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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)

Fifteenth session  
Geneva, 24-28 August 2009  
Item 5 of the provisional agenda

**CATALOGUE OF QUESTIONS**

**General, objectives 6, 7 and 8**

**Transmitted by the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine (CCNR)<sup>1</sup>**

1. At its fourteenth session, the ADN Safety Committee, recalling that, under 8.2.2.7.2.3 of the Regulations annexed to ADN, the ADN Administrative Committee was required to prepare a

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<sup>1</sup> Distributed in German by the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine under the symbol CCNR/ZKR/ADN/WP.15/AC.2/2009/13.

catalogue of questions for the ADN examination, decided that the item should be put on the agenda for future sessions, in order to enable lists of questions to be translated and adopted progressively (ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.2/30, paras. 38 and 40).

2. This document contains the lists of questions proposed by CCNR in respect of general knowledge and the following objectives:

- Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport
- Examination objective 7: Documents
- Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

**GENERAL**  
**Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 6001	1.1.3.3  Your fuel tanks have an overall capacity of 42,000 l of diesel. Are supplies in this quantity considered to be dangerous goods under ADN?  A Yes B 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 ADN C Quantities of supplies of this scope are subject to the same provisions of ADN as goods of class 3 packed in packages D All liquid fuels are fully subject to ADN, whatever their use	B
G 6002	deleted (07.06.2005), new DC 6064	
G 6003	8.3.1.1  Are persons authorized to be on board vessels carrying dangerous goods 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, never B Yes, up to two persons C Yes, provided they do not smoke outside the accommodation D Yes, but only on boats for which certificates of approval are required	A
G 6004	7.1.4.7, 7.2.4.7  During loading and unloading, are provisions other than those of ADN applicable? If so, which?  A No, everything is governed by ADN B Yes, the requirements of the local competent authority are applicable, for instance the port regulations C Yes, local requirements, but only if the river or port police make a request to this effect D Yes, the port regulations, if their provisions are posted at the port entry clearly and legibly for the crews of incoming vessels	B

**GENERAL****Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 6005	7.1.4.9, 7.2.4.9	B
Can dangerous goods be trans-shipped from one vessel to another?		
<p>A No</p> <p>B Yes, with the authorization of the local competent authority</p> <p>C Yes, but only if the vessel receiving the trans-shipment does not have other dangerous goods on board</p> <p>D Yes, if both the vessel unloading and the vessel loading the dangerous goods have given their express consent</p>		
G 6006	1.1.4.1	B
According to the requirements of ADN, what packages containing dangerous goods should not be transported by the master?		
<p>A Packages for transport not authorized by the competent police</p> <p>B Packages not meeting the requirements of international regulations</p> <p>C Packages with a packaging thickness of less than 2 cm</p> <p>D Fireworks</p>		
G 6007	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?		
<p>A No</p> <p>B Yes, but only if the dangerous goods are loaded below deck and if the hatchway openings are closed</p> <p>C 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 case</p> <p>D Yes, provided there is a special authorization from a competent authority</p>		

**GENERAL**  
**Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 6008	CEVNI, article 1.02, para. 4	A
	Who is responsible on board for the vessels' marking with blue cones/lights?	
	A The master B The consignor C The loading-unloading company D The shipping company	
G 6009	CEVNI, article 1.02, para. 4	B
	A vessel has a blue cone/light marking. Who is responsible for removing this marking?	
	A The consignee B The master C The expert who issued the certificate attesting gas-free condition D The shipping company	
G 6010	CEVNI, article 3.14, para. 1	B
	A certificate has been issued attesting gas-free condition. What happens to the vessel's "blue cone" or "blue light" marking?	
	A The marking must remain visible B The vessel is not required to have blue cone or light markings C It is for the river police to decide whether the vessel should bear a blue cone or light D The "blue cone" or "blue light" marking should be placed at half-mast	
G 6011	deleted (07.06.2005), becomes DC 6064	

**GENERAL****Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 6012	3.2, tables A and C  Which regulations contain the provisions relating to the marking of vessels carrying dangerous goods?  A CEVNI and ADN B CEVNI and ADR C The vessel does not require any marking; on the other hand, the packages should bear danger labels in accordance with part 5 of ADN D An “international regulation” in accordance with 1.2.1 of ADN	A
G 6013	deleted	
G 6014	Basic general knowledge  Who is responsible for the application of the requirements of ADN during the transport of dangerous goods?  A The river police B The shipment’s consignee C The navigation service D The master	D
G 6015	3.2, table A, 7.1.5.0.2, table C, 7.2.5.0  CEVNI, article 3.14  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 8.6.3 D From the certificate of approval	B

**GENERAL**  
**Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 6016	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 regard B When the competent authority has authorized it C During trans-shipment in a harbour D When it is done away from residential areas		
G 6017	Basic general knowledge	C
A tank holding 50,000 litres of gasoline/petrol (the expansion coefficient of which is 0.001 per ° C) is at 10° C. The temperature rises to 20° C.		
How many litres are now in the tank?		
A 50,005 B 50,050 C 50,500 D 50,000		
G 6018	7.1.4.9, 7.2.4.9	B
When under way, a vessel loaded with dangerous goods develops a leak and cannot continue its voyage. The cargo has to be trans-shipped. What are the requirements of ADN in this case?		
A The cargo can be trans-shipped on site B The trans-shipment can only take place with the authorization of the competent authority C Trans-shipment is strictly prohibited D Trans-shipment may take place only in a harbour basin		
G 6019	CEVNI, article 8.01	C
Under CEVNI, the “Do not approach” signal is:		
A Only a sound signal B Only a light signal C A combined sound and light signal D Waving of the red flag (distress signal)		

**GENERAL****Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 6020	7.1.5.4.2, 7.2.5.4.2  Berthed vessels for which marking is prescribed under 3.2, table A or C must always have:  A A rowing boat berthed next to the vessel B An expert in accordance with 8.2.1.2 on board C An onshore guard D A link with the nearest traffic control post	B
G 6021	7.1.5.4, 7.2.5.4  Your vessel has a blue cone. What distance must you maintain when waiting before a lock or a bridge?  A 50 m B 100 m C 150 m D 200 m	B
G 6022	7.1.5.4, 7.2.5.4  Your vessel has two blue cones. What distance must you maintain when waiting before a lock or a bridge?  A 50 m B 100 m C 150 m D 200 m	C



**GENERAL**  
**Examination objective 7: Documents**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 7001	5.4.1.1, 8.1.2.1  For any dangerous goods presented for carriage, a paper 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 paper called?  A Special bill of lading B Transport document C Instructions in writing D Dangerous goods manifest	B
G 7002	deleted (03.12.2008)	
G 7003	5.4.1.1, 8.1.2.1  What is the purpose of the transport document under ADN?  A To identify dangerous goods carried under ADN B As proof of delivery C As proof of approval of a vessel for the carriage of dangerous goods under ADN D As a basis for calculating freight surcharges for dangerous goods	A
G 7004	5.4.1.1  What information on the transported dangerous goods must appear in the transport document?  A The information required under 5.4.1 B The indications mentioned in CEVNI C Only the indications on action to be taken in case of fire D The indications provided by the manufacturer of the dangerous goods on the physical and chemical properties of the goods	A

**GENERAL**  
**Examination objective 7: Documents**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 7005	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	
	B The European vessel number	
	C The name and address of the consignor or consignors	
	D The expiration date of the certificate of approval	
G 7006	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 goods	
	B 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, the class, and where assigned, the packing group	
	D The expiry date of the certificate of approval	
G 7007	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, the master is not responsible	
	B No, guidance regarding the dangers that may arise should be given before loading by a representative of the shore facility	
	C Yes, otherwise the persons on-board would not be able to properly apply the instructions in writing 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	

**GENERAL**  
**Examination objective 7: Documents**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 7008	8.1.2  Under ADN, 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?  A The general technical requirements B The transport document C The licensing regulations D A map of the route of the voyage (most recent)	B
G 7009	5.4.3  The instructions in writing that must be on-board during the transport of dangerous goods by inland water transport are provided by whom?  A The customs service B The carrier C The shipping company D The manufacturer of the goods	B
G 7010	1.16.2.1  Who issues the certificate of approval?  A The competent police bodies B A classification society recognized by all the Contracting Parties to the ADN agreement C The competent authority of a Contracting Party to the ADN agreement D The port authority competent for the loading of the vessel	C
G 7011	8.1.8.4  What is the maximum period of validity of a certificate of approval, not counting extensions?  A Two years B Three years C Five years D Ten years	C

**GENERAL**  
**Examination objective 7: Documents**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 7012	5.4.3	D
	<p>As an aid during an accident emergency situation that may occur or arise during carriage, the carrier has to present a paper to the master. The master must inform the persons on-board of the content of this paper and must ensure that it is readily available in the wheelhouse. What is this paper called?</p> <p>A The ADN manifest            B The certificate of approval            C The transport document            D The instructions in writing</p>	
G 7013	5.4.3	C
	<p>Which document sets out the action to be taken in case of an accident or incident?</p> <p>A The certificate of approval            B CEVNI            C The instructions in writing            D The transport document</p>	
G 7014	1.4.3.1.1, 1.4.3.3, 5.4.3	B
	<p>Who is responsible for making the instructions in writing available to the master?</p> <p>A The port authority competent for the loading            B The carrier            C The shipping company            D The manufacturer of the goods</p>	
G 7015	5.4.3	B
	<p>What is the purpose of the instructions in writing covered by 5.4.3 of ADN?</p> <p>A To replace the transport documents required under 5.4.1            B To provide instructions on action to be taken in the event of an accident or incident            C To provide instructions on measures to observe for the stowage of dangerous goods            D To provide instructions for officers or officials who check the vessel when it is carrying dangerous goods (police, customs service)</p>	

**GENERAL**  
**Examination objective 7: Documents**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 7016	deleted (03.12.2008)	
G 7017	5.4.3  An accident has occurred with dangerous goods. Which document sets out the urgent actions to be taken?  A The certificate of approval B The instructions in writing C Part 1 of ADN D The transport document	B
G 7018	5.4.3  Where can you read which dangers may arise during carriage of certain dangerous goods?  A The transport document B The instructions in writing C The certificate of approval D Part 2 of ADN	B
G 7019	5.4.3.2  The instructions in writing must be in which languages?  A In German and French B 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	C
G 7020	5.4.3.1  When you transport dangerous goods on your vessel, where and how should the instructions in writing be kept on-board?  A In my accommodation, with my licence B In the wheelhouse, in a readily available location C As a sticker on the hull or the tank in question D In a specially marked envelope in the wheelhouse	B

**GENERAL**  
**Examination objective 7: Documents**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 7021	5.4.3.2	C
	Who is responsible for ensuring that the crew understands the instructions in writing and is capable of applying them correctly?	
	A The expert	
	B The place of loading of the dangerous goods concerned	
	C The master	
	D The consignor	
G 7022	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 at the place of loading	
	B The consignee of the goods	
	C The members of the crew concerned	
	D The river police when they board the vessel	
G 7023	5.4.3.2	A
	You are a master transporting dangerous goods. What are you responsible for ensuring?	
	A You are responsible for ensuring that the members of the crew concerned understand the instructions in writing and are capable of carrying them out properly	
	B Under ADN you have no special obligations related to the carriage of dangerous goods	
	C As master you have 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	
G 7024	deleted (03.12.2008)	

**GENERAL**  
**Examination objective 7: Documents**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 7025	5.4.3.3  When must you become aware of the content of the instructions in writing?  A Before the start of the journey B At the first opportunity after the vessel sets off C Immediately after an accident or incident D Immediately before unloading the dangerous goods in question	A
G 7026	5.4.3  Which accompanying document describes the dangers that might arise from the dangerous goods carried?  A The certificate of approval B The ADN certificate C The instructions in writing D The ship's certificate	C
G 7027	5.4.1.4.1  When dangerous goods are transported from the Netherlands to Austria, the transport document presented by the consignor must be in what language(s)?  A Dutch B German and Dutch C Dutch and additionally in German, French or English D German and French	C
G7028	5.4.3.1  What is done with the instructions in writing?  A They should be returned after the unloading B During carriage they should be in the wheelhouse C Once they have been read, they are to be returned to the cargo transfer station D If possible, they are to be returned quickly to the consignee of the cargo	B

**GENERAL**  
**Examination objective 7: Documents**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 7029	5.4.3.1	C
	Where <u>must</u> the instructions in writing be located?	
	A In the wheelhouse and the accommodation	
	B In the accommodation	
	C In the wheelhouse	
	D In the cargo area and in the wheelhouse	
G 7030	5.4.3	A
	Which document mentions the actions to be taken in the event of an accident or an incident?	
	A The instructions in writing	
	B The stowage plan	
	C The transport document	
	D The checklist ADN	
G 7031	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 sets out this action?	
	A The instructions in writing	
	B The checklist ADN	
	C The transport document	
	D The bill of lading	
G 7032	deleted (03.12.2008)	
G 7033	deleted (03.12.2008)	
G 7034	5.4.3.3	D
	Where can the crew read which additional measures must be taken in the event of damage?	
	A In the transport document	
	B In the loading journal	
	C In the checklist	
	D In the instructions in writing	



**GENERAL**  
**Examination objective 7: Documents**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 7035	8.1.8.7  A vessel has been damaged. What authority is qualified to withdraw the certificate of approval?  A The river police B The authority that issued the certificate of approval C The port authority D The traffic inspection service	B
G 7036	8.1.9.1 (b)  After sustaining damage, a vessel no longer meets the requirements of part 9 and is issued with a provisional certificate of approval. How long is this certificate valid?  A One year B One semester C Three months D For just one voyage, and for a specified cargo	D

**GENERAL**  
**Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 8001	Basic general knowledge  During carriage of 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 By asking colleagues B It is set out in 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 experience D It is noted in the certificate of approval in the section marked "miscellaneous"	B
G 8002	Basic general knowledge  Your arm has come into contact with a corrosive substance. What is the first thing to do?  A Call the doctor B Rinse the arm carefully with water, remove clothing C See if the arm becomes red, then decide D Treat the arm with cool packs	B
G 8003	Basic general knowledge  When the filling pipes were disconnected, some diesel fuel landed on your arms. What do you do?  A Let it dry in the air B Remove clothing, wash the arms with soap and water C Nothing, as diesel fuel is harmless D Call a doctor	B
G 8004	Basic general knowledge  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 company B Block off the place of the accident C Keep calm and assess the general situation. Administer first aid while keeping your personal protection gear on D Inform the police	C

**GENERAL**  
**Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 8005	Basic general knowledge  A vessel is carrying toxic substances. Following an accident on the deck of the vessel, there has been personal injury. What is the first thing you do?  A Put on protection equipment and remove the injured from the danger area B If possible, seal the leaks C Activate the “Do not approach” signal D Read the instructions in writing	A
G 8006	deleted (03.12.2008)	
G 8007	Basic general knowledge  When the vessel is damaged large quantities of readily flammable liquids are spilled into the water. Are there any resulting hazards?  A At the surface, gas/air mixtures may form and can catch fire and lead to explosions at very far away locations B As the spilled liquid evaporates immediately, the liquid in the water produces no hazard C The dangerous goods mix with the water; there is thus no hazard D At first the water is polluted, but it becomes pure again as the readily flammable liquid separates from the water by evaporation	A
G 8008	Basic general knowledge  A hand extinguisher has been activated just once, briefly. What is to be done with the extinguisher?  A It is useless to take any action as its extinction capacity is the same after a short use B The pressure of the CO <sub>2</sub> tank remains the same even if the extinguisher has been used once C The hand extinguisher should have a sticker, “No longer for use with anything but small fires” D The hand extinguisher should be immediately checked or replaced by the manufacturer or its representative	D

**GENERAL****Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 8009	Basic general knowledge  What is the first thing the master should do following an accident involving serious personal injury?  A Remove the injured from the danger area B Seal the leak C Inform the press D Consult the instructions in writing	A
G 8010	8.1.4  A vessel is carrying dangerous goods. The vessel should have at least how many additional hand extinguishers?  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 writing B At least two additional hand extinguishers C One additional hand extinguisher installed at a visible place easily accessible from the wheelhouse D Three additional hand extinguishers, to be distributed evenly in the cargo area or the protected area of the vessel	B
G 8011	1.3.2.2.4  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 constraints B All members of the crew C Only holders of the ADN specialized knowledge certificate D Any member of the crew who has undergone ABC protection training	A

**GENERAL**  
**Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 8012	8.3.4  A vessel is carrying dangerous goods. Is smoking permitted on board?  A Only on board container vessels and open type-N tank vessels B Only on unladen vessels C Smoking is prohibited on board. The prohibition does not apply to the accommodation or the wheelhouse, provided their windows, doors, skylights and hatches are closed. D In the trans-shipment zones smoking is prohibited, however when under way it is allowed	C
G 8013	8.3.4  How is the prohibition on smoking on board made known?  A Verbal notification by the master to all those on board B Not at all, as it is governed by ADN C By a regulation issued by the local competent authority D By notice boards located at appropriate places on board	D
G 8014	8.1.6.1  You learn that it has been over two years since the last time your extinguishers were checked. What measure should you take?  A I have the extinguishers checked immediately, or I replace them with extinguishers whose inspection certificates are still valid B The fact that the expiry date has passed poses no problem until the end of the voyage C I wait for the next time I go to the shipping company's store and then obtain other extinguishers D A period of one half year is allowed after the expiry date. During this period I can replace the extinguishers or have them checked	A

**GENERAL****Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 8015	8.1.6.1  How often should the extinguishers on your vessel be checked?  A At least once a year B At least once every three years C At least once every two years D Each time the certificate of approval is extended, or if such an extension is not necessary, each time the ship's certificate is extended	C
G 8016	8.1.6.1  How can you check that an extinguisher has been checked?  A Using a manometer B By the indications of the pressurized gas cartridge on the inside C By the colour of the inspection plate D Proof of inspection is affixed on the outside	D
G 8017	Basic general knowledge  Where should you be located with the extinguisher when you are fighting a fire?  A Have the wind at your back as you face the fire B Looking into the wind C 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	A
G 8018	7.1.3.51.2, 7.2.3.51.2  In the protected area and in the cargo area, the use of movable electric cables is prohibited. Should you therefore not use lighting in the gangways?  A The prohibition is not applicable to electric cables for connecting signal lights or gangway lighting, provided the socket is permanently fixed to the vessel close to the signal mast or gangway B The prohibition allows no exceptions C The prohibition is applicable only to cables of a length of less than 5 m D The prohibition is applicable only to circuits of over 24 V	A

**GENERAL**  
**Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 8019	Basic general knowledge  What purpose is served by connecting a grounding cable to a tank during filling?  A To provide mass for safety against overfilling B To supplement the grounding of the accumulator C To discharge static electricity D To reduce the friction between the tank wall and the liquid	C
G 8020	8.1.6.1  How often do the extinguishers have to be checked?  A Only after use B Annually C Every two years D When the certificate of approval is renewed	C
G 8021	8.1.4  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. What paragraph contains this requirement?  A 1.2.1 B 5.1.4 C 9.2.0.40 D 8.1.4	D
G 8022	8.3.4  A vessel is carrying dangerous goods. What part of ADN sets out the requirement to post no smoking signs?  A 8.3.4 B 1.2.1 C 5.1.4 D 3.2, table A	A

**GENERAL****Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 8023	7.1.3.1/7.2.3.1  You have to enter a space where there is a lack of oxygen. Among other things, you:  A Wear a life-saving appliance B Activate the stripping pumps C Air out the space for 10 minutes D Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus	D
G 8024	Basic general knowledge  Which is an example of mechanical production of a spark?  A Production by static electricity B Production by a short circuit C Production by metal striking metal D Production by raising the temperature	C
G 8025	Basic general knowledge  What raises the risk of electrostatic charge?  A Air bubbles in liquid B Liquid in free fall C Heating of a liquid D Stirring a liquid	C
G 8026	9.1.0.74, 9.3.1.74, 9.3.2.74, 9.3.3.74  Where must ashtrays be provided?  A Only in the accommodation B Only in bedrooms C Close to each exit of the accommodation and the wheelhouse D There is no obligation to provide ashtrays	C



**GENERAL**  
**Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 8027	8.1.4  In addition to the fire-fighting appliances prescribed by the general technical requirements, vessels subject to ADN must have additional hand extinguishers. At least how many?  A 1 B 2 C 3 D 4	B
G 8028	Basic general knowledge  Which fire-fighting substance is also called “dry ice”?  A CO <sub>2</sub> B AFFF C Halon 1301 D Spray foams	A
G 8029	Basic general knowledge  Why should the masks known as filter masks never be used in closed spaces?  A They do not provide full face protection B They do not protect against toxic gases C They protect only against explosive gases D They are dependent on the oxygen content of the ambient air	D
G 8030	Basic general knowledge  How does a powder extinguisher work?  A Essentially by negative catalysis B Essentially by blocking oxygen C Essentially by cooling D Essentially by isolating oxygen	A

**GENERAL****Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 8031	Basic general knowledge  You have to go into a space where smoke is being produced. What personal protection equipment would you choose?  A Wet towels B A breathing apparatus (dependent on ambient air) C A breathing apparatus (independent from ambient air) D A dust mask	C
G 8032	Basic general knowledge  What protection is meant by “appropriate eye protection”?  A Simple eyeglasses B Protective goggles C A half-mask D A dust mask	B
G 8033	Basic general knowledge  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 wind B To a place in the direction against the wind C The engine room D The accommodation	B
G 8034	Basic general knowledge  What can filter masks be used for?  A Work on the deck B Work in a cargo tank when the gas concentration is under 50% by volume C To enter ballast tanks D For work in closed spaces	A

**GENERAL**  
**Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 8035	Basic general knowledge  For what work can filter masks be used?  A Work in cargo tanks when the gas concentration is under 50% by volume from the lower explosive limit and when there is sufficient oxygen in the cargo tank B Work on the deck C Work in the cofferdams D Work in the wing tanks	B
G 8036	Basic general knowledge  Where should absorbent filter masks not be used under any circumstances?  A On the deck B As a life-saving appliance C In closed spaces D As an escape mask	C
G 8037	Basic general knowledge  What is the only equipment to be used when entering spaces with oxygen levels under 21%?  A A self-contained breathing apparatus B An ABEK filter mask C A filter D A half-mask with a wrapped filter	A
G 8038	Basic general knowledge  What is best for fighting a gasoline/petrol fire?  A Halon B Sand C Powder D Water	C

**GENERAL****Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 8039	Basic general knowledge  A hand extinguisher is marked for use with fire class C. The extinguisher is particularly suited for fighting:  A A gas fire B A light metal fire C A solid embers fire D A liquid fire	A
G 8040	Basic general knowledge  What is best for fighting fires at live electrical facilities?  A CO <sub>2</sub> B Liquid extinguishers C Blankets D Hosing down with water	A
G 8041	Basic general knowledge  Which statement is correct?  A Oxygen is flammable B Oxygen is explosive C Oxygen is toxic D Oxygen is conducive to combustion	D
G 8042	Basic general knowledge  For a fire to occur, three factors must be present. Which of the following is not among them?  A Fuel B Flaming temperature C Nitrogen D Oxygen	C

**GENERAL**  
**Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 8043	Basic general knowledge  When is it <b>not appropriate</b> to use an ABC extinguisher?  A When fighting gasoline/petrol and gas fires B When fighting electrical fires C When fighting solid material fires D When fighting metal fires	D
G 8044	Basic general knowledge  Why is hosing down with water used to fight fires?  A It is suited for all fires B The person extinguishing the fire has to remain wet C The fire can be extinguished better thanks to the cooling effect D The fire extinction is better directed	C
G 8045	Basic general knowledge  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 cones B Read the written instructions C Inform the consignee D Activate the “Do not approach” signal	D
G 8046	Basic general knowledge  Why is hosing down with water used in fighting a fire?  A The water has a great mechanical effect B The water has a good cooling effect C Little water is required D The fire extinction is directed well	B

**GENERAL****Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 8047	Basic general knowledge  What is the most appropriate fire-fighting equipment for extinguishing a fire in a fuse box?  A CO <sub>2</sub> B Light water C Foam D Water	A
G 8048	Basic general knowledge  How can you best check whether a fire is raging in a closed space?  A Open the door B Apply a thermometer C Carefully feel the walls or door D Wait	C
G 8049	Basic general knowledge  An accident occurs, causing personal injury. The person administering first aid must first pay attention to what?  A Hazards he himself faces B Whether the police have been notified C Whether the victim is lying down and dry D Whether the victim can be transported	A
G 8050	Basic general knowledge  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 air B Lie the person down in a calm place C Call the doctor D Give the person in question oxygen	A

**GENERAL**  
**Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 8051	Basic general knowledge  When someone on board has to be taken to hospital after swallowing a dangerous substance, what do you send with the person?  A Information from the transport document on the dangerous substance in question B The service record C Passport D Personal equipment	A
G 8052	Basic general knowledge  How can toxic substances enter into the human body?  A Only through the respiratory tract B Only through the nose and mouth C Through the nose, mouth and skin D Only through the mouth	C
G 8053	Basic general knowledge  What is the first thing to do when someone loses consciousness?  A Loosen any tight clothing on the person B Initiate mouth-to-mouth resuscitation C Put a blanket over the person D Clear out the person's mouth	A
G 8054	Basic general knowledge  Why should clothing not be removed from a burn victim?  A The person could become cold B The person's clothing could be lost C It would add to the person's pain D To avoid making the wound bigger	D

**GENERAL****Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 8055	Basic general knowledge  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 cream B Go to an ambulance station C Keep the parts of the body in question warm D Rinse abundantly with water	D
G 8056	deleted (03.12.2008)	
G 8057	Basic general knowledge  What must be done when acid has come into contact with a person's eyes?  A Cover the eyes with dry gauze B Cover the eyes with wet gauze C Apply an ophthalmic ointment D Rinse abundantly with water	D
G 8058	Basic general knowledge  What must <b>never</b> be done when a corrosive substance has been swallowed by someone?  A Give the person a glass of water to drink B Give the person a glass of milk to drink C Give the person a glass of water to drink with two spoonfuls of salt dissolved in it D Induce vomiting	D
G 8059	Basic general knowledge  What is an example of first aid for burns?  A Apply a burn ointment B Grease the skin C Remove clothing D Rinse abundantly with cold water	D
G 8060	deleted (03.12.2008)	



**GENERAL**  
**Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 8061	Basic general knowledge  What is the only thing to use to cool burns?  A Disinfectants B Heavy water C A lot of running water D A soapy solution	C
G 8062	Basic general knowledge  What describes a loss of consciousness?  A The victim does not react, or hardly reacts B The victim looks blue C The pulse and breathing have stopped D The victim is no longer breathing	A
G 8063	Basic general knowledge  How do you treat eyes that have been in contact with dangerous goods?  A Padding them dry B Having the victim drink milk C Rinsing abundantly with norite D Rinsing abundantly with water	D
G 8064	Basic general knowledge  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 antacid tablets C You have the person drink a lot of water D If it was an acid, you have the person drink a base, and vice versa	C

**GENERAL****Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 8065	Basic general knowledge  What first aid should be administered when consciousness is lost?  A Calm the person who has fainted, and cool the person B Seek out the cause and take steps to avoid further loss of consciousness in the future C Put the person in a position lying on one side to avoid asphyxiation, and check that the victim continues to breathe. D Make the person breathe and/or provide the person with oxygen	C
G 8066	Basic general knowledge  What should be done to victims who lose consciousness and have swallowed corrosive substances?  A In all cases, induce vomiting B In some cases, induce vomiting C Never induce vomiting D Administer acid	C
G 8067	Basic general knowledge  What do you do in the event of an accident involving electricity?  A Wait for an expert to arrive B Think only of your own safety C Try to reduce the voltage D Try, safely, to turn off the current	D
G 8068	Basic general knowledge  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 accident B Assess the danger, determine the victim's needs, if possible aid the victim on the spot, calm the victim C Administer proper first aid, in no case give information to the police, determine the victim's needs, assess the danger D Administer first aid, offer to help the police and the emergency services personnel, if necessary notify other ships	B

**GENERAL**  
**Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 8069	Basic general knowledge  You assume that someone is in shock. What do you do?  A You let him cool his head with a lot of water B You do not let him cool himself or drink C You have him lie down with something cool supporting his neck D You have him run hard so that he remains warm	B
G 8070	Basic general knowledge  What is the purpose of first aid?  A Avoid disability B Avoid more serious injury C Put teaching into practice D Self-affirmation	B
G 8071	Basic general knowledge  What is the first thing you do when treating a burn?  A Apply powder B Cover in blankets C Cool with water D Cover with grease	C
G 8072	Basic general knowledge  A person has been injured by a dangerous shipment. In this case what documents should you have him give the doctor?  A Passport B The service record C Information from the transport document on the dangerous substance in question D The certificate of approval	C

**GENERAL****Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention**

Number	Source	Correct answer
G 8073	8.1.5.3  A pusher tug is pushing four pushed barges. Two barges are loaded with corrosive substances of class 8. Where must the personal protection equipment be?  A On all four barges B Only on the pusher tug C On the two barges loaded with dangerous substances and on the pusher tug D On at least one of the barges	B
G 8074	8.1.5.1  For whom must there be appropriate life-saving appliances on board?  A For persons on board who do not hold an ADN certificate B Only for the crew C For each member of the crew and for officials carrying out supervisory functions D For every person on board	D
G 8075	7.1.3.41.1, 7.2.3.41.1  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 rooms B In the engine rooms and service spaces C In the accommodation and the wheelhouse D In the engine rooms and the wheelhouse	C

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