



ORAL QUESTION & ANSWERS

1. What is PPE?

Answer:-Personal Protective equipments are the equipments, which protect a person against safety.

2. Name few PPE.

Answer:-• Safety Helmet • Safety Goggles
• Ear Muff • Face mask • Boiler Suit
•Safety Shoes

3. How does PPE help to its users?

Answer:-PPE protects users from risk of accidents.

4. What will you do if you find other member in your team not using PPE?

Answer:-I will immediately request him to use PPE. If not using, I will report to duty officer.

5. Where will you find PPE on board ship? Answer:-Most of the PPE are available in individual cabins.

6. What will you do if you do not have the proper PPE to do A Job? Answer:-I will not carry out the job and report to the duty officer.

7. Tell 3 Safety precautions to be followed when working on anchor Station.

Answer:-• Proper PPE (safety helmet, Safety hand gloves, Boiler suit, Safety Shoe, Safety Goggles etc.) must be worn. • Never stand on the bight of a rope.

• Keep safe distance from tight mooring ropes, towlines.

8. Tell 3 safety precautions to be followed when working on accommodation Ladder in port.

Answer:-• Must wear proper PPE.

• Must wear life jacket or working vest.

• At night proper lighting must be arranged.

9. What is work permit?

Answer:-Work Permit is an official document, which sets out the work to be done and the precautions to be taken in doing it.

10. What is the purpose of having these work permits?

Answer:-Work permits are a formal management system used to control high-risk activities.

These enable an assessment of risks to be made and to specify control measures, which will be put in place in order to minimise the risk.

11. Name 3 types of Work Permits used on Tankers.

Answer:-

•Hot Work Permit

• Enclosed Space Entry Permit

• Tank entry Permit

•Cold work Permit

• Working Aloft Permit

• Working Over side permit.

12. What is Enclosed Space?

Enclosed Space means-

Any space that is closed or unventilated for some time.

Any place, which contains harmful gases.

Any place that may be contaminated.

Any place which may be deficient of Oxygen.

13. What are the hazards associated with enclosed space entry?

- Oxygen depleted or oxygen enriched.
- Presence of toxic gases,
- Presence of toxic vapours
- Flammable atmosphere.

14. Will you enter a hold of a bulk carrier immediately after opening? If No, Why? Answer:-
No, I will not enter because there may be lack of oxygen. After proper ventilation and checking the atmosphere inside hold, Entry is considered.

15. Why is it required to carry out a risk assessment before undertaking a Hazardous work?
Answer:-Risk assessments are very important as they form an integral part of an occupational health and safety management plan.

16. What is SWL?

SWL of any material is the maximum weight that can be lifted without any risk of accident.

17. Where will you find SWL of a lifting gear? In the test certificate of the lifting gear.

18. What is Breaking Stress?

Breaking stress of any material is the minimum weight required to break it.

19. Where will you find the SWL of a Cargo Block? In the binding.

20. Where will you find the SWL of a mooring rope? In the test certificate of the mooring rope.

21. How is the garbage generated on board handled by the Crew?

- a. Garbage is collected from different places on the ship.
- b. Then garbage is separated category wise and put into respective garbage drums.
- c. After then garbage are either retained on board or disposed into seas following rules and regulations of MARPOL.

22. Tell 2 works on mast, which will require you to climb.

- To change Navigational light bulb
- To paint the mast

23. What PPE will you wear for climbing the mast?

1. Safety Helmet
2. Boiler Suit
3. Safety hand Gloves
4. Safety Shoe
5. Safety Harness with Lifeline.

24. Tell 3 safe practices to be followed when climbing the Mast.

- Must wear proper PPE.
- Must use safety harness with lifeline
- Must obtain "Working Aloft" Permit.

25. What is Safety harness?

Answer:-Protective equipment designed to prevent a person from falling or injury.

26. Why is it required to have heaving line on ships?

Answer:-Heaving line is used to make contact with jetty for sending mooring lines ashore during berthing.

27. When will you use heaving line? Answer:-During berthing or mooring a vessel.

28. What care will you take when using a heaving line?

- About 2/3 of the length should be coiled in the left hand.
- 1/3rd of the length is taken in the right hand.
- The line is thrown with the right hand.
- It must be allowed to run freely from the coil in the left hand.

29. Tell 2 precautions you will observe when throwing the heaving line

- Before throwing a line, one should warn the persons in the vicinity by shouting..."Attention".
- When thrown with the right hand, it must be allowed to run freely from the coil in the left hand.

30. What is the purpose of a monkey fist on the heaving line?

Answer:-To throw a long distance, monkey fist is fitted at one end of the heaving line.

31. How will you find out the size of the rope used for making the Heaving line? Answer:-

Size of rope for heaving line can be measured with Vernier callipers.

32. Show 2 Buoys in Lateral buoyage system.

1. PORT HAND BUOY (Can or Spar or Pillar)
2. STARBOARD HAND BUOY (Conical or Spar or Pillar)

33. Show 2 buoys in Cardinal system of buoys.

1. North Cardinal Buoy
2. South Cardinal Buoy

34. What is Safe Water Mark?

Answer:-The Safe Water Mark indicates safe water in all round of the buoy.

35. Can a vessel pass either side of the Isolated Danger Mark?

Answer:-Yes a vessel can pass either side of the Isolated Danger Mark.

36. What is?

a. Port Hand Buoy

It is a buoy, which is to be kept to the port hand when approaching from the seaside.

What is?

b. Starboard Hand Buoy

It is a buoy, which is to be left to the Starboard hand when approaching from the seaside.

37. Which side of a port hand/Starboard hand buoy a vessel Will Pass in Indian Ports?

Answer:-Port hand Buoy is to be on port side of the vessel and Starboard hand Buoy is to be on the starboard side of the vessel when approaching from sea.

38. Why is it necessary to have top marks on buoys?

- Top marks are more distinguished from a long distance
- Top marks are compulsory as per regulation.
- Paint of buoys may go off.

39. What is the colour of Light on port hand/starboard hand buoys?

Colour of Light for Port Hand Buoy is RED. Colour of Light for Starboard Hand Buoy is GREEN.

40. What is the colour of light on Isolated Danger Mark / Safe Water Mark? Colour of light for both is WHITE.

41. How will you distinguish at nights the Isolated Mark and Safe Water Mark?

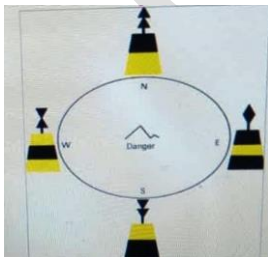
Answer:-Can be distinguished by light rhythm.

Isolated Danger Mark:-Group-Flashing 2.

Safe Water Mark: -

- Isophase OR
- Occulting OR
- 1 long flash every 10 seconds OR
- Morse code 'A'

42. How are the Cardinal Buoys placed?



NORTH CARDINAL BUOY is placed North of danger space.

SOUTH CARDINAL BUOY is placed South of danger space.

EAST CARDINAL BUOY is placed East of danger space.

West CARDINAL BUOY is placed West of danger space.

43. Which side will the danger lie for North/South / East/ West Cardinal Buoy?

- For South Cardinal Buoy... Danger lie North of the Buoy.
- For North Cardinal Buoy... Danger lie South of the Buoy.
- For East Cardinal Buoy.... Danger lie West of the Buoy.
- For West Cardinal Buoy.... Danger lie East of the Buoy.

44. What is the meaning of A, B, G, H, O, P and Q?

45. What flags a vessel will hoist before arriving Pilot Station of an Indian Port?

- a) COURTESY FLAG
- b) HOUSE FLAG
- c) ENSIGN FLAG
- d) 'G' FLAG
- e) 'Q' FLAG

46. What flags a vessel will hoist before departure from an Indian Port?

- a) COURTESY FLAG
- b) HOUSE FLAG
- c) ENSIGN FLAG
- d) "p" FLAG
- e) 'H' FLAG

47. How many types of compasses are there?

Two types of Compasses are carried on ships.

1. Gyro Compass
2. Magnetic Compass

48. Where do you find the Magnetic Compass? Answer:-
Monkey Island

49. Why is it required to have a compass on ship?

Compass indicates direction. Without compass, navigation of a ship is impossible.

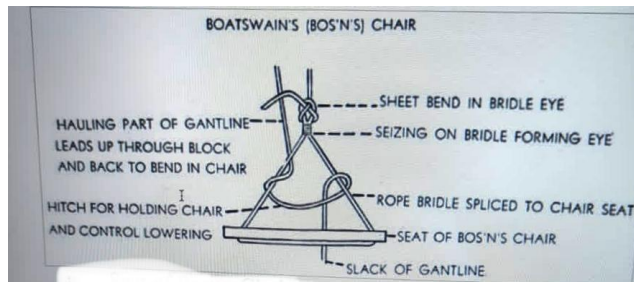
50. Read the course from the Compass and Report. Read the
ship heading and report.

51. Helm Orders. Helm Orders.

52. How is the changing over of steering from Manual to Auto is
Carried out?

- a. Go to required course by manual steering.
- b. Set the course by heading set key.
- C. Then change over steering mode from "Hand" to the "AUTO".

53. Name the Parts of a Bosun Chair.



- a. Seat of Bosun Chair
- b. Gant line
- C. Bridle
- d. Block for hanging bosun chair.

54. Tell 3 checks you will make on Bosun Chair before using.

- Must wear proper PPE.
- Check Bosun chair for defects.
- Inspect all lines and fittings.
- Correctly rig the chair.

55. How will you check the condition of rope used on the Bosun Chair?

- On rubbing the fibres, if much dust is found within lay, it is sign of dry rot.
- If the interior part is darker than the outside, it is sign dampness. In these cases, using the rope may be dangerous.

56. How will you secure the gantline on the Bosun Chair?

When used with a gantline the chair should be secured to it with a double sheet bend and the end seized to the standing part with an adequate tail.

57. When will you discard the rope of the Bosun Chair?

- On rubbing the fibres, if much dust is found within lay, it is sign of dry rot.
- If the interior part is darker than the outside, it is sign dampness. In these cases, the rope should be discarded.

58. Why is it safe to hoist Bosun Chair manually, not on a Drum?

Answer:-If Bosun Chair is hoisted manually because it can be controlled better.

59. What precaution will you take on the pin of the Bow Shackle?

Answer:-Pin of the shackle must be moused so that pin does not slip out.

60. What work Permit is to be made for working on funnel? Answer:-Permit for working ALOFT.

61. When will you use a tail block (lizard)?

Answer:-Tail block is a pulley block with a loose tail of rope for attaching it.

62. What is weight test? When it is required to be done?

- Weight test is the process of putting demand on a system and measuring its response.
- Weight test of cargo gears should be carried out as required by regulations and it is done once in a year.
- It is done to ensure that cargo gears are in good working condition.

63. Tell 3 Precautions you will take before rigging a stage?

- Must wear proper PPE.
- Check the stage for defects.
- Inspect all lines and fittings.
- Correctly rig the stage.
- Stage should be free of grease / oil etc.

64. What checks will you make on stage before using?

- Check for any defect of Stage.
- All lines and fittings are in good condition.
- Stage should be free of grease / oil etc.

65. Can you rig a stage on shipside over a hard surface? Answer:-Yes, I can rig.

66. Can you rig a stage on shipside when vessel is moving? Answer:-No.
Stage should be rigged when ship is at anchor in good weather.

67. What precautions will you take while lowering the stage against Tilting?

- Utmost care should be taken.
- Stage should be lowered slowly, horizontally.
- All persons concerned should be informed.

68. How do the lowering turns run of the stage?

Answer:-The lowering turns must run in the opposite sides of the stage to prevent the stage from tilting.

69. What checks will you make on the pilot ladder before using?

- All hard wood steps, rubber steps and Spreaders to be in sound condition.
- Side ropes and man ropes to be in good condition.
- Steps should be free from grease, oil etc.
- Stepladder is to be kept ready.
- A lifebuoy with lifeline and SI Light is to be kept ready.
- At night proper lighting should be there.

70. How will you check the pilot ladder after rigging it?

Answer:-One experienced seaman, wearing life jacket, must go 2/3 steps in the ladder to ensure that the ladder is well secured.

71. Explain the use of Pilot ladder.

Answer:-Pilot ladder is used for embarkation and disembarkation of Pilot.

72. Explain precautions for rigging Pilot ladder at night?

Answer:-Proper illumination should be there during rigging pilot ladder at night.

73. What is the purpose of manropes in the pilot ladder?

During rough sea, Manropes make Pilot easier in

1. Embarkation into the pilot ladder from pilot boat.
2. Disembarkation into pilot boat from pilot ladder.

74. What is tripping line?

Answer:-It is the recovery line attached at or above the last spreader step and should lead forward.

75. What is Combination Ladder?

Answer:-When Pilot ladder is rigged along with Gangway, it is called Combination Ladder.

76. When does a vessel rig Combination Ladder for the pilot?

Answer:-When freeboard of the ship is 9 metres or more, Combination ladder is rigged for the pilot.

77. What is Pilot Hoist?

Answer:-Pilot Hoist is a moving ladder or a moving platform to lift and lower pilot from ship.

78. What precautions are required when using a Pilot Hoist?

- Inspections of pilot hoists are very important.
- The pilot hoist shall be tested before use for the safety.
- It shall be of such design and construction as to ensure that the pilot can be embarked and disembarked in a safe manner,

79. Explain precautions for rigging Scaffolding.

When rigging scaffolding, it should be ensured that scaffolds are:

- Safely secured and supported,
- Level,
- Provided with safe access (such as ladders),
- Adequately decked (for example have a work surface and platform), and
- Provided with guardrails.

80. Where will you find the SWL of the scaffolding to be used? Answer:-In the test certificate of Scaffolding.

81. What test is required before using scaffolding?

Answer:-Load testing of scaffolding

82. What are the risks involved in a mooring station?

- Use of old and damaged mooring line may cause damage accident or injury to the crew.
- Unclear mooring area may cause dangers.
- Mooring lines are not secured properly.
- Mooring equipment is not maintained properly;
- Untrained operating staff;
- Crew not aware of dangers of rope bight.
- Crew not aware of Snap Back Zone
- Personal Protective Equipment is not used.

83. Explain making fast of a tug to a ship.

- The tug messenger line is taken on-board through a fairlead and routed via the bitts to the adjacent winch.
- A chain stopper is applied to the tug towline in order to place eye of the tug line over the bitts.

84. What checks are required to be done before arrival of a port on mooring system?

1. Check Steering system & Bridge / Engine room equipments.
2. Keep Derricks/Cranes ready.
3. Keep necessary flags ready.
4. Keep gangway/Fenders ready
5. Keep fenders ready.
6. Keep Mooring lines, heaving lines, rope stoppers, chain stoppers, Rat guards etc. ready forward & aft.

85. What are the safety precautions to be followed when making fast the tug?

- The tug messenger line should be taken on-board through a fairlead and routed via the bitts to the adjacent winch.
- A stopper should be applied to the tug towline in order for the eye to be placed over the bitts.

86. Tell 3 safety precautions to be followed when working on A Mooring station.

- Must wear proper PPE.
- Never stand on the bight of a rope.
- Keep well clear of tight mooring line / Tug line.

87. What are the safety precautions to be followed when Transferring a rope from drum to bollard?

Rope stopper is used to hold temporarily the strain in a rope when it is transferred from drum to bollard.

88. What are the safety precautions to be followed when Surging a Rope on the drum?

Surging means to hold the rope stationary while the winch drum is heaving in.

Care must be taken to avoid accident or injury.

89. What are the safety precautions to be followed when Lowering the rope to the quay?
Rope should be lowered to quay always in a controlled manner.

90. What are the safety precautions to be followed when operating the winches?

- Experienced seaman should operate winches.
- While operating the winches, operator should be very attentive.

91. Why is it necessary to work as a team in a mooring Station?

With proper teamwork, mooring operation can be executed smoothly without any accident.

92. What types of ropes are being used for mooring in ships? Polypropylene ropes.

93. How will you secure a mooring wire to a bollard?

First we take 1 or 2 single turns on the leading bollard and then secure with figure or 8.

94. What is SNAP-BACK Zone?

A snap-back zone on a mooring deck is the space where it is anticipated that the parted mooring line could recoil with great velocity.

95. Why is it required to mark snap-back zones? To avoid Accidents or injury to persons.

96. What checks are required to be done on rope stopper/ Chain Stopper?

ROPE STOPPER

- Rope stopper should be of vegetable fibre rope or Synthetic fibre rope.
- Length should be of 3 metres.
- Diameter of rope is between 20 mm to 25 mm.
- One end should have eye and other end should be whipped.
- Eye of the stopper should be shackled at the bottom of bitts.

CHAIN STOPPER

- Chain stopper should be of unstudded chain of length 1.5 metres and diameter 7 mm to 10 mm.
- Above chain is spliced with 1.5 m length of rope of 10 mm diameter.

97. Use of Different Knots, Bends, Hitches. PRACTICAL

98. What is temporary eye? What knot is used to make a Temporary Eye?

- Temporary eye means temporary loop in a rope.
- Bowline is used to make a temporary eye.

99. What is the purpose of whipping the ropes?

Whipping is the method for seizing the end of ropes against fray.

100. What is marrying of two ropes? When will you require On Board to marry the ropes?

- Marrying of two ropes means splicing of two ropes together.

- Splicing is used

- 1.To form an eye at the end of a rope

- 2.To join two ropes together

- 3.To form a chain stopper.

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