goods in convoy. The barge is transporting gravel. Which vessel(s) require(s) a certificate of approval? |  |
|  | A Only the dry cargo vessel |  |
|  | B Both vessels |  |
|  | C Only the pushed barge |  |
|  | D Neither vessel |  |
| 120 07.0-08 | 5.4.3.2 | A |
|  | A container ship with a crew speaking Dutch is transporting dangerous goods from the Netherlands to Bulgaria. In which language(s) should the instructions in writing to be provided by the carrier be drafted? |  |
|  | A In Dutch |  |
|  | B In English, German and French |  |
|  | C In Dutch and German |  |
|  | D In Dutch or German |  |
| 120 07.0-09 | 7.1.4.8.1 | B |
|  | Permission in writing is required in order to load explosive substances for which marking with three blue cones or three blue lights is prescribed in section 3.2.1, Table A. Who issues the authorization? |  |
|  | A The local fire brigade |  |
|  | B The competent authority |  |
|  | C The shipping police  |  |
|  | D The classification society |  |
| 120 07.0-10 | 7.1.4.8.1 | A |
|  | You are transporting explosive substances for which marking with three blue cones or three blue lights is prescribed in section 3.2.1, Table A. Permission in writing is required for unloading. Who issues the authorization? |  |
|  | A The competent authority |  |
|  | B The handling facility |  |
|  | C The classification society |  |
|  | D The local fire brigade |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 07.0-11 | 7.1.4.8.1 | D |
|  | Permission in writing is required for the trans-shipment of explosive substances for which marking with three blue cones or three blue lights is prescribed in section 3.2.1, Table A. Who issues the authorization? |  |
|  | A The shipping police  |  |
|  | B The handling facility |  |
|  | C The local fire brigade |  |
|  | D The competent authority |  |
| 120 07.0-12 | 7.1.4.11.1 | A |
|  | In conformity with ADN, a stowage plan has to be drawn up for dry cargo vessels. How should dangerous goods be described in this stowage plan? |  |
|  | A As in the transport document |  |
|  | B Outlined in red |  |
|  | C By their commercial name |  |
|  | D With an indication of the relevant class |  |
| 120 07.0-13 | 8.1.2.1, 8.1.2.2 | A |
|  | A dry cargo vessel is loaded with dangerous goods in a quantity greater than the exempted quantity. Which of the following documents is required to be on board? |  |
|  | A The certificate of approval and the instructions in writing |  |
|  | B The certificate of approval and the checklist |  |
|  | C The instructions in writing and the checklist |  |
|  | D The certificate of approval and the certificate attesting gas-free condition |  |
| 120 07.0-14 | 5.4.3 | A |
|  | During the voyage, a very small quantity of cargo escapes from a package. Where are the measures to be taken indicated? |  |
|  | A In the instructions in writing |  |
|  | B In the stowage plan |  |
|  | C In the security plan |  |
|  | D In the transport document |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 07.0-15 | 7.1.4.11.2 | A |
|  | What must the master of a container ship enter on the stowage plan? |  |
|  | A The number of the container |  |
|  | B The proper name of the substance and the official number of the vessel |  |
|  | C The number of the container and, if known, the number of the substance and the length and width of the container |  |
|  | D The proper name of the substance, its quantity and class |  |
| 120 07.0-16 | 2.2.1.1.5, 2.2.1.1.6, 7.1.4.3.4 | B |
|  | A vessel is transporting a substance of Class 1 described in the transport document as follows:UN No. 0392 HEXANITROSTILBENE 1.1 DWhat does the letter D signify in this context? |  |
|  | A It indicates the maximum quantity of this explosive substance that may be transported by vessel |  |
|  | B On the basis of this letter, it can be ascertained whether carriage in the same hold together with certain other explosive substances is permitted or prohibited |  |
|  | C On the basis of this letter, it can be ascertained whether the explosive substance is insensitive |  |
|  | D On the basis of this letter, it can be ascertained whether carriage in the same hold together with substances of Class 3 is permitted or prohibited |  |
| 120 07.0-17 | 1.1.3.6.2 | C |
|  | Which documents should always be on board, even if the vessel is transporting dangerous goods in quantities below the exempted quantities stipulated in paragraph 1.1.3.6.1? |  |
|  | A The certificate of approval and the instructions in writing |  |
|  | B The transport document and the instructions in writing |  |
|  | C The transport document and the stowage plan |  |
|  | D The stowage plan and the certificate of approval |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 07.0-18 | 5.4.3.2 | C |
|  | A vessel is required to transport dangerous goods from Antwerp to Rotterdam. The master and expert only understand French. In what language(s) should the instructions in writing be drafted? |  |
|  | A Only in Dutch |  |
|  | B At least in Dutch |  |
|  | C In French |  |
|  | D In Dutch, German, English and French |  |
| 120 07.0-19 | 1.1.3.6.1, 1.1.3.6.2, 5.4.3.2 | D |
|  | A dry cargo vessel is loaded with 1,500 kg of dangerous goods of Class 3, Packing Group III. |  |
|  | Must the carrier provide instructions in writing? |  |
|  | A Yes, they must be provided prior to loading |  |
|  | B Yes, they may be provided after loading but before departure from the loading installation |  |
|  | C This is not necessary, since a dry cargo vessel is not permitted to transport a flammable liquid as described here |  |
|  | D No, for this quantity, instructions in writing do not need to be provided |  |
| 120 07.0-20 | 7.1.3.1.3, 7.1.6.12, 7.1.6.16, 8.1.2.1 | A |
|  | What is the purpose of the record book on board a dry cargo vessel? |  |
|  | A All results of measurements of toxicity and of the concentrations of flammable gases and oxygen are recorded in the book |  |
|  | B All results of measurements of the concentrations of flammable gases and oxygen, but not of measurements of toxicity, are recorded in the book |  |
|  | C The goods which the dry cargo vessel is permitted to transport are listed in the book |  |
|  | D The book contains the results of the stability test for double-hull vessels |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 07.0-21 | 8.1.2.4 | B |
|  | Which documents should be handed to the master before loading a dry cargo vessel transporting dangerous goods? |  |
|  | A The transport documents |  |
|  | B The transport documents and the instructions in writing |  |
|  | C None, since in the case of dry cargo vessels, the documents may also be handed to the master after loading but prior to departure |  |
|  | D The instructions in writing |  |
| 120 07.0-22 | 8.1.8.2, 1.16 | C |
|  | What does a dry cargo vessel’s certificate of approval confirm? |  |
|  | A That the vessel complies with the applicable requirements of ADN and that dangerous goods may thus be transported in the cargo tanks |  |
|  | B That the vessel complies with the general technical requirements  |  |
|  | C That the vessel complies with the applicable requirements of ADN  |  |
|  | D That the vessel is equipped in accordance with the requirements of ADN |  |

| **Transport by dry cargo vessels****Examination objective 8: Safety** |
| --- |
| *Number* | *Source* | *Correct answer* |
|  |  |  |
| 120 08.0-01 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | A gas of Class 2 escapes from a container. Which of the following should be informed first?A The customs authorityB The competent services (for example, regional centre)C The classification societyD The media |  |
| 120 08.0-02 | 8.3.5 | A |
|  | A dry cargo vessel is loaded with dangerous goods. The paint on the coaming requires scraping. Is this permitted? |  |
|  | A No, since sparks could be caused during work on the coamingB Yes, work may be carried out on the gangboard on the outside of the hold even if it is liable to cause sparksC No, work liable to cause sparks is prohibited everywhere on board a dry cargo vessel loaded with dangerous goodsD Yes, scraping of paint cannot cause sparks |  |
| 120 08.0-03 | 5.4.3 | B |
|  | During the transport of packages all originating from the same consignor, a disagreeable odour is detected. The source is not known. Do measures need to be taken, and if so, which ones? |  |
|  | A No particular measures need to be taken. It is possible to continue under way while monitoring the situationB The actions indicated in the instructions in writing should be takenC The fire brigade should be alerted as a safety precautionD The “Do not approach” signal should be activated and the situation should continue to be monitored  |  |
| 120 08.0-04 | 7.1.4.8.2 | C |
|  | A vessel is being loaded with explosive substances. A storm is brewing. What should be done?A Continue to load if the shore facility is equipped with a lightning conductorB Immediately distance the vessel from the trans-shipment facilityC Suspend the work of loading during the stormD Continue to load until the competent port authority for the trans-shipment facility prohibits continuation of loading |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 08.0-05 | 1.1.3.6.1, 8.3.4 | C |
|  | 800 tonnes of tree trunks and 10 tonnes of UN No. 1812 POTASSIUM FLUORIDE, SOLID, are being transported. |  |
|  | Is smoking allowed on the deck of the vessel?A Yes, provided the cargo is secured in the vessel and the hatchways are closedB Yes, but only with the master’s consentC NoD Yes, the substance belongs to Class 8 and this class is not subject to the requirements of ADN in respect of the prohibition on smoking |  |
| 120 08.0-06 | 1.1.3.6.1, 8.3.4 | D |
|  | Packages of substances of Class 3, Packing Group III, with a gross mass of 9,000 kg are being transported. Is smoking prohibited on deck and, if so, where in ADN is this stated?A No, since this cargo is not subject to the requirements of ADNB Yes, as stated in subsection 7.1.3.74C No, during the transport of substances of Packing Group III, smoking is not prohibitedD Yes, as stated in section 8.3.4 |  |
| 120 08.0-07 | 8.3.5 | A |
|  | A dry cargo vessel is transporting dangerous goods. Is soldering work permitted on deck outside the protected area?A Yes, but only if, for the duration of the work, a distance of 3 metres from the protected area is maintainedB No, the permission of the competent authority or a certificate attesting gas-free condition is required in all casesC Yes, but only if two additional extinguishers are providedD No, the work must be carried out by duly authorized experts |  |
| 120 08.0-08 | 7.1.3.44 | C |
|  | On board a dry cargo vessel with a cargo of dangerous goods, may cleaning operations with liquids having a flashpoint below 55 ºC be carried out?A Yes, but only outside the protected areaB Yes, but only in the engine roomC NoD Yes, but only if there is an extinguisher nearby |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 08.0-09 | 1.1.3.6.1, 3.2.1, Table A, 8.1.5.1  | D |
|  | A dry cargo vessel is transporting 2,000 kg of UN No. 1986 ALCOHOLS, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, N.O.S., Packing Group III. Must there be a toximeter with the instructions for its use on board?A Yes, during the transport of toxic substances, there should always be a toximeter on boardB No, since marking with blue cones or blue lights is also not prescribedC Yes, since this is prescribed in section 3.2.1, Table A, column (9)D No, since the gross mass is less than 3,000 kg |  |
| 120 08.0-10 | 3.2.1, Table A, 8.1.5.1 | A |
|  | UN No. 2067 AMMONIUM NITRATE FERTILIZERS has to be transported. Is an escape device required on board?A NoB No, provided that the cargo has a dustproof coverC Yes, for the entire crewD Yes, for each person on board |  |
| 120 08.0-11 | 3.2.1, Table A, 8.1.5.1 | C |
|  | A dry cargo vessel is transporting 60 tonnes of UN No. 2224 BENZONITRILE and is displaying two blue cones or two blue lights in accordance with section 3.2.1, Table A. Should there be a toximeter on board with the instructions for its use?A NoB Yes, but only if required by the loaderC YesD ADN does not specify |  |
| 120 08.0-12 | 3.2.1, Table A, 8.1.5.1 | A |
|  | A dry cargo vessel is transporting 10 tonnes of explosive substances of Class 1, UN No. 0012. Should there be a flammable gas detector and a toximeter on board? |  |
|  | A NoB YesC Only a flammable gas detectorD Only a toximeter |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 08.0-13 | 3.2.1, Table A, 8.1.5.1 | D |
|  | A dry cargo vessel is transporting UN No. 3170 ALUMINIUM SMELTING BY-PRODUCTS in bulk. In accordance with ADN, which of the following equipment is not prescribed for this cargo? |  |
|  | A Protective shoes and protective gloves |  |
|  | B A suitable self-contained breathing apparatus  |  |
|  | C A flammable gas detector with the instructions for its useD A toximeter with the instructions for its use |  |
| 120 08.0-14 | 3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.3.1.3, 7.1.3.1.5, 8.1.5.1 | D |
|  | A dry cargo vessel is transporting UN No. 1398 ALUMINIUM SILICON POWDER, UNCOATED, in bulk. The gas concentration must be measured. In accordance with ADN, what protective equipment must the person making the measurement wear, as a minimum?A A full mask with a suitable filterB Protective gloves and a protective suitC A protective suit and a breathing apparatusD An appropriate breathing apparatus |  |
| 120 08.0-15 | 7.1.3.1.6 | A |
|  | A dry cargo vessel is transporting dangerous goods of Class 8. |  |
|  | A small quantity of the substance escapes from the packaging. What measurements must be taken, as a minimum, before the hold may be entered?A It is necessary to measure the concentration of flammable gases and the oxygen contentB Measurements of the concentration of flammable gases and the oxygen content do not need to be made since, for this class, measuring devices are not prescribedC Only the oxygen content needs to be measured to check that it is sufficientD Only toxic substances need to be measured |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 08.0-16 | CEVNI, article 8.01, Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | A dry cargo vessel is transporting some container tanks. One of the containers containing a substance of Class 3 starts to leak. Which of the following measures should the master take?A Activate the “Do not approach” signal and alert the customs authorityB Alert the competent services and wave a red flagC Alert the competent services and inform the consignor or the consigneeD Activate the “Do not approach” signal and inform the consignee |  |
| 120 08.0-17 | 3.2.1, Table A, 8.1.5.1  | A |
|  | A dry cargo vessel is transporting 120 tonnes of UN No. 1363 COPRA. For this quantity of cargo, should there be escape devices on board?A NoB Yes, for Class 4.2 it is always necessary to have escape devices on board |  |
|  | C Yes, because there are more than 100 tonnes of cargo on board |  |
|  | D No, the escape devices are only obligatory above 300 tonnes |  |
| 120 08.0-18 | 7.1.3.1.6 | B |
|  | Should breathing apparatus be used if a gas container loaded with a substance of Class 2 is no longer gastight and the hold has to be entered? If so, which one?A An ambient-air-dependent breathing apparatus, as prescribed in ADNB A self-contained breathing apparatus (non-ambient-air-dependent)C A P3 filter maskD There is absolutely no need to wear a breathing apparatus, since the gases are lighter than air and thus no harmful substance will remain in the hold |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 08.0-19 | 3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.3.1.6, 8.1.5.1 | C |
|  | A hold contains packages of goods of UN No. 2903 PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S., Classification Code TF2, Packing Group II, with a total mass of 4,000 kg. The hold must be entered for inspections to be carried out. What equipment (or combination of equipment) is necessary to take the measurements required if damage is suspected? |  |
|  | A A flammable gas detector and an oxygen meterB A toximeter and an oxygen meterC A flammable gas detector, a toximeter and an oxygen meterD A toximeter and a flammable gas detector |  |
| 120 08.0-20 | 3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.3.1.6, 8.1.5.1 | A |
|  | In a hold, there are packages containing UN No. 1604 ETHYLENDIAMINE, Classification Code CF1, Packing Group II. |  |
|  | A package seems not to be gastight and the hold will have to be entered for inspections to be carried out.What equipment is needed to take the measurements required so that the hold may be entered without danger?A A flammable gas detector and an oxygen meterB A toximeter, an oxygen meter and a thermometerC A flammable gas detector, a toximeter and a thermometerD It is not necessary to make measurements, since ADN does not prescribe measuring devices for this substance |  |
| 120 08.0-21 | 1.1.3.6 | B |
|  | A dry cargo vessel is transporting 80 kg of goods of Class 4.1, Classification Code FT2, Packing Group II, danger labels 4.1+6.1 |  |
|  | For transporting this substance, are escape devices required on board? |  |
|  | A Yes, they are always obligatory during the transport of ADN substancesB NoC Yes, unless the consignor issues a dispensationD Yes, if they are stipulated in the instructions in writing |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 08.0-22 | 3.2.1, Table A, 8.1.5.1 | C |
|  | A dry cargo vessel is transporting UN No. 2929 TOXIC LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, ORGANIC, N.O.S.. This being the case, which breathing apparatus is prescribed? |  |
|  | A A pressurized air maskB A self-contained breathing apparatusC A breathing apparatus (ambient-air-dependent filter apparatus)D A flexible tube apparatus with a filter |  |
| 120 08.0-23 | 3.2.1, Table A, 8.1.5.1 | B |
|  | UN No. 1408 FERROSILICON, a substance of Class 4.3, is being transported. In accordance with ADN, are protective goggles required for the crew on board? |  |
|  | A NoB Yes |  |
|  | C Yes, but only if the substance is packagedD No, they are only required if the substance is transported without packaging or in bulk |  |
| 120 08.0-24 | 3.2.1, Table A, 8.1.5.1 | A |
|  | In accordance with ADN, for the transport of UN No. 0257 FUZES, DETONATING, is personal protective equipment required on board? If so, which? |  |
|  | A Yes, a pair of protective goggles, a pair of protective gloves, a protective suit and a suitable pair of protective shoesB No, for the transport of substances of Class 1 no personal protective equipment is prescribedC Yes, but only a pair of protective goggles and a pair of protective glovesD Yes, but only a breathing apparatus |  |
| 120 08.0-25 | 3.2.1, Table A, 8.1.5.1 | B |
|  | In accordance with ADN, are breathing apparatuses required on board during the transport of UN No. 3106 ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE D, SOLID, of Class 5.2?A No, this is never necessary for substances of Class 5.2B YesC No, this is not necessary for solid substancesD No, this is only necessary if two blue cones or two blue lights are prescribed for a substance of Class 5.2 |  |
|  |  |  |
| 120 08.0-26 | 1.4.2.2.1, 3.2.1, Table A, 5.4.3, 8.1.5.1 | B |
|  | In accordance with ADN, what special equipment must be provided on board a dry cargo vessel transporting the substance UN No. 2977 RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE, FISSILE of Class 7?A Only protective clothing against radiationB Individual protective equipment, but no special protective clothing against radiation  |  |
|  | C Special breathing apparatusesD Special anti-radiation masks |  |
| 120 08.0-27 | 8.1.4 | A |
|  | How many extinguishers are required by ADN for a dry cargo vessel transporting dangerous goods in quantities exceeding the exempted quantities?A In addition to the fire-extinguishing appliances prescribed in the general technical requirements, the vessel should be equipped with at least two additional hand fire-extinguishersB It is sufficient for the vessel to be equipped with the fire‑extinguishing appliances prescribed in the general technical requirementsC In addition to the fire-extinguishing appliances prescribed in the general technical requirements, the vessel should be provided with at least four additional hand fire-extinguishersD In addition to the fire-extinguishing appliances prescribed in the general technical requirements, the vessel should be provided with at least three additional hand fire-extinguishers |  |

| Transport by tank vesselsExamination objective 2: Construction and equipment |
| --- |
| *Number* | *Source* | *Correct answer* |
|  |  |  |
| 130 02.0-01 | 9.3.3.11.3 | C |
|  | Must tank vessels of type N be fitted with cofferdams?A Yes, but only between the cargo area and the engine roomB Yes, but only between the cargo area and the active bow rudder roomC Yes, cofferdams are required at both ends of the cargo areaD No, cofferdams are not required; they may be fitted on a voluntary basis to act as ballast tanks |  |
| 130 02.0-02 | 9.3.3.25.1 | A |
|  | Must pumps and accessory loading and unloading piping be located in the cargo area on board tank vessels of type N?A YesB No, this is required only on board tank vessels of type CC Yes, but only on board vessels with a pump-room below deckD No, it depends on the navigation area |  |
| 130 02.0-03 | 9.3.3.25.2 (b) | A |
|  | How should the pipes for loading and unloading be arranged?A They should be arranged so that, after loading or unloading operations, the liquid remaining in these pipes may be safely removed and may flow into either the vessel’s cargo tanks or the tanks ashoreB They should be arranged so that, after loading or unloading operations, the liquid remaining in these pipes may gather in special sections from which it may be safely removedC They should be located entirely on deckD To avoid electrostatic charges during loading, they should be placed as close as possible to but above the deck |  |
| 130 02.0-04 | 7.2.4.25.2 | B |
|  | May loading and unloading piping be extended by rigid or flexible pipes fore or aft beyond the cofferdams?A Yes, this is permitted if the rigid or flexible pipe has the same test pressure as the loading and unloading piping |  |
|  | B No, this is prohibited, except for hose assemblies used for oily and greasy wastes resulting from the operation of vessels and the delivery of products for the operation of vessels |  |
|  | C Yes, on condition that only UN No. 1999 TARS, LIQUID, flows through this pipingD Yes, if the piping is equipped with non-return valves |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 02.0-05 | 9.3.3.16.1 | B |
|  | During loading, unloading and gas-freeing, internal combustion engines are used. Where should they be located?A In the cargo areaB Outside the cargo areaC In the cargo area if they use a fuel with a flashpoint of more than100 ºCD In a special engine room forward of the cargo area |  |
| 130 02.0-06 | 3.2.3.1, 3.2.3.2, Table C | A |
|  | To which type of tank vessel as a minimum is UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL assigned?A Type N, closedB Type N, openC Type GD Type C |  |
| 130 02.0-07 | 3.2.3.2, Table C | D |
|  | In transport by tank vessels, three types of vessel are distinguished. Where in ADN is it stated on board of which types of tank vessel the various substances must, as a minimum, be transported?A In subsection 7.1.1.21 |  |
|  | B In section 9.3.3C In section 1.2.1 |  |
|  | D In subsection 3.2.3.2, Table C |  |
| 130 02.0-08 | 7.2.4.16.4, 9.3.3.25.3 | A |
|  | On the deck of a tank vessel, there is a transverse bulkhead complying with paragraph 9.3.3.10.2 at the end of the cargo area. What requirements must be respected during loading, unloading and gas-freeing?A During loading or unloading, the door must not be opened without the permission of the master, so that gases heavier than air cannot penetrate into the accommodationB Closing the protection walls against penetration of gases is not necessary during loading, unloading and gas‑freeing but during the journeyC The protection walls against penetration of gases must be closed during loading, unloading and gas-freeing if there is little or no windD The protection walls against penetration of gases must be closed during loading or unloading if the wind is blowing from the cargo area in the direction of the accommodation |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 02.0-09 | 1.2.1, Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | What is the typical characteristic of a tank vessel of type G?A It always has compensation pipingB The cargo tanks are designed as pressure tanksC Supplementary cofferdamsD The cargo tanks are made up of the outer hull and the deck |  |
| 130 02.0-10 | 9.3.3.20.4 | A |
|  | On a closed tank vessel of type N, in which locations are flame arresters to be found? |  |
|  | A In the ventilation openings of the cofferdamsB In the ventilation opening of the lubricating oil tankC In the ventilation openings of the engine roomD In the accommodation ventilators |  |
| 130 02.0-11 | 1.2.1 | A |
|  | What is the purpose of a flame arrester?A To prevent the propagation of a flame front in a space to be protected (e.g. cargo tank, cofferdam)B To increase the resistance to heat flow in the pipesC To stop impuritiesD To prevent explosive vapours escaping into the atmosphere |  |
| 130 02.0-12 | 9.3.3.21.1 (d) | C |
|  | At what degree of filling must the high level sensor for actuating the facility against overflowing in the cargo tank of a tank vessel be triggered, at the latest?A 85%B 97%C 97.5%D 75% |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 02.0-13 | Basic general knowledge, 9.3.3.21.1, 9.3.3.21.4 | A |
|  | Under ADN, what is the definition of a level alarm?A A device that, during loading, gives a visible and audible warning that the maximum degree of filling has almost been reachedB A device that shows the current degree of filling of the cargo tank in questionC A device that shows that the oil fuel tank for the propulsion engine is nearly emptyD A device that warns of excessive pressure in the cargo tanks |  |
| 130 02.0-14  | 9.3.3.21.1 (c) | B |
|  | At what degree of filling must the level alarm device on a tank vessel of type N be triggered, at the latest?A 86%B 90%C 92%D 97% |  |
| 130 02.0-15 | Basic general knowledge, 1.2.1 | D |
|  | What is the typical characteristic of a tank vessel of type C?A Vessel with cylindrical cargo tanksB Single-hull vessel with closed systemC Double-hull vessel with trunk deckD Double-hull vessel with flush deck |  |
| 130 02.0-16 | 8.1.6.2 | A |
|  | How often should hoses and hose assemblies used for loading and unloading of tank vessels be checked?A Once a year by persons authorized for this purpose by the competent authorityB Every five years, when the certificate of approval is renewedC The leakproofness of the hose connections must be checked every year, and the condition and leakproofness of the hoses themselves every two yearsD Hoses must be checked initially after five years’ use, and then every two years |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 02.0-17 | 8.6.3 | A |
|  | What must be ensured during connection of the shore facility’s cargo transfer hose to the tank vessel’s piping system? |  |
|  | A That all the connecting bolts are fitted and tightenedB That at least half the bolts are fitted and tightened during connectionC Three fitted bolts are sufficient during connection, but they must be equally spaced and securely tightenedD Nothing is required of the master; responsibility for connecting the shore facility’s cargo transfer hose to the on-board system lies exclusively with the shore facility |  |
| 130 02.0-18 | 7.2.4.25.4 | C |
|  | Where in ADN does it state that the loading and unloading piping must be drained each time after loading?A In section 2.2.3B In subsection 3.2.3.2, Table CC In paragraph 7.2.4.25.4D In the checklist |  |
| 130 02.0-19 | 1.2.1 | B |
|  | What is venting piping? A A pipe of the shore facility which is connected during loading or unloading to the vessel’s venting piping and is designed so as to protect the vessel against detonations or the passage of flames from the shore sideB A pipe of the on-board installation that connects one or more cargo tanks to the gas return piping during loading and unloading, and that is fitted with safety valves protecting the tank or tanks against unacceptable internal overpressures or vacuums  |  |
|  | C A connecting pipe between the diesel hold and the daily supply tankD A compressed air connecting pipe between a pusher and tank barges |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 02.0-20 | 1.2.1 | A |
|  | What is gas return piping?A A pipe of the shore facility which is connected during loading or unloading to the vessel’s venting piping and is designed so as to protect the vessel against detonations or the passage of flames from the shore sideB A pipe of the on-board installation that connects one or more cargo tanks to the gas return piping during loading and unloading, and that is fitted with safety valves protecting the tank or tanks against unacceptable internal overpressures or vacuums |  |
|  | C A connecting pipe between the diesel hold and the daily supply tankD A compressed air connecting pipe between a pusher and tank barges |  |
| 130 02.0-21 | 9.3.3.25.2 (c) | C |
|  | On the deck of a tank vessel, should the pipes for loading and unloading be distinguishable from other piping?A Yes, by means of a special colour code indicated in ADNB Yes, the connections should be labelled in line with ADNC Yes, clearly, for example by means of colour markingD ADN does not contain provisions on this subject |  |
| 130 02.0-22 | Deleted (07.06.2005) |  |
| 130 02.0-23 | 9.3.3.22.1 (b) | D |
|  | A tank vessel of type N has cargo tank openings with a cross-section of more than 0.10 m2. How high above deck should they be located? |  |
|  | A 20 cmB 30 cmC 40 cmD 50 cm |  |
| 130 02.0-24 | 9.3.3.21.3 | A |
|  | From which point should it be possible to read the filling level of a cargo tank?A From the control position of the shut-off devicesB From the wheelhouseC From the general control station of the cargo transfer firmD From anywhere on the vessel |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 02.0-25 | 9.3.3.25.8 | C |
|  | The loading and unloading system of a tank vessel of type N is used to supply the cargo tanks with ballast water. What provisions are applicable to the suctions of the pipes? |  |
|  | A They must be fitted with a high velocity vent valveB They must be fitted with an automatic stop valveC They must be located within the cargo area but outside the cargo tanksD They must be fitted with a standard C connection for an independent pipe |  |
| 130 02.0-26 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | On a tank vessel, what is a trunk?A The supports for the pipes for loading and unloadingB The safe area between the engine room and the cargo tanksC Part of the cargo deck that projects above the level of the gangboardD The transverse strength |  |
| 130 02.0-27 | 1.2.1 | A |
|  | Which space on a tank vessel of type N is part of the cargo area? |  |
|  | A The cofferdamB The engine roomC The accommodationD The forepeak |  |
| 130 02.0-28 | 9.3.3.31.2 | C |
|  | On a tank vessel of type N, what is the least distance that the air intakes of the internal combustion engines must be located from the cargo area?A 0.50 mB 1.00 mC 2.00 mD 2.50 m |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 02.0-29 | 9.3.3.11.1 | D |
|  | What is the maximum permissible capacity of a cargo tank on a tank vessel with an L x B x H greater than 3,750 m3, where there is no calculation for a larger tank?A 200 m3B 280 m3C 350 m3D 380 m3 |  |
| 130 02.0-30 | 1.2.1 | B |
|  | What water pressure (in metres) above the deck must a bulkhead on a tank vessel withstand in order to be considered watertight within the meaning of ADN?A 0.50 mB 1.00 mC 2.00 mD 4.00 m |  |
| 130 02.0-31 | 9.3.3.11.1 (c) | C |
|  | A tank vessel is provided with pressure tanks. What working pressure must cargo tanks be designed for, as a minimum? |  |
|  | A 100 kPaB 200 kPaC 400 kPaD 500 kPa |  |
| 130 02.0-32 | 9.3.3.11.3 | D |
|  | Where should a cofferdam be located on a tank vessel?A Forward of the cargo area onlyB Aft of the cargo area onlyC Forward and aft of the cargo area as well as in the middle of the vesselD Forward and aft of the cargo area |  |
| 130 02.0-33 | Deleted (2012) |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 02.0-34 | 9.3.3.23.2 | D |
|  | On a tank vessel of type N, by what factor must the test pressure of the tanks exceed the design pressure?A 0.75B 0.9C 1.1D 1.3 |  |
| 130 02.0-35 | 9.3.3.21.3 | C |
|  | On tank vessels of type N, closed, from which point should it be possible to read overpressure or vacuum in the cargo tank?A From the valve of the cargo tankB From the engine roomC From a location on board from where loading or unloading may be interruptedD From a location on shore from where loading or unloading may be interrupted |  |
| 130 02.0-36 | 9.3.3 | D |
|  | Where in ADN are the rules for construction of type N tank vessels found? |  |
|  | A In subsections 9.1.0.0 to 9.1.0.95B In subsections 9.2.0.0 to 9.2.0.95C In subsections 9.3.2.0 to 9.3.2.99D In subsections 9.3.3.0 to 9.3.3.99 |  |
| 130 02.0-37 | 9.3.3.21.1 | D |
|  | Under ADN, what equipment is not a safety and control installation against overflowing of tanks? |  |
|  | A The level gaugeB The safety device for preventing overflowingC The level alarmD The aluminium indicator |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 02.0-38 | 9.3.3.22.4 | C |
|  | With which safety equipment or devices must closed tank vessels of type N be fitted?A An outlet to allow gas samplingB A sampling opening with a diameter of at least 0.60 mC Safety devices for preventing unacceptable overpressure or vacuumD A valve that diffuses escaping gases uniformly |  |
| 130 02.0-39 | 7.2.3.25.1, 7.2.3.25.2 | D |
|  | What fixed pipes may be connected to the pipes for loading and unloading of a tank vessel? |  |
|  | A The fuel pipeB The deck-swabbing pipeC The bilge piping system of the cofferdamsD None of the above |  |
| 130 02.0-40 | 9.3.3.25.1 | A |
|  | Where on board of a tank vessel should pumps and accessory loading and unloading piping be located?A In the cargo areaB At least 0.30 m above deckC Not on the deckD On the deck |  |
| 130 02.0-41 | 9.3.3.25.8 (b) | B |
|  | On a tank vessel of type N, what must be fitted at the junction between the ballast water suction pipe in a cargo tank and the cargo loading pipe?A A high velocity vent valveB A non-return valveC An automatic stop valveD A flame arrester |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 02.0-42 | 9.3.3.25.7 | A |
|  | On a tank vessel of type N, what must be fitted on the pipes for loading and unloading?A Pressure gauges at the outlet of the pumpsB An overflow valveC A high velocity vent valveD Flame arresters |  |
| 130 02.0-43 | 9.3.3.25.6 | A |
|  | How must the pipes for loading and unloading be designed?A They must have, at the test pressure, the required elasticity, leakproofness and resistance to pressureB They must have, at most, the same test pressure as the cargo tanksC They must be fitted with pressure-relief valves and vacuum-relief valves to avoid excessive or insufficient pressureD They must be fitted with valves that shut automatically when loading flows are too great |  |
| 130 02.0-44 | 9.3.3.25.8 (b) | D |
|  | The cargo loading pipe is used to take in water for washing the cargo tanks or as ballast water. What type of fitting is required at the junction between the water suction pipe and the cargo loading pipe? |  |
|  | A A valveB A ball valve assemblyC An automatic stop valveD A non-return valve |  |
| 130 02.0-45 | 9.3.3.23.3 | C |
|  | What is the minimum value of the test pressure for the pipes for loading and unloading on tank vessels of type N?A 100 kPa B 500 kPa C 1,000 kPa D 2,000 kPa  |  |
| 130 02.0-46 | Deleted (01.01.2007) |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 02.0-47 | 9.3.3.25.4 (b) | B |
|  | Where in the cargo tank of closed tank vessels of type N, must the opening of the pipes for loading and unloading be located? |  |
|  | A Directly below deckB At the bottomC By the sidewallD By the forward bulkhead |  |
| 130 02.0-48 | 9.3.3.11.3 | D |
|  | What is the purpose of the cofferdams?A They serve as maintenance spacesB They serve as supplementary cargo tanksC They serve as slop tanksD They separate the vessel’s ends from the cargo tanks |  |
| 130 02.0-49 | 9.3.3.50.1 (b) | B |
|  | One of the documents required on board tank vessels of type N is a list of the electrical equipment installed in the cargo area. Which of the following particulars neednot be included?A Appliance and locationB Dimensions and capacityC Type of protection, type of protection against explosionD Testing body and approval number |  |
| 130 02.0-50 | 7.2.3.31.1 | C |
|  | What is the prescribed flash point for fuels for on-board internal combustion engines of tank vessels transporting dangerous goods?A No more than 23 ºCB No more than 50 ºCC At least 55 ºCD There are no provisions on this subject |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 02.0-51 | 9.3.3.10.2 | C |
|  | On tank vessels, what is the minimum height of the lower edges of door-openings in the sidewalls of superstructures and the coaming of access hatches to under-deck spaces?A 0.30 mB 0.40 mC 0.50 mD 0.60 m |  |
| 130 02.0-52 | 9.3.3.11.3 (a) | B |
|  | On a tank vessel, what must provide the separation between the service spaces outside the cargo area below deck and the cargo tanks?A An active bow rudder roomB A cofferdamC An engine roomD A watertight bulkhead |  |

| Transport by tank vesselsExamination objective 3: Treatment of cargo tanks and adjacent spaces |
| --- |
| *Number* | *Source* | *Correct answer* |
|  |  |  |
| 130 03.0-01 | 5.4.1.1.6.5 | B |
|  | A tank vessel has empty, uncleaned cargo tanks. Who is deemed to be the consignor?A The owner of the last cargoB The masterC The consignor of the next cargoD The shipping company |  |
| 130 03.0-02 | 7.2.3.20.1 | D |
|  | A tank vessel of type N with cargo tanks that are independent of the vessel’s outer hull and are not insulated has been discharged. May the double-hull spaces and double bottoms be filled with ballast water? |  |
|  | A No, this is permitted only when transporting substances for which a tank vessel with cargo tanks independent of the hull is not requiredB No, taking on ballast water is not permitted, even during empty journeys |  |
|  | C Yes, but only if all the cargo tanks are empty and gas free, provided that this has been taken into account in the intact and damage stability calculations and that it is not prohibited in column (20) of Table C of subsection 3.2.3.2D Yes, taking on ballast water is permitted in this case, provided that this has been taken into account in the intact and damage stability calculations and that it is not prohibited in column (20) of Table C of subsection 3.2.3.2 |  |
| 130 03.0-03 | 7.2.4.22.2 | D |
|  | A tank vessel is transporting substances of Class 3 for which anti-explosion protection is required. May the cargo tank apertures be opened during transportation?A Yes, but only as stipulated in subsection 7.2.4.22B Yes, but only for a short time for inspection purposesC Yes, but only if the gas concentration is less than 50% of the lower explosive limitD No |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 03.0-04 | 8.3.5 | B |
|  | Before work that requires the use of an open flame or electric current or that is liable to cause sparks may be carried out on board a tank vessel, an authorization or a certificate attesting to the totally gas-free condition of the vessel must be obtained. Who issues such authorizations?A The fire serviceB The competent authorityC The classification societyD The shipping police |  |
| 130 03.0-05 | 7.2.3.7.2 | C |
|  | When may gas-freeing of tank vessels be carried out while the vessel is under way?A For all substances, without restrictionB Only in the vicinity of tank terminalsC Under the conditions stipulated in paragraph 7.2.3.7.2D Under the conditions stipulated in paragraph 7.2.4.7.2 |  |
| 130 03.0-06 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | On a closed tank vessel, pressure-relief valves are fitted on the gas discharge piping. The flame arresters in the cargo tank openings are clogged. What may occur during loading? |  |
|  | A The cargo tank may not fill completelyB The cargo tank may become misshapen (swollen)C There may be a loss of pressure through the pressure equalization openings in the covers of the cargo tankD The high velocity vent valve may be damaged |  |
| 130 03.0-07 | 9.3.3.26.3 | C |
|  | What is the maximum permissible capacity of a residual cargo tank on tank vessels of type N?A 20 m3B 25 m3C 30 m3D 35 m3 |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 03.0-08 | Basic general knowledge, 1.2.1 | B |
|  | Why do tank vessels have stripping pipes? A To enable optimum filling of the cargo tanks |  |
|  | B To enable complete draining, if possible, of the cargo tanks and the cargo piping, so that only cargo residues remain |  |
|  | C To enable the cargo to be heated, if necessaryD To provide a simple means of loading several cargoes |  |
| 130 03.0-09 | 1.2.1 | B |
|  | Why are tank vessels fitted with stripping systems?A To enable the cargo tanks to be ventilated |  |
|  | B To enable maximum draining of the cargo tanks and the cargo piping |  |
|  | C To enable the cargo tanks to be heatedD To enable the cargo tanks to be filled completely |  |
| 130 03.0-10 | Basic general knowledge | D |
|  | What risk is created when pressurized air is transmitted by the shore facility via the loading piping?A The cargo may change colourB The vessel may capsizeC This process does not create any risk for the vesselD The cargo tanks may become misshapen (swollen) |  |
| 130 03.0-11 | 7.2.4.25.4 | C |
|  | Must loading and unloading piping be drained after each loading operation?A No, this is actually prohibitedB No, it is the master who decides. He may do so for safety reasonsC YesD Yes, if the shore facility so requires |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 03.0-12 | 7.2.3.7.4 | B |
|  | Gas-freeing of cargo tanks must be interrupted when dangerous concentrations of gases are to be expected outside the cargo area, in front of the accommodation. At what concentration of dangerous gas must gas-freeing be interrupted? |  |
|  | A At more than 30% of the lower explosive limitB At more than 20% of the lower explosive limitC At more than 10% of the lower explosive limitD At more than 50% of the lower explosive limit |  |
| 130 03.0-13 | 7.2.3.7.1 | B |
|  | Where may gas-freeing of berthed tank vessels be carried out?A At any harbourB At the locations approved by the competent local authorityC At any oil portD At any berthing area outside residential areas |  |
| 130 03.0-14 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | A vessel fitted with heating coils must go to a shipyard. Why are the heating coils rinsed?A To ensure that the cargo heating system is functioningB To ensure that the coils resist pressurized airC To ensure that there is no residual cargo in the coils owing to a leakD To ensure that the coils are not obstructed |  |
| 130 03.0-15 | 7.2.3.7.3 | A |
|  | At what locations is gas-freeing of substances other than UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL authorized?A While the vessel is under way and at locations approved for this purposeB At harbour basinsC At locks and their lay-bysD There are no restrictions |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 03.0-16 | 9.3.3.26.3 | B |
|  | What is the maximum permissible capacity of a residual cargo tank?A 20 m3B 30 m3C 25 m3D 35 m3 |  |
| 130 03.0-17 | 7.2.3.7.2 | C |
|  | An empty tank vessel has transported UN No. 1208 HEXANES, Class 3, Classification Code F1. The cargo tanks must be gas‑freed while the vessel is under way. What is the maximum permissible gas concentration that may be evacuated into the ambient air through the flame arresters?A < 70% of the lower explosive limitB < 60% of the lower explosive limitC < 50% of the lower explosive limitD < 55% of the lower explosive limit |  |
| 130 03.0-18 | 7.2.3.7.3 | D |
|  | A tank vessel has transported UN No. 2054 MORPHOLINE (Class 8, Packing Group I). The cargo tanks are gas-freed while the vessel is under way. What is the maximum permissible concentration of the substance in the vented mixture at the outlet? |  |
|  | A < 50% of the lower explosive limitB < 30% of the lower explosive limitC < 20% of the lower explosive limitD < 10% of the lower explosive limit |  |
| 130 03.0-19 | 9.3.2.26.2, 9.3.3.26.2 | D |
|  | Must slop tanks be capable of being closed with lids?A No, but they must be fire resistantB No, but they must be easily manipulable and must be markedC Yes, but only if the capacity is greater than 2 m3D Yes |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 03.0-20 | 7.2.4.22.1, 7.2.4.22.2 | C |
|  | Under what circumstances may the flame arresters be removed for cleaning?A Under no circumstancesB When this is provided for in the approval certificateC When the cargo tanks are empty, gas-freed and relieved of pressure and the concentration of inflammable gas in the cargo tank is less than 10% of the lower explosive limitD When this is provided for in the instructions in writing |  |
| 130 03.0-21 | 7.2.3.1.4, 7.2.4.22.1 | B |
|  | A cargo tank has been gas-freed after the carriage of UN 1294 TOLUENE. It is necessary to enter the tank in order to clean it. However, before the tank is entered, a measurement must be effected. Under what conditions may this be done?A The cargo tanks must have been washed and driedB The person who effects the measurement must wear breathing apparatus and the cargo tank must have been relieved of pressureC The cargo tank must have been relieved of pressureD The person who effects the measurement must wear gloves and the cargo tank must have been relieved of pressure |  |
| 130 03.0-22 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | What risk may arise when a cargo tank is cleaned with a high pressure device?A There is a risk of electrostatic chargeB There is a risk that the jet of water may pierce the tank wallC There is absolutely no riskD There is a risk that the product may be contaminated |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 03.0-23 | Table C, column 20, observation 8 | B |
|  | A tank vessel has side compartments and a double-bottom. All the vessel’s tanks are loaded with the product UN No. 1780 FUMARYL CHLORIDE. May the side compartments be filled with water up to 90%?A Yes, this is allowed B Yes, this is allowed but only if the side compartments are filled with drinking waterC No, it is not allowed to fill the side compartments with water with this cargoD No, it is never allowed to fill the side compartments with water when the cargo tanks are loaded with a cargo |  |
| 130 03.0-24 | 7.2.4.13.1 | B |
|  | A tank vessel has been unloaded. There are still a few litres of the cargo in the tanks. The cargo tanks have to be cleaned. What must be done if the cargo residues are to be put in the residual cargo tank, which already contains another product?A Authorization must be obtained from the competent authority before the two products are put in the same tankB It must be ensured that the two substances do not react dangerously with one anotherC The average density of the products must be calculated first D Advice must be sought from the reception facility designated by the competent authority |  |
| 130 03.0-25 |  9.3.3.26.4 | C |
|  | What conditions must a tank vessel’s residual cargo tank fulfil on a closed type N tank vessel?A It must be equipped with two pressure-relief valvesB It must be equipped with a pressure-relief valve and a vacuum-relief valveC It must be equipped with a pressure-relief valve, a vacuum-relief valve and a level indicatorD It must be equipped with a pressure-relief valve, a vacuum-relief valve and a safety device against overflowing |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 03.0-26 | 8.3.5 | C |
|  | What is the purpose of the certificate attesting to the totally gas‑free condition of a vessel?A It confirms that, following the taking of measurements, the master has declared the cargo tanks to be cleanB It confirms that measurements have been taken in all spaces on board, which have been deemed clean |  |
|  | C It confirms that it is possible to work on board the vessel without risk arising from previous cargoes |  |
|  | D It confirms that the cargo tanks are clean and ready to receive UN No. 1202 GAS OIL or DIESEL FUEL or HEATING OIL, LIGHT  |  |
| 130 03.0-27 | 7.2.3.7.5 | D |
|  | After the cargo tanks have been gas-freed, the master wishes to remove the marking referred to in Table C of subsection 3.2.3.2 (blue cone(s) or blue light(s)). What is the maximum permissible concentration of flammable gases?A 5% of the lower explosive limitB 10% of the lower explosive limitC 15% of the lower explosive limitD 20% of the lower explosive limit |  |
| 130 03.0-28 | 7.2.3.42.4 | B |
|  | When certain substances are being unloaded, the cargo heating system must be placed in a space that meets the requirements of paragraph 9.3.3.52.3 (b).When does this provision not apply?A When the flashpoint of the cargo being unloaded is not less than 50 ºCB When the flashpoint of the cargo being unloaded is not less than 60 ºCC When the flashpoint of the cargo being unloaded is not less than 55 ºCD When the flashpoint of the cargo being unloaded is not less than 100 ºC |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 03.0-29 | 7.2.3.42.2 | C |
|  | A tank vessel is carrying a cargo that is heated during transport.Under ADN, what must the cargo tank(s) be equipped with?A A hygrometerB An instrument for measuring vacuumsC A thermometerD An instrument for measuring overpressures |  |
| 130 03.0-30 | 7.2.3.42.2, 9.3.3.21.1 | A |
|  | An open type N tank vessel with flame arresters is transporting a substance for which column (9) of Table C in subsection 3.2.3.2 prescribes an installation for heating the cargo.  |  |
|  | When this substance is being transported, must the cargo tanks be equipped with a thermometer?A Yes, this is required for these substancesB No, on vessels of type N, the cargo tanks need never be equipped with a thermometerC Yes, on vessels of type N, the cargo tanks must always be equipped with a thermometerD No, this is not necessary, except where required in the instructions in writing |  |
| 130 03.0-31 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.3.42.2, 9.3.3.21.1 | D |
|  | An open type N tank vessel with flame arresters is transporting UN No. 1229 MESITYL OXIDE.When this substance is being transported, must the cargo tanks be equipped with a thermometer?A Yes, this is required for this productB No, on vessels of type N, the cargo tanks need never be equipped with a thermometerC Yes, on vessels of type N, the cargo tanks must always be equipped with a thermometerD No, this is not necessary for this product |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 03.0-32 | 3.2.3.2, Table C | B |
|  | A tank vessel of type N that has no possibility of heating cargo has to transport a cargo of UN No. 1779 FORMIC ACID.What is the external temperature below which the vessel may no longer transport this product?A 15 ºCB 12 ºCC 20 ºCD 10 ºC |  |
| 130 03.0-33 | 3.2.3.2, Table C | C |
|  | A tank vessel is transporting UN No. 2215 MALEIC ANHYDRIDE, MOLTEN. Protection against explosion is not required for this substance. Under ADN, what is the maximum allowable temperature for carriage?A 15 ºCB 72 ºCC 88 ºCD 90 ºC |  |

| Transport by tank vesselsExamination objective 4: Measurement and sampling techniques |
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| *Number* | *Source* | *Correct answer* |
|  |  |  |
| 130 04.0-01 | 7.2.4.22.3 | B |
|  | On a closed type N tank vessel, may the cargo tank sampling outlets be opened during loading?A Yes, but only on cargo tanks loaded with substances presenting a lesser degree of danger, such as petrol for example, for which protection against explosion is as prescribed in column (13) of Table C of subsection 3.2.3.2. No special requirements or conditions need be observedB Yes, but in the case of cargo tanks loaded with dangerous substances for which marking with one or two blue cones or one or two blue lights is prescribed in column (19) of Table C of subsection 3.2.3.2, only when loading has been interrupted for not less than 10 minutesC Yes, but the sampling outlets may be opened only with the consent of the cargo transfer station. The person who opens the sampling outlets must be protected against the danger presented by the cargoD No, opening of the sampling outlets is prohibited because all closed type N tank vessels must be equipped with a level indicator |  |
| 130 04.0-02 | 7.2.4.22.1, 7.2.4.22.3 | C |
|  | After loading of a tank vessel marked with one blue cone or one blue light, a cargo sample must be taken. When, at the earliest, may the sampling outlet be opened?A Once loading has been completed and the cargo tanks have been relieved of pressureB Only when the loading documents are availableC Once loading has been interrupted for not less than 10 minutes and the cargo tanks have been relieved of pressureD 30 minutes after loading has been completed |  |
| 130 04.0-03 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 8.1.5.1 | B |
|  | In accordance with Table C, what equipment must there be on board a tank vessel when required in Table C of subsection 3.2.3.2?A A self-contained breathing apparatusB A flammable gas detectorC A nitrogen-measuring deviceD A rescue winch |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 04.0-04 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 8.1.5.1 | A |
|  | What equipment should be on board tank vessels when required under Part 8 and Table C of subsection 3.2.3.2? |  |
|  | A A flammable gas detectorB A thermometerC A nitrogen-measuring deviceD An oxygen meter |  |
| 130 04.0-05 | 7.2.3.1.4, 7.2.3.1.5, 7.2.3.1.6 | B |
|  | Which of the apparatuses referred to below is not one of the devices used to measure gases or dangerous vapours before entry into cargo tanks, cofferdams and other closed spaces?A The flammable gas detectorB The pyrometerC The toximeterD The oxygen meter |  |
| 130 04.0-06 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | The previous cargo of a cargo tank is not known. A measurement is taken with a flammable gas detector. The detector shows that there is no risk of explosion. May you enter the cargo tank without a self-contained breathing apparatus?A Yes, because there is no risk of explosionB No, because there may be toxic gasesC No, there might be insufficient nitrogenD No, there might be too much oxygen |  |
| 130 04.0-07 | 7.2.3.1.4, 7.2.3.1.5, 7.2.3.1.6 | C |
|  | A cargo tank is free of toxic gases. What is the value of the gas concentration in the cargo tank below which the tank may be entered? |  |
|  | A 25% of the lower explosive limitB 33% of the lower explosive limitC 50% of the lower explosive limitD 70% of the lower explosive limit |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 04.0-08 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | A cargo tank has been drained of petrol. Using a flammable gas detector, the risk of explosion must be assessed. At what height should the measurement be taken?A At the bottom of the cargo tankB At the top of the cargo tankC Halfway up the cargo tankD Exactly above the sampling outlet |  |
| 130 04.0-09 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | A sample is being taken through a sampling outlet. Why, for safety reasons, must a nylon cord never be used?A Under the effect of the substance, the nylon cord may breakB With a nylon cord, the test tube may slip and become detachedC With a nylon cord, an electrostatic charge may be producedD ADN prohibits the use of nylon cords |  |
| 130 04.0-10 | 3.2.3.2, Table C | A |
|  | After loading with UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL, a sample must be taken. What type of sampling device must be used as a minimum? |  |
|  | A A sampling opening |  |
|  | B A closed sampling deviceC A closed sampling device with expansion airlockD A partially closed sampling device |  |
| 130 04.0-11 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.16.8, 8.1.5.1 | B |
|  | A vessel is loaded with UN No. 1718 BUTYL ACID PHOSPHATE and a cargo sample must be taken.In accordance with ADN, what is the minimum personal protective equipment that must be worn?A A pair of protective goggles, a pair of protective gloves, protective boots, a protective suit and an appropriate ambient-air-dependent breathing apparatusB A pair of protective goggles, a pair of protective gloves, protective boots and a protective suitC A protective suit and protective bootsD An appropriate ambient-air-dependent breathing apparatus |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 04.0-12 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.22.3 | C |
|  | On board a tank vessel, two cargo tanks are loaded with UN No. 1100 ALLYL CHLORIDE and six other cargo tanks are loaded with UN No. 1213 ISOBUTYL ACETATE. The vessel is equipped with a gas recovery pipe, and all the cargo tanks are connected to a common vapour pipe.May a sample of UN No. 1213 ISOBUTYL ACETATE be taken with a closed sampling device?A No, because an open sampling device is mandatory, as specified in subsection 3.2.3.2, Table C, column (19)B No, because a partly closed sampling device is mandatory, as specified in subsection 3.2.3.2, Table C, column (19)C YesD Yes, but only with the authorization of the competent authority  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 04.0-13 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.22.2 | C |
|  | A vessel was loaded most recently with UN No. 2282 HEXANOLS and the cargo tanks must be cleaned. In accordance with ADN, when, at the earliest, may the cargo tank covers be opened?A After the cargo tanks have been relieved of pressureB After the cargo tanks have been totally gas-freed and there is no explosive mixtureC After the cargo tanks have been gas-freed and the concentration of flammable gases in the tanks is less than 10% of the lower explosive limitD After the cargo tanks have been gas-freed and the concentration of flammable gases in the tanks is less than 20% of the lower explosive limit |  |

| Transport by tank vesselsExamination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport |
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| *Number* | *Source* | *Correct answer* |
|  |  |  |
| 130 06.0-01 | 3.2, 3.1 | C |
|  | What is the meaning of “state of tank container 3” according to subsection 3.2.3.2, Table C? |  |
|  | A Pressure tank containerB Closed tank containerC Open tank container with flame arresterD Open tank container |  |
| 130 06.0-02 | 1.1.2.1 | B |
|  | An empty non-cleaned tank vessel of type N has carried petrol and immediately after it must carry diesel. What provisions does the vessel have to meet?A Only those provisions in Part 2B All the relevant provisions of the ADNC The provisions of Part 7, section 7.1.1D The instructions in writing of the last cargo |  |
| 130 06.0-03 | 8.3.1 | A |
|  | A tank vessel is carrying UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL. May the master carry persons who are not members of the crew, do not normally live on board or are not on board for official reasons?A No, neverB Yes, on condition that the consignor of the petroleum cargo has authorized itC Yes, but a maximum of two personsD Only with the permission of the owner of the vessel  |  |
| 130 06.0-04 | 7.2.3.1.1 | D |
|  | In order to check if the bulkhead adjacent to the cargo being carried is watertight, the empty cofferdams of the tank vessel have to be examined. At what intervals should this examination be carried out?A After loadingB At least three times per weekC Every morning and every eveningD Once a day |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 06.0-05 | 1.6.7.2, 7.2.3.20.1 | C |
|  | Can the cofferdams of a tank vessel be filled with ballast water?A Yes, but only for navigation on canalsB Yes, according to ADN the cofferdams are cargo tanksC No, under reserve of the transitional provisions in subsection 1.6.7.2D No, the cofferdams may not be used as tanks for remnants of the cargo |  |
| 130 06.0-06 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.21.3 | C |
|  | A tank vessel of type N is loaded with a substance of Class 3. How may the maximum permissible degree of filling be determined?A On the basis of the certificate of approvalB On the basis of the transport documents |  |
|  | C On the basis of Table C, the certificate of approval and the formula shown in paragraph 7.2.4.21.3 |  |
|  | D On the basis of the instructions in writing |  |
| 130 06.0-07 | 3.2.3.2, Table C | D |
|  | What is the maximum degree of filling for UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL?A 75%B 91%C 95%D 97% |  |
| 130 06.0-08 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.21 | B |
|  | Where in ADN would you find the provisions concerning the maximum degree of filling of tank vessels?A In paragraphs 9.3.2.21.1 and 9.3.2.21.2 |  |
|  | B In subsections 3.2.3.2, Table C and 7.2.4.21 |  |
|  | C In section 1.2.1D These appear not in ADN but in the certificate of approval |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 06.0-09 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.21 | C |
|  | Where is it stated how full the cargo tank of a tank vessel may be filled?A In CEVNIB In the instructions in writing |  |
|  | C In subsections 3.2.3.2, Table C and 7.2.4.21 of ADN |  |
|  | D In the certificate of approval |  |
| 130 06.0-10 | 7.2.4.22.1, 7.2.4.22.2 | B |
|  | A tank vessel has transported a substance for which marking with one blue cone is required. May the housing of the flame arresters be opened for their assembly or disassembly?A Yes, this is always permitted when the cargo tanks have been relieved of pressureB Yes, but only after the cargo tanks have been gas-freed and the concentration of flammable gases in the tanks is less than 10% of the lower explosive limit C Yes, but only where authorized by the shore facilityD No, this is not permitted |  |
| 130 06.0-11 | 7.2.4.2.3 | A |
|  | May a refuelling operation be carried out during unloading of dangerous goods for which explosion proofing is required in column (17) of Table C of subsection 3.2.3.2?A Only with supply vessels, provided that the provisions for protection against explosion applicable to the dangerous goods are complied with  |  |
|  | B The decision is made by the cargo transfer companyC Only in daylight |  |
|  | D Yes, for closed type N tank vessels, not for others |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 06.0-12 | 7.2.4.76 | B |
|  | May synthetic ropes be used for mooring during loading or unloading of a closed type N tank vessel?A Only steel cables may be usedB Only if steel cables are used to prevent the vessel from going adriftC Only steel cables may be used in harbour basinsD Only during loading or unloading of goods for the transport of which a blue light or blue cone is not required |  |
| 130 06.0-13 | 3.2.3.2, Table C | D |
|  | During the transport of UN No. 2031 NITRIC ACID, other than red fuming, with at least 65% but not more than 70% acid, what is the maximum degree of filling? |  |
|  | A 90%B 95%C 96%D 97% |  |
| 130 06.0-14 | 3.2.3.2, Table C | C |
|  | A tank vessel has to transport UN No. 1301 VINYL ACETATE, STABILIZED. What marking is the tank vessel required to display?A Two blue cones by day and two blue lights at night |  |
|  | B For all goods of Class 3, one blue light or one blue cone must always be usedC The vessel must carry one blue light or one blue coneD For such goods no marking is required |  |
| 130 06.0-15 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.3.7.5 | A |
|  | A tank vessel has transported and then unloaded a cargo of petrol. The cargo tanks have not yet been cleaned. How does this affect the marking with one blue light or one blue cone? |  |
|  | A The marking remains unchanged B The marking should be removedC The marking may be retained or removed according to circumstancesD The marking should be displayed at mid-height |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 06.0-16 | Basic general knowledge | D |
|  | Can the level of a liquid cargo in a closed cargo tank rise during transport?A NoB Yes, but only in stormy watersC Yes, but only in the event of a fall in atmospheric pressure, in bad weather conditionsD Yes, particularly when the liquid cargo is warmed, e.g. by the sun |  |
| 130 06.0-17 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | Why should cargo tanks not be filled to the top?A Because the cargo would not be able to move freely with the motion of the waterB Because liquid expands when heated and may damage the vessel and/or leak out of the tankC There is no reason why the tank should not be filled to the topD Because filling the tank to the top would take too long. It would cause disproportionate work at the cargo transfer station |  |
| 130 06.0-18 | 7.2.4.1 | C |
|  | What are the provisions applying to the transport of dangerous goods in packages on tank vessels?A The transport of packages on tank vessels is prohibitedB The transport of packages on tank vessels is permitted, provided that the exempted quantities are not exceededC The transport of packages in the cargo area is prohibited unless they comprise residual cargo, cargo residues or slops in no more than six approved intermediate bulk containers, tank-containers or portable tanks having a maximum individual capacity of not more than 2 m3, or 30 cargo samplesD A maximum of 50,000 kg is permitted, although the prohibition on mixed loading must be observed |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 06.0-19 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | An empty cargo tank having a capacity of 200 m3 is closed in such a way that no air can get out. Subsequently, 20 m3 of liquid is pumped into this cargo tank. What approximately is the absolute pressure in the cargo tank after this liquid has been pumped in? |  |
|  | A 100 kPa B 110 kPa C 180 kPa D 220 kPa  |  |
| 130 06.0-20 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | An empty cargo tank with a capacity of 300 m3 is closed in such a way that no air can get out. Subsequently, 15 m3 of liquid is pumped in. What approximately is the absolute pressure in the cargo tank after this liquid has been pumped in?A Less than 100 kPaB More than 100 kPaC The absolute pressureD No increase in pressure |  |

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| Transport by tank vesselsExamination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport |
| *Number* | *Source* | *Correct answer* |
| 130 06.0-21 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | The liquid in a tank ashore (see figure) has the same density as water. The valves of the vessel’s cargo tank are closed. What is the overpressure on the loading pipes? |  |



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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | *Note*: Schieber = valveA 50 kPa B 100 kPa C 500 kPa D 1,000 kPa  |  |
| 130 06.0-22 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | A quantity of 285 m3 has to be loaded in a cargo tank. The maximum permissible degree of filling is 95%. What must the minimum capacity of the cargo tank be?A 280 m3B 290 m3C 300 m3D 310 m3 |  |

| Transport by tank vesselsExamination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport |
| --- |
| *Number* | *Source* | *Correct answer* |
|  |  |  |
| 130 06.0-23 | Deleted (30.9.2014) |  |
| 130 06.0-24 | 7.2.4.7.1 | A |
|  | In what locations may tank vessels be loaded and unloaded?A In the locations approved by the competent authorityB In all locations situated outside urban areasC In oil portsD In any location deemed appropriate by the master |  |
| 130 06.0-25 | 3.2.3.1, 3.2.3.2, Table C | A |
|  | Which of the following substances crystallizes at a temperature of approximately 4 °C?A UN No. 1114 BENZENEB UN No. 1090 ACETONEC UN No. 1125 n-BUTYLAMINED UN No. 1282 PYRIDINE |  |
| 130 06.0-26 | 3.2.3.1, 3.2.3.2, Table C | C |
|  | Which of the following substances may be loaded at a temperature below 4 °C in a tank vessel with no possibility of cargo heating?A UN No. 1114 BENZENEB UN No. 1145 CYCLOHEXANE |  |
|  | C UN No. 2055 STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED |  |
|  | D UN No. 1307 p-XYLENE |  |
| 130 06.0-27 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | After the loading of UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL, four cargo tanks remain empty. These empty cargo tanks are to be filled with UN No. 1202 GASOIL or DIESEL FUEL or HEATING OIL, LIGHT. Special care should be taken to do what?A To pressurize the cargo tanks to be loaded with diesel fuelB To take the same safety measures as when loading an open type N tank vesselC To take the same safety measures as when loading petrolD To ensure that the lids of the empty cargo tanks are open so that any gases that may have formed can escape |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 06.0-28 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | When a cargo tank is loaded to the maximum permissible degree of filling, there still remains some space in the cargo tank. What is the purpose of this empty space?A To make it easier to take samplesB To provide space for lightening quantitiesC To allow for the expansion of the cargoD None of the above |  |
| 130 06.0-29 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | During the transport of dangerous goods, the cargo is sometimes covered with nitrogen. Why is this done?A To prevent the cargo from shiftingB To cool the cargoC To insulate the cargo from the outside air D To keep the temperature of the cargo constant |  |
| 130 06.0-30 | 7.2.4.10.1 | D |
|  | When may loading or unloading of tank vessels be started?A Once the loading journal has been checked by the competent authorityB Once the person responsible for trans-shipment operations at the shore facility has checked the cargo tanksC Once the gas return piping has been connectedD Once the checklist has been satisfactorily completed |  |
| 130 06.0-31 | 3.2.3.2, Table C | B |
|  | What is the maximum degree of filling with UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL with more than 10% BENZENE?A 91%B 95%C 97%D 98% |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 06.0-32 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.21.3 | B |
|  | UN No. 1230 METHANOL has to be loaded. According to the certificate of approval, the permitted relative density is 1.1. What is the maximum degree of filling to which the cargo tanks may be filled? |  |
|  | A Up to 97%B Up to 95%C Up to 91%D Up to 85% |  |
| 130 06.0-33 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.21.3 | B |
|  | UN No. 1662 NITROBENZENE has to be loaded. According to the certificate of approval, the permitted relative density is 1.1. What is the maximum degree of filling to which the cargo tanks may be filled? |  |
|  | A Up to 95%B Up to 90.9%C Up to 93.3%D Up to 85% |  |
| 130 06.0-34 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.21.3 | C |
|  | UN No. 1999 TARS, LIQUID has to be loaded. The temperature of the substance is 85 °C. What is the maximum degree of filling to which the cargo tanks may be filled? |  |
|  | A Up to 95%B Up to 91%C Up to 97%D Up to 85% |  |
| 130 06.0-35 | 3.2.3.1, 3.2.3.2, Table C, column (20), 3.2.4.3 | A |
|  | A vessel of type N has to transport UN No. 1780 FUMARYL CHLORIDE. Why should the double-hull spaces not be filled with water ballast during the voyage?A Because the substance has a violent reaction with waterB Because double-hull spaces should not be used as ballast tanksC Because double-hull spaces may be used as ballast tanks only when the cargo tanks are empty |  |
|  | D Because it should always be possible to ventilate double-hull spaces of vessels of type N  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 06.0-36 | 3.2.3.1, 3.2.3.2, Table C, column (20) | B |
|  | A tank vessel of type N, which has a displacement of 2,000 m3, has to transport 145 m3 of UN No. 2796 SULPHURIC ACID. To improve stability in strong winds, is it permitted to fill the adjoining double-hull spaces with ballast water?A Yes, this is permittedB No, this is prohibited with this cargoC Yes, this is permitted, provided that the double-hull spaces are no more than 90% fullD Yes, this is permitted, provided that the double-hull spaces are completely full |  |
| 130 06.0-37 | 1.2.2.1 | C |
|  | How many degrees Celsius equal 279 kelvin?A 276 °CB 552 °CC 6 °CD 12 °C |  |
| 130 06.0-38 | Basic general knowledge | D |
|  | UN No. 1307 p-XYLENE has to be loaded. The temperature of the cargo is 75 °C. What data are needed to calculate the degree of filling at 15 °C? A The coefficient of sublimation at the temperature indicatedB The density and volume of the substanceC The coefficient of expansion and the density of the substance |  |
|  | D The coefficient of expansion, the temperature difference and the volume of the cargo tank and the cargo |  |
| 130 06.0-39 | 7.2.4.1.1 | D |
|  | A tank vessel is transporting UN No. 1294 TOLUENE. How many cargo samples may be carried on the vessel and what are the maximum contents per receptacle?A 30 receptacles of 1,000 clB 10 receptacles of 1,000 clC 10 receptacles of 500 mlD 30 receptacles of 500 ml |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 06.0-40 | 7.2.4.1.2 | C |
|  | On board an oil separator vessel, is it permitted to have receptacles for oily and greasy wastes?A No, this is not permittedB Yes, this is permitted if the gross quantity does not exceed 5,000 kg and the receptacles are properly secured in the cargo area |  |
|  | C Yes, this is permitted if the maximum capacity of the receptacles does not exceed 2 m3 and the receptacles are properly secured in the cargo area |  |
|  | D Yes, this is permitted without restriction |  |
| 130 06.0-41 | 7.2.4.10.4 | B |
|  | According to ADN, when a supply vessel delivers products for the operation of vessels to a tank vessel loaded with flammable chemicals, should a checklist be completed?A Yes, a checklist must be completed for every loading or unloading operationB No, this is not required under ADNC Yes, since the vessel is loaded with flammable substancesD Yes, but only when the quantity delivered exceeds 30 m3 |  |
| 130 06.0-42 | 7.2.4.16.6 | C |
|  | What pressure should not be exceeded at the connection point when a vessel is unloaded and the gas discharge pipe is connected to the vessel? |  |
|  | A 30 kPaB 40 kPaC The opening pressure of the high velocity vent valveD The opening pressure of the high velocity vent valve should not be exceeded by more than 10 kPa |  |
| 130 06.0-43 | Deleted (2011) |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 06.0-44 | 9.3.1.18, 9.3.2.18, 9.3.3.18 | A |
|  | A vessel is fitted with an inerting system. What overpressure should the system be capable of maintaining in the cargo tanks? |  |
|  | A 7 kPaB 8 kPaC 10 kPaD 15 kPa |  |
| 130 06.0-45 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.28.3 | B |
|  | UN No. 1230 METHANOL is being transported. The internal pressure of the cargo tank is over 40 kPa. What should be done?A Open the high velocity vent valves of the cargo tank so that the overpressure can be reducedB Immediately activate the water-spray systemC Get the water-spray system ready so that it can be activated once the internal pressure of the cargo tank exceeds 50 kPaD Safely release the internal overpressure by using the cargo tank release device |  |
| 130 06.0-46 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.16.13 | D |
|  | May the bulwark ports of vessels carrying UN No. 2448 SULPHUR, MOLTEN be closed off?A The bulwark ports may be closed off during loadingB The bulwark ports may be closed off during loading and unloadingC The bulwark ports may be closed off only during the voyageD The bulwark ports may not be closed off during loading |  |
| 130 06.0-47 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.16.13 | B |
|  | May the bulwark ports of vessels carrying UN No. 1993 FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. be closed off? |  |
|  | A The bulwark ports may be closed off only during loadingB The bulwark ports may be closed off during loading and unloadingC The bulwark ports may be closed off only during the voyageD The bulwark ports may not be closed off during loading |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 06.0-48 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.16.13 | D |
|  | May the bulwark ports of vessels carrying UN No. 1993 FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. be closed off during the voyage? |  |
|  | A The bulwark ports may be closed off only during loadingB The bulwark ports may be closed off only during loading or unloadingC The bulwark ports may be closed off only during the voyageD The bulwark ports may not be closed off during the voyage |  |
| 130 06.0-49 | 3.2.3.1 | B |
|  | What code is used in column (5), “Danger”, of Table C in subsection 3.2.3.2, for substances with long-term effects on health (carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction)?A N1, N2 or N3B CMRC F or SD unst. |  |
| 130 06.0-50 | 3.2.3.1 | C |
|  | What code is used in column (5), “Danger”, of Table C in subsection 3.2.3.2, for substances that float on the surface water, do not evaporate and are not readily soluble in water?A N1, N2 or N3B CMRC FD unst. |  |
| 130 06.0-51 | 3.2.3.1 | C |
|  | What code is used in column (5), “Danger”, of Table C in subsection 3.2.3.2, for substances that sink to the bottom of the water and are not readily soluble?A N1, N2 or N3B CMRC SD F |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 06.0-52 | 3.2.3.1 | A |
|  | What code is used in column (5), “Danger”, of Table C in subsection 3.2.3.2, for substances that are environmentally hazardous, meeting the criteria for acute or chronic toxicity?A N1, N2 or N3B CMRC SD F |  |
| 130 06.0-53 | deleted (27.09.2016) |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 06.0-54 | 1.6.7.4.2 | D |
|  | May UN No. 1223 KEROSENE be carried in an open type N tank vessel with flame arresters and type 2 cargo tank (single‑hull tank vessel)?A NoB Yes, but only until 31.12.2012C Yes, but only until 31.12.2015D Yes, but only until 31.12.2018 |  |
| 130 06.0-55 | deleted (27.09.2016) |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 06.0-56 | 1.6.7.4.2 | D |
|  | Is it permitted to carry UN No. 1202 GAS OIL or DIESEL FUEL or HEATING OIL (LIGHT) on a closed type N tank vessel with type 2 cargo tanks (single-hull tank vessel)if the substance appears in the list annexed to the certificate of approval?A Yes, without restrictionB Yes, but only until 31.12.2012C Yes, but only until 31.12.2015D Yes, but only until 31.12.2018 |  |
| 130 06.0-57 | 7.2.5.0.1 | B |
|  | There is a certificate attesting to the gas-free condition of a vessel. What should be done with the “blue cone” or “blue light” marking?A The marking must remain visibleB The vessel is not required to have blue cone or light markingsC It is for the river police to decide whether the vessel should bear a blue cone or lightD The “blue cone” or “blue light” marking should be placed at half-mast |  |

| Transport by tank vesselsExamination objective 7: Documents |
| --- |
| *Number* | *Source* | *Correct answer* |
|  |  |  |
| 130 07.0-01 | 8.1.8 | A |
|  | All tank vessels permitted to carry flammable liquid substances are provided with a certificate of approval. What does the certificate of approval attest?A That the vessel’s construction and equipment comply with the relevant requirements of ADNB That the vessel’s construction, arrangement and equipment comply with the general technical requirementsC That the vessel has been built under the supervision of a recognized classification society and that it has been approved by it for the transport of dangerous goodsD That the vessel’s construction, arrangement and equipment and the composition of the crew comply with international requirements for the carriage of liquid fuels |  |
| 130 07.0-02 | 7.2.4.10, 8.6.3 | C |
|  | Where in ADN are the checklist and its use described? |  |
|  | A In section 1.2.1B In subsection 3.2.3.2, Table CC In subsection 7.2.4.10 and section 8.6.3D In subsection 9.3.3.10 |  |
| 130 07.0-03 | 7.2.4.10.1 | C |
|  | When should the checklist conforming to the model given in section 8.6.3 be completed? |  |
|  | A During loading and unloading of dangerous goods for which the maximum quantity is limited under paragraph 7.1.4.1.3B During the transfer of dangerous goods of Class IC Before beginning the loading or unloading of a tank vesselD During the transfer of dangerous goods for which the transport documents require a checklist to be drawn up |  |
| 130 07.0-04 | 7.2.4.10.1 | B |
|  | How many copies of the checklist conforming to the model given in section 8.6.3 should be completed?A One copyB Two copiesC Three copiesD As indicated by the cargo transfer station |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 07.0-05 | 7.2.4.10.1 | B |
|  | Who should sign the checklist?A The master and another member of the crewB The master or a person mandated by himself and the person responsible for loading and unloading at the shore facilitiesC The master or a person mandated by himself and a representative of the competent authorityD The checklist does not need to be signed; it simply acts as an aide-memoire for the master so that the transfer may be carried out without any problems |  |
| 130 07.0-06 | 7.2.4.10.1 | D |
|  | According to subsection 7.2.4.10 of ADN, before loading or unloading of dangerous goods on tank vessels may start, a checklist must be completed and signed. By whom?A It must be completed by the person responsible for the shore facilities and signed by the master or a person on board mandated by himselfB It must be completed by the master and signed by the person responsible for the shore facilities |  |
|  | C The checklist must be completed and signed by the master or the person responsible for the shore facilities D The checklist must be completed and signed by the master or a person on board mandated by himself on board and by the person responsible for the handling at the shore facilities |  |
| 130 07.0-07 | 7.2.4.10.3 | C |
|  | In what language or languages at least is the checklist printed? |  |
|  | A In an official language of the country where loading or unloading takes placeB In Dutch, English and French  |  |
|  | C In a language understood by the master and a language understood by the person responsible for the handling at the shore facilities |  |
|  | D In the case of international transport, in English and French; in the case of national transport, in an official language of the country where the transport takes place |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 07.0-08 | 8.6.3 | D |
|  | In which section of ADN is there a model for the checklist referred to in subsection 7.2.4.10? |  |
|  | A In section 1.2.1B In section 3.2.3C In section 8.6.2D In section 8.6.3 |  |
| 130 07.0-09 | Deleted (03.12.2008) |  |
| 130 07.0-10 | 7.2.2.19.1, 8.1.8.1 | D |
|  | The last cargo of an empty tank vessel was UN No. 1202 GAS OIL. May the tank vessel take a pushed barge loaded with 200 tonnes of wheat in a side-by-side formation? |  |
|  | A Yes, but only if the two vessels are properly marked with conesB No, this is prohibitedC Yes, the barge does not need a certificate of approval in this caseD Yes, but only if the barge is also provided with a certificate of approval |  |
| 130 07.0-11 | 7.2.2.19.1, 8.1.8.1 | A |
|  | An empty, gas-freed tank vessel, with a certificate attesting to its gas-free condition, has engine damage. May it be towed to the nearest shipyard by a dry cargo vessel?A Yes, a dry cargo vessel does not need a certificate of approvalB Yes, a dry cargo vessel needs a certificate of approvalC No, a tank vessel may in no circumstances be towed in a side-by-side formationD Yes, so long as the dry cargo vessel is also empty |  |
| 130 07.0-12 | Deleted (03.12.2008) |  |
| 130 07.0-13 | 5.4.3.2 | A |
|  | Who, on board a tank vessel, must ensure that the relevant members of the crew understand and are capable of carrying out the instructions in writing properly? A The master of the tank vessel |  |
|  | B The consignor of the dangerous goodsC The filler of the dangerous goodsD The owner of the tank vessel |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 07.0-14 | 7.2.2.19.1 | D |
|  | In a convoy, a self-propelled tank vessel is carrying dangerous goods. A tank barge is carrying a non-dangerous substance, which is therefore not subject to ADN. Should the two vessels have certificates of approval?A Only the self-propelled tank vesselB No C Only the tank bargeD Yes |  |
| 130 07.0-15 | 8.6.1.3, 9.3.3.25.9 | A |
|  | Which document sets out the maximum permissible loading and unloading flows for an open type N tank vessel?A The certificate of approval or the loading instructionsB The vessel certificateC The checklistD The vessels substance list and the instructions on the loading and unloading flows |  |
| 130 07.0-16 | Basic general knowledge | C |
|  | When does a certificate issued by a recognized expert attesting that a vessel is gas-free become invalid?A When the repairs mentioned in the certificate have been doneB Three months from the date of issuance |  |
|  | C When a substance, gas or vapour has spilt in the space concerned |  |
|  | D After repairs, once the vessel leaves the shipyard |  |
| 130 07.0-17 | 7.2.4.11.1 | B |
|  | What is the master of a tank vessel required to record in the loading journal?A The UN number or the identification number and class for each cargo tank and, where known, the number of the certificate of approvalB The UN number or identification number and the proper shipping name of the substance, the class and the secondary hazards as well as, where known, the packing group for each cargo tankC The UN number or the identification number for each cargo tank and the length and width of the tank vessel D The UN number or the identification number, mass and class |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 07.0-18 | 5.4.1.1.6.5 | A |
|  | According to ADN, under what circumstances should the master complete a transport document himself?A When the cargo tanks are empty or dischargedB After loading, when the consignor sends the transport documents to the consigneeC Only when the cargo tanks are discharged but not yet gas-free and the vessel has to take on another cargoD Only when the cargo tanks are discharged but not yet gas-free and the vessel is going to another country |  |
| 130 07.0-19 | 8.1.11 | B |
|  | For which substance is it necessary to have a register of operations during carriage? A UN No. 1230 METHANOL |  |
|  | B UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROLC UN No. 1202 GAS OIL or DIESEL FUEL or HEATING OIL, LIGHT (flash point more than 60 °C and not more than 100 °C)D UN No. 1830 SULPHURIC ACID with more than 51% acid  |  |
| 130 07.0-20 | 8.1.11 | B |
|  | What is the minimum amount of time that the register of operations during carriage has to be kept on board?A One monthB Three monthsC Six monthsD Twelve months  |  |
| 130 07.0-21 | 1.16.1.2.5 | D |
|  | A classification society issues a certificate to a tank vessel built under its supervision. The certificate includes a vessel substance list. What must this vessel substance list contain?A The dangerous goods that may not be carried in the vesselB The dangerous goods that may be carried in addition to those in Table C of subsection 3.2.3.2C To what degree of filling the cargo tank may be filledD The dangerous goods that may be carried in the vessel |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 07.0-22 | 8.1.8.2 | A |
|  | What is the purpose of a tank vessel’s certificate of approval? |  |
|  | A It attests that the vessel complies with the relevant provisions of ADNB It attests that the vessel has been deemed suitable for the carriage of all kinds of goodsC It attests that the vessel has been deemed suitable by the loader for the carriage of dangerous goodsD It attests that the vessel complies with the general technical requirements |  |
| 130 07.0-23 | 8.1.9.1 | B |
|  | What is the maximum duration of a tank vessel’s provisional certificate of approval?A 2 monthsB 3 monthsC 6 monthsD 12 months |  |
| 130 07.0-24 | 5.4.3.2 | C |
|  | A vessel is carrying UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT from Rotterdam to Amsterdam. The master understands only German. In what language or languages should the instructions in writing be given?A In the language of the filler onlyB In at least the language of the filler C In at least one of the languages that the master and the expert can read and understandD In English, French and German |  |
| 130 07.0-25 | 7.2.4.12 | A |
|  | What indications, among others, have to appear in the register of operations during carriage?A Place of loading and UN NumberB Official number of the vessel and place of unloadingC Name of the master and degassing sectorD Number of the certificate of approval and number of crew members  |  |

| Transport by tank vesselsExamination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention |
| --- |
| *Number* | *Source* | *Correct answer* |
|  |  |  |
| 130 08.0-01 | 8.3.5 | C |
|  | Maintenance or repair work requiring the use of an open flame or electric current has to be carried out in the cargo area of a tank vessel. Sparks may be caused during the work. Under what conditions may such work be carried out? |  |
|  | A After the necessary gas-freeing B When the tank vessel is carrying substances of Class 3 or Class 8 for which protection against explosion is not required in subsection 3.2.3.2, Table C, column (17)C When the tank vessel is furnished with an authorization from the competent authority or a certificate attesting to the totally gas-free condition of the vesselD When, following gas-freeing, the absence of gas has been ascertained beyond any doubt by the master or an authorized agent of the shipping company using an instrument to measure the concentration of gases |  |
| 130 08.0-02 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 8.1.5.1 | B |
|  | What sort of shoes should be worn for safety purposes during the trans-shipment of flammable liquids?A Protective leather shoesB Protective bootsC Rubber bootsD Light sports shoes |  |
| 130 08.0-03 | 8.3.5 | C |
|  | What tools may be used in the cargo area of a loaded tank vessel of type N?A When the vessel is carrying dangerous goods, it is generally prohibited to carry out repairs in the cargo areaB Tools not made with chromiumC Tools whose use does not cause sparksD Any metal tool |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 08.0-04 | 7.2.3.1.2, 7.2.3.1.3 | A |
|  | Is access to the double-hull spaces and double bottoms of tank vessels permitted?A Yes, but only for carrying out inspections or cleaning operations and not while the vessel is under wayB No, there is a general prohibition on such accessC No, access is permitted only for carrying out inspections while the vessel is under wayD There are no stipulations in this regard |  |
| 130 08.0-05 | 8.3.2 | D |
|  | Is it permitted to use a portable lamp with cable, protected against explosion, on the deck of a tank vessel?A Yes, provided that it is of a “certified safe” type, it may be used without restrictionB Yes, but only outside the cargo area and not during gas-freeing. It should, as a minimum, be of a “certified safe” typeC Yes, but only during the loading, unloading and gas‑freeing of the tank vesselD No, only portable lamps of a “certified safe” type having their own source of power are permitted on the deck |  |
| 130 08.0-06 | 8.3.5 | A |
|  | May work liable to cause sparks be carried out on board an “open type N” tank vessel?A No, this is prohibited on board all tank vesselsB Yes, but if sparks should nonetheless be caused, the work should be halted immediatelyC Yes, subsection 7.2.3.8 does not apply to type N tank vesselsD ADN contains no stipulations in this regard |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 08.0-07 | 8.3.4 | A |
|  | An “open type N” tank vessel is loaded with 1,000 tonnes of UN No. 1202 GAS OIL. Is smoking permitted on board? |  |
|  | A No, the prohibition on smoking is applicable on the deck of all type N tank vesselsB No, smoking is permitted on type N tank vessels only when the vessel is carrying substances of Class 8C Yes, it is permitted to smoke anywhere on board an open type N tank vesselD Yes, the prohibition on smoking applies only to the deck in the cargo area |  |
| 130 08.0-08 | 8.3.4 | C |
|  | A “closed type N” tank vessel is carrying a substance for which no marking with blue cones or blue lights is required. Is smoking permitted in the accommodation during the voyage? |  |
|  | A Yes, in such cases it is permitted to smoke anywhere on boardB Yes, the accommodation is considered a private areaC Yes, provided that windows, doors and portholes are closedD No, the prohibition on smoking applies throughout the vessel |  |
| 130 08.0-09 | 8.1.6.1 | B |
|  | On a type N tank vessel, how often should hand fire‑extinguishers be inspected?A Every five years, when the certificate of approval is renewedB At least once every two yearsC Every three yearsD It is left to the master’s discretion, but, if possible, an inspection should be carried out every two years |  |
| 130 08.0-10 | 7.2.4.41 | C |
|  | An open type N tank vessel is carrying UN No. 1202 HEATING OIL, LIGHT. Is it permitted to cook on a diesel-fired stove or use an oil lamp in the accommodation during unloading?A Yes, but only by prior agreement with the cargo transfer stationB Yes, this is not dangerous during the transfer of UN No. 1202 HEATING OIL, LIGHTC No, during loading, unloading or gas-freeing operations, fires and naked lights are prohibited on board the vesselD Yes, provided that all the entrances and openings of the accommodation are closed |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 08.0-11 | 7.2.4.41 | B |
|  | A closed type N tank vessel is carrying UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL. Is it permitted to use an oil lamp in the accommodation during the voyage?A No, fires and naked lights are prohibited on board the vesselB On type N tank vessels, fires and naked lights are prohibited on board during loading, unloading or gas‑freeing operations; they are permitted while the vessel is under wayC No, when the cargo is UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL, fires and naked lights are prohibited during the voyageD Yes, but only where this has been expressly authorized by the competent authority |  |
| 130 08.0-12 | 9.3.3.52.4 | C |
|  | During loading or unloading of UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL and during gas-freeing of tank vessels, certain electrical equipment should not be used. How is such equipment marked? |  |
|  | A It has a sign in French, German and English |  |
|  | B It carries a sticker with an appropriate warning sign(e.g., a burning light bulb with a red line through it, like a “No smoking” sign)C It is marked in redD It is coloured yellow or has a yellow sticker |  |
| 130 08.0-13 | 7.2.3.1.6 | B |
|  | Under what circumstances may a self-contained breathing apparatus be used to enter a tank?A Self-contained breathing apparatuses may be used anywhere with or without supervisionB The person wearing the self-contained breathing apparatus must wear the necessary protective equipment, be secured by a line and be supervisedC A self-contained breathing apparatus may be used only if the master has been informed beforehandD There are no special provisions regarding the use of self-contained breathing apparatuses. However, before being used to enter a tank, a self-contained breathing apparatus must be checked to ensure that it is in working order |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 08.0-14 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | How is static electricity produced?A By the slow, continuous charging of batteriesB By the friction with each other of substances or objects that are bad conductors of electricityC By the creation of an electrical connection between the shore facility and the vesselD By the impact of metal against metal |  |
| 130 08.0-15 | Basic general knowledge | B |
|  | What can be done during loading of a cargo tank to keep the electrostatic charge as low as possible?A Take down the flame arresters B Start the filling at a slower rate, until the head of the filling hose is immersed in the liquidC Start the filling at a faster rate so that the head of the filling hose is quickly immersed in the liquidD Constantly vary the loading rate |  |
| 130 08.0-16 | 7.2.3.31.2 | D |
|  | A car or a motor boat is to be taken on board a tank vessel of type N. What procedure should be followed?A Authorization must be obtained from the competent authorityB There are no provisions regarding this for tank vessels of type NC If the battery has been removed beforehand and the engine is cold, the location of the car is immaterialD The car must be kept outside the cargo area |  |
| 130 08.0-17 | 8.3.5 | A |
|  | A tank vessel is carrying dangerous goods. May repair work requiring the use of an open flame be carried out on the deck, outside the cargo area?A No, this is not permitted unless the vessel is furnished with an authorization from the competent authority or a certificate attesting to the totally gas-free condition of the vesselB Yes, but only if a distance of 3 m from the cargo area is maintained when the work is carried outC Yes, but only if two additional fire-extinguishers are availableD No, the work should be carried out by an expert authorized to do so |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 08.0-18 | 8.3.5 | A |
|  | A tank vessel under way is carrying UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL. Some welding work needs to be done in the engine room. Is this permitted?A Yes, provided that the doors and openings are closedB Yes, but only if the engine room has been pronounced gas‑free by an expertC No, under no circumstancesD No, not while the vessel is under way, only in a shipyard |  |
| 130 08.0-19 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | Why should the hoses on machines for washing tanks be regularly inspected for their electrical conductivity?A To prevent electrostatic chargesB To prevent the heating coils from chargingC To prevent the washing water from chargingD To prevent the cargo tanks from charging |  |
| 130 08.0-20 | 8.3.5 | A |
|  | On board an open type N tank vessel with flame arresters, some work needs to be done on a tank cover using an electric drill. Is this permitted?A Only with an authorization from the competent authority or with a certificate attesting to the totally gas‑free condition of the vesselB Only if a 24 V drill is usedC Only if it is carried out by authorized persons who are specially qualifiedD Only if the crew has taken the necessary measures and there is no danger of explosion |  |
| 130 08.0-21 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | Cargo tanks should be spray cleaned only if they have been ventilated beforehand. Why? |  |
|  | A There is a danger of electrostatic chargesB There is already too much lead residue sticking to the wallsC Because the cargo residues will become too dilutedD Otherwise the slops cannot be removed from rusty tanks |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 08.0-22 | 7.2.3.1.5, 7.2.3.1.6 | A |
|  | In an empty cargo tank where the previous cargo is unknown, the concentration of flammable gases has to be measured. The flammable gas detector does not work. Is it permitted to enter the cargo tank without a self-contained breathing apparatus?A No, because the presence of toxic gases has not been verified and the oxygen level has not been measuredB Yes, since the cargo tank is now gas-free |  |
|  | C No, since measurements have to be taken at least twice with two different devices in the course of 10 minutes |  |
|  | D Yes, but only if the person entering the cargo tank wears a security harness and a filter mask |  |
| 130 08.0-23 | 7.2.3.1.6 | A |
|  | To carry out some cleaning work, a crew member has to enter a cargo tank. It is not possible to measure the oxygen content. Which of the following pieces of safety equipment should not be used? |  |
|  | A A full mask with filterB Protective bootsC A safety harnessD A protective suit |  |
| 130 08.0-24 | Deleted (2012) |  |
| 130 08.0-25 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 3.2.3.3, 3.2.3.4, 8.1.5.1 | A |
|  | A tank vessel is carrying dangerous goods of Class 3 for which protection against explosion is required. What sort of mask or breathing apparatus should be kept on board for each member of the crew?A An ambient-air-dependent breathing apparatusB An apparatus using pressurized airC A half mask with filterD A dust mask |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 08.0-26 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.16.8 | C |
|  | When should filter masks be used?A In the course of work in a cargo tank that has not been cleanedB When entering a cargo tank, this is required under Table C of subsection 3.2.3.2 |  |
|  | C When taking samples, if a toximeter is required under Table C of subsection 3.2.3.2 |  |
|  | D When the volume of oxygen in the cargo tank is 21% |  |
| 130 08.0-27 | Basic general knowledge | A |
|  | A Sinker gets into the water during loading of a tank vessel. What happens to the substance?A The substance will expand on the surface of the water and then evaporateB The substance will mix with the waterC The substance will sink to the bottomD The substance will expand on the surface of the water and not evaporate |  |
| 130 08.0-28 | 7.2.3.44 | C |
|  | On a tank vessel, is it permitted to carry out cleaning work with liquids having a flashpoint below 55 °C?A Yes, but only outside the cargo areaB Yes, but only in the engine roomC Yes, but only in the cargo areaD Yes, but only if a fire-extinguisher is at hand |  |
| 130 08.0-29 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.16.8 | A |
|  | UN No. 1202 GAS OIL has to be loaded on a tank vessel. The previous cargo was also UN No. 1202 GAS OIL. According to ADN, should the persons connecting the loading pipe or arm wear a breathing apparatus?A No, this is not required for this productB No, ADN does not contain such a requirementC Yes, this is required for this product alsoD Yes, this is required unless the competent authorities waive the requirement |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 08.0-30 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.16.8 | B |
|  | UN No. 2079 DIETHYLENETRIAMINE has to be loaded on a tank vessel. The previous cargo was UN No. 1202 GAS OIL and the cargo tanks have been cleaned and gas-freed. According to ADN, should the persons connecting the loading pipe or arm wear a breathing apparatus?A No, there is no such requirement in ADNB No, this is not required for this productC Yes, this is required for this product alsoD This is required only for vessels of type C but not for vessels of type N |  |
| 130 08.0-31 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.16.8 | C |
|  | UN No. 2289 ISOPHORONEDIAMINE has to be loaded on a tank vessel of type N. According to ADN, should the persons connecting the loading pipe or arm wear protective equipment?A No, there is no such requirement in ADNB No, this is not required for this productC Yes, this is required for this product alsoD No, this is not required, since on tank vessels of type N it is not required to have safety equipment on board |  |
| 130 08.0-32 | 3.2.3.1, 3.2.3.2, Table C, 3.2.3.3, 3.2.3.4, 8.1.5.1 | A |
|  | According to ADN, must a tank vessel carrying dangerous goods always have a flammable gas detector on board?A No, only when this is required under Table C of subsection 3.2.3.2B Yes, this is part of the basic equipmentC Yes, otherwise the vessel is not given a certificate of approvalD No, this is required only when a vessel carries goods of Class 3 |  |
| 130 08.0-33 | 1.2.1 | A |
|  | According to ADN, what is “steady burning”?A Combustion stabilized for an indeterminate periodB Combustion stabilized for a short periodC Fire followed by an explosionD Fire so intense that it produces a shockwave |  |
|  |  |  |
| 130 08.0-34 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 8.1.5.1 | C |
|  | According to ADN, should a tank vessel carrying dangerous goods have an escape device for each person on board?A No, this is not obligatory unless expressly required in the instructions in writingB Yes, since, when dangerous goods are transported, there is always the risk that there will be a need to escape after a disasterC No, only if this is required under Table C of subsection 3.2.3.2D No, except if this is required in the transport document |  |
| 130 08.0-35 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 3.2.3.3, 3.2.3.4, 8.1.5.1 | C |
|  | According to ADN, should all tank vessels carrying dangerous goods have a pair of protective boots on board for each member of the crew?A Yes, this applies to all vessels carrying dangerous goodsB No, this does not apply to dry cargo vesselsC Yes, this applies to all tank vesselsD No, according to ADN, only protective shoes are required |  |
| 130 08.0-36 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 8.1.5.1 | D |
|  | According to ADN, is a self-contained breathing apparatus required on board?A Yes, on board all tank vessels carrying flammable liquidsB Yes, on board both dry cargo vessels and tank vesselsC Yes, but only on board tank vesselsD No, it depends on whether there is a need to enter enclosed spaces |  |
| 130 08.0-37 | 3.2.3.2, Table C, 8.1.5.1 | A |
|  | ADN states that, in certain specific cases, there must be an ambient-air-dependent breathing apparatus. Where does it say which type of filter should be used?A In the manufacturer’s instructions for the filter |  |
|  | B In Table C of subsection 3.2.3.2 of ADNC In the transport documentD In Table B of section 3.2.2 of ADN |  |

1. Distributed in German by the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine under the symbol CCNR-ZKR/ADN/WP.15/AC.2/2017/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)