

ADN CATALOGUE OF QUESTIONS 2011

General
Transport by dry cargo vessels
Transport by tank vessels

The ADN catalogue of questions 2011 was adopted by the ADN Administrative Committee in its present form on 27 January 2012.

GENERAL ENGLISH

CATALOGUE OF QUESTIONS

GENERAL Examination objective 1: General

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 01.0-01	1.2.1 What is the abbreviation for the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways? A AITMD B ADN C ADR D RID	B
110 01.0-02	1.1.2.1 What does ADN govern? A Transport of all goods by vessel B Transport of dangerous goods by inland navigation routes for which carriage by rail or road is prohibited C Transport of dangerous goods only by tank vessels in inland navigation D The conditions in which dangerous goods may be transported on inland waterways	D
110 01.0-03	2.1.1.1 The list of classes of dangerous goods appears under which number in ADN? A 4.1 B 3.1.1 C 1.1.1.1 D 2.1.1.1	D
110 01.0-04	3.2.3 Where can you read which goods are authorized for transport in tank vessels? A In 3.2, Tables A and C B In the ship's certificate C In 3.2.2, Table B D In the definitions under 1.2.1	A

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Examination objective 1: General

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 01.0-05	8.1.2.1, 8.1.2.2 (a) Under ADN, which of the texts listed below must be on board a vessel transporting dangerous goods? A ADN B Only Part 7 of ADN and the instructions in writing C Only Part 8 of ADN D ADN, and if the shipment is taken up from road ADR	A
110 01.0-06	7.1.3 During the transport of dangerous goods in dry cargo vessels, general service requirements apply. What numbers of ADN do such requirements appear under? A 2.1.1 to 2.1.4 B 7.1.3.1 to 7.1.3.99 C 2.2.43.1 to 2.2.43.3 D 7.2.3.1 to 7.2.3.99	B
110 01.0-07	7.2.3 During the transport of dangerous goods in tank vessels, general service requirements apply. What numbers of ADN do such requirements appear under? A 2.1.1 to 2.1.4 B 7.1.3.1 to 7.1.3.99 C 2.2.43.1 to 2.2.43.3 D 7.2.3.1 to 7.2.3.99	D
110 01.0-08	deleted (07.06.2005) - new DC 6063	

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GENERAL Examination objective 1: General

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 01.0-09	8.2.1, 8.6.2	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 ADN B Because of their function, members of the river police are experts under ADN C 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 their training and general knowledge, boatmasters are experts under ADN	
110 01.0-10	8.6	C
	Where in ADN can you find models for the certificate of approval and the provisional certificate of approval? A Part 1 B Part 2 C Part 8 D Part 9	
110 01.0-11	8.2.1.2	C
	Who is an expert under ADN in the meaning of 8.2.1.2? A The boatmaster B A holder of a boatmaster’s licence C A member of the crew or another person able to prove his or her knowledge by means of a certificate from a competent authority D 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 year B 5 years C 10 years D Unlimited	

GENERAL
Examination objective 1: General

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 01.0-13	1.1.2.1	C
	<p>What is the purpose of the ADN rules?</p> <p>A ADN contains the rules for protection of waterways against pollution</p> <p>B ADN is exclusively for ensuring the specific safety of transport in tank vessels</p> <p>C ADN specifies the conditions in which dangerous goods may be transported by inland navigation</p> <p>D ADN is intended to ensure special safety for the transport of dangerous goods by road, rail or air</p>	
110 01.0-14	Part 9, 9.3.3	A
	<p>Where can you find construction requirements for type N tank vessels?</p> <p>A Part 9, in 9.3.3</p> <p>B Part 9, in 9.1</p> <p>C Part 9, in 9.2</p> <p>D Part 9, in 9.1.3</p>	
110 01.0-15	Part 9, 9.1	B
	<p>Where can you find construction requirements for the construction of dry cargo vessels?</p> <p>A Part 9, in 9.3.3</p> <p>B Part 9, in 9.1</p> <p>C Part 9, in 9.2</p> <p>D Part 9, in 9.1.3</p>	

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GENERAL
Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 02.0-01	7.1.3.31, 7.2.3.31	C
	<p>A vessel is loaded with dangerous goods.</p> <p>What is the flash point of the fuel authorized for use in the on-board motors?</p> <p>A < 23° C</p> <p>B < 55° C</p> <p>C ≥ 55° C</p> <p>D ≥ 23° C</p>	
110 02.0-02	8.1.5.3	B
	<p>A toximeter is required under Chapter 3.2, Table A. Must the toximeter also be on board pushed barges with no accommodation?</p> <p>A Yes. There are no exceptions</p> <p>B No, it is enough if the pusher tug or the vessel propelling the side-by-side formation is equipped with such equipment</p> <p>C Yes, if the pusher tug has an engine room</p> <p>D 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</p>	
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
	<p>Which fuel is prohibited for use on board for motors?</p> <p>A Fuel having a flash-point < 55° C</p> <p>B Fuel having a flash-point < 65° C</p> <p>C Fuel having a flash-point < 75° C</p> <p>D Fuel having a flash-point < 100° C</p>	
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
	<p>What distance must there be from the protected area or the cargo are to the air intakes of the engines?</p> <p>A At least 3.00 m</p> <p>B They must be located in the protected area</p> <p>C At least 2.50 m</p> <p>D At least 2.00 m</p>	

GENERAL
Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 02.0-05	9.1.0.31.1, 9.3.1.31.1, 9.3.2.31.1, 9.3.3.31.1	C
	<p>What is the lowest authorized temperature for the flash point of internal combustion engine fuels used on board vessels transporting dangerous goods?</p> <p>A 45° C B 50° C C 55° C D 60° C</p>	
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
	<p>A vessel is subject to ADN.</p> <p>Which of these devices must be in the exhaust pipes?</p> <p>A A fire detector B A non-return valve C A spark arrester D A goose neck</p>	
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
	<p>What is the minimum distance from the exhaust pipes to the protected area or the cargo area?</p> <p>A 2.00 m B 3.00 m C 4.00 m D 5.00 m</p>	
110 02.0-08	7.1.3.41.3, 7.2.3.41.3	D
	<p>A boiler in the engine room is fuelled with liquid fuel. What fuel is authorized?</p> <p>A Fuel with a flash point $\geq 100^{\circ}$ C B Fuel with a flash point $< 100^{\circ}$ C C Fuel with a flash point $< 55^{\circ}$ C D Fuel with a flash point $\geq 55^{\circ}$ C</p>	

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GENERAL Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
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 engine exhaust pipes and the tank openings and cargo area? 2.00 m 2.50 m 3.00 m 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
	You would like to arrange an oil fuel tank in the double bottom within the hold area or in a hold space. What is the minimum depth of the tank? A 0.80 m B 0.60 m C 1.00 m D 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 certain vessels must be built under survey of a recognized classification society and classed by it in its highest class. Which vessels? A All vessels transporting dangerous goods B Certain double-hull vessels and all tank vessels transporting dangerous goods C All vessels transporting dangerous goods except seagoing vessels covered by chapter 9.2 D 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? A At least in English B In Dutch, English, German and French C In the languages of the countries where the vessel sails during the voyage D In German, French or English and, if necessary, in the language normally spoken on board	

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Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
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 competent authority	
	B The manufacturer, as it alone knows how the device should be checked	
	C A company or person authorized by the competent authority	
	D 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 loaded	
	B On board the pusher tug or the vessel propelling the formation	
	C On board each unit comprising the assembly of vessels	
	D 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	9.3.1.52.2, 9.3.2.52.2, 9.3.3.52.2	D
	Can accumulators be located in the protected area or the cargo area?	
	A Yes	
	B Yes, but only if they are in specially designed casings	
	C Yes, but only if they are in specially designed casings fitted with ventilation grids protected against explosions	
	D No	

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GENERAL Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
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 leak B A device for hoisting persons from closed spaces such as cargo tanks C A stretcher for carrying an accident victim from the vessel to land D 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
	ADN includes the concept of a protected area. What kinds of vessels have protected areas? A Dry cargo vessels B Dry cargo vessels and tank vessels C Pusher tugs with a certificate of approval D 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 French B Dutch, German, French and Spanish C Dutch and German D German, French or English, and if necessary in the language normally spoken on board	
110 02.0-20	1.2.1	D
	ADN includes the concept of a zone 0 (zero). What vessels have a zone 0? A Dry cargo vessels B Both dry cargo vessels and tank vessels C Pusher tugs that may push tank barges D Tank vessels	

GENERAL
Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
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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 area
- B A mask protecting the user's eyes and ears for escape from a danger area
- C A respiratory protection device which can be easily put on, covering the wearer's mouth, nose and eyes and for escape from a danger area
- D A rowing boat for escape from a danger area

110 02.0-22 9.1.0.52, 9.3.1.52, 9.3.2.52, 9.3.3.52 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
- B On board tank vessels outside the cargo area, and on board dry cargo vessels, also in the protected area
- C On board tank vessels and dry cargo vessels, outside the cargo area and the protected area, provided they are placed in a special casing
- D On both tank vessels and dry cargo vessels, only in a special casing located directly behind the wheelhouse, on the roof of the accommodation

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Examination objective 4: Measurement techniques

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 04.0-01	8.1.5.1 Gas detectors and toximeters must have what documentation? A A certificate of origin B A standardized test certificate C Instructions for their use D A copy of the invoice	C
110 04.0-02	1.2.1 On the vessel, how can you know if dangerous concentrations of toxic gases are emitted by the cargo? A With a gas detector B With a toximeter C With an oxygen meter D With daily checks	B
110 04.0-03	8.1.6.3 Who is responsible for checking the gas detection system (explosimeter)? A The ADN expert B 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 competent authority D The crew, once a year	C
110 04.0-04	Basic general knowledge How is the explosive range of a substance established? A Between the upper explosive limit and 100% in volume B Between the lower explosive limit and 10% in volume C Between the lower and upper explosive limits D Between 0% in volume and the upper explosive limit	C

GENERAL
Examination objective 4: Measurement techniques

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 04.0-05	Basic general knowledge	A
	The explosive range of a flammable liquid is:	
	A Between the lower and upper explosive limits	
	B Above the upper explosive limit	
	C Under the lower explosive limit	
	D At the lower explosive limit	
110 04.0-06	8.1.6.3	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 competent authority	
	C Once every two years, by a safety adviser	
	D 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 parts	
	B 1 part per mass	
	C 1 part per metric tonne	
	D 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 explosion	
	B Nothing at all	
	C No explosion, as the mixture is too rich	
	D No explosion, as the mixture is too lean	

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Examination objective 4: Measurement techniques

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 04.0-11	Basic general knowledge Following a breakage in an oxygen pipe, the oxygen concentration in a space is 30% by volume. What applies in this situation? A The situation presents no danger at all B There is a high risk of fire C The situation may be considered to be normal D The situation is highly toxic	B
110 04.0-12	Basic general knowledge What is meant by a “lean” mixture when speaking of a risk of explosion? A There is little outside air B There is little nitrogen C There is little flammable substance D There is little oxygen	C
110 04.0-13	Basic general knowledge 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 gases B Too little nitrogen C Too much oxygen D Too little oxygen	D
110 04.0-14	Basic general knowledge What is the normal oxygen concentration in the ambient air? A 21% by volume B 19% by volume C 17% by volume D 15% by volume	A

GENERAL
Examination objective 4: Measurement techniques

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 04.0-15	Basic general knowledge, 7.1.3.1.6, 7.2.3.1.6	D
	<p>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?</p> <p>A 15%</p> <p>B 16%</p> <p>C 17%</p> <p>D 21%</p>	
110 04.0-16	1.2.1	B
	<p>What measurement tool is used to measure toxic substances?</p> <p>A A gas detector</p> <p>B A toximeter</p> <p>C An ohmmeter</p> <p>D An oxygen meter</p>	
110 04.0-17	1.2.1	B
	<p>Which tool is used to determine whether there is a risk of explosion?</p> <p>A A nitrogen meter</p> <p>B A flammable gas detector</p> <p>C A toximeter</p> <p>D An oxygen meter</p>	
110 04.0-18	Basic general knowledge	C
	<p>What does the abbreviation ppm mean?</p> <p>A Per person measured</p> <p>B Propane propene measured</p> <p>C Parts per million</p> <p>D Polypropylene methyl</p>	

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GENERAL Examination objective 4: Measurement techniques

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 04.0-19	Basic general knowledge 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 station B To read the ppm value C To collect humidity and impurities D To verify reliability	C
110 04.0-20	Basic general knowledge How can you ensure that a sampler is still reliable? A By seeing if there has been a colour change B By seeing if it has humidity inside C By testing it D By checking whether the expiry date has passed	D
110 04.0-21	Basic general knowledge In what unit of measurement is the risk of explosion measured? A In ppm B In percentage of volume C In micrograms D In threshold limit value at the work station	B

GENERAL
Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 05.0-01	2.1.1.1, 2.2.2 Class 2 covers which dangerous goods? A Gases B Flammable liquids C Organic peroxides D Explosive substances	A
110 05.0-02	2.1.1.1, 2.2.2 In what class are gases? A Class 1 B Class 5.2 C Class 2 D Class 3	C
110 05.0-03	2.1.1.1, 2.2.3 In what class are flammable liquids? A Class 6.1 B Class 3 C Class 2 D Class 8	B
110 05.0-04	2.1.1.1, 2.2.3 What dangerous goods are in class 3? A Gases B Flammable liquids C Organic peroxides D Explosive substances	B
110 05.0-05	2.1.1.1, 2.2.8 What is the main risk associated with a dangerous liquid of class 8? A Pressure B Flammability C Toxicity D Corrosiveness	D

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GENERAL Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 05.0-06	2.1.1.1, 2.2.52	C
	Organic peroxides are in which class?	
	A Class 4.2	
	B Class 5.1	
	C Class 5.2	
	D Class 6.2	
110 05.0-07	2.1.1.1, 2.2.8	A
	What dangerous goods are in class 8?	
	A Corrosive substances	
	B Radioactive material	
	C Substances liable to spontaneous combustion	
	D Infectious substances	
110 05.0-08	2.1.1.1, 2.2.62	B
	What dangerous goods are in class 6.2?	
	A Radioactive material	
	B Infectious substances	
	C Substances liable to spontaneous combustion	
	D 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 Pressure	
	B Flammability	
	C Toxicity	
	D Radioactivity	

GENERAL
Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 05.0-10	2.1.1.1, 2.2.61	B
	<p>What is the main risk of a flammable liquid of class 6.1?</p> <p>A Flammability B Toxicity C Corrosiveness D Radioactivity</p>	
110 05.0-11	2.1.2.1, Table A	B
	<p>Under ADN, can dangerous goods present several different risks?</p> <p>A No B Yes C No, there are no goods with several risks in ADN D No, ADN always cites only the main risk</p>	
110 05.0-12	1.2.1	B
	<p>What is the self-ignition temperature?</p> <p>A The temperature of a liquid at which a mixture of gases above the liquid can be lit B The temperature of a hot surface at which a vapour/air mixture ignites C The temperature at which a substance explodes D The lowest temperature at which a substance may be ignited when supplied with a great deal of oxygen</p>	
110 05.0-13	1.2.1	A
	<p>What is the flash point?</p> <p>A The lowest temperature at which a flammable liquid forms so much flammable vapour that it can be ignited by a flame B The temperature at which a substance ignites on its own C The temperature at which a substance explodes D The lowest temperature at which a substance ignites on its own when supplied with a great deal of oxygen</p>	

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GENERAL Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 05.0-14	3.3.1, special provision 598	B
	<p>You are ordered to take a load of old automobile batteries; they are empty, but not cleaned. Are these dangerous goods?</p> <p>A No, batteries are not dangerous goods B Yes, empty <u>uncleaned</u> batteries are dangerous goods C No, empty <u>uncleaned</u> batteries are not dangerous goods D No, when empty <u>uncleaned</u> batteries are packed in special containers, they are <u>not</u> dangerous goods</p>	
110 05.0-15	Basic general knowledge	B
	<p>Why is flammable dust particularly dangerous?</p> <p>A Mainly because of its toxicity B Because if stirred, it may produce a dust explosion C The dust can cause a breakdown in the air conditioning D Dust acts like any other flammable substance</p>	
110 05.0-16	Basic general knowledge	D
	<p>What does toxicity mean?</p> <p>A Ignition of a substance B Combustion of a substance C The maximum amount of a substance that can be inhaled per hour D Toxicity of a substance</p>	
110 05.0-17	Basic general knowledge	C
	<p>How does UN No. 1203, PETROL, act when heated?</p> <p>A It solidifies B Heating does not change the liquid's volume C It expands D It concentrates</p>	

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Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 05.0-18	2.2.2.1.3	C
	<p>What is the meaning of the letters TF in the following designation: UN No. 1053, HYDROGEN SULPHIDE, class 2, 2 TF?</p> <p>A Chemically unstable, toxic B Not flammable, toxic C Toxic, flammable D No special meaning</p>	
110 05.0-19	2.2.61.1.4	A
	<p>What is the degree of danger of a substance of class 6.1, packing group II?</p> <p>A Toxic B Harmful to health C Highly toxic D Corrosive</p>	
110 05.0-20	2.2.3.1.3	C
	<p>What do packing groups I, II and III mean for substances of class 3?</p> <p>A They indicate the miscibility with water B They provide information on the required danger labels C They indicate the degree of danger D They provide information on the appropriate means with which to extinguish a fire</p>	
110 05.0-21	1.2.1, 2.2.3.1.3	D
	<p>What is the meaning of packing group I for substances of class 3?</p> <p>A Substance without subsidiary risk B Substance presenting low danger C Substance presenting medium danger D Substance presenting high danger</p>	

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GENERAL Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

Number	Source	Correct answer
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 substance	
	B Substance without subsidiary risk	
	C Corrosive substance	
	D 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 combustion	
	B Danger of asphyxia for humans and animals	
	C Increase of the risk of fire	
	D 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, 1A	
	B UN No. 1006, ARGON, class 2, 1A	
	C UN No. 1978, PROPANE, class 2, 2F	
	D 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 radiation	
	B Danger of self-ignition	
	C Danger of intoxication	
	D Oxidizing substances	

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Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 05.0-26	Basic general knowledge	A
	<p>What is the significant characteristic of PROPANE, ARGON and CARBON DIOXIDE?</p> <p>A Heavier than air B Toxic C Heavier than water D Readily flammable</p>	
110 05.0-27	2.1.1.1, 2.2.8	B
	<p>What is the main risk associated with a dangerous liquid of class 8?</p> <p>A Flammability B Corrosiveness C Toxicity D Explosiveness</p>	
110 05.0-28	2.1.1.1, 2.2.61	A
	<p>Which ADN class contains substances whose main risk is toxicity?</p> <p>A Class 6.1 B Class 2 C Class 3 D Class 5.1</p>	
110 05.0-29	2.1.1.1, 2.2.51	B
	<p>Which ADN class contains substances whose main risk is oxidization?</p> <p>A Class 2 B Class 5.1 C Class 3 D Class 4.2</p>	
110 05.0-30	2.1.1.1, 2.2.9	C
	<p>Which dangerous goods are in class 9?</p> <p>A Radioactive material B Gases C Miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles D Organic peroxides</p>	

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GENERAL Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 05.0-31	2.1.1.1, 2.2.8	A
	Which dangerous goods are in class 8?	
	A Corrosive substances	
	B Toxic substances	
	C Oxidizing substances	
	D Radioactive material	
110 05.0-32	2.1.1.1, 2.2.7	B
	Which dangerous goods are in class 7?	
	A Organic peroxides	
	B Radioactive material	
	C Explosive substances	
	D Infectious substances	
110 05.0-33	2.1.1.1, 2.2.62	C
	Which dangerous goods are in class 6.2?	
	A Flammable liquids	
	B Toxic substances	
	C Infectious substances	
	D Corrosive substances	
110 05.0-34	2.1.1.1, 2.2.61	D
	Which dangerous goods are in class 6.1?	
	A Gases	
	B Flammable liquids	
	C Corrosive substances	
	D Toxic substances	
110 05.0-35	2.1.1.1, 2.2.52	A
	Which dangerous goods are in class 5.2?	
	A Organic peroxides	
	B Miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles	
	C Gases	
	D Corrosive substances	

GENERAL
Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

Number	Source	Correct answer
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 combustion	
	B Oxidizing substances	
	C Flammable solids	
	D Flammable liquids	
110 05.0-37	2.1.1.1, 2.2.43	C
	Which dangerous goods are in class 4.3?	
	A Organic peroxides	
	B Corrosive substances	
	C Substances which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases	
	D Gases	
110 05.0-38	2.1.1.1, 2.2.42	B
	Which dangerous goods are in class 4.2?	
	A Radioactive material	
	B Substances liable to spontaneous combustion	
	C Flammable solids	
	D 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 combustion	
	B Flammable liquids	
	C Oxidizing substances	
	D 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 articles	
	B Gases	
	C Radioactive material	
	D Organic peroxides	

GENERAL ENGLISH

GENERAL Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 05.0-41	2.1.1.1, 2.2.3	C
	Which dangerous goods are in class 3?	
	A Substances liable to spontaneous combustion	
	B Flammable solids	
	C Flammable liquids	
	D Oxidizing substances	
110 05.0-42	2.1.1.1, 2.2.3	A
	Flammable liquids should be assigned to which class?	
	A Class 3	
	B Class 4.1	
	C Class 6.1	
	D Class 8	
110 05.0-43	2.1.1.1, 2.2.7	C
	Radioactive material should be assigned to which class?	
	A Class 6.1	
	B Class 8	
	C Class 7	
	D Class 9	
110 05.0-44	2.1.1.1, 2.2.8	B
	Bases and acids should be assigned to which class?	
	A Class 9	
	B Class 8	
	C Class 5.2	
	D Class 4.3	

GENERAL
Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 05.0-45	3.2, table A or C	A
	To which class does UN No. 1134, CHOLOROBENZENE belong?	
	A Class 3	
	B Class 6.1	
	C Class 7	
	D 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 same	
	B Higher	
	C Lower	
	D None of the above answers is correct	
110 05.0-47	Basic general knowledge	D
	What is the latin name of oxygen?	
	A Ferrum	
	B Hydrogenium	
	C Nitrogenium	
	D Oxygenium	
110 05.0-48	Basic general knowledge	B
	What is the meaning of "N" in chemical formulas?	
	A Carbon	
	B Nitrogen	
	C Hydrogen	
	D Oxygen	
110 05.0-49	Basic general knowledge	A
	What is the symbol of carbon?	
	A C	
	B H	
	C K	
	D O	

GENERAL ENGLISH

GENERAL Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

Number	Source	Correct answer
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 boiling point	
	C The temperature at which, at atmospheric pressure, the liquid passes entirely to the vapour 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 Density	
	B Composition	
	C Pressure and temperature	
	D Viscosity	
110 05.0-52	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 boiling point	
	C The temperature at which, at a pressure of 100 kPa (1 bar), the liquid passes to the vapour state	
	D The volume of the liquid at a temperature of 100° C and a pressure of 100 kPa (1 bar)	
110 05.0-53	Basic general knowledge	D
	The passage from a liquid to a gaseous form is known as:	
	A Condensation	
	B Fusion	
	C Sublimation	
	D Evaporation	

GENERAL
Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 05.0-54	Basic general knowledge	A
	What does oxidize mean?	
	A Combination of a substance with oxygen	
	B Combination of a substance with nitrogen	
	C Addition of oxygen	
	D Addition of nitrogen	
110 05.0-55	Basic general knowledge	C
	What often provokes polymerization?	
	A An inhibitor	
	B An excess of nitrogen	
	C An increase in temperature	
	D 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 condenses	
	B Part of the vapour solidifies	
	C Part of the vapour freezes	
	D Part of the vapour evaporates	
110 05.0-57	Basic general knowledge	A
	Flammable liquids are categorized in particular by their flashpoints. Substances in which flashpoint group are the most readily flammable?	
	A Under 23° C	
	B From 23° C to 60° C	
	C From 60° C to 100° C	
	D Over 100° C	

GENERAL ENGLISH

GENERAL Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 05.0-58	Basic general knowledge, 1.2.1	A
	How is the flashpoint indicated?	
	A In °C	
	B In g	
	C In m ³	
	D 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 °C	
	B Value of the increase in weight of the liquid	
	C Increase in vapour pressure of the liquid	
	D 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 liquid	
	B 20 cm over the surface of the liquid	
	C 30 cm over the surface of the liquid	
	D 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 Density	
	B Colour	
	C Miscibility	
	D Internal friction	
110 05.0-62	Basic general knowledge	D
	What is the internal friction of a liquid called?	
	A Density	
	B Elasticity	
	C Homogeneity	
	D Viscosity	

GENERAL
Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 05.0-63	Basic general knowledge What generally happens when the temperature of a substance increases? A The speed of the molecules decreases B The speed of the molecules remains the same C The speed of the molecules increases D The speed of the molecules constantly varies between fast and slow	C
110 05.0-64	Basic general knowledge At what temperature is the kinetic energy of the molecules at zero? A -273° C B 212 K C 273 K D -100 °C	A
110 05.0-65	Basic general knowledge To avoid polymerization of certain goods, a substance is added. What is the substance? A A base B An inhibitor C A catalyser D A peroxide	B
110 05.0-66	Basic general knowledge What is the mass of 1 m ³ of pure water at 4 °C? A 900 kg B 1,000 kg C 1,100 kg D 1,200 kg	B
110 05.0-67	Basic general knowledge At what temperature does 1m ³ of pure water have a mass of 1,000 kg? A 0° C B 4° C C 15° C D 20° C	B

GENERAL ENGLISH

GENERAL Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 05.0-68	Basic general knowledge	C
	Why is nitrogen a problematic gas?	
	A Because it is flammable	
	B Because it is light	
	C Because it is odourless	
	D Because it is corrosive	
110 05.0-69	Basic general knowledge	B
	Why should gas clouds initially be avoided?	
	A Because they always contain an explosive mixture	
	B Because they lower the oxygen content	
	C Because they are always flammable	
	D 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 Benzene	
	B Butane	
	C Castor oil	
	D 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 fuel	
	B Motor spirit or gasoline or petrol	
	C Toluene	
	D Sulphuric acid	

GENERAL
Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 05.0-72	Basic general knowledge	C
	Which of the substances below is an inert gas?	
	A Ozone	
	B Air	
	C Nitrogen	
	D Oxygen	
110 05.0-73	Basic general knowledge	A
	To avoid polymerization, what should be added?	
	A An inhibitor	
	B A catalyser	
	C A peroxide	
	D Heat and light	
110 05.0-74	Basic general knowledge	A
	A strong acid would have which pH?	
	A 0 to 3	
	B 7	
	C 8 to 10	
	D 4 to 6	
110 05.0-75	2.1.1.1	B
	What substances are in class 5.1?	
	A Radioactive materials	
	B Oxidizing substances	
	C Corrosive substances	
	D Infectious substances	

GENERAL ENGLISH

GENERAL Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 05.0-76	Basic general knowledge What is polymerization? A A kind of polyester B A physical reaction C A chemical reaction D A catalyser	C
110 05.0-77	3.2, table A UN No. 1230, METHANOL, is flammable, but also poses a subsidiary risk. The subsidiary risk is under which class? A Class 5.2 B Class 6.1 C Class 6.2 D Class 8	B
110 05.0-78	2.1.1.1, 2.2.1 Explosive substances and articles are in which class? A Class 1 B Class 4.1 C Class 5.2 D Class 6.1	A

GENERAL ENGLISH

GENERAL
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 06.0-01	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
110 06.0-02	deleted (07.06.2005), new DC 6064	
110 06.0-03	8.3.1.1 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, 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
110 06.0-04	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 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 ENGLISH

GENERAL Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 06.0-05	7.1.4.9, 7.2.4.9	B
	<p>Can dangerous goods be trans-shipped from one vessel to another?</p> <p>A No B Yes, with the authorization of the competent authority C Yes, but only if the vessel receiving the trans-shipment does not have other dangerous goods on board D Yes, if both the vessel unloading and the vessel loading the dangerous goods have given their express consent</p>	
110 06.0-06	1.1.4.1	B
	<p>According to the requirements of ADN, what packages containing dangerous goods should not be transported by the master?</p> <p>A Packages for transport not authorized by the competent police B Packages not meeting the requirements of international regulations C Packages with a packaging thickness of less than 2 cm D Fireworks</p>	
110 06.0-07	8.3.1.1	A
	<p>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> <p>A No B Yes, but only if the dangerous goods are loaded below deck and if the hatchway openings are closed 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 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
110 06.0-08	CEVNI, article 1.02, para. 4 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	A
110 06.0-09	CEVNI, article 1.02, para. 4 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	B
110 06.0-10	CEVNI, article 3.14, para. 1 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	B
110 06.0-11	deleted (07.06.2005), becomes DC 6064	

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GENERAL
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 06.0-12	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
110 06.0-13	deleted	
110 06.0-14	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
110 06.0-15	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
110 06.0-16	7.1.4.9, 7.2.4.9 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	B
110 06.0-17	Basic general knowledge 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 litres B 50,050 litres C 50,500 litres D 50,000 litres	C
110 06.0-18	7.1.4.9, 7.2.4.9 When under way, a vessel loaded with dangerous goods develops a leak. It 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	B
110 06.0-19	CEVNI, article 8.01 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)	C

GENERAL ENGLISH

GENERAL Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 06.0-20	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
110 06.0-21	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
110 06.0-22	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 ENGLISH

GENERAL Examination objective 7: Documents

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 07.0-01	5.4.1.1, 8.1.2.1	B
	<p>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.</p> <p>What is this paper called?</p> <p>A Special bill of lading B Transport document C Instructions in writing D Dangerous goods manifest</p>	
110 07.0-02	deleted (03.12.2008)	
110 07.0-03	5.4.1.1, 8.1.2.1	A
	<p>What is the purpose of the transport document under ADN?</p> <p>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</p>	
110 07.0-04	5.4.1.1	A
	<p>What information on the transported dangerous goods must appear in the transport document?</p> <p>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</p>	

GENERAL ENGLISH

GENERAL Examination objective 7: Documents

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 07.0-05	5.4.1 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	C
110 07.0-06	5.4.1 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	C
110 07.0-07	5.4.3.2 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	C

GENERAL
Examination objective 7: Documents

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 07.0-08	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
110 07.0-09	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
110 07.0-10	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
110 07.0-11	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 ENGLISH

GENERAL Examination objective 7: Documents

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 07.0-12	5.4.3 <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>	D
110 07.0-13	5.4.3 <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>	C
110 07.0-14	1.4.3.1.1, 1.4.3.3, 5.4.3 <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>	B
110 07.0-15	5.4.3 <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>	B

GENERAL
Examination objective 7: Documents

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 07.0-16	deleted (03.12.2008)	
110 07.0-17	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
110 07.0-18	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
110 07.0-19	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
110 07.0-20	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 ENGLISH

GENERAL Examination objective 7: Documents

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 07.0-21	5.4.3.2 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	C
110 07.0-22	5.4.3.2 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	C
110 07.0-23	5.4.3.2 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	A
110 07.0-24	deleted (03.12.2008)	

GENERAL
Examination objective 7: Documents

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 07.0-25	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
110 07.0-26	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
110 07.0-27	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
110 07.0-28	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 ENGLISH

GENERAL Examination objective 7: Documents

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 07.0-29	5.4.3.1 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	C
110 07.0-30	5.4.3 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	A
110 07.0-31	5.4.3.3 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	A
110 07.0-32	deleted (03.12.2008)	
110 07.0-33	deleted (03.12.2008)	
110 07.0-34	5.4.3.3 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	D

GENERAL
Examination objective 7: Documents

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 07.0-35	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
110 07.0-36	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
110 08.0-01	<p>Basic general knowledge</p> <p>During 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?</p> <p>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”</p>	B
110 08.0-02	<p>Basic general knowledge</p> <p>Your arm has come into contact with a corrosive substance. What is the first thing to do?</p> <p>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</p>	B
110 08.0-03	<p>Basic general knowledge</p> <p>When the filling pipes were disconnected, some diesel fuel landed on your arms. What do you do?</p> <p>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</p>	B
110 08.0-04	<p>Basic general knowledge</p> <p>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?</p> <p>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</p>	C

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Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 08.0-05	<p>Basic general knowledge</p> <p>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?</p> <p>A Put on protection equipment and remove the injured from the danger area</p> <p>B If possible, seal the leaks</p> <p>C Activate the “Do not approach” signal</p> <p>D Read the instructions in writing</p>	A
110 08.0-06	deleted (03.12.2008)	
110 08.0-07	<p>Basic general knowledge</p> <p>When the vessel is damaged large quantities of readily flammable liquids are spilled into the water. Are there any resulting hazards?</p> <p>A Yes, at the surface, gas/air mixtures may form and can catch fire and lead to explosions at very far away locations</p> <p>B No, as the spilled liquid evaporates immediately, the liquid in the water produces no hazard</p> <p>C No, the dangerous goods mix with the water; there is thus no hazard</p> <p>D No, at first the water is polluted, but it becomes pure again as the readily flammable liquid separates from the water by evaporation</p>	A
110 08.0-08	<p>Basic general knowledge</p> <p>A hand extinguisher no longer has its safety pin. What should be done with the extinguisher?</p> <p>A No action is necessary, its extinction capacity is the same after a short use</p> <p>B Nothing, the pressure of the CO₂ tank remains the same even if the extinguisher has been used once</p> <p>C The hand extinguisher should have a sticker, “No longer for use with anything but small fires”</p> <p>D The hand extinguisher should be immediately checked or replaced by the manufacturer or its representative</p>	D

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Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 08.0-09	<p>Basic general knowledge</p> <p>What is the first thing the master should do following an accident involving serious personal injury?</p> <p>A Remove the injured from the danger area B Seal the leak C Inform the press D Consult the instructions in writing</p>	A
110 08.0-10	<p>8.1.4</p> <p>A vessel is carrying dangerous goods. The vessel should have at least how many additional hand extinguishers?</p> <p>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</p>	B
110 08.0-11	<p>1.3.2.2.4</p> <p>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?</p> <p>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</p>	A

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Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 08.0-12	8.3.4	C
	<p>A vessel is carrying dangerous goods. Is smoking permitted on board?</p> <p>A Only on board container vessels and open type-N tank vessels</p> <p>B Only on unladen vessels</p> <p>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.</p> <p>D In the trans-shipment zones smoking is prohibited, however when under way it is allowed</p>	
110 08.0-13	8.3.4	D
	<p>How is the prohibition on smoking on board made known?</p> <p>A Verbal notification by the master to all those on board</p> <p>B Not at all, as it is governed by ADN</p> <p>C By a regulation issued by the competent authority</p> <p>D By notice boards located at appropriate places on board</p>	
110 08.0-14	8.1.6.1	A
	<p>You learn that it has been over two years since the last time your extinguishers were checked. What measure should you take?</p> <p>A Check the extinguishers immediately, or replace them with extinguishers whose inspection certificates are still valid</p> <p>B The fact that the expiry date has passed poses no problem until the end of the voyage</p> <p>C Wait until the shipping company provides a new extinguisher</p> <p>D A period of one half year is allowed after the expiry date. During this period the extinguishers can be replaced or checked</p>	

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Number	Source	Correct answer
110 08.0-15	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
110 08.0-16	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
110 08.0-17	Basic general knowledge 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 fire B With the wind at your front as you face the fire 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
110 08.0-18	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

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Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 08.0-19	Basic general knowledge	C
	<p>What purpose is served by connecting a grounding cable to a tank during filling?</p> <p>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</p>	
110 08.0-20	8.1.6.1	C
	<p>How often do the extinguishers have to be checked?</p> <p>A Only after use B Annually C Every two years D When the certificate of approval is renewed</p>	
110 08.0-21	8.1.4	D
	<p>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?</p> <p>A 1.2.1 B 5.1.4 C 9.2.0.40 D 8.1.4</p>	
110 08.0-22	8.3.4	A
	<p>A vessel is carrying dangerous goods. What part of ADN sets out the requirement to post no smoking signs?</p> <p>A 8.3.4 B 1.2.1 C 5.1.4 D 3.2, table A</p>	

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Number	Source	Correct answer
110 08.0-23	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
110 08.0-24	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
110 08.0-25	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
110 08.0-26	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

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Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 08.0-27	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
110 08.0-28	Basic general knowledge Which fire-fighting substance is also called “dry ice”? A CO ₂ B AFFF C Halon 1301 D Spray foams	A
110 08.0-29	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
110 08.0-30	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

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Number	Source	Correct answer
110 08.0-31	Basic general knowledge You have to go into a space where smoke is being produced. What personal protection equipment should 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
110 08.0-32	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
110 08.0-33	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
110 08.0-34	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

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Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 08.0-35	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
110 08.0-36	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
110 08.0-37	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
110 08.0-38	Basic general knowledge What is best for fighting a gasoline/petrol fire? A An extinguishing cover B Sand C Extinguishing powder D Water	C

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Number	Source	Correct answer
110 08.0-39	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
110 08.0-40	Basic general knowledge What is best for fighting fires at live electrical facilities? A CO ₂ B Liquid extinguishers C Blankets D Hosing down with water	A
110 08.0-41	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
110 08.0-42	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

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Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 08.0-43	Basic general knowledge When is it not appropriate 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
110 08.0-44	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
110 08.0-45	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
110 08.0-46	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

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Number	Source	Correct answer
110 08.0-47	Basic general knowledge What is the most appropriate fire-fighting equipment for extinguishing a fire in a fuse box? A CO ₂ B Water mist C Foam D Water	A
110 08.0-48	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
110 08.0-49	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
110 08.0-50	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

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Number	Source	Correct answer
110 08.0-51	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
110 08.0-52	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
110 08.0-53	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
110 08.0-54	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

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Number	Source	Correct answer
110 08.0-55	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
110 08.0-56	deleted (03.12.2008)	
110 08.0-57	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
110 08.0-58	Basic general knowledge What must never 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
110 08.0-59	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

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Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 08.0-60	deleted (03.12.2008)	
110 08.0-61	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
110 08.0-62	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
110 08.0-63	Basic general knowledge How are eyes treated 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
110 08.0-64	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

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Number	Source	Correct answer
110 08.0-65	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
110 08.0-66	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
110 08.0-67	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
110 08.0-68	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

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Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 08.0-69	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
110 08.0-70	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
110 08.0-71	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
110 08.0-72	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

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Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 08.0-73	8.1.5.3 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 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
110 08.0-74	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
110 08.0-75	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
110 08.0-76	1.3.2.2.4 A tank vessel is carrying dangerous goods. Access to certain areas below deck in the cargo area is only authorised to persons with a breathing device independent of the ambient air. Which persons are authorised to wear such breathing devices? A Only holders of a certificate of special knowledge of the ADN B All members of the crew C Persons trained in the use of these devices and physically able to deal with the additional constraints D All members of the crew who have followed an NBC training.	C

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 02.0-01	7.1.3.31	B
	<p>A vessel is transporting dangerous goods in packages. May portable stripping pumps running on liquid fuel be used outside the protected area?</p> <p>A No B Yes, if the liquid fuel has a flashpoint of 55° C or above C Yes, if the hold hatchways are closed D Yes, if the packages do not include goods of Class 1</p>	
120 02.0-02	9.1.0.11.1 (a)	B
	<p>By what should the holds of dry cargo vessels transporting dangerous goods be bounded fore and aft?</p> <p>A Cofferdams B Watertight metal bulkheads C Pseudo cofferdams D Wooden bulkheads</p>	
120 02.0-03	9.1.0.34.1	A
	<p>At what minimum distance from the hatchway openings should the exhaust outlets of engines be located?</p> <p>A 2.00 m B 2.50 m C 3.00 m D 1.00 m</p>	
120 02.0-04	9.1.0.11.1	C
	<p>Each hold should be bounded fore and aft by bulkheads. How should these bulkheads be?</p> <p>A Gastight B Spray proof C Watertight D Dustproof</p>	

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TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 02.0-05	9.1.0.11.3	B
	<p>On dry cargo vessels transporting dangerous goods, may tarpaulins be used to cover the hatchways of the holds concerned?</p> <p>A No B Only if the tarpaulins do not readily ignite C Only if the dangerous goods are transported in packages D Only if an additional ventilator is installed in the hold to prevent the formation of water condensation</p>	
120 02.0-06	9.1.0.12.1	A
	<p>Dry cargo vessels transporting dangerous goods must in many cases be capable of ventilating the holds mechanically. What capacity should the ventilators have?</p> <p>A Together they should provide five changes of air per hour based on the volume of the empty hold B Together they should provide at least 10 changes of air per hour based on the volume of the empty hold C There is no requirement in respect of ventilation capacity D This depends whether the ventilator fan extracts air from the hold or blows fresh air into the hold</p>	
120 02.0-07	9.1.0.32.1	C
	<p>May the double bottoms within the hold area be arranged as oil fuel tanks?</p> <p>A No, this is prohibited B No, unless specifically authorized by the competent authority C 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 holds D 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</p>	

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 02.0-08	9.1.0.40.1	D
	<p>What should dry cargo barges without their own means of propulsion transporting dangerous goods have on board?</p> <p>A At least two fire pumps permanently installed B No fire pumps C At least one electrical fire or ballast pump in the protected area D At least one fire or ballast pump</p>	
120 02.0-09	9.1.0.40.2	A
	<p>When the engine room must be provided with a permanently fixed fire-extinguishing system, from which point should it be possible to activate it?</p> <p>A From the deck B From the wheelhouse C From the entrance to the engine room D From the accommodation</p>	
120 02.0-10	9.1.0.40.1	D
	<p>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?</p> <p>A A lid B A valve C A stop valve D A spring-loaded non-return valve</p>	
120 02.0-11	9.1.0.41.2	A
	<p>What appliances may be used for cooking?</p> <p>A Electrical appliances B Gas-fuelled appliances C Appliances fuelled with liquid fuels D Appliances fuelled with liquid or solid fuels</p>	

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 02.0-12	7.1.3.70.2 What minimum distance should be maintained between substances or articles of Class 1 and aerials for electronic apparatuses? A 3.00 m B 2.00 m C 4.00 m D 1.00 m	B
120 02.0-13	9.1.0.74.3 What should be provided close to each exit of the accommodation and the wheelhouse? 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	D
120 02.0-14	9.1.0.91.2 On double-hull dry cargo vessels conforming to the additional construction rules set forth in ADN, what minimum distance should be respected between the sides of the vessel and the longitudinal bulkheads of the hold? A 0.80 m B 0.90 m C 1.00 m D 1.10 m	A

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 02.0-15	9.1.0.91.2	A
	<p>On a double-hull dry cargo vessel conforming to the additional construction rules set forth in ADN and constructed according to the longitudinal framing system, what is the maximum frame spacing permitted?</p> <p>A 0.60 m B 0.65 m C 0.70 m D 0.75 m</p>	
120 02.0-16	9.1.0.91.2	B
	<p>If, on a double-hull dry cargo vessel conforming to the additional construction rules set forth in ADN, the distance between the sides of the vessel and the longitudinal bulkheads of the hold is 0.60 m, what provisions are applicable to the transverse bulkheads?</p> <p>A The gangboards should be supported by transverse bulkheads or cross-ties spaced not more than 20 m apart B The gangboards should be supported by transverse bulkheads or cross-ties spaced not more than 32 m apart C There should never be any transverse bulkheads or cross-ties D There should always be at least one transverse bulkhead or one cross-tie, otherwise lateral solidity cannot be guaranteed</p>	
120 02.0-17	9.1.0.91.3	C
	<p>On a double-hull dry cargo vessel conforming to the additional construction rules set forth in ADN, what should the depth of the double bottom be?</p> <p>A It should correspond to the width of the double-hull space B It should not exceed 0.50 m C It should be at least 0.50 m D It should be at least 0.60 m</p>	

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 02.0-18	9.1.0.91.1	B
	<p>How should the protected area of a double-hull dry cargo vessel conforming to the additional construction rules set forth in ADN be arranged?</p> <p>A It should be built with double-hull spaces</p> <p>B It should be built with double-hull spaces and a double bottom</p> <p>C It should be equipped with double-hull spaces and a double bottom in the engine room</p> <p>D It should at least be built with double-hull spaces and a double bottom, and double-hull spaces in the engine room</p>	
120 02.0-19	9.1.0.91.3	B
	<p>In double-hull dry cargo vessels conforming to the additional construction rules 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?</p> <p>A 0.40 m</p> <p>B 0.50 m</p> <p>C 0.30 m</p> <p>D 0.60 m</p>	
120 02.0-20	9.1.0.93.2	C
	<p>For double-hull dry cargo vessels conforming to the additional construction rules set forth in ADN, how should the basic values for the stability calculation be determined?</p> <p>A By means of an inclining experiment conducted when the vessel is fully loaded</p> <p>B By means of an inclining experiment conducted before the vessel is equipped</p> <p>C By means of an inclining experiment or detailed mass and moment calculation</p> <p>D By means of a calculated inclining experiment</p>	

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 02.0-21	9.1.0.93.3 For double-hull dry cargo vessels conforming to the additional construction rules set forth in ADN, what is the purpose of the intact stability calculation? A To provide proof of sufficient stability for all stages of loading of the vessel B To provide proof of sufficient stability solely for the vessel loading stage C To provide proof of sufficient stability solely when the vessel is loaded with containers D To provide proof of sufficient stability solely when the vessel is loaded to less than 50% of the maximum draught	A
120 02.0-22	9.1.0.95.2 After damage, at the stage of equilibrium (final stage of flooding), what is the maximum permissible angle of heel of a double-hull dry cargo vessel conforming to the additional construction rules set forth in ADN? A 6 degrees B 8 degrees C 10 degrees D 12 degrees	D
120 02.0-23	9.1.0.95.3 At the stage of equilibrium (final stage of flooding), what is the maximum permissible angle of heel of a double-hull dry cargo vessel conforming to the additional construction rules set forth in ADN and loaded with containers which have not been secured? A 3 degrees B 5 degrees C 6 degrees D 12 degrees	B

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 02.0-24	9.2.0.34.1 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 hatchways B They should be located not less than 2 m from the hold hatchways C They should always be located behind the wheelhouse D They should be located not less than 3 m from the hold hatchways	B
120 02.0-25	9.1.0.41.2 Under ADN, when are cooking appliances permitted in the wheelhouse of a dry cargo vessel? A When the wheelhouse has a metal floor B Such appliances are absolutely prohibited C When the separation distance between the wheelhouse and the holds is at least 4 m D When the separation distance between the wheelhouse and the holds is at least 3 m	A
120 02.0-26	9.1.0.17.2 What provisions apply to an accommodation door facing the holds? A It must be windowless B It must be sprung to ensure that it can close immediately after being opened C A gastight closing appliance must be provided D A watertight closing appliance must be provided	C

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 02.0-27	<p data-bbox="357 443 469 479">7.1.4.1.1</p> <p data-bbox="357 517 1118 589">What provisions apply to the transport of goods of Class 7, with the exception of UN Nos. 2908 to 2911?</p> <p data-bbox="357 622 1123 949"> A They may only be transported by dry cargo vessels conforming to the additional rules for construction of double-hull vessels set forth in ADN B They may only be transported by vessels with steel hatchways C Pursuant to ADN, they may be transported either by single-hull or double-hull vessels D They may only be transported by vessels with aluminium hatchways </p>	A
120 02.0-28	<p data-bbox="357 983 485 1019">9.1.0.12.1</p> <p data-bbox="357 1055 1150 1160">You are required to transport dangerous goods for which additional ventilators are prescribed. You install two portable ventilators. Where should the extraction ducts be positioned?</p> <p data-bbox="357 1193 1161 1590"> A The extraction ducts should be positioned at least 1 m above the bottom of the hold B The extraction ducts should be positioned at the extreme ends of the hold and extend down to not more than 50 mm above the bottom C The extraction ducts should be positioned at the front of the hold and extend down to not more than 50 mm above the bottom D The extraction ducts should be positioned at the back of the hold and extend down to not more than 50 mm above the bottom </p>	B

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 02.0-29	9.1.0.20	D
	<p>You are constructing a dry cargo vessel with double-hull spaces and a double bottom. You wish to arrange and use the double-hull spaces as ballast tanks. Is this permitted?</p> <p>A No, the double-hull spaces serve as a safety area and should therefore always be empty</p> <p>B No, because if the double-hull spaces were filled with water, the stability of the vessel would be jeopardized</p> <p>C Yes, since the double-hull spaces can be emptied in 30 minutes</p> <p>D Yes, the double-hull spaces may be arranged for being filled with water ballast</p>	
120 02.0-30	9.1.0.40.3	A
	<p>You are required to transport dangerous goods and, in accordance with 8.1.4, you are required to have two additional hand fire-extinguishers on board. Where should these two additional extinguishers be located?</p> <p>A In the protected area or nearby</p> <p>B Outside the protected area</p> <p>C Outside the wheelhouse, so that, in case of emergency, they can be located rapidly and used also by other persons</p> <p>D In an appropriate place designated by an expert</p>	
120 02.0-31	9.1.0.41.1	C
	<p>Should the outlets of funnels be equipped?</p> <p>A Yes, with devices to prevent the escape of sparks</p> <p>B Yes, with devices to prevent the entry of water</p> <p>C Yes, with devices to prevent the escape of sparks and the entry of water</p> <p>D No, ADN contains no stipulations in this regard</p>	

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
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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” type
- B It should be fireproof in accordance with IEC 60079-1A
- C It should be watertight to prevent short circuits
- D It should be of the “limited explosion risk” type

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS Examination objective 3: Treatment of holds and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 03.0-01	3.2, Table A, 7.1.6.12 A vessel is transporting UN No. 1435 ZINC ASHES in bulk. What should you do during the voyage? A Leave the windows and doors open B Seal the holds so as to ensure that no gas escapes C Ventilate the spaces adjacent to the holds containing the zinc ashes D Degas the holds every half hour	C
120 03.0-02	7.1.4.12.1 A ro-ro-vessel is loaded with vehicles. How many times per hour must the air be changed? A 30 times B 20 times C 10 times D 5 times	D
120 03.0-03	3.2, Table A, 7.1.6.12 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 holds B Throughout the voyage, for 15 minutes per hour C Where after measurement it has been established that the concentration of gases exceeds 10% of the lower explosive limit D Where after measurement it has been established that the concentration of gases is less than 10% of the lower explosive limit	C

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 3: Treatment of holds and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 03.0-04	3.2, Table A, 7.1.6.12	A
	<p>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?</p> <p>A With the ventilators operating at full power B With the ventilators on standby C For 15 minutes per hour D Once every 8 hours</p>	
120 03.0-05	3.2, Table A, 7.1.6.12	A
	<p>You are on board a dry cargo vessel with four holds. You have 300 tonnes of UN No. 1408 FERROSILICON in bulk in hold 2. Which holds or spaces should be ventilated for the voyage?</p> <p>A Hold 2 and all adjacent holds and spaces B Hold 2 C All the holds, i.e. holds 1, 2, 3 and 4 D This bulk cargo does not require ventilation</p>	
120 03.0-06	3.2, Table A, 7.1.6.12	D
	<p>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?</p> <p>A The holds should be ventilated B The holds should be ventilated with a ventilator C The holds should not be ventilated D The holds should be ventilated with the ventilators operating at full power</p>	

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS Examination objective 3: Treatment of holds and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 03.0-07	3.2, Table A, 7.1.6.16 You are on board a dry cargo vessel and are required to unload UN No. 2211 POLYMERIC BEADS, EXPANDABLE. The cargo is being carried in bulk. Which of the following measures should be taken prior to unloading? A The windows and doors of the accommodation should be hermetically sealed to prevent toxic substances from escaping B The master should measure the concentration of gases in the holds concerned C The consignee should measure the concentration of gases in the holds concerned D The consignee should measure the toxicity in the holds concerned	C
120 03.0-08	3.2, Table A, 7.1.6.16 You are on board a dry cargo vessel and are required to unload UN No. 2211 POLYMERIC BEADS, EXPANDABLE. 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 limit B At least 20% below the lower explosive limit C At least 40% below the lower explosive limit D At least 50% below the lower explosive limit	D

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 3: Treatment of holds and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 03.0-09	3.2, Table A, 7.1.6.12, 7.1.6.16	A
	<p>You are on board a dry cargo vessel and you have loaded UN No. 2211 POLYMERIC BEADS, EXPANDABLE. The cargo is being carried in bulk. You are required to measure the concentration of gases. When should these measurements be taken?</p> <p>A Immediately after loading and one hour later B Every eight hours after loading C During loading, up to one hour after loading and then one hour prior to unloading D During transport, there is no need to make measurements</p>	
120 03.0-10	3.2, Table A, 7.1.6.12	B
	<p>You are on board a dry cargo vessel and you have loaded UN No. 2211 POLYMERIC BEADS, EXPANDABLE.</p> <p>The cargo is being carried in bulk. During the voyage, you are required to measure the concentration of gases in the holds where the polymeric beads, expandable, are located.</p> <p>What measures should you take if you discover a gas concentration 20% above the lower explosive limit?</p> <p>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</p>	

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS Examination objective 3: Treatment of holds and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 03.0-11	3.2, Table A, 7.1.6.12 You are transporting UN No. 1408 FERROSILICON in bulk. Under normal conditions of operation, when should the concentration of gases in the hold be measured? A Never B Immediately after loading, one hour later and then every eight hours C Immediately after loading, one hour later and then every hour D Immediately after loading and one hour later	D
120 03.0-12	7.1.4.15.1 When is it not necessary to clean the hold? A When the previous cargo comprised goods of Class 4.1 B When the previous cargo comprised goods of Class 4.2 C When the previous cargo comprised goods of Class 4.3 D When the new cargo comprises the same goods as the previous cargo	D
120 03.0-13	3.2, Table A, 7.1.6.12 You are transporting UN No. 3101 ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE B, LIQUID, in a dry cargo vessel. Should the accommodation be ventilated, bearing in mind the nature of these goods? A No, this is not necessary B Yes, this is prescribed for these goods C No, unless the goods are loaded in bulk D Yes, if the goods have escaped	A

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 3: Treatment of holds and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 03.0-14	7.1.4.15.1	B
	<p>A hold is contaminated with goods of Class 9. What should be done?</p> <p>A The hold should be cleaned with a specialized cleaning product before new cargo may be loaded</p> <p>B The hold should be cleaned</p> <p>C The hold should be cleaned unless the new cargo comprises goods of Class 8</p> <p>D The hold should always be decontaminated by a specialized company before new cargo may be loaded in it</p>	
120 03.0-15	3.2, Table A, 7.1.6.11	C
	<p>You are required to transport UN No. 2506 POTASSIUM HYDROGEN SULPHATE in bulk.</p> <p>What measures should be taken in respect of the holds?</p> <p>A Prior to loading, the holds should be ventilated for at least one hour</p> <p>B Prior to loading, the holds should be specially dried</p> <p>C The inner surfaces of the holds should be lined or coated so as to prevent corrosion</p> <p>D The inner surfaces of the holds should be lined or coated such that they are not liable to impregnation by the cargo</p>	
120 03.0-16	3.2, Table A, 7.1.6.11	D
	<p>You are required to transport UN No. 1334 NAPHTHALENE, CRUDE, in bulk.</p> <p>What measures should be taken in respect of the holds?</p> <p>A Prior to loading, the holds should be wiped so as to ensure that they are free of water</p> <p>B Prior to loading, the holds should be ventilated with an inert gas such that they are not flammable during loading</p> <p>C The inner surfaces of the holds should be lined or coated so as to prevent corrosion</p> <p>D The inner surfaces of the holds should be lined or coated such that they are not liable to impregnation by the cargo</p>	

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS Examination objective 3: Treatment of holds and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 03.0-17	7.1.3.51.4	B
<p>A dry cargo vessel is transporting explosive substances and articles.</p> <p>What must be done with all the electrical installations?</p> <p>A They should be removed from the protected area B They should be switched off in the holds C Electrical installations normally located in the holds should be removed D They should be switched off in the holds during loading and unloading</p>		
120 03.0-18	7.1.4.12.2	C
<p>On your dry cargo vessel, you are transporting some containers containing goods of Class 5.2. When should you ventilate the open holds?</p> <p>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 is suspected D For this cargo, the holds only need to be ventilated during loading and unloading</p>		
120 03.0-19	7.1.4.12.2	D
<p>On your dry cargo vessel, you are transporting some containers containing goods of Class 3. You suspect that a container is defective.</p> <p>What measures should you take on board?</p> <p>A The outlets of the engine room and the accommodation doors and windows should be closed immediately B The container should be covered with a sheet C The container should be sprayed in order to cool it D The hold should be ventilated</p>		

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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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 ADN
- B 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 transport
- C 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 ADN
- D Yes, unless prior to loading they have been stored in dry air for at least three days

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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120 06.0-03 5.2.2.2.2, 5.3.2.2.3, 5.3.4 C
 Packages may bear RID, ADR or IMDG Code danger labels.
 Where would you find the meaning of these danger labels?

- A In CEVNI, annex 3
- B In the instructions in writing contained in 5.4.3
- C In ADN, Part 5
- D 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?



A (black/white)



B (black/white/red)



C (black/red)



D (black/white/red)

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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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)



C

(white or black/blue)



D

(black/white/red)

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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120 06.0-06 5.2.2.2.2

D

What does the danger label below mean?



(black/red/yellow)

- A Explosive
- B Flammable (flammable solids)
- C Liable to spontaneous combustion
- D 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 for which ADN is not applicable?

- A 300 kg
- B For this substance, there is no exempted quantity
- C 3,000 kg
- D 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 for which ADN is not applicable?

- A 300 kg
- B For this substance, there is no exempted quantity
- C 3,000 kg
- D For Class 5.2, there is no quantity limitation

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-09	1.1.3.6.1	A
	<p>A vessel is transporting packages of corrosive substances of Class 8, Packing Group III. What is the maximum mass of such packages for which ADN is not applicable?</p> <p>A 3,000 kg B 300 kg C 30,000 kg D For Class 8, there is no exempted quantity</p>	
120 06.0-10	8.3.1	D
	<p>In addition to 1,000 tonnes of steel coils, your 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?</p> <p>A In this case, yes, since no approval certificate is needed to transport sulphuric acid anyway, the acid being neither flammable nor explosive B Yes, but only with the vessel owner's agreement C Yes, subject to special authorization by the competent authority D Transport of such persons is prohibited</p>	
120 06.0-11	7.1.5.4.3	B
	<p>Your vessel is displaying three blue cones. What is the minimum distance you are required to keep while waiting in front of a lock or bridge?</p> <p>A 50 m B 100 m C 500 m D 1,000 m</p>	

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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?	
	A Yes, provided they are separated by a minimum horizontal distance of 3 m and are not stowed one on top of the other	
	B Yes, they may be stowed together without any conditions	
	C No, goods of these two classes must be separated by a watertight cargo bulkhead	
	D 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 7.1.4.3.4	
	B No	
	C There is no prohibition on mixed loading, but the stacking requirements must be respected	
	D Only with the agreement of an expert on explosives	
120 06.0-14	7.1.4.3.3	D
	A vessel is transporting goods of Class 1 for which marking with three blue cones or three blue lights is prescribed in Table A of Chapter 3.2. 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 vessel	
	B Yes, as long as the compatibility groups permit it	
	C No, only with the agreement of an expert	
	D Yes, but only if they are separated by a distance of not less than 12 m	

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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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 Chapter 3.2 must not be stowed in the same hold together with flammable goods for which marking with one blue cone or one blue light is prescribed in column (12) of Table A of Chapter 3.2
- 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

In ADN, where are the prohibitions on mixed loading for the transport of dangerous goods of any class found?

- A In 3.2, Table A
- B In 3.2, Table C
- C In 7.1.4.3 to 7.1.4.5
- D In 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 visible
- B In principle, no
- C Yes, only the prohibition on stacking packages applies
- D Yes, but only if the prohibition on mixed loading is respected

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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120 06.0-18 7.1.4.1.3

B

Your vessel has an approval certificate. You receive the order to take on board the following substances and articles 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 you transport this cargo 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 exceeded
- B No, one of the three cargoes exceeds the maximum net mass
- C 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 extremity
- D 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. What distance is such a vessel required to keep from other vessels when under way, if possible?

- A 50 m
- B 100 m
- C 10 m
- D 20 m

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-20	1.1.3.6.1, 3.2, Table A	A
	<p>On your dry cargo vessel, your cargo includes 25 tonnes of UN No. 1223 KEROSENE in packages (steel drums). Is your vessel required to be marked with one blue cone or one blue light because of this cargo of dangerous goods?</p> <p>A No, for KEROSENE no marking is prescribed B No, since the gross mass of the cargo does not exceed 25 tonnes C Yes, all vessels transporting goods of Class 3 are required to be marked with one blue cone or one blue light D Yes, since the gross mass of 3,000 kg has been exceeded</p>	
120 06.0-21	1.1.3.6.1, 3.2, Table A	A
	<p>On your dry cargo vessel, your cargo includes 30 tonnes of UN No. 1263 PAINT or PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, Packing Group I, in packages (steel drums). Is your vessel required to be marked with of one blue cone or one blue light because of this cargo of dangerous goods?</p> <p>A Yes, since the gross mass of this cargo exceeds 300 kg B Yes, all vessels transporting goods of Class 3 are required to be marked with one blue cone or one blue light C No, no particular marking is required on account of this additional cargo D No, marking with one blue cone or one blue light is only required for tank vessels</p>	
120 06.0-22	7.1.4.1.3	D
	<p>You are transporting only UN No. 3101 ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE B, LIQUID, in a single-hull dry cargo vessel. What is the maximum quantity permitted?</p> <p>A 300,000 kg B 100,000 kg C 50,000 kg D 15,000 kg</p>	

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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120 06.0-23 Basic general knowledge A

What is the purpose of marking packages with danger labels?

- A The symbols enable the hazards presented by a dangerous cargo to be recognized
- B The consignee needs to know which package is intended for him
- C The master needs to know to load all packages with danger labels only on the deck
- D 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?



A (black/white)



B (black/white)



C (black/white)



D (black/yellow)

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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120 06.0-25 5.2.2.2.2

A

Which of these danger labels means that a package poses a toxic hazard?



A (black/white)



B (black/yellow)



C (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 Part 1, 1.2.1
- B In Part 3, Table B
- C In Part 5, 5.2 and 5.3
- D In Part 7, 7.1.5.0.2

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-27	5.2.2, 3.2, Table A	A
	What does it mean when two different labels are affixed to the same package?	
	A The package poses several hazards	
	B The package may only be transported within port areas and not on the open river	
	C Mixed loading with other dangerous goods is always prohibited	
	D 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 labels	
	B By including a statement in the transport document	
	C By adding the UN number of the dangerous goods above the danger label in print at least 3 cm high	
	D 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 hold	
	B Always, without any conditions	
	C Goods of different classes must be separated by a horizontal distance of at least 3 m	
	D They may be loaded in the same hold, but not stacked	

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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120 06.0-30 7.1.4.3

C

You are required to load UN No. 1716 ACETYL BROMIDE in packages. 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 not be stowed in the same hold together with 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, Table A

C

What is the maximum quantity of UN No. 1428 SODIUM in packages that you may transport on a vessel without being subject to ADN?

- A 50 kg
- B For Class 4.3, there is no exempted quantity
- C 300 kg
- D 5,000 kg

120 06.0-32 7.1.4.1.3

B

You are required to transport in packages one type of dangerous goods only, of Class 2, "TF". What is the maximum gross mass permitted if the vessel is **not** a double-hull vessel within the meaning of ADN?

- A 50,000 kg
- B 120,000 kg
- C 300,000 kg
- D Unlimited

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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120 06.0-33 5.2.2.2.2

B



(red, white, black)

What does the danger label reproduced here 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 emit flammable gases in contact with water
- D The dangerous goods in question are explosive

120 06.0-34 5.2.2.2.2

A



(green, black)

What does the danger label reproduced here mean?

- A The dangerous goods in question are a non-flammable gas
- B The dangerous goods in question are an organic peroxide
- C The dangerous goods in question are a corrosive substance
- D The dangerous goods in question are a toxic substance

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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120 06.0-35 5.2.2.2.2

B



(black, white)

What does the danger label reproduced here mean?

- A The dangerous goods in question are a non-flammable gas
- B The dangerous goods in question are a corrosive substance
- C The dangerous goods in question are an organic peroxide
- D The dangerous goods in question 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 in question emit flammable gases in contact with water
- B The dangerous goods in question are an infectious substance
- C The dangerous goods in question are a toxic substance
- D The dangerous goods in question must not be loaded together with other substances in the same vessel

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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120 06.0-37 5.2.2.2.2

D

Which danger label indicates that a package contains substances liable to spontaneous combustion?



TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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120 06.0-38 5.2.2.2.2

D

Which danger label should a package containing corrosive substances bear?



A (orange/black)



B (red/white/black)



C (white/black)



D (white/black)

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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120 06.0-39 5.2.2.2.2

B

Which danger label should packages containing oxidizing substances bear?



A (red/white/black)



B (yellow/black)



C (white/black)



D (white/black)

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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120 06.0-40 5.2.2.2.2

C

Which danger label should packages containing flammable solids bear?



A (white/black)



B (white/black)



C (red/white/black)



D (red/white/black)

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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120 06.0-41 5.2.2.2.2

B

Which danger label should packages containing flammable gases bear?

- A  (orange/black)
- B  (red/black)
- C  (blue/white or black)
- D  (yellow/black)

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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120 06.0-42 5.2.2.2.2

A

Which danger label should packages containing explosive substances bear?



A (orange/black)



B (red/black)



C (red/white/black)



D (red/white/black)

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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120 06.0-43 7.1.4.3.3

A

May packages containing goods of Class 6.1 be loaded in the same hold together with packages containing goods of Class 5.2 for which marking with three blue cones or three blue lights is prescribed in Table A of Chapter 3.2?

- A Yes, but the packages must be separated by a distance of not less than 12 m
- B 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 prescribed
- C Yes, but the packages must be placed in metal containers with complete walls
- D No, goods of Classes 6.1 and 5.2 are not permitted on board the same vessel

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-44	7.1.4.3.1	A
	Can goods of Classes 6.1 and 6.2 be loaded together?	
	A Yes, but they must be separated by a minimum horizontal distance of 3 m	
	B Yes, but they must be stacked	
	C No, this is not permitted	
	D Yes, but not in the same hold	
120 06.0-45	7.1.4.3.1	D
	Can goods of Classes 3 and 6.1 be loaded together if no marking with cones is prescribed for either?	
	A Yes, but they must be stacked	
	B Yes, but not in the same hold	
	C No, this is not permitted	
	D Yes, but they must be separated by a minimum horizontal distance of 3 m	
120 06.0-46	5.2.2.2.2	A
	What does it mean when two different danger labels are affixed to the same package?	
	A The package poses several hazards	
	B The package may only be transported within port areas and not on the open river	
	C Mixed loading with other dangerous goods is always prohibited	
	D 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). In which paragraph of ADN are the relevant provisions found?	
	A 1.2.2.2.2	
	B 3.2	
	C 7.1.4.1	
	D 9.3.2.23	

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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120 06.0-48 7.1

B

Which chapter of ADN contains requirement for the loading, unloading and handling of cargo applicable to dangerous goods of any class in dry cargo vessels?

- A Chapter 1.1
- B Chapter 7.1
- C Chapter 7.2
- D 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 permitted
- B The heating of holds is prohibited
- C The heating of holds is prescribed in certain cases
- D 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 water
- D The substance in question is explosive

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-51	7.1.4.7.1	A
	<p>Where may dangerous goods in packages for which marking with one blue cone or one blue light is prescribed be loaded or unloaded?</p> <p>A At the places approved for this purpose by the competent authority</p> <p>B At any place situated away from inhabited areas</p> <p>C At oil terminals</p> <p>D At any place the master considers appropriate</p>	
120 06.0-52	7.1.4.3.4	A
	<p>In which class must the compatibility group be taken into account in order to respect the prohibitions on mixed loading of cargos in packages?</p> <p>A Class 1</p> <p>B Class 2</p> <p>C Class 3</p> <p>D Class 6.1</p>	
120 06.0-53	7.1.4.3.2	D
	<p>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 Chapter 3.2 be loaded in the same hold together with other goods?</p> <p>A No, they may only be loaded in the same hold with goods of Class 6.1</p> <p>B Yes, they may be loaded in the same hold together with all other goods except for foodstuffs, other articles of consumption and animal feeds</p> <p>C No, they may not be loaded in the same hold together with any other dangerous goods</p> <p>D 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 Chapter 3.2</p>	

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TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-54	7.1.4.4.2	A
<p>You wish to load goods of Classes 6.1 and 8 contained in closed metal containers with complete walls. What horizontal separation distance must you respect?</p> <p>A Minimum separation distances are not prescribed B 3 m C 2 m D 2.5 m</p>		
120 06.0-55	7.1.4.3.1	D
<p>You wish to transport goods of Classes 6.1 and 6.2 on pallets. By what horizontal distance must they be separated?</p> <p>A 2.4 m B 2.6 m C 2.8 m D 3 m</p>		
120 06.0-56	7.1.4.3.3	B
<p>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?</p> <p>A Yes, if they are separated by a horizontal distance of at least 3 m B Yes, if they are separated by a horizontal distance of at least 12 m C No D Yes, if they are stacked</p>		
120 06.0-57	7.1.4.3	A
<p>You are required to transport substances of Classes 6.1 and 8 for which no marking is prescribed in Table A of Chapter 3.2. Can these substances be loaded in the same hold?</p> <p>A Yes B No, they must be loaded on deck C No, they may not be transported together on the same vessel D No, they must be placed in separate holds</p>		

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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120 06.0-58 7.1.4.9

B

When is cargo trans-shipment permitted outside the places approved for this purpose?

- A There are no specific requirements
- B When authorized by the competent authority
- C During trans-shipment while at anchor
- D Away from built-up areas

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 Yes
- B No
- C 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

You receive the following containers for transportation:

- 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 m
- B 2.4 m
- C 4.8 m
- D 10 m

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-61	3.2, Table A, 7.1.5.0.2 On your vessel, you are transporting, 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. Which marking is the vessel required to display? A No marking B One blue cone/one blue light C Two blue cones/two blue lights D Three blue cones/three blue lights	C
120 06.0-62	7.1.5.0.2 On your vessel, you are transporting a container with 5,200 kg of UN No. 1950 AEROSOLS, flammable, Class 2, Classification Code 5F. Which marking is the vessel required to display? A No marking B One blue cone/one blue light C Two blue cones/two blue lights D Three blue cones/three blue lights	A
120 06.0-63	7.1.4.1.3 In which paragraph of ADN are the permissible gross masses (limitation of quantities carried) for the transport of certain dangerous goods found? A 1.1.3.6.1 B 3.2.1 C 7.1.4.1.3 D 7.1.5.0.2	C
120 06.0-64	1.1.3.6.1, 3.2, Table A You are transporting 2,500 kg of UN No. 1159 DIISOPROPYL ETHER on a dry cargo vessel. Which marking is the vessel required to display? A One blue cone or one blue light B For the transport of these dangerous goods, the vessel is not required to display any marking C Two blue cones or two blue lights D An orange-coloured plate in accordance with RID/ADR	B

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-65	7.1.5.0.2 <p>On your vessel, you are transporting the following dangerous goods in closed containers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 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 <p>Which marking is your vessel required to display?</p> <p>A Two blue cones/two blue lights B One blue cone/one blue light C This is decided by the principal D No marking</p>	D
120 06.0-66	7.1.5.0.2 <p>On your vessel, you are transporting the following dangerous goods in closed containers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 500 steel drums, each containing 200 litres of UN No. 1100 ALLYL CHLORIDE, Class 3 (6.1), Packing Group I, total mass 110,000 kg <p>Which marking is your vessel required to display?</p> <p>A Two blue cones/two blue lights B One blue cone/one blue light C This is decided by the principal D No marking</p>	A
120 06.0-67	7.1.5.0.1 <p>On your vessel, you are transporting 10 tank-containers, each containing 24 tonnes of UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL, Class 3, Packing Group II.</p> <p>Which marking is your vessel required to display?</p> <p>A Two blue cones/two blue lights B One blue cone/one blue light C This is decided by the principal D No marking</p>	B

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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120 06.0-68 7.1.5.0.2

D

On your vessel, you are transporting the following dangerous goods in closed containers:

- 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 your vessel required to display?

- A Two blue cones/two blue lights
- B One blue cone/one blue light
- C This is decided by the principal
- D No marking

120 06.0-69 7.1.4.4

B

On your vessel, you load 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

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 prescribed
- B Yes, since the two substances are in containers with complete metal walls
- C No, since dangerous substances of different classes should never be loaded together in the same hold
- D Yes, the containers may be loaded in the same hold, but only if a separation distance of 3 m is maintained

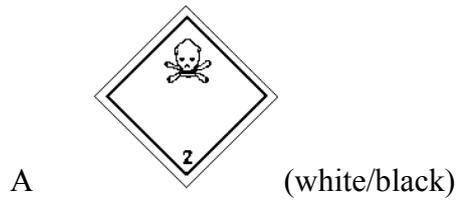
TRANSPORT OF DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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120 06.0-70 5.2.1.8.3

D

How are environmentally hazardous substances marked?



GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS Examination objective 7: Documents

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 07.0-01	1.1.3.6.1, 8.1.8.1 On your vessel you are transporting, among other cargo: 20 tonnes of UN No. 2448 SULPHUR, MOLTEN; 30 tonnes of UN No. 1498 SODIUM NITRATE; and 10 tonnes of UN No. 2031 NITRIC ACID. For this cargo of dangerous goods, do you need a certificate of approval under ADN, 8.1.8.1? 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	B
120 07.0-02	7.1.4.11.1 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	D
120 07.0-03	7.1.4.11.1 A 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 authorized agent	A

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 7: Documents

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 07.0-04	1.1.3.6.1, 3.2, Table A, 8.1.8.1	A
	<p>You have 10 cylinders of UN No. 1978 PROPANE gas on board. The gross mass of each cylinder is 35 kg. Is a certificate of approval required to transport them?</p> <p>A Yes, in this case the vessel should have a certificate of approval, since the gross mass of the cargo is greater than 3,000 kg</p> <p>B Yes, goods of Class 2 may only be transported on vessels possessing a certificate of approval</p> <p>C Yes, a certificate of approval is always required for the transport of dangerous goods</p> <p>D No, since the exempted gross mass per class is 3,000 kg in this case</p>	
120 07.0-05	7.1.2.19.1, 8.1.8.1	C
	<p>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?</p> <p>A Yes, since certificates of approval are only prescribed if one of the vessels is required to display a blue cone</p> <p>B No, loaded cargo vessels are not permitted to take empty barges in side-by-side formation</p> <p>C Yes, provided that, consistent with their certificates, the two vessels are permitted to navigate side by side</p> <p>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</p>	

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS Examination objective 7: Documents

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 07.0-06	7.1.2.19.1, 8.1.8.1	B
	<p>You are on board a dry cargo vessel transporting wheat. May you take in side-by-side formation an empty tank barge not degassed that has previously been transporting dangerous goods?</p> <p>A Yes, but only if the two vessels display the correct cone marking</p> <p>B Yes, but only if the dry cargo vessel is also in possession of a certificate of approval</p> <p>C Yes, since the dry cargo vessel does not require a certificate of approval in this case</p> <p>D No, this is prohibited</p>	
120 07.0-07	7.1.2.19.1	B
	<p>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?</p> <p>A Only the dry cargo vessel</p> <p>B Both vessels</p> <p>C Only the pushed barge</p> <p>D Neither vessel</p>	
120 07.0-08	5.4.3.2	A
	<p>A container ship with a Dutch crew 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?</p> <p>A In Dutch</p> <p>B In English, German and French</p> <p>C In Dutch and German</p> <p>D In Dutch or German</p>	

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 7: Documents

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 07.0-09	7.1.4.8.1 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 Table A. As a general rule from, whom is this obtained? A The local fire brigade B The competent authority C The shipping police D The classification society	B
120 07.0-10	7.1.4.8.1 You are transporting explosive substances for which marking with three blue cones or three blue lights is prescribed in Table A. Permission in writing is required for unloading. As a general rule, from whom is this obtained? A The competent authority B The shipping police C The classification society D The local fire brigade	A
120 07.0-11	7.1.4.8.1 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 Table A. As a general rule, from whom is this obtained? A The shipping police B The classification society C The local fire brigade D The competent authority	D

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS

Examination objective 7: Documents

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 07.0-12	7.1.4.11.1	A
	<p>How should dangerous goods be described on a stowage plan when, in accordance with ADN, such a plan is required to be drawn up?</p> <p>A As in the transport document B Anyhow, as long as red outlining is used C By their commercial name D With an indication of the relevant class only</p>	
120 07.0-13	8.1.2.1, 8.1.2.2	A
	<p>You are on board a dry cargo vessel loaded with dangerous goods in a quantity greater than the exempted quantity. Which of the following documents is required to be on board?</p> <p>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</p>	
120 07.0-14	5.4.3	A
	<p>During the voyage, a very small quantity of cargo escapes from a package. Where would you find the measures to be taken?</p> <p>A In the instructions in writing B In the stowage plan C In the security plan D In the transport document</p>	
120 07.0-15	7.1.4.11.1, 7.1.4.11.2	A
	<p>What must the master of a container ship enter on the stowage plan?</p> <p>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</p>	

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 7: Documents

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 07.0-16	2.2.1.1.5, 2.2.1.1.6, 7.1.4.3.4 You are transporting a substance of Class 1 described in the transport document as follows: UN No. 0392 HEXANITROSTILBENE 1.1 D What 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 The explosive substance is too dense 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	B
120 07.0-17	1.1.3.6.2 Which documents should always be on board, even if the vessel is transporting dangerous goods in quantities below the exempted quantities stipulated in 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	C
120 07.0-18	5.4.3.2 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	C

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 7: Documents

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 07.0-19	1.1.3.6.1, 5.4.3.1, 5.4.3.2 You are required to load 1,500 kg of dangerous goods of Class 3, Packing Group III, in a dry cargo vessel. Must the carrier provide you with 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	D
120 07.0-20	8.1.2.1 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 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	A
120 07.0-21	8.1.2.4 Which documents should be handed to the master before loading? 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	B

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 7: Documents

Number	Source	Correct answer
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120 07.0-22 8.1.8.2

C

What does a dry cargo vessel's certificate of approval attest?

- A That the vessel complies with the technical requirements of ADN and that dangerous goods may thus be transported in the cargo tanks
- B That the vessel complies with the technical requirements of the general technical requirements
- C That the vessel complies with the technical requirements of ADN and may thus transport dangerous goods
- D That the vessel is equipped in accordance with the requirements of ADN

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS Examination objective 8: Safety

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 08.0-01	Basic general knowledge A gas of Class 2 escapes from a container. In all circumstances, who should be informed <u>first</u> ? A The shipping police B The traffic centre C The classification society D The media	B
120 08.0-02	8.3.5 The paint on the coaming of a dry cargo vessel loaded with dangerous goods requires scraping. Is this permitted? A No, since sparks could be caused during work on the coaming B Yes, work may be carried out on the gangboard on the outside of the hold even if it is liable to cause sparks C No, work liable to cause sparks is prohibited everywhere on board a dry cargo vessel loaded with dangerous goods D Yes, scraping of paint cannot cause sparks	A
120 08.0-03	5.4.3 During the transport of packages all originating from the same consignor, a disagreeable odour is detected. You do not know the source. Do measures need to be taken, and if so, which ones? A No particular measures need to be taken. I would continue under way while monitoring the situation B I would take the actions indicated in the instructions in writing C As a safety precaution, I would alert the fire brigade D I would activate the “Do not approach” signal and continue to monitor the situation	B

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 8: Safety

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 08.0-04	7.1.4.8.2 Your vessel is being loaded with explosive substances. A storm is brewing. What should you do? A Continue to load if the shore facility is equipped with a lightning conductor B Immediately distance the vessel from the trans-shipment facility C Suspend loading during the storm D Continue to load until the competent port authority for the trans-shipment facility prohibits continuation of loading	C
120 08.0-05	1.1.3.6.1, 8.3.4 You are transporting 800 tonnes of tree trunks and 10 tonnes of UN No. 1812 POTASSIUM FLUORIDE. Is smoking allowed on the deck of your vessel? A Yes, provided the cargo is secured in the vessel and the hatchways are closed B Yes, but only with the master's consent C No D 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	C
120 08.0-06	1.1.3.6.1, 8.3.4 You are transporting packages of substances of Class 3, Packing Group III, with a gross mass of 9,000 kg. Is smoking prohibited on board and, if so, in which paragraph is this stated? A No, since this cargo is not subject to the requirements of ADN B Yes, as stated in 7.1.3.74 C No, during the transport of substances of Packing Group III, smoking is not prohibited D Yes, as stated in 8.3.4	D

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS Examination objective 8: Safety

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 08.0-07	8.3.5	A
	<p>You are on board a dry cargo vessel loaded with dangerous goods. You wish to carry out soldering work on deck outside the protected area. Are you permitted to do this?</p> <p>A Yes, but only if, for the duration of the work, a distance of 3 metres from the protected area is maintained</p> <p>B No, the permission of the local competent authority or a certificate attesting gas-free condition is required in all cases</p> <p>C Yes, but only if two additional extinguishers are provided</p> <p>D No, the work must be carried out by duly authorized experts</p>	
120 08.0-08	7.1.3.44	C
	<p>On board a dry cargo vessel with a cargo of dangerous goods, may you perform cleaning operations with liquids having a flashpoint below 55° C?</p> <p>A Yes, but only outside the protected area</p> <p>B Yes, but only in the engine room</p> <p>C No</p> <p>D Yes, but only if there is an extinguisher nearby</p>	
120 08.0-09	1.1.3.6.1, 3.2, Table A, 8.1.5.1	D
	<p>You are transporting 2,000 kg of UN No. 1986 ALCOHOLS, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, N.O.S., Packing Group III. Are you required to have on board a toximeter with the instructions for its use?</p> <p>A Yes, during the transport of toxic substances, there should always be a toximeter on board</p> <p>B No, since marking with blue cones or blue lights is also not prescribed</p> <p>C Yes, since this is prescribed in Table A, column (9)</p> <p>D No, since the gross mass is less than 3,000 kg</p>	

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 8: Safety

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 08.0-10	3.2, Table A, 8.1.5.1 You are transporting UN No. 2067 AMMONIUM NITRATE FERTILIZERS. Are you required to have a suitable escape device on board? A No B No, provided that the cargo has a dustproof cover C Yes, for the entire crew D Yes, for each person on board	A
120 08.0-11	3.2, Table A, 8.1.5.1 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 Table A. Should there be a toximeter on board with the instructions for its use? A No B Yes, but only if required by the loader C Yes D ADN does not specify	C
120 08.0-12	3.2, Table A, 8.1.5.1 You are transporting 10 tonnes of explosive substances of Class 1, UN No. 0012. Should you have a flammable gas detector and a toximeter on board? A No B Yes C Only a flammable gas detector D Only a toximeter	A

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS

Examination objective 8: Safety

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 08.0-13	3.2, Table A, 8.1.5.1	D
	<p>You are 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?</p> <p>A Protective boots and protective gloves B A suitable escape device C A flammable gas detector with the instructions for its use D A toximeter with the instructions for its use</p>	
120 08.0-14	3.2, Table A, 7.1.3.1.4	D
	<p>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?</p> <p>A A full mask with a suitable filter B Protective gloves and a protective suit C A protective suit and a breathing apparatus D A breathing apparatus with a suitable filter</p>	
120 08.0-15	3.2, Table A, 7.1.3.1.6	A
	<p>You are transporting dangerous goods of Class 8, Classification Code CF1, on board a dry cargo vessel.</p> <p>A small quantity of the substance escapes from the packaging. You wish to enter the hold to inspect the packaging. What are the measurements you must make, as a minimum, before you may enter the hold?</p> <p>A It is necessary to measure the concentration of flammable gases and the oxygen content B 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 prescribed C Only the oxygen content needs to be measured to check that it is sufficient D Only toxic substances need to be measured</p>	

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 8: Safety

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 08.0-16	Basic general knowledge	C
	<p>On board your dry cargo vessel, you are also transporting some container tanks. For an unknown reason, one of the containers containing a substance of Class 3 starts to leak. Which of the following measures should the master take?</p> <p>A Activate the “Do not approach” signal and alert the competent authority</p> <p>B Alert the competent authority and wave a red flag</p> <p>C Alert the competent authority and inform the consignor or the consignee</p> <p>D Activate the “Do not approach” signal and inform the consignee</p>	
120 08.0-17	3.2, Table A, 8.1.5.1	A
	<p>On board your dry cargo vessel, you are transporting 120 tonnes of UN No. 1363 COPRA. For this quantity of cargo, should you have escape devices on board?</p> <p>A No, this is not necessary</p> <p>B Yes, for Class 4.2 it is always necessary to have escape devices on board</p> <p>C Yes, because I have more than 100 tonnes of cargo on board</p> <p>D No, the escape devices are only obligatory above 300 tonnes</p>	
120 08.0-18	7.1.3.1.6	B
	<p>If a gas container loaded with a substance of Class 2 is no longer gastight and you wish to enter the hold, should you wear a breathing apparatus? If so, which one?</p> <p>A An ambient-air-dependent breathing apparatus, as prescribed in ADN</p> <p>B A self-contained breathing apparatus (non-ambient-air-dependent)</p> <p>C A P3 filter mask</p> <p>D 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</p>	

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS Examination objective 8: Safety

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 08.0-19	3.2, Table A, 7.1.3.1.6, 8.1.5.1 In order to carry out inspections, you wish to enter a hold containing packages of goods of Class 6.1, Classification Code FT2, Packing Group II, with a total mass of 4,000 kg. What equipment do you need to make the measurements required so that you may enter the hold without danger? A A flammable gas detector and an oxygen meter B A toximeter and an oxygen meter C A flammable gas detector, a toximeter and an oxygen meter D A toximeter and a flammable gas detector	C
120 08.0-20	3.2, Table A, 7.1.3.1.6, 8.1.5.1 In a hold, there are packages containing goods of Class 8, Classification Code CF1, Packing Group II. You suspect that a package is not gastight and you wish to enter the hold to carry out inspections. What equipment do you need to make the measurements required so that you may enter the hold without danger? A A flammable gas detector and an oxygen meter B A toximeter, an oxygen meter and a thermometer C A flammable gas detector, a toximeter and a thermometer D It is not necessary to make measurements, since ADN does not prescribe measuring devices for this substance	A

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 8: Safety

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 08.0-21	1.1.3.6, 3.2, Table A 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 and, if so, for what reason? A Yes, they are always obligatory during the transport of ADN substances B No C Yes, unless the consignor issues a dispensation D Yes, if they are stipulated in the instructions in writing	B
120 08.0-22	3.2, Table A, 8.1.5.1 A dry cargo vessel is transporting goods of Class 6.1 for which, in accordance with Table A, a flammable gas detector is required on board. This being the case, which breathing apparatus is prescribed? A A pressurized air mask B A self-contained breathing apparatus C A breathing apparatus (ambient-air-dependent filter apparatus) D A flexible tube apparatus with a filter	C
120 08.0-23	3.2, Table A, 8.1.5.1 You are transporting UN No. 1408 FERROSILICON, a substance of Class 4.3. In accordance with ADN, are protective goggles required for the crew on board? A No, this is not necessary for this class B Yes, this is always necessary for this class C Yes, but only if the substance is packaged D No, this is only required if the substance is transported without packaging or in bulk	B

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TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS

Examination objective 8: Safety

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 08.0-24	3.2, Table A, 8.1.5.1	A
	<p>In accordance with ADN, for the transport of substances of Class 1, is personal protective equipment required on board? If so, which?</p> <p>A Yes, a pair of protective goggles, a pair of protective gloves, a protective suit and a suitable pair of protective shoes</p> <p>B No, for the transport of substances of Class 1 no personal protective equipment is prescribed</p> <p>C Yes, but only a pair of protective goggles and a pair of protective gloves</p> <p>D Yes, but only a breathing apparatus</p>	
120 08.0-25	3.2, Table A, 8.1.5.1	B
	<p>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?</p> <p>A No, this is never necessary for substances of Class 5.2</p> <p>B Yes, if a flammable gas detector is prescribed, breathing apparatuses are also required on board</p> <p>C No, this is not necessary for solid substances</p> <p>D No, this is only necessary if two blue cones or two blue lights are prescribed for a substance of Class 5.2</p>	
120 08.0-26	3.2, Table A, 8.1.5.1	B
	<p>In accordance with ADN, what special equipment must be provided on board a dry cargo vessel transporting goods of Class 7?</p> <p>A Special protective clothing against radiation</p> <p>B Special protective clothing against radiation is not required on board</p> <p>C Special breathing apparatuses</p> <p>D Special anti-radiation masks</p>	

TRANSPORT BY DRY CARGO VESSELS
Examination objective 8: Safety

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 08.0-27	1.1.3.6.1, 8.1.4	A
<p>What does ADN stipulate for a dry cargo vessel transporting dangerous goods in quantities exceeding the exempted quantities?</p> <p>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-extinguishers</p> <p>B It is sufficient for the vessel to be equipped with the fire-extinguishing appliances prescribed in the general technical requirements</p> <p>C 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-extinguishers</p> <p>D 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</p>		

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS Examination 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 room	
	B Yes, but only between the cargo area and the active bow rudder room	
	C Yes, cofferdams are required at both ends of the cargo area	
	D 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 Yes	
	B No, this is required only on board tank vessels of type C	
	C Yes, but only on board vessels with a pump-room below deck	
	D 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 ashore	
	B 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 removed	
	C They should be located entirely on deck	
	D To avoid electrostatic charges during loading, they should be placed as close as possible to but above the deck	

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS
Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 02.0-04	7.2.4.25.2	B
	<p>May loading and unloading piping be extended by rigid or flexible piping fore or aft beyond the cofferdams?</p> <p>A Yes, this is permitted if the rigid or flexible pipe has the same test pressure as the loading and unloading piping</p> <p>B No, this is prohibited</p> <p>C Yes, on condition that only UN No. 1999 TARS, LIQUID, flows through this piping</p> <p>D Yes, if the piping is equipped with non-return valves</p>	
130 02.0-05	9.3.3.16.1	B
	<p>During loading, unloading and gas-freeing, internal combustion engines are used. Where should they be located?</p> <p>A In the cargo area</p> <p>B Outside the cargo area</p> <p>C In the cargo area if they use a fuel with a flashpoint of more than 100° C</p> <p>D In a special engine room forward of the cargo area</p>	
130 02.0-06	3.2, Table C	A
	<p>To which type of tank vessel is UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL assigned?</p> <p>A Type N, closed</p> <p>B Type N, open</p> <p>C Type G</p> <p>D Type C</p>	
130 02.0-07	3.2, Table C	D
	<p>In transport by tank vessels, three types of vessel are distinguished. Where is it stated in which types of vessels the various substances must, as a minimum, be transported?</p> <p>A In 7.2.1.21</p> <p>B In 9.3.3</p> <p>C In 1.2.1</p> <p>D In 3.2, Table C</p>	

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 02.0-08	9.3.3.25.3	A
	<p>On the deck of a tank vessel, there is a transverse bulkhead complying with 9.3.3.10.2 at the end of the cargo area. What requirements must be respected during loading, unloading and gas-freeing?</p> <p>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 accommodation</p> <p>B Closing the protection walls against penetration of gases is not necessary during loading, unloading and gas-freeing but during the journey</p> <p>C The protection walls against penetration of gases must be closed during loading, unloading and gas-freeing if there is little or no wind</p> <p>D 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</p>	
130 02.0-09	Basic general knowledge	B
	<p>What is the typical characteristic of a tank vessel of type G?</p> <p>A No compensation piping</p> <p>B The cargo tanks are designed as pressure tanks</p> <p>C Supplementary cofferdams</p> <p>D The cargo tanks are made up of the outer hull and the deck</p>	
130 02.0-10	9.3.3.20.4	A
	<p>On a closed tank vessel of type N, in which of the following locations are flame arresters to be found?</p> <p>A In the ventilation openings of the cofferdams</p> <p>B In the ventilation opening of the lubricating oil tank</p> <p>C In the ventilation openings of the engine room</p> <p>D In the accommodation ventilators</p>	

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS
Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 02.0-11	1.2.1 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 pipes C To stop impurities D To prevent explosive vapours escaping into the atmosphere	A
130 02.0-12	9.3.3.21.1 (d) 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%	C
130 02.0-13	Basic general knowledge 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 reached B A device that shows the current degree of filling of the cargo tank in question C A device that shows that the oil fuel tank for the propulsion engine is nearly empty D A device that warns of excessive pressure in the cargo tanks	A
130 02.0-14	9.3.3.21.1 (c) 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%	B

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 02.0-15	Basic general knowledge	D
	What is the typical characteristic of a tank vessel of type C?	
	A Vessel with cylindrical cargo tanks	
	B Single-hull vessel with closed system	
	C Double-hull vessel with trunk deck	
	D 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 authority	
	B Every five years, when the certificate of approval is renewed	
	C The leakproofness of the hose connections must be checked every year, and the condition and leakproofness of the hoses themselves every two years	
	D Hoses must be checked initially after five years' use, and then every two years	
130 02.0-17	8.6.3	A
	The shore facility's cargo transfer hose must be connected to the tank vessel's piping system. What must be ensured in particular?	
	A That all the connecting bolts are fitted and tightened	
	B That at least half the bolts are fitted and tightened during connection	
	C Three fitted bolts are sufficient during connection, but they must be equally spaced and securely tightened	
	D 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	

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS
Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 02.0-18	7.2.4.25.4 Where in ADN does it state that the loading and unloading piping must be drained each time after loading? A In 2.2.3 B In 3.2, Table C C In 7.2.4.25.4 D In the checklist	C
130 02.0-19	1.2.1 On a tank vessel, what is gas return piping? A A pipe connecting two or more cargo tanks that is fitted with safety valves protecting the cargo tanks against unacceptable internal overpressures or vacuums and is intended to evacuate gases to the shore facility B A pipe connecting a cargo tank to the shore facility during loading that is fitted with safety valves protecting the cargo tank against unacceptable internal overpressures or vacuums and is intended to evacuate gases to the shore facility C A connecting pipe between the diesel hold and the daily supply tank D A compressed air connecting pipe between a pusher and tank barges	B
130 02.0-20	1.2.1 On a tank vessel, what is common vapour piping? A A pipe connecting two or more cargo tanks that is fitted with safety valves protecting the cargo tanks against unacceptable overpressures or vacuums and is intended to evacuate gases to the shore facility B A pipe connecting a cargo tank to the shore facility during loading that is fitted with safety valves protecting the cargo tanks against unacceptable overpressures or vacuums and is intended to evacuate gases to the shore facility C A connecting pipe between the diesel hold and the daily supply tank D A compressed air connecting pipe between a pusher and tank barges	A

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 02.0-21	9.3.3.25.2 (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 B Yes, the connections should be labelled C Yes, clearly, for example by means of colour marking D ADN does not contain provisions on this subject	C
130 02.0-22	deleted (07.06.2005)	
130 02.0-23	9.3.3.22.1 (b) On tank vessels of type N, how high above deck should cargo tank openings with a cross-section of more than 0.10 m ² be located? A 20 cm B 30 cm C 40 cm D 50 cm	D
130 02.0-24	9.3.3.21.3 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 devices B From the wheelhouse C From the general control station of the cargo transfer firm D From anywhere on the vessel	A

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS
Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 02.0-25	9.3.3.25.8	C
	<p>What provisions are applicable to the suctions needed when, on a tank vessel of type N, the pipes for loading and unloading are used for supplying the cargo tanks with ballast water?</p> <p>A They must be fitted with a high velocity vent valve B They must be fitted with an automatic stop valve C They must be located within the cargo area but outside the cargo tanks D They must be fitted with a standard C connection for an independent pipe</p>	
130 02.0-26	Basic general knowledge	C
	<p>On a tank vessel, what is a trunk?</p> <p>A The supports for the pipes for loading and unloading B The safe area between the engine room and the cargo tanks C Part of the cargo deck that projects above the level of the gangboard D The transverse strength</p>	
130 02.0-27	1.2.1	A
	<p>Which of the following spaces on a tank vessel of type N is part of the cargo area?</p> <p>A The cofferdam B The engine room C The accommodation D The forepeak</p>	
130 02.0-28	9.3.3.31.2	C
	<p>On a tank vessel of type N, what is the least distance that the air intakes of the engines must be located from the cargo area?</p> <p>A 0.50 m B 1.00 m C 2.00 m D 2.50 m</p>	

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 02.0-29	9.3.3.11.1 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 m ³ , where there is no calculation for a larger tank? A 200 m ³ B 280 m ³ C 350 m ³ D 380 m ³	D
130 02.0-30	1.2.1 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 m B 1.00 m C 2.00 m D 4.00 m	B
130 02.0-31	9.3.3.11.1 (c) What working pressure must cargo tanks be designed for, as a minimum, when the tank vessel is provided with pressure tanks? A 100 kPa B 200 kPa C 400 kPa D 500 kPa	C
130 02.0-32	9.3.3.11.3 Where should a cofferdam be located on a tank vessel? A Forward of the cargo area only B Aft of the cargo area only C Forward and aft of the cargo area as well as in the middle of the vessel D Forward and aft of the cargo area	D

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS
Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 02.0-33	9.3.3.11.1 (d) When on a tank vessel the diameter of a pressure tank is 3.00 m, what is the maximum length that this cargo tank may be? A 21 m B 24 m C 27 m D 30 m	A
130 02.0-34	9.3.3.23.2 On a tank vessel of type N, by what factor must the test pressure of the tanks exceed the design pressure? A 0.75 B 0.9 C 1.1 D 1.3	D
130 02.0-35	9.3.3.21.7 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 tank B From the engine room C From a location on board from where loading or unloading may be interrupted D From a location on shore from where loading or unloading may be interrupted	C
130 02.0-36	9.3.3 Where are the rules for construction of type N tank vessels found? A In 9.1.0.0 to 9.1.0.95 B In 9.2.0.0 to 9.2.0.95 C In 9.3.2.0 to 9.3.2.99 D In 9.3.3.0 to 9.3.3.99	D

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TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 02.0-37	9.3.3.21.1 Under ADN, which of the following pieces of equipment is not a safety and control installation against overflowing of tanks? A The level gauge B The safety device for preventing overflowing C The level alarm D The aluminium indicator	D
130 02.0-38	9.3.3.22 With which safety equipment or devices must closed tank vessels of type N be fitted? A An outlet to allow gas sampling B A sampling opening with a diameter of at least 0.60 m C Safety devices for preventing unacceptable overpressure or vacuum D A valve that diffuses escaping gases uniformly	C
130 02.0-39	7.2.3.25.1, 7.2.3.25.2 Which of the following may be connected to the pipes for loading and unloading by means of fixed pipes? A The fuel pipe B The deck-swabbing pipe C The bilge piping system of the cofferdams D None of the above	D
130 02.0-40	9.3.3.25.1 Where on board should pumps and accessory loading and unloading piping be located? A In the cargo area B At least 0.30 m above deck C Not on the deck D On the deck	A

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS
Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 02.0-41	9.3.3.25.8 (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 valve B A non-return valve C An automatic stop valve D A flame arrester	B
130 02.0-42	9.3.3.25.7 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 pumps B An overflow valve C A high velocity vent valve D Flame arresters	A
130 02.0-43	9.3.3.25.6 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 pressure B They must have, at most, the same test pressure as the cargo tanks C They must be fitted with pressure-relief valves and vacuum-relief valves to avoid excessive or insufficient pressure D They must be fitted with valves that shut automatically when loading flows are too great	A

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TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS
Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 02.0-44	9.3.3.25.8 (b) When water for washing the cargo tanks or ballast water is taken in through the cargo loading pipe, a fitting is required at the junction between the water suction pipe and the cargo loading pipe. What type of fitting is this? A A valve B A ball valve assembly C An automatic stop valve D A non-return valve	D
130 02.0-45	9.3.3.23.3 A test pressure is prescribed for the pipes for loading and unloading on tank vessels of type N. What is the minimum value of this test pressure? A 100 kPa (1 bar) B 500 kPa (5 bar) C 1,000 kPa (10 bar) D 2,000 kPa (20 bar)	C
130 02.0-46	deleted (01.01.2007)	
130 02.0-47	9.3.3.25.4 (b) On closed tank vessels of type N, where in the cargo tank must the openings of the pipes for loading and unloading be located? A Directly below deck B At the bottom C By the sidewall D By the forward bulkhead	B

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS
Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 02.0-48	9.3.3.11.3	D
	<p>What is the purpose of the cofferdams?</p> <p>A They serve as maintenance spaces B They serve as supplementary cargo tanks C They serve as slop tanks D They separate the vessel's ends from the cargo tanks</p>	
130 02.0-49	9.3.3.50.1 (b)	B
	<p>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 need not be included?</p> <p>A Appliance and location B Dimensions and capacity C Type of protection, type of protection against explosion D Testing body and approval number</p>	
130 02.0-50	7.2.3.31.1	C
	<p>What is the prescribed flashpoint for fuels for on-board engines of tank vessels transporting dangerous goods?</p> <p>A No more than 23° C B No more than 50° C C At least 55° C D There are no provisions on this subject</p>	
130 02.0-51	9.3.3.10.2	C
	<p>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?</p> <p>A 0.30 m B 0.40 m C 0.50 m D 0.60 m</p>	

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TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS
Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
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130 02.0-52 9.3.3.11.3 (a) B

On a tank vessel, the service spaces outside the cargo area below deck must be separated from the cargo tanks. What provides the separation?

- A An active bow rudder room
- B A cofferdam
- C An engine room
- D A watertight bulkhead

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS

Examination objective 3: Treatment of cargo tanks and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 03.0-01	5.4.1.1.6.5	B
<p>A tank vessel has empty, uncleaned cargo tanks. Who is deemed to be the consignor?</p>		
<p>A The owner of the last cargo B The master C The consignor of the next cargo D The shipping company</p>		
130 03.0-02	7.2.3.20.1	D
<p>You are on board a tank vessel of type N with cargo tanks independent of the vessel's outer hull. The vessel has been discharged. May the double-hull spaces and double bottoms be filled with ballast water?</p>		
<p>A No, this is permitted only when transporting substances for which a tank vessel with cargo tanks independent of the hull is not required B No, taking on ballast water is not permitted, even during empty journeys C No, in any case double-hull spaces must always be kept dry and do not therefore require ballasting arrangements D Yes, taking on ballast water is permitted in this case</p>		
130 03.0-03	7.2.4.22	D
<p>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?</p>		
<p>A Yes, but only as stipulated in 7.2.4.22 B Yes, but only for a short time for inspection purposes C Yes, but only if the gas concentration is less than 50% of the lower explosive limit D No</p>		

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TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS

Examination objective 3: Treatment of cargo tanks and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 03.0-04	8.3.5	B
<p>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?</p>		
<p>A The fire service B The competent authority C The classification society D The shipping police</p>		
130 03.0-05	7.2.3.7.2	C
<p>When may gas-freeing of tank vessels be carried out while the vessel is under way?</p>		
<p>A For all substances, without restriction B Only in the vicinity of tank terminals C Under the conditions stipulated in 7.2.3.7.2 D Under the conditions stipulated in 7.2.4.7.2</p>		
130 03.0-06	Basic general knowledge	B
<p>On a closed tank vessel, the flame arresters in the cargo tank openings are clogged. What may occur during loading?</p>		
<p>A The tank may not fill completely B The tank may become misshapen (swollen) C There may be a loss of pressure through the pressure equalization openings in the covers D The high velocity vent valve may be damaged</p>		

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS

Examination objective 3: Treatment of cargo tanks and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 03.0-07	9.3.3.26.3	C
<p data-bbox="363 465 1166 539">What is the maximum permissible capacity of a residual cargo tank on tank vessels of type N?</p> <p data-bbox="363 566 515 712"> A 20 m³ B 25 m³ C 30 m³ D 35 m³ </p>		
130 03.0-08	Basic general knowledge	B
<p data-bbox="363 819 911 853">Why do tank vessels have stripping pipes?</p> <p data-bbox="363 887 1134 1032"> A To enable optimum filling of the cargo tanks B To enable optimum draining of the cargo tanks C To enable the cargo to be heated, if necessary D To provide a simple means of loading several cargoes </p>		
130 03.0-09	1.2.1	B
<p data-bbox="363 1133 1023 1167">Why are tank vessels fitted with stripping systems?</p> <p data-bbox="363 1200 1070 1346"> A To enable the cargo tanks to be ventilated B To enable maximum draining of the cargo tanks C To enable the cargo tanks to be heated D To enable the cargo tanks to be filled completely </p>		
130 03.0-10	Basic general knowledge	D
<p data-bbox="363 1447 1166 1520">What risk is created when pressurized air is transmitted by the shore facility via the loading piping?</p> <p data-bbox="363 1554 1094 1700"> A The cargo may change colour B The vessel may capsize C This process does not create any risk for the vessel D The cargo tanks may become misshapen (swollen) </p>		

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TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS

Examination objective 3: Treatment of cargo tanks and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 03.0-11	7.2.4.25	C
<p>Must loading and unloading piping be drained after each loading operation?</p>		
<p>A No, this is actually prohibited B No, it is the master who decides. He may do so for safety reasons C Yes D Yes, if the shore facility so requires</p>		
130 03.0-12	7.2.3.7.4	B
<p>Gas-freeing of cargo tanks must be interrupted when dangerous concentrations of gases are to be expected outside the cargo area. At what dangerous concentration must gas-freeing be interrupted?</p>		
<p>A At more than 30% of the lower explosive limit B At more than 20% of the lower explosive limit C At more than 10% of the lower explosive limit D At more than 50% of the lower explosive limit</p>		
130 03.0-13	7.2.3.7.1	B
<p>Where may gas-freeing of berthed tank vessels be carried out?</p>		
<p>A At any harbour B At the locations approved by the competent local authority C At any oil port D At any berthing area outside residential areas</p>		

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS

Examination objective 3: Treatment of cargo tanks and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 03.0-14	Basic general knowledge 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 functioning B To ensure that the coils resist pressurized air C To ensure that there is no residual cargo in the coils owing to a leak D To ensure that the coils are not obstructed	C
130 03.0-15	7.2.3.7.3 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 purpose B At harbour basins C At locks and their lay-bys D There are no restrictions	A
130 03.0-16	9.3.3.26.3 What is the maximum permissible capacity of a residual cargo tank? A 20 m ³ B 30 m ³ C 25 m ³ D 35 m ³	B

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TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS

Examination objective 3: Treatment of cargo tanks and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 03.0-17	7.2.3.7.2	C
<p>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?</p> <p>A < 70% of the lower explosive limit B < 60% of the lower explosive limit C < 50% of the lower explosive limit D < 55% of the lower explosive limit</p>		
130 03.0-18	7.2.3.7.3	D
<p>A tank vessel has transported substances of Class 8, Packing Group I. 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?</p> <p>A < 50% of the lower explosive limit B < 30% of the lower explosive limit C < 20% of the lower explosive limit D < 10% of the lower explosive limit</p>		
130 03.0-19	9.3.2.26.2, 9.3.3.26.2	D
<p>Must slop tanks be capable of being closed with lids?</p> <p>A No, but they must be fire resistant B No, but they must be easily manipulable and must be marked C Yes, but only if the capacity is greater than 2 m³ D Yes</p>		

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS

Examination objective 3: Treatment of cargo tanks and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 03.0-20	7.2.4.22.1, 7.2.4.22.2	C
<p>Under what circumstances may the flame arresters be removed?</p>		
<p>A Under no circumstances B When this is provided for in the approval certificate C When the cargo tanks are empty, gas-freed and relieved of pressure D When this is provided for in the instructions in writing</p>		
130 03.0-21	7.2.3.1.4, 7.2.3.1.5, 7.2.3.1.6, 7.2.4.16.8	B
<p>A cargo tank previously containing petrol has been gas-freed. 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?</p>		
<p>A The cargo tanks must have been washed and dried B The person who effects the measurement must wear breathing apparatus and the cargo tank must have been relieved of pressure C The cargo tank must have been relieved of pressure D The person who effects the measurement must wear gloves and the cargo tank must have been relieved of pressure</p>		
130 03.0-22	Basic general knowledge	A
<p>What risk may arise when a cargo tank is cleaned with a high pressure device?</p>		
<p>A There is a risk of electrostatic charge B There is a risk that the jet of water may pierce the tank wall C There is absolutely no risk D There is a risk that the product may be contaminated</p>		

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS

Examination objective 3: Treatment of cargo tanks and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
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130 03.0-23 7.2.3.25 B

Your double-hull, double-bottom tank vessel is loaded with UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL. The double-hull spaces are half filled with ballast water because of low vertical clearance. The ballast pump is out of service. May you empty the double-hull spaces with the loading pump?

- A Yes, emptying the double-hull spaces by means of the loading pump is permitted
- B No, connecting the pipes for loading and unloading with the pipes for draining the double-hull spaces is prohibited
- C Yes, draining the double-hull spaces by means of the loading pump is permitted if the connection between the pipes for loading and unloading and the pipes for draining the double-hull spaces is removable
- D No, draining with the loading pump is prohibited

130 03.0-24 7.2.4.13.1 B

Your tank vessel has been unloaded. There are still a few litres of the cargo in the tanks. You have to clean the cargo tanks. What must you do if you wish to put the cargo residues in the residual cargo tank, which already contains another product?

- A You must obtain authorization from the competent authority before putting the two products in the same tank
- B You must ensure that the two substances do not react dangerously with one another
- C You must first calculate the average density of the products
- D You must seek advice from the reception facility notified by the competent authority

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS

Examination objective 3: Treatment of cargo tanks and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 03.0-25	9.3.2.26.4, 9.3.3.26.4	C
<p>What conditions must a tank vessel's residual cargo tank fulfil?</p>		
<p>A It must be equipped with two pressure-relief valves B It must be equipped with a pressure-relief valve and a vacuum-relief valve C It must be equipped with a pressure-relief valve, a vacuum-relief valve and a level indicator D It must be equipped with a pressure-relief valve, a vacuum-relief valve and a safety device against overflowing</p>		
130 03.0-26	8.3.5	C
<p>What is the purpose of the certificate attesting to the totally gas-free condition of a vessel?</p>		
<p>A It confirms that, following the taking of measurements, the master has declared the cargo tanks to be clean B It confirms that measurements have been taken in all spaces on board, which have been deemed clean C It confirms that work may be carried out without risk in the spaces for which the certificate has been issued D It confirms that the cargo tanks are clean and ready to receive another product</p>		
130 03.0-27	7.2.3.7.5	D
<p>After the cargo tanks have been gas-freed, the master wishes to remove the marking referred to in Table C of Chapter 3.2 (blue cone(s) or blue light(s)). What is the maximum permissible concentration of flammable gases?</p>		
<p>A 5% of the lower explosive limit B 10% of the lower explosive limit C 15% of the lower explosive limit D 20% of the lower explosive limit</p>		

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TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS

Examination objective 3: Treatment of cargo tanks and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
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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 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° C
- B When the flashpoint of the cargo being unloaded is not less than 60° C
- C When the flashpoint of the cargo being unloaded is not less than 55° C
- D When the flashpoint of the cargo being unloaded is not less than 100° C

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 hygrometer
- B An instrument for measuring vacuums
- C A thermometer
- D An instrument for measuring overpressures

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS

Examination objective 3: Treatment of cargo tanks and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 03.0-30	3.2, Table C, 7.2.3.42.2, 9.3.3.21.1	A
<p>An open type N tank vessel with flame arresters is transporting a substance for which column (9) of Table C in chapter 3.2 prescribes an installation for heating the cargo.</p> <p>When this substance is being transported, must the cargo tanks be equipped with a thermometer?</p> <p>A Yes, this is required for these substances B No, on vessels of type N, the cargo tanks need never be equipped with a thermometer C Yes, on vessels of type N, the cargo tanks must always be equipped with a thermometer D No, this is not necessary, except where required in the instructions in writing</p>		
130 03.0-31	3.2, Table C, 7.2.3.42.2, 9.3.3.21.1	D
<p>An open type N tank vessel with flame arresters is transporting UN No. 1229 MESITYL OXIDE.</p> <p>When this substance is being transported, must the cargo tanks be equipped with a thermometer?</p> <p>A Yes, this is required for this product B No, on vessels of type N, the cargo tanks need never be equipped with a thermometer C Yes, on vessels of type N, the cargo tanks must always be equipped with a thermometer D No, this is not necessary for this product</p>		

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TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS

Examination objective 3: Treatment of cargo tanks and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
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130 03.0-32 3.2, Table C B

You are on board a tank vessel of type N. There is no possibility of heating cargo. You are instructed to transport a cargo of UN No. 1779 FORMIC ACID.

What is the external temperature below which your vessel may no longer transport this product?

- A 15° C
- B 12° C
- C 20° C
- D 10° C

130 03.0-33 3.2, Table C C

On your vessel, you are 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° C
- B 72° C
- C 88° C
- D 90° C

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS

Examination objective 4: Measurement and sampling techniques

Number	Source	Correct answer
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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 Chapter 3.2. No special requirements or conditions need be observed
- B 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 Chapter 3.2, only when loading has been interrupted for not less than 10 minutes
- C 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 cargo
- D 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 7.2.4.22.3

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 pressure
- B Only when the loading documents are available
- C Once loading has been interrupted for not less than 10 minutes and the cargo tanks have been relieved of pressure
- D 30 minutes after loading has been completed

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS Examination objective 4: Measurement and sampling techniques

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 04.0-03	3.2, Table C	B
	In accordance with Table C, what equipment should you have on board a tank vessel?	
	A A self-contained breathing apparatus	
	B A flammable gas detector	
	C A nitrogen-measuring device	
	D A rescue winch	
130 04.0-04	3.2, Table C	A
	In accordance with Part 8 and Table C of Chapter 3.2, what equipment should be on board tank vessels?	
	A A flammable gas detector	
	B A thermometer	
	C A nitrogen-measuring device	
	D 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 detector	
	B The pyrometer	
	C The toximeter	
	D The oxygen meter	

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS

Examination objective 4: Measurement and sampling techniques

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 04.0-06	Basic general knowledge 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 explosion B No, because there may be toxic gases C No, there might be insufficient nitrogen D No, there might be too much oxygen	B
130 04.0-07	7.2.3.1.4, 7.2.3.1.5, 7.2.3.1.6 A cargo tank is free of toxic gases. What is the value of the gas concentration below which you may enter the cargo tank? A 25% of the lower explosive limit B 33% of the lower explosive limit C 50% of the lower explosive limit D 70% of the lower explosive limit	C
130 04.0-08	Basic general knowledge A cargo tank has been drained of petrol. Using a flammable gas detector, you are required to assess whether there is a risk of explosion. At what height should the measurement be taken? A At the bottom of the cargo tank B At the top of the cargo tank C Halfway up the cargo tank D Exactly above the sampling outlet	A

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TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS

Examination objective 4: Measurement and sampling techniques

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 04.0-09	Basic general knowledge	C
	<p>A sample is being taken through a sampling outlet. Why, for safety reasons, must a nylon cord never be used?</p> <p>A Under the effect of the substance, the nylon cord may break</p> <p>B With a nylon cord, the test tube may slip and become detached</p> <p>C With a nylon cord, an electrostatic charge may be produced</p> <p>D ADN prohibits the use of nylon cords</p>	
130 04.0-10	3.2, Table C	A
	<p>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?</p> <p>A An open sampling device</p> <p>B A closed sampling device</p> <p>C A closed sampling device with expansion airlock</p> <p>D A partially closed sampling device</p>	
130 04.0-11	3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.16.8, 8.1.5.1	A
	<p>You have loaded UN No. 1718 BUTYL ACID PHOSPHATE and you wish to take a cargo sample.</p> <p>In accordance with ADN, what personal protective equipment must you wear?</p> <p>A A pair of protective goggles, a pair of protective gloves, protective boots, a protective suit and an appropriate ambient-air-dependent breathing apparatus</p> <p>B A pair of protective goggles, a pair of protective gloves, protective boots and a protective suit</p> <p>C A protective suit and protective boots</p> <p>D An appropriate ambient-air-dependent breathing apparatus</p>	

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS

Examination objective 4: Measurement and sampling techniques

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 04.0-12	3.2, Table C	C
<p>You are transporting UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL in two cargo tanks and UN No. 1202 GAS OIL or DIESEL FUEL or HEATING OIL (LIGHT) in six others. The vessel is equipped with a common vapour pipe to which all the cargo tanks are connected. The cargo tanks loaded with diesel fuel have no flame arresters in the sampling outlets. May you take a sample of the diesel fuel cargo through the sampling outlets?</p> <p>A Yes, because there are no diesel fuel vapours in the cargo tank</p> <p>B No, because when different substances are being transported samples may only be taken using a partially closed sampling device</p> <p>C No, because the diesel fuel vapours may escape in an uncontrolled manner</p> <p>D Yes, because a mixture of petrol and diesel fuel vapours is not dangerous</p>		
130 04.0-13	7.2.4.22.2	C
<p>Your vessel was loaded most recently with UN No. 2282 HEXANOLS and you wish to open the cargo tank covers in order to clean the cargo tanks. In accordance with ADN, when, at the earliest, may the cargo tank covers be opened?</p> <p>A After the cargo tanks have been relieved of pressure</p> <p>B After the cargo tanks have been totally gas-freed and there is no explosive mixture</p> <p>C 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</p> <p>D 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</p>		

GENERAL ENGLISH

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 06.0-01	3.2, Table C	C
	What is the meaning of "state of tank container 3" according to 3.2, Table C?	
	A Pressure tank container	
	B Closed tank container	
	C Open tank container with flame arrester	
	D 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 2	
	B All the relevant provisions of the ADN	
	C The provisions of Part 7, 7.1.1	
	D The instructions in writing of the last cargo	
130 06.0-03	8.3.1	A
	A tank vessel is carrying UN 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL. May you, as 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, never	
	B Yes, on condition that the consignor of the petroleum cargo has authorized it	
	C Yes, but a maximum of two persons	
	D 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 loading	
	B At least three times per week	
	C Every morning and every evening	
	D Once a day	

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 06.0-05	1.6.7.2, 7.2.3.20.1 Can the cofferdams of a tank vessel be filled with ballast water? A Yes, but only for navigation on canals B Yes, according to ADN the cofferdams are cargo tanks C No, under reserve of the transitional provisions in 1.6.7.2 D No, the cofferdams may not be used as tanks for remnants of the cargo	C
130 06.0-06	3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.21 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 approval B On the basis of the transport documents C On the basis of Table C D On the basis of the instructions in writing	C
130 06.0-07	3.2, Table C 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%	D
130 06.0-08	7.2.4.21 Where in ADN would you find the provisions concerning the maximum degree of filling of tank vessels? A In 9.3.2.21.1 B In 7.2.4.21 C In 1.2.1 D These appear not in ADN but in the certificate of approval	B

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TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 06.0-09	7.2.4.21	C
	Where is it stated how full the cargo tank of a tank vessel may be filled?	
	A In CEVNI	
	B In the instructions in writing	
	C In Parts 7 and 9 of ADN	
	D In the certificate of approval	
130 06.0-10	7.2.4.22.2	B
	A tank vessel is carrying one blue cone. May the housing of the flame arresters be opened?	
	A Yes, this is always permitted when the cargo tanks have been relieved of pressure	
	B Yes, but only for the purpose of inspecting or cleaning empty cargo tanks that have been relieved of pressure and gas-freed	
	C Yes, but only where authorized by the shore facility	
	D No, this is not permitted	
130 06.0-11	7.2.4.24	A
	May a refuelling operation be carried out during unloading of a tank vessel?	
	A Only with the permission of the competent authority	
	B The decision is made by the cargo transfer company	
	C Only in daylight	
	D Yes, for open 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 used	
	B Only if steel cables are used to prevent the vessel from going adrift	
	C Only steel cables may be used in harbour basins	
	D Only during loading or unloading of goods for the transport of which a blue light or blue cone is not required	

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 06.0-13	3.2, Table C During the transport of UN No. 2031 NITRIC ACID, other than red fuming, with less than 70% nitric acid, what is the maximum degree of filling? A 90% B 95% C 96% D 97%	D
130 06.0-14	3.2, Table C You have to transport UN No. 1301 VINYL ACETATE, STABILIZED. How should your tank vessel be marked? A With 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 used C The vessel must carry one blue light or one blue cone D For such goods no marking is required	C
130 06.0-15	3.2, Table C, 7.2.3.7.5 You have unloaded a cargo of petrol from your tank vessel. 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 removed C The marking may be retained or removed according to circumstances D The marking should be displayed at mid-height	A
130 06.0-16	Basic general knowledge Can the level of a liquid cargo in a closed cargo tank rise during transport? A No B Yes, but only in stormy waters C Yes, but only in the event of a fall in atmospheric pressure, in bad weather conditions D Yes, particularly when the liquid cargo is warmed, e.g. by the sun	D

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TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 06.0-17	Basic general knowledge 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 water B Because liquid expands when heated and may damage the vessel and/or leak out of the tank C There is no reason why the tank should not be filled to the top D Because filling the tank to the top would take too long. It would cause disproportionate work at the cargo transfer station	B
130 06.0-18	7.2.4.1 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 prohibited B The transport of packages on tank vessels is permitted, provided that the exempted quantities are not exceeded C 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 m ³ , or 30 cargo samples D A maximum of 50,000 kg is permitted, although the prohibition on mixed loading must be observed	C
130 06.0-19	Basic general knowledge An empty cargo tank having a capacity of 200 m ³ is closed in such a way that no air can get out. Subsequently, 20 m ³ 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 (1.0 bar) B 110 kPa (1.1 bar) C 180 kPa (1.8 bar) D 220 kPa (2.2 bar)	B

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 06.0-20	Basic general knowledge	B

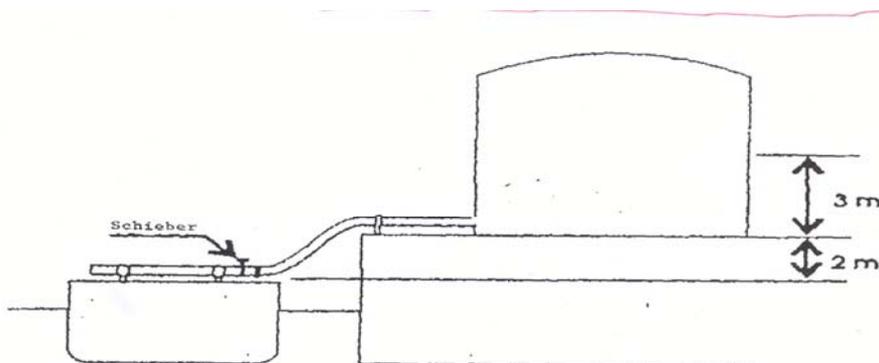
An empty cargo tank with a capacity of 300 m^3 is closed in such a way that no air can get out. Subsequently, 15 m^3 of liquid is pumped in. What approximately is the absolute pressure in the cargo tank after this liquid has been pumped in?

- A Less than 100 kPa
- B More than 100 kPa
- C The absolute pressure
- D No increase in pressure

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 pressure on the loading pipes?



Note: Schieber = valve

- A 50 kPa (0.5 bar)
- B 100 kPa (1 bar)
- C 500 kPa (5 bar)
- D 1,000 kPa (10 bar)

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TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 06.0-22	Basic general knowledge	C
	<p>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?</p> <p>A 280 m³ B 290 m³ C 300 m³ D 310 m³</p>	
130 06.0-23	9.3.3.0.3	A
	<p>You receive an aluminium part to act as a connection between the flange of your tank vessel and the loading arm of the cargo transfer station. Is the use of aluminium permitted on a tank vessel?</p> <p>A No B Yes, if all the connecting bolts are fitted and tightened C Yes, if the vessel is earthed D Yes, when you are loading or unloading diesel fuel</p>	
130 06.0-24	7.2.4.7.1	A
	<p>In what locations may tank vessels be loaded and unloaded?</p> <p>A In the locations approved by the competent authority B In all locations situated outside urban areas C In oil ports D In any location deemed appropriate by the master</p>	
130 06.0-25	3.2, Table C	A
	<p>Which of the following substances crystallizes at a temperature below 4° C?</p> <p>A UN No. 1114 BENZENE B UN No. 1090 ACETONE C UN No. 1125 n-BUTYLAMINE D UN No. 1282 PYRIDINE</p>	

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 06.0-26	3.2, Table C	C
<p>Which of the following substances may be loaded at a temperature below 4° C in a tank vessel with no possibility of cargo heating?</p>		
<p>A UN No. 1114 BENZENE B UN No. 1145 CYCLOHEXANE C UN No. 2055 STYRENE D UN No. 1307 p-XYLENE</p>		
130 06.0-27	Basic general knowledge	C
<p>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?</p>		
<p>A To pressurize the cargo tanks to be loaded with diesel fuel B To take the same safety measures as when loading an open type N tank vessel C To take the same safety measures as when loading petrol D To ensure that the lids of the empty cargo tanks are open so that any gases that may have formed can escape</p>		
130 06.0-28	Basic general knowledge	C
<p>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?</p>		
<p>A To make it easier to take samples B To provide space for lightening quantities C To allow for the expansion of the cargo D None of the above</p>		

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TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 06.0-29	Basic general knowledge During the transport of dangerous goods, the cargo is sometimes covered with nitrogen. Why is this done? A To prevent the cargo from shifting B To cool the cargo C To insulate the cargo from the outside air D To keep the temperature of the cargo constant	C
130 06.0-30	7.2.4.10.1 When may loading or unloading of tank vessels be started? A Once the loading journal has been checked by the competent authority B Once the person responsible for trans-shipment operations at the shore facility has checked the cargo tanks C Once the gas return piping has been connected D Once the checklist has been satisfactorily completed	D
130 06.0-31	3.2, Table C 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%	B
130 06.0-32	3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.21.3 You are on board a tank vessel. You have to load UN No. 1230 METHANOL. According to the certificate of approval, the permitted density is 1.1. What is maximum degree of filling to which the cargo tanks may be filled? A 97% B 95% C 91% D 85%	B

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 06.0-33	3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.21.3	B
<p>You are on board a tank vessel. You have to load UN No. 1662 NITROBENZENE. According to the certificate of approval, the permitted density is 1.1. What is the maximum degree of filling to which the cargo tanks may be filled?</p>		
<p>A 95% B 90.9% C 93.3% D 85%</p>		
130 06.0-34	3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.21.3	C
<p>You are on board a tank vessel. You have to load UN No. 1999 TARS, LIQUID. The temperature of the substance is 85° C. What is the maximum degree of filling to which the cargo tanks may be filled?</p>		
<p>A 95% B 91% C 97% D 85%</p>		
130 06.0-35	3.2, Table C, column (20)	A
<p>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?</p>		
<p>A Because the substance has a violent reaction with water B Because double-hull spaces should not be used as ballast tanks C Because double-hull spaces may be used as ballast tanks only when the cargo tanks are empty D Because double-hull spaces of vessels of type N should always be able to be ventilated</p>		

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Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 06.0-36	3.2, Table C, column (20) You have to transport 145 m ³ of UN No. 2796 SULPHURIC ACID in your tank vessel of type N, which has a displacement of 2,000 m ³ . To improve stability in strong winds, are you permitted to fill the adjoining double-hull spaces with ballast water? A Yes, this is permitted B No, this is prohibited with this cargo C Yes, this is permitted, provided that the double-hull spaces are no more than 90% full D Yes, this is permitted, provided that the double-hull spaces are completely full	B
130 06.0-37	1.2.2.1 You are given a cargo with an indicated temperature of 279 K. To enable you to calculate the degree of filling, this temperature has to be expressed in degrees Celsius. How many degrees Celsius equal 279 kelvin? A 276° C B 552° C C 6° C D 12° C	C
130 06.0-38	Basic general knowledge You have to load UN No. 1307 p-XYLENE. The temperature of the cargo is 75° C. What data do you need to be able to calculate the maximum degree of filling at 15° C? A The coefficient of sublimation at the temperature indicated B The density and volume of the substance C The coefficient of expansion and the density of the substance D The coefficient of expansion, the temperature difference and the volume	D

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 06.0-39	7.2.4.1.1	D
<p>How many cargo samples may be carried on a vessel transporting UN No. 1294 TOLUENE and what are the maximum contents per receptacle?</p>		
<p>A 30 receptacles of 1,000 cl B 10 receptacles of 1,000 cl C 10 receptacles of 500 ml D 30 receptacles of 500 ml</p>		
130 06.0-40	7.2.4.1.2	C
<p>On board an oil separator vessel, is it permitted to have receptacles for oily and greasy wastes?</p>		
<p>A No, this is not permitted B 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 does not exceed 2 m³ and the receptacles are properly secured in the cargo area D Yes, this is permitted without restriction</p>		
130 06.0-41	7.2.4.10.4	B
<p>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?</p>		
<p>A Yes, a checklist must be completed for every loading or unloading operation B No, this is not required under ADN C Yes, since the vessel is loaded with flammable substances D Yes, but only when the quantity delivered exceeds 30 m³</p>		

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Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 06.0-42	7.2.4.16.6	C
	<p>What pressure should not be exceeded at the connection point when a vessel is unloaded and the gas recovery pipe is connected to the vessel?</p> <p>A 30 kPa B 40 kPa C The opening pressure of the high velocity vent valve D The opening pressure of the high velocity vent valve should not be exceeded by more than 10 kPa</p>	
130 06.0-43	Deleted 2011	
130 06.0-44	9.3.1.18, 9.3.3.18	A
	<p>What overpressure should an inerting system be capable of maintaining in cargo tanks when a vessel has such a system on board?</p> <p>A 7 kPa B 8 kPa C 10 kPa D 15 kPa</p>	
130 06.0-45	7.2.4.28.3	B
	<p>You are transporting UN No. 1230 METHANOL. The internal pressure of the cargo tank is over 40 kPa. What should you do?</p> <p>A Open the high velocity vent valves of the cargo tank so that the overpressure can be reduced B Immediately activate the water-spray system C Get the water-spray system ready so that it can be activated once the internal pressure of the cargo tank exceeds 50 kPa D Safely release the internal overpressure by using the cargo tank release device</p>	

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Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 06.0-46	7.2.4.16.13	D
	May the bulwark ports of vessels carrying UN No. 2448 be closed off?	
	A The bulwark ports may be closed off during loading	
	B The bulwark ports may be closed off during loading and unloading	
	C The bulwark ports may be closed off only during the voyage	
	D The bulwark ports may not be closed off during loading	
130 06.0-47	7.2.4.16.13	B
	May the bulwark ports of vessels carrying UN No. 1993 be closed off?	
	A The bulwark ports may be closed off only during loading	
	B The bulwark ports may be closed off during loading and unloading	
	C The bulwark ports may be closed off only during the voyage	
	D The bulwark ports may not be closed off during loading	
130 06.0-48	7.2.4.16.13	D
	May the bulwark ports of vessels carrying UN No. 1993 be closed off during the voyage?	
	A The bulwark ports may be closed off only during loading	
	B The bulwark ports may be closed off only during loading or unloading	
	C The bulwark ports may be closed off only during the voyage	
	D The bulwark ports may not be closed off during the voyage	

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Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 06.0-49	3.2.3 What code is used in column (5), “Danger”, of Table C for substances with long-term effects on health (carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction)? A N1, N2 or N3 B CMR C F or S D unst.	B
130 06.0-50	3.2.3 What code is used in column (5), “Danger”, of Table C for substances that float on the surface water, do not evaporate and are not readily soluble in water? A N1, N2 or N3 B CMR C F D unst.	C
130 06.0-51	3.2.3 What code is used in column (5), “Danger”, of Table C for substances that sink to the bottom of the water and are not readily soluble? A N1, N2 or N3 B CMR C S D F	C
130 06.0-52	3.2.3 What code is used in column (5), “Danger”, of Table C for substances that are environmentally hazardous, meeting the criteria for acute or chronic toxicity? A N1, N2 or N3 B CMR C S D F	A

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 06.0-53	1.6.7.4.2 May UN No. 1987 ALCOHOLS, N.O.S. (CYCLOHEXANOL) be carried in an open type N tank vessel with flame arresters and type 2 cargo tank (single-hull tank vessel)? A No B Yes, but only until 31.12.2012 C Yes, but only until 31.12.2015 D Yes, but only until 31.12.2018	C
130 06.0-54	1.6.7.4.2 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 No B Yes, but only until 31.12.2012 C Yes, but only until 31.12.2015 D Yes, but only until 31.12.2018	D
130 06.0-55	1.6.7.4.2 You are on board a closed tank type N tank vessel with type 2 cargo tanks (single-hull tank vessel). Are you permitted to carry UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL in this vessel if the substance appears in the list annexed to the certificate of approval? A Yes, without restriction B Yes, but only until 31.12.2012 C Yes, but only until 31.12.2015 D Yes, but only until 31.12.2018	C
130 06.0-56	1.6.7.4.2 You are on board a closed type N tank vessel with type 2 cargo tanks (single-hull tank vessel). Are you permitted to carry UN No. 1202 GAS OIL or DIESEL FUEL or HEATING OIL (LIGHT) in this vessel if the substance appears in the list annexed to the certificate of approval? A Yes, without restriction as to the date B Yes, but only until 31.12.2012 C Yes, but only until 31.12.2015 D Yes, but only until 31.12.2018	D

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TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS Examination objective 7: Documents

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 07.0-01	8.1.8	A
	<p>All tank vessels permitted to carry flammable liquid substances are provided with a certificate of approval. What does the certificate of approval attest?</p> <p>A That the vessel's construction and equipment comply with the relevant requirements of ADN B That the vessel's construction, arrangement and equipment comply with the general technical requirements C 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 goods D That the vessel's construction, arrangement and equipment and the composition of the crew comply with international requirements for the carriage of liquid fuels</p>	
130 07.0-02	7.2.4.10, 8.6.3	C
	<p>Where in ADN is the checklist and its use described?</p> <p>A In Part 1, 1.2.1 B In Part 3, Table C C In Part 7, 7.2.4.10 and Part 8, 8.6.3 D In Part 9, 9.3.3.10</p>	
130 07.0-03	7.2.4.10.1	C
	<p>At what stage should the checklist conforming to the model given in 8.6.3 be completed?</p> <p>A During loading and unloading of dangerous goods for which the maximum quantity is limited under 7.1.4.1.3 B During the transfer of dangerous goods of Class I C Before loading or unloading of a tank vessel D During the transfer of dangerous goods for which the transport documents require a checklist to be drawn up</p>	

130 07.0-04 7.2.4.10.1 B

How many copies of the checklist conforming to the model given in 8.6.3 should be completed?

- A One copy
- B Two copies
- C Three copies
- D 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 crew
- B The master or a person mandated by himself and the person responsible for loading and unloading at the shore facilities
- C The master or a person mandated by himself and a representative of the local competent authority
- D 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 ADN 7.2.4.10, 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 himself
- B It must be completed by the master and signed by the person responsible for the shore facilities
- C It must be completed and signed by the master or the person responsible for the shore facilities
- D It must be completed and signed by the master or a person on board mandated by himself and by the person responsible for the handling at the shore facilities

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130 07.0-07 7.2.4.10.3 C

In what language or languages is the checklist printed?

- A In an official language of the country where loading or unloading takes place
- B In Dutch, English and French
- C In languages understood by the master and 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 ADN, where would you find a model for the checklist referred to in 7.2.4.10?

- A In 1.2.1
- B In 3.2.3
- C In 8.6.2
- D In 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

You are on an empty tank vessel, where the last cargo was UN No. 1202 GAS OIL. Are you permitted to 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 cones
- B No, this is prohibited
- C Yes, the barge does not need a certificate of approval in this case
- D 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 self-propelled tank vessel, with a certificate attesting to its gas-free condition, has engine damage. May it be towed to the nearest shipyard by a self-propelled dry cargo vessel?

- A Yes, a self-propelled dry cargo vessel does not need a certificate of approval
- B Yes, a self-propelled dry cargo vessel needs a certificate of approval
- C No, a tank vessel may in no circumstances be towed in a side-by-side formation
- D Yes, so long as the self-propelled 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 substances
- C The filler of the dangerous substances
- D 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 vessel
- B No
- C Only the tank barge
- D Yes

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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 instructions
- B The vessel certificate
- C The checklist
- D The list of substances 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 done
- B Three months from the date of issuance
- C When for any reason a substance, gas or vapour has spilt
- 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 approval
- B The UN number or identification number and the proper shipping name of the substance, the class and, where known, the packing group for each cargo tank
- C 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 discharged
 - B After loading, when the consignor sends the transport documents to the consignee
 - C Only when the cargo tanks are discharged but not yet gas-free and the vessel has to take on another cargo
 - D 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 For which substance is it necessary to have a register of operations during carriage? B
- A UN 1230 METHANOL
- B UN 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL
 - C UN 1202 GAS OIL or DIESEL FUEL or HEATING OIL, LIGHT (flash point more than 60 °C and not more than 100°C)
 - D UN 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 month
- B Three months
 - C Six months
 - D Twelve months
- 130 07.0-21 1.16.1.2.5 D
- The classification society issues a certificate to a vessel built under its supervision. The certificate contains an additional list of substances. What does the list of substances show?
- A Which dangerous goods may not be carried in the vessel
 - B Which dangerous goods may be carried in addition to those in Table C of Chapter 3.2
 - C To what degree of filling the cargo tank may be filled
 - D Which dangerous goods may be carried in the vessel

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- 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 requirements of ADN
 - B It attests that the vessel has been deemed suitable for the carriage of all kinds of goods
 - C It attests that the vessel has been deemed suitable by the loaders' organization for the carriage of dangerous goods
 - D It attests that the vessel complies with the general provisions of 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 months
 - B 3 months
 - C 6 months
 - D 12 months
- 130 07.0-24 5.4.3.2 C
- A vessel is carrying petrol 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 only
 - B 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 understand
 - D 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 Number
 - B Official number of the vessel and place of unloading
 - C Name of the master and degassing sector
 - D Number of the certificate of approval and number of crew members

TRANSPORT BY TANK VESSELS

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 08.0-01	8.3.5 You wish to carry out in the cargo area of a tank vessel maintenance or repair work requiring the use of an open flame or electric current or liable to cause sparks. Under what conditions may such work be undertaken? 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 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 vessel D 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	C
130 08.0-02	3.2, Table C, 8.1.5.1 What sort of shoes should be worn for safety purposes during the trans-shipment of combustible liquids? A Protective leather shoes B Closed protective boots with anti-static soles C Rubber boots D Light sports shoes	B
130 08.0-03	8.3.5 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 area B Tools not made with chromium C Tools whose use does not cause sparks D Any metal tool	C

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Number	Source	Correct answer
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 way	
	B No, there is a general prohibition on such access	
	C No, access is permitted only for carrying out inspections while the vessel is under way	
	D There are no stipulations in this regard	
130 08.0-05	8.3.2	D
	Are you 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 restriction	
	B Yes, but only outside the cargo area and not during gas-freeing. It should, as a minimum, be of a “certified safe” type	
	C Yes, but only during the loading, unloading and gas-freeing of the tank vessel	
	D 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 vessels	
	B Yes, but if sparks should nonetheless be caused, the work should be halted immediately	
	C Yes, 7.2.3.8 does not apply to type N tank vessels	
	D ADN contains no stipulations in this regard	

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Number	Source	Correct answer
130 08.0-07	8.3.4	A
	<p>Are you permitted to smoke on the deck of an open type N tank vessel loaded with 1,000 tonnes of UN No. 1202 GAS OIL, while it is under way?</p> <p>A No, the prohibition on smoking is applicable on the deck of all type N tank vessels</p> <p>B No, smoking is permitted on type N tank vessels only when the vessel is carrying substances of Class 8</p> <p>C Yes, it is permitted to smoke anywhere on board an open type N tank vessel</p> <p>D Yes, the prohibition on smoking applies only to the deck in the cargo area</p>	
130 08.0-08	8.3.4	C
	<p>Is it permitted to smoke in the accommodation of an open type N tank vessel carrying a substance for which no marking with blue cones or blue lights is required while it is under way?</p> <p>A Yes, in such cases it is permitted to smoke anywhere on board</p> <p>B Yes, the accommodation is considered a private area</p> <p>C Yes, provided that windows and doors are closed</p> <p>D No, the prohibition on smoking applies throughout the vessel</p>	
130 08.0-09	8.1.6.1	B
	<p>On a type N tank vessel, how often should hand fire-extinguishers be inspected?</p> <p>A Every five years, when the certificate of approval is renewed</p> <p>B At least once every two years</p> <p>C Every three years</p> <p>D It is left to the master's discretion, but, if possible, an inspection should be carried out every two years</p>	

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Number	Source	Correct answer
130 08.0-10	7.2.4.41	C
<p>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?</p>		
<p>A Yes, but only by prior agreement with the cargo transfer station</p>		
<p>B Yes, this is not dangerous during the transfer of UN No. 1202 HEATING OIL (LIGHT)</p>		
<p>C No, during loading, unloading or gas-freeing operations, fires and naked lights are prohibited on board the vessel</p>		
<p>D Yes, provided that all the entrances and openings of the accommodation are closed</p>		
130 08.0-11	7.2.4.41	B
<p>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?</p>		
<p>A No, fires and naked lights are prohibited on board the vessel</p>		
<p>B 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 way</p>		
<p>C No, when the cargo is UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL, fires and naked lights are prohibited during the voyage</p>		
<p>D Yes, but only where this has been expressly authorized by the competent authority</p>		

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Number	Source	Correct answer
130 08.0-12	9.3.3.52.4	C
	<p>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?</p> <p>A It has a sign in Dutch, French and German 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 red D It is coloured yellow or has a yellow sticker</p>	
130 08.0-13	7.2.3.1.6	B
	<p>Under what circumstances may a self-contained breathing apparatus be used to enter a tank?</p> <p>A Self-contained breathing apparatuses may be used anywhere with or without supervision B The person wearing the self-contained breathing apparatus must wear the necessary protective equipment, be secured by a line and be supervised C A self-contained breathing apparatus may be used only if the master has been informed beforehand D 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</p>	

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Number	Source	Correct answer
130 08.0-14	Basic general knowledge	B
	How is static electricity produced?	
	A By the slow, continuous charging of batteries	
	B By the friction with each other of substances or objects that are bad conductors of electricity. This may well take place during loading of cargo tanks using cargo transfer hoses that are not electrically earthed	
	C By the creation of an electrical connection between the shore facility and the vessel	
	D By the impact of metal against metal	
130 08.0-15	Basic general knowledge	B
	What can you do 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 liquid	
	C Start the filling at a faster rate so that the head of the filling hose is quickly immersed in the liquid	
	D Constantly vary the loading rate	
130 08.0-16	7.2.3.31.2	D
	You wish to take a car or a motor boat with you on board a tank vessel of type N. What procedure should you follow?	
	A Authorization must be obtained from the competent authority	
	B There are no provisions regarding this for tank vessels of type N	
	C If the battery has been removed beforehand and the engine is cold, the location of the car is immaterial	
	D The car must be kept outside the cargo area	

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Number	Source	Correct answer
130 08.0-17	8.3.5	A
	<p>You are on board a tank vessel carrying dangerous goods. You wish to carry out on the deck, outside the cargo area, repair work requiring the use of an open flame. Are you permitted to do this?</p> <p>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 vessel</p> <p>B Yes, but only if a distance of 3 m from the cargo area is maintained when the work is carried out</p> <p>C Yes, but only if two additional fire-extinguishers are available</p> <p>D No, the work should be carried out by an expert authorized to do so</p>	
130 08.0-18	8.3.5	A
	<p>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?</p> <p>A Yes, provided that the doors and openings are closed</p> <p>B Yes, but only if the engine room has been pronounced gas-free by an expert</p> <p>C No, under no circumstances</p> <p>D No, not while the vessel is under way, only in a shipyard</p>	
130 08.0-19	Basic general knowledge	A
	<p>Why should the hoses on machines for washing tanks be regularly inspected for their electrical conductivity?</p> <p>A To prevent electrostatic charges</p> <p>B To prevent the heating coils from charging</p> <p>C To prevent the washing water from charging</p> <p>D To prevent the cargo tanks from charging</p>	

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Number	Source	Correct answer
130 08.0-20	8.3.5	A
	<p>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?</p> <p>A Only with an authorization from the local competent authority or with a certificate attesting to the totally gas-free condition of the vessel</p> <p>B Only if a 24 V drill is used</p> <p>C Only if it is carried out by authorized persons who are specially qualified</p> <p>D Only if the crew has taken the necessary measures and there is no danger of explosion</p>	
130 08.0-21	Basic general knowledge	A
	<p>Cargo tanks should be spray cleaned only if they have been ventilated beforehand. What is the reason for this?</p> <p>A There is a danger of electrostatic charges</p> <p>B There is already too much lead residue sticking to the walls</p> <p>C Because the cargo residues will become too diluted</p> <p>D Otherwise the slops cannot be removed from rusty tanks</p>	
130 08.0-22	7.2.3.1.5, 7.2.3.1.6	A
	<p>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?</p> <p>A No, because the presence of toxic gases has not been verified and the oxygen level has not been measured</p> <p>B Yes, since the cargo tank is now gas-free</p> <p>C No, since measurements have to be taken at least twice in the course of 10 minutes</p> <p>D Yes, but only if the person entering the cargo tank wears a security harness and a filter mask</p>	

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Number	Source	Correct answer
130 08.0-23	7.2.3.1.6	A
	<p>To carry out some cleaning work, a crew member has to enter a cargo tank. Which of the following pieces of safety equipment should never be used?</p> <p>A A full mask with filter B Protective boots C A safety harness D A protective suit</p>	
130 08.0-24	3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.16.8	B
	<p>You need to connect or disconnect the loading and unloading piping. What, according to ADN, should you wear, if this is prescribed under Table C of Chapter 3.2?</p> <p>A Full protective clothing B A pair of protective gloves C A self-contained breathing apparatus D A pair of protective shoes</p>	
130 08.0-25	3.2, Table C, 8.1.5.1	A
	<p>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?</p> <p>A An ambient-air-dependent breathing apparatus B An apparatus using pressurized air C A half mask with filter D A dust mask</p>	

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Number	Source	Correct answer
130 08.0-26	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 cleaned	
	B When entering a cargo tank, this is required under Table C of Chapter 3.2	
	C When taking samples, if this is required under Table C of Chapter 3.2	
	D When the volume of oxygen in the cargo tank is 21%	
130 08.0-27	Basic general knowledge	A
	Petrol gets into the water during loading of a tank vessel. What happens to the liquid?	
	A The liquid will expand on the surface of the water and then evaporate	
	B The liquid will mix with the water	
	C The liquid will sink to the bottom	
	D The liquid 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 area	
	B Yes, but only in the engine room	
	C Yes, but only in the cargo area	
	D Yes, but only if a fire-extinguisher is at hand	

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Number	Source	Correct answer
130 08.0-29	3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.16.8	A
	<p>You are on a tank vessel and have to load UN No. 1202 GAS OIL. 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?</p> <p>A No, this is not required for this product B No, ADN does not contain such a requirement C Yes, this is required for this product also D Yes, this is required unless the competent authorities waive the requirement</p>	
130 08.0-30	3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.16.8	B
	<p>You are on a tank vessel and have to load UN No. 2079 DIETHYLENETRIAMINE. 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?</p> <p>A No, there is no such requirement in ADN B No, this is not required for this product C Yes, this is required for this product also D This is required only for vessels of type C but not for vessels of type N</p>	
130 08.0-31	3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.16.8	C
	<p>You are on a tank vessel of type N and have to load UN No. 2289 ISOPHORONEDIAMINE. According to ADN, should the persons connecting the loading pipe or arm wear protective equipment?</p> <p>A No, this is no such requirement in ADN B No, this is not required for this product C Yes, this is required for this product also D No, this is not required, since on tank vessels of type N it is not required to have safety equipment on board</p>	

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Number	Source	Correct answer
130 08.0-32	3.2, Table C, 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 Chapter 3.2	
	B Yes, this is part of the basic equipment	
	C Yes, otherwise the vessel is not given a certificate of approval	
	D 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 period	
	B Combustion stabilized for a short period	
	C Fire followed by an explosion	
	D Fire so intense that it produces a shockwave	
130 08.0-34	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 writing	
	B Yes, since, when dangerous goods are transported, there is always the risk that there will be a need to escape after a disaster	
	C No, only if this is required under Table C of Chapter 3.2	
	D No, except if this is required in the transport document	

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Number	Source	Correct answer
130 08.0-35	3.2, Table C, 8.1.5.1	C
	<p>According to ADN, should all tank vessels carrying dangerous goods have a pair of protective boots on board for each member of the crew?</p> <p>A Yes, this applies to all vessels carrying dangerous goods B No, this does not apply to dry cargo vessels C Yes, this applies to all tank vessels D No, according to ADN, only protective shoes are required</p>	
130 08.0-36	3.2, Table C, 8.1.5.1	D
	<p>According to ADN, is a self-contained breathing apparatus required on board?</p> <p>A Yes, on board all tank vessels carrying flammable liquids B Yes, on board both dry cargo vessels and tank vessels C Yes, but only on board tank vessels D No, it depends on whether there is a need to enter enclosed spaces</p>	
130 08.0-37	3.2, Table C, 8.1.5.1	A
	<p>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?</p> <p>A In the manufacturer's instructions for the filter B In Table C of Chapter 3.2 of ADN C In the transport document D In Table B of Chapter 3.2 of ADN</p>	
