

ADN catalogue of questions 2025:

General

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Transport by tank vessels

General

Examination objective 1: General

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 01.0-01	Agreement	B
	What is the abbreviation for the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways? A AITMD B ADN C ADR D RID	
110 01.0-02	Article 1 (1) of the ADN Agreement	D
	What does ADN govern? A Conditions for the transport of all goods by inland waterways B Conditions for the transport of dangerous goods by inland navigation routes for which carriage by other modes of transport is prohibited C Conditions for the transport of dangerous goods only by tank vessels by inland waterways D Conditions for the transport of dangerous goods by vessels on inland waterways	
110 01.0-03	2.1.1.1	D
	Where do the classes of dangerous goods appear in ADN? A 5.2.2.2 B 3.1.1 C 1.1.1.1 D 2.1.1.1	
110 01.0-04	3.2.1	A
	Where do the goods authorized for transport in tank vessels appear in ADN? A In Chapter 3.2, Tables A and C B In Chapter 7.2, Tank vessels C In Section 3.2.2, Table B D In the definitions in Section 1.2.1	
110 01.0-05	8.1.2.1 (d), 8.1.2.1 (h)	A
	Which ADN texts must be on board a vessel transporting dangerous goods? A The latest version of ADN and the multilateral agreements in force B Only Part 7 of ADN and the instructions in writing C Only Part 7 of ADN D ADN and, if the shipment is taken up from road, ADR	

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Examination objective 1: General

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 01.0-06	7.1.3	B
	Where do the service requirements applicable during the carriage of dangerous goods by dry cargo vessel appear in ADN? A In Sections 2.1.1 to 2.1.4 B In Subsections 7.1.3.1 to 7.1.3.99 C In Subsections 2.2.43.1 to 2.2.43.3 D In Subsections 7.2.3.1 to 7.2.3.99	
110 01.0-07	7.2.3	D
	Where do the service requirements applicable during the carriage of dangerous goods by tank vessel appear in ADN? A In Sections 2.1.1 to 2.1.4 B In Subsections 7.1.3.1 to 7.1.3.99 C In Subsections 2.2.43.1 to 2.2.43.3 D In Subsections 7.2.3.1 to 7.2.3.99	
110 01.0-08	ADN 1.2.1	D
	Where do the technical standards for anti-explosion protection for some structural components appear in ADN? A In Part 5 B In the instructions in writing on board the vessel C In the vessel record D In Subsection 1.2.1	
110 01.0-09	8.2.1, 8.6.2, 7.1.3.15, 7.2.3.15	C
	Who is an “expert” under ADN? A The consignor’s safety adviser B Because of their function, all 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 his or her training and general knowledge, every holder of a boatmaster’s licence is an expert under ADN	
110 01.0-10	8.6.1	C
	In which part of ADN are the models for the certificate of approval and the provisional certificate of approval? A Part 1 B Part 2 C Part 8 D Part 9	

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Examination objective 1: General

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 01.0-11	8.2.1.2, 7.1.3.15, 7.2.3.15	C
Who is an “expert” in the meaning of 8.2.1.2 of ADN?		
A Each boatmaster		
B A holder of a European Barge Union licence		
C A person able to prove that he or she has specific knowledge of ADN by means of an expert certificate		
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		
110 01.0-13	1.1.2.1	C
What is the purpose of the ADN rules?		
A ADN is exclusively for the protection of waterways against pollution		
B ADN should exclusively facilitate transport of dangerous goods		
C ADN specifies the conditions in which dangerous goods may be transported by inland navigation		
D The main purpose of ADN is to avoid multiple checks on cross-border transport operations		
110 01.0-14	Part 9, 9.3.3	A
Where do the construction requirements for type N tank vessels appear in ADN?		
A Part 9, in Section 9.3.3		
B Part 9, in Chapter 9.1		
C Part 9, in Chapter 9.2		
D Part 9, in Section 9.1.3		
110 01.0-15	Part 9, 9.1	B
Where do the construction requirements for the construction of dry cargo vessels appear in ADN?		
A Part 9, in Section 9.3.3		
B Part 9, in Chapter 9.1		
C Part 9, in Chapter 9.2		
D Part 9, in Section 9.1.3		

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Examination objective 1: General

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 01.0-16	Article 1 (1) of the ADN Agreement	B
What does ADN govern?		
A Conditions for the transport of all goods by inland waterway		
B Conditions for the transport of dangerous goods by inland navigation vessels		
C Conditions for the transport of dangerous goods by inland navigation routes for which carriage by rail or road is prohibited		
D Conditions for the transport of dangerous goods that can only be carried by tank vessels in inland navigation		
110 01.0-17	ADN Agreement	B
Which set of regulations determines the conditions of carriage for dangerous goods by inland navigation routes?		
A IMDG Code		
B ADN		
C ADR		
D CDNI		
110 01.0-18	1.1.2.5	B
For how long is a vessel subject to ADN rules?		
A Until the vessel is unloaded		
B As long as the cargo tanks, holds and receptacles on board are not free from dangerous substances or gases		
C Until the vessel is moored at the unloading berth		
D Until the certificate of approval expires		
110 01.0-19	1.1.3.6	C
Is the carriage of 2,750 kg of dangerous goods of Class 8, packing group II, in packages, subject to all the requirements of ADN?		
A Yes. All the requirements of ADN must be observed		
B No. ADN only applies from 3,000 kg of cargo		
C No. In this case the exemptions related to quantities carried on board vessels provided for under ADN apply		
D Yes, because the quantity carried is over 300 kg		

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Examination objective 1: General

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 01.0-20	1.1.3.7 (b)	C
Which requirements of ADN are applicable to the carriage of a laptop computer with lithium batteries in the wheelhouse of a vessel?		
A None. The batteries are not dangerous goods		
B All the requirements related to the transport of objects containing dangerous goods must be observed		
C An exemption applies to electric energy storage equipment in devices used during carriage		
D The lithium batteries need only be mentioned in the transport document		
110 01.0-21	ADN 1.3.2.3	C
Under ADN, every member of the crew of a vessel carrying dangerous goods must		
A Have specialized vocational training		
B Have passed an expert examination		
C Receive safety training		
D Receive ADN to be able to consult it		
110 01.0-22	1.1.3.3	C
When are the paint, varnish and lubricating oils used on board a vessel for the upkeep of the vessel subject to ADN requirements related to carriage?		
A If their quantity exceeds 10 receptacles or 450 litres		
B If the materials are not carried at the front of the forward collision bulkhead		
C Never, because an exemption applies to dangerous goods used for the upkeep of vessels		
D If the substances are flammable or toxic		
110 01.0-23	3.2.1, Table A	A
Column (6) of Table A may contain the numeric codes of special provisions. What is the significance of the special provisions shown in column (6) of Table A of ADN?		
A The special provisions may relate to carriage prohibitions or exemptions		
B The special provisions do not apply to road and rail transport		
C The special provisions refer to other applicable legislation		
D The special provisions regulate the measures to be taken in the case of an accident		

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Examination objective 1: General

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 01.0-24	1.4.2.2	C
Whose safety obligations include ensuring that the vessel is not overloaded?		
A The loader		
B The filler		
C The carrier		
D The consignor		
110 01.0-25	1.4.2.2.1 (c), 1.4.2.2.3	C
What should the responsible master do if the danger labels on one of the tank-containers submitted for carriage are inconsistent with the transport document?		
A Replace the danger labels on the basis of the UN number indicated on the transport document		
B Leave a comment on the transport document		
C Refuse to transport the tank-container so long it has not been labelled with the correct marking		
D Transport the tank-container as requested, but inform the river police		
110 01.0-26	1.1.3.6.1	A
Up to what gross mass of dangerous goods of Class 3, packing group I, are the goods exempt from the requirements of ADN?		
A Up to 300 kg in all cases		
B Up to 3,000 kg in tanks		
C Exemptions do not apply to packing group I		
D Up to 300 kg, but only if the goods are in packages		
110 01.0-27	1.3.2.2	B
To what extent do persons, other than ADN experts, employed on board need to be familiar with the requirements governing the carriage of dangerous goods?		
A They need only be familiar with Part 7 of ADN		
B They must be familiar with the requirements that relate to their tasks and responsibilities		
C No one else is required to be familiar with the requirements governing the carriage of dangerous goods		
D They must be familiar with Part 2, Part 3 Table C and Part 7 of ADN		

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Examination objective 1: General

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 01.0-28	1.6.7	B
After an amendment has been made to ADN, the vessel does not have to comply immediately with the new construction rules A If such is confirmed in the classification certificate B If the relevant construction rule is subject to a transitional provision C If the vessel is less than 10 years old D If such is specified in the new construction rule		
110 01.0-29	1.5.1.1	A
What purpose do multilateral agreements serve under ADN? A Certain transport operations are authorized with temporary derogations from ADN B ADN does not apply to liquid goods C Multilateral agreements allow for additional goods to be subjected to ADN D They allow for the application of ADN in countries that are not Contracting Parties to ADN		
110 01.0-30	1.10.3.1.1	D
What are “high consequence dangerous goods” under ADN? A Goods that may damage the materials from which the vessel was constructed B Goods that are particularly damaging to the environment C Goods that emit gases or vapours D Goods that may be misused for terrorist purposes		
110 01.0-31	8.1.6.3	C
Who is responsible for checking and inspecting the special equipment? A The operator of the vessel B The responsible master C A person authorized by the manufacturer D The classification society, during the periodic inspection		

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Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 02.0-01	7.1.3.31, 7.2.3.31	C
	What is the minimum flash point of the fuel (other than LNG) authorized for use in the internal combustion engines on board a vessel carrying dangerous goods? A < 23 °C B ≤ 55 °C C > 55 °C D ≥ 23 °C	
110 02.0-02	8.1.5.3	B
	A toximeter is required under Chapter 3.2, Table A. Must the toximeter also be on board pushed barges with no accommodation? A Yes. There are no exceptions B No, it is enough if the pusher tug or the vessel propelling the side-by-side formation is equipped with such equipment C Yes, if the pusher tug has an engine room D No, it is sufficient if the owner of the pusher tug designates a responsible person onshore who has such equipment and can board the vessel quickly in case of need	
110 02.0-03	7.1.3.31, 7.2.3.31, 9.1.0.31, 9.2.0.31, 9.3.1.31, 9.3.2.31, 9.3.3.31	A
	Which liquid fuel (other than LNG) is prohibited for use on board vessels carrying dangerous goods? A Fuel having a flash point ≤ 55 °C B Fuel having a flash point ≤ 65 °C C Fuel having a flash point ≤ 75 °C D Fuel having a flash point ≤ 100 °C	
110 02.0-04	9.1.0.31.2, 9.3.1.31.2, 9.3.2.31.2, 9.3.3.31.2	D
	What distance must there be from the protected area or the cargo area to the air intakes of the internal combustion engines? A At least 3.00 m B They must be located in the protected area C At least 2.50 m D At least 2.00 m	
110 02.0-05	Provisionally deleted 26.9.2016	C

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Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
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
	Which of these devices must be in the exhaust pipes of a vessel carrying dangerous goods? A A fire detector B A non-return valve C A spark arrester D A goose neck	
110 02.0-07	9.1.0.34.1, 9.3.1.34.1, 9.3.2.34.1, 9.3.3.34.1	A
	What is the minimum distance from the exhaust pipes to the protected area or the cargo area? A 2.00 m B 3.00 m C 4.00 m D 5.00 m	
110 02.0-08	9.1.0.41.2, 9.3.1.41.2, 9.3.2.41.2, 9.3.3.41.2	D
	What liquid fuel is authorized for use in a boiler in the engine room? A Fuel with a flash point = 50 °C B Fuel with a flash point < 5 °C C Fuel with a flash point ≤ 55 °C D Fuel with a flash point > 55 °C	
110 02.0-09	9.1.0.34.1, 9.3.1.34.1, 9.3.2.34.1, 9.3.3.34.1	A
	What is the minimum distance that there must be between the internal combustion engine exhaust pipes and the tank openings and cargo area? A 2.00 m B 2.50 m C 3.00 m D 1.00 m	
110 02.0-10	9.1.0.32.1, 9.3.1.32.1, 9.3.2.32.1, 9.3.3.32.1	B
	What is the minimum depth of the double bottom of a hold area or a hold space fitted out as a fuel tank? A 0.80 m B 0.60 m C 1.00 m D 0.50 m	

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Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 02.0-11	9.1.0.88, 9.2.0.88, 9.3.1.8, 9.3.2.8, 9.3.3.8	B
	Under ADN, which vessels must be built under survey of a recognized classification society and classed by it in its highest class?	
	A All vessels transporting dangerous goods	
	B Certain double-hull dry cargo vessels and all tank vessels transporting dangerous goods	
	C All vessels transporting dangerous goods except seagoing vessels covered by Chapter 9.2	
	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(s)?	
	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 the language normally spoken on board and, if necessary, also in German, French or English	
110 02.0-13	8.1.6.3	A
	Who should check and certify the special equipment required by ADN?	
	A A person authorized for this purpose by the relevant manufacturer	
	B The master	
	C A company authorized by the competent authority	
	D An independent company	
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)	

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Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 02.0-16	1.6.7.2.2.2, 9.1.0.52.4, 9.3.1.52.10, 9.3.2.52.10, 9.3.3.52.10	D
	Can accumulators used for the operation of the vessel 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, except when Chapter 1.6 applies	
110 02.0-17	1.2.1	B
	What is the meaning of a rescue winch in ADN?	
	A A portable stripping pump to make it possible to pump water out of the vessel in the event of a 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
	Under ADN, 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
	What languages must the instructions for the use of devices and equipment on board, required by ADN, be in?	
	A Dutch, German, English and French	
	B Dutch, German, French and Spanish	
	C Dutch and German	
	D In the language normally spoken on board and, if necessary, also in German, French or English	

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Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 02.0-20	1.2.1	D
What types of vessels have zones classified in ADN as 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		
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	1.6.7.2.1.1, 9.1.0.52.4, 9.3.1.52.10, 9.3.2.52.10, 9.3.3.52.10	A
Under ADN, where may the accumulators used for the operation of the vessel be located?		
A On board tank vessels and dry cargo vessels, outside the cargo area and the protected area, except when Chapter 1.6 applies, for type N open tank vessels		
B On board tank vessels, only outside the cargo area, and on board dry cargo vessels, including in the protected area		
C On board tank vessels and dry cargo vessels, outside the cargo area and the protected area, if 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		
110 02.0-23	7.1.3.31, 7.2.3.31, 9.1.0.31.1, 9.3.1.31.1, 9.3.2.31.1, 9.3.3.31.1	A
According to ADN, can an inland navigation vessel carrying dangerous goods use LNG as engine fuel?		
A Yes, if the propulsion and auxiliary systems comply with the requirements of ES-TRIN		
B Yes. ADN does not contain any requirements for engines that run on fuel		
C No, ADN does not allow the use of gas as a fuel		
D No, LNG can only be carried as cargo.		

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Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 02.0-24	7.1.3.31, 7.2.3.31	A
Can LNG (flashpoint of -188 °C) be used on board an inland navigation vessel carrying dangerous goods?		
A Yes, if the propulsion and auxiliary systems comply with the requirements of ES-TRIN		
B Yes, because LNG can also be used as a fuel on sea-going vessels		
C No, only fuels with a flashpoint of above 55 °C are permitted to be used as fuel		
D No, LNG can only be carried as cargo.		

General

Examination objective 4: Measurement techniques

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 04.0-01	8.1.5.1	C
Gas detectors and toximeters must have what documentation?		
A A certificate of origin		
B A guarantee certificate		
C Instructions for their use		
D A copy of the invoice		
110 04.0-02	1.2.1	B
On the vessel, how can you know if dangerous concentrations of toxic gases are emitted by the cargo?		
A With a gas detector		
B With a toximeter		
C With an oxygen meter		
D With daily checks		
110 04.0-03	8.1.6.3	C
Who is responsible for checking that the gas detection system is working properly?		
A The safety adviser		
B The system does not need to be checked; it does however have to be replaced after each use		
C A person authorized to do so by the manufacturer		
D Verification must be conducted once a year by the crew		
110 04.0-04	Basic general knowledge	C
How is the explosive range of a substance established?		
A Between the upper explosive limit and 100% in 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		
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		

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Examination objective 4: Measurement techniques

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 04.0-06	8.1.6.3	B
	When and by whom should the equipment referred to in 8.1.6.3 be checked?	
	A Once a year, by the manufacturer	
	B In accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer, by persons authorized to do so by the manufacturer	
	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	
110 04.0-11	Basic general knowledge	B
	How should the situation in an on-board space in which the oxygen concentration is 30% by volume be assessed?	
	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	

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Examination objective 4: Measurement techniques

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 04.0-12	Basic general knowledge	C
	What is meant by a “lean” mixture when speaking of a risk of explosion?	
	A There is little outside air	
	B There is little nitrogen	
	C There is little flammable substance	
	D There is little oxygen	
110 04.0-13	Basic general knowledge	D
	What is the main danger when entering a space that has been closed for an extended period?	
	A Too many noble gases	
	B Too little nitrogen	
	C Too much oxygen	
	D Too little oxygen	
110 04.0-14	Basic general knowledge	A
	What is the normal oxygen concentration in the ambient air?	
	A Approximately 21% by volume	
	B Approximately 19% by volume	
	C Approximately 17% by volume	
	D Approximately 15% by volume	
110 04.0-15	Basic general knowledge, 7.1.3.1.6, 7.2.3.1.6	D
	What is the measured oxygen level required to be able to enter holds or cargo tanks safely without a self-contained breathing apparatus?	
	A Between 15.5% and 20.5%	
	B A minimum of 24%	
	C A maximum of 17%	
	D Between 20% and 23.5% by volume	
110 04.0-16	1.2.1	B
	With what measurement tool can toxic gases or vapours be measured?	
	A With a gas detector	
	B With a toximeter	
	C With an ohmmeter	
	D With an oxygen meter	

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Examination objective 4: Measurement techniques

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 04.0-17	1.2.1	B
Which tool is used to determine whether there is a risk of explosion?		
A A nitrogen meter		
B A flammable gas detector		
C A toximeter		
D An oxygen meter		
110 04.0-18	Basic general knowledge	C
What does the abbreviation ppm mean?		
A Per person measured		
B Propane propene measured		
C Parts per million		
D Polypropylene methyl		
110 04.0-19	Basic general knowledge	C
What purpose does the small tube in front of certain gas samplers serve?		
A To read the value of the maximum acceptable concentration at the work station		
B To read the pH		
C Among others, to collect humidity and impurities		
D To verify reliability		
110 04.0-20	Basic general knowledge	D
How is it possible to ensure that a gas sampler is still useable?		
A By verifying whether there has been a colour change in the label		
B By verifying whether it has humidity inside		
C By testing it		
D By verifying whether the expiry date has passed		
110 04.0-21	Basic general knowledge	B
In what unit of measurement is the explosive atmosphere measured?		
A In decilitres		
B In percentage of volume		
C In micrograms		
D In threshold limit value at the work station		

General

Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

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

General

Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
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	
110 05.0-10	2.1.1.1, 2.2.61	B
	What is the main risk of a flammable liquid of class 6.1?	
	A Flammability	
	B Toxicity	
	C Corrosiveness	
	D Radioactivity	

General

Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 05.0-11	2.1.2.1, Table A, column (5)	B
Under ADN, can dangerous goods present several different risks?		
A	No	
B	Yes	
C	No, there are no goods with several risks in ADN	
D	No, ADN always cites only the main risk	
110 05.0-12	1.2.1	B
What is the auto-ignition temperature?		
A	The temperature at which a liquid can ignite upon contact with a flame	
B	The lowest temperature of a hot surface, determined in an experiment, at which a combustible liquid ignites as a gas/air or vapour/air mixture	
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	
110 05.0-13	1.2.1	A
What is the flash point?		
A	The lowest temperature of a liquid substance at which its vapour mixed with air forms a flammable mixture	
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	
110 05.0-14	3.2.1 Table A, 2.2.9.1.7, 3.3.1 Special provision 598	B
Is a load of damaged automobile batteries considered as dangerous goods?		
A	No, automobile batteries are not dangerous goods	
B	Yes, damaged batteries are dangerous goods	
C	No, damaged batteries are not dangerous goods	
D	No, when damaged batteries are packed in special containers, they are not dangerous goods	

General

Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 05.0-15	Basic general knowledge	B
	Why is flammable dust particularly dangerous?	
	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	
110 05.0-16	Deleted (08.12.2020)	
110 05.0-17	Basic general knowledge	C
	How does UN No. 1203, PETROL, act when heated?	
	A It solidifies	
	B Heating does not change the liquid's volume	
	C It expands	
	D It concentrates	
110 05.0-18	2.2.2.1.3	C
	What is the meaning of the letters TF in the following designation: UN No. 1053, HYDROGEN SULPHIDE, class 2, 2 TF?	
	A Chemically unstable, toxic	
	B Not flammable, toxic	
	C Toxic, flammable	
	D No special meaning	
110 05.0-19	2.2.61.1.4	A
	What does packing group II mean for substances of class 6.1?	
	A Toxic	
	B Harmful to health	
	C Highly toxic	
	D Corrosive	
110 05.0-20	2.2.3.1.3	C
	What do packing groups I, II and III mean for substances of class 3?	
	A They indicate the miscibility with 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	

General

Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 05.0-21	1.2.1, 2.2.3.1.3	D
	What is the meaning of packing group I for substances of class 3?	
	A Substance without subsidiary risk	
	B Substance presenting low danger	
	C Substance presenting medium danger	
	D Substance presenting high danger	
110 05.0-22	1.2.1, 2.1.1.1, 2.2.8.1.4.2	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	2.2.2.1.3, 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	

General

Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

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

General

Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
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

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
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

Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
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
Corrosive substances should be assigned to which class?		
A Class 9		
B Class 8		
C Class 5.2		
D Class 4.3		
110 05.0-45	3.2, Table A or C	A
To which class does UN No. 1134, CHLOROBENZENE belong?		
A Class 3		
B Class 6.1		
C Class 7		
D Class 8		

General

Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
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 the element carbon?	
	A C	
	B H	
	C K	
	D O	
110 05.0-50	Basic general knowledge	C
	What is the boiling point of a liquid?	
	A The pressure of the liquid at 100 °C	
	B The quantity of liquid that has reached the temperature at which it boils	
	C The temperature at which, at atmospheric pressure, a substance passes from the liquid state to the gaseous state	
	D The temperature of a liquid at which a flammable mixture may form at its surface	

General

Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
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 boiling point of a liquid?		
A The pressure of the liquid at 100 °C		
B The quantity of liquid that has reached the temperature at which it boils		
C The temperature at which, at normal atmospheric pressure a substance passes from the liquid state to the gaseous state		
D The volume of the liquid at a temperature of 100 °C and a pressure of 100 kPa (normal pressure)		
110 05.0-53	Basic general knowledge	D
The passage from a liquid state to a gaseous state is known as:		
A Condensation		
B Fusion		
C Sublimation		
D Evaporation		
110 05.0-54	Basic general knowledge	A
What does oxidize mean?		
A Reaction of a substance with oxygen		
B Cleavage of oxygen		
C Reaction of a substance with hydrogen		
D Reaction of a substance with 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		

General

Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 05.0-56	Basic general knowledge	A
	What happens in a tank containing saturated vapour 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
	In which flash-point temperature range can a flammable liquid ignite most readily?	
	A Under 23 °C	
	B Between 23 °C and 60 °C	
	C Between 60 °C and 100 °C	
	D Over 100 °C	
110 05.0-58	Basic general knowledge, 1.2.1	A
	How is the flash-point 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	

General

Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

Number	Source	Correct answer
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		
110 05.0-63	Basic general knowledge	C
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		
110 05.0-64	Basic general knowledge	A
At what temperature is the kinetic energy of the molecules at zero?		
A -273 °C		
B 212 K		
C 273 K		
D -100 °C		
110 05.0-65	Basic general knowledge	B
To avoid polymerization of certain goods, a substance is added. What is the substance?		
A A base		
B An inhibitor		
C A catalyser		
D A peroxide		

General

Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 05.0-66	Basic general knowledge	B
	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	
110 05.0-67	Basic general knowledge	B
	At what temperature does 1 m ³ of pure water have a mass of 1,000 kg?	
	A 0 °C	
	B 4 °C	
	C 15 °C	
	D 20 °C	
110 05.0-68	Basic general knowledge	C
	Why is nitrogen a problematic gas?	
	A Because it is flammable	
	B Because it is heavier than air	
	C Because it is odourless	
	D Because it is corrosive	
110 05.0-69	Basic general knowledge	B
	Why should gas clouds from cargo be avoided?	
	A Because they always contain an explosive mixture	
	B Because, in most cases, 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 can penetrate into the body through the skin and thereby pose a health risk?	
	A Benzene	
	B Butane	
	C Castor oil	
	D Water	

General

Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 05.0-71	Basic general knowledge	D
Which of the substances below causes serious injuries when it comes into contact with the skin?		
A Diesel fuel		
B Motor spirit or gasoline or petrol		
C Toluene		
D Sulphuric acid		
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
What is the pH of a strong acid?		
A 0 to 3		
B 7		
C 8 to 10		
D 4 to 6		
110 05.0-75	2.1.1.1	B
What is the characteristic of substances in class 5.1?		
A They are radioactive		
B They are oxidizing		
C They are corrosive		
D They are infectious		

General

Examination objective 5: Knowledge of products

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 05.0-76	Basic general knowledge	C
	What is polymerization?	
	A A kind of polyester	
	B A physical reaction	
	C A chemical reaction	
	D A catalyser	
110 05.0-77	3.2, Table A	B
	In which class does the subsidiary risk posed by UN No. 1230, METHANOL fall?	
	A Class 5.2	
	B Class 6.1	
	C Class 6.2	
	D Class 8	
110 05.0-78	2.1.1.1, 2.2.1	A
	Explosive substances and articles are in which class?	
	A Class 1	
	B Class 4.1	
	C Class 5.2	
	D Class 6.1	

General

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 06.0-01	1.1.3.3	B
	Does ADN apply to the content of a fuel tank with a capacity of 42,000 l of diesel?	
	A Yes, because the quantity of diesel is greater than 3,000 kg.	
	B No, because the diesel fuel used for the vessel's propulsion is not subject to 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	
110 06.0-02	1.1.3.4, 3.3	B
	In which cases do the special provisions of chapter 3.3 apply?	
	A If they are on the vessel's list of substances	
	B For a UN number or a substance identification number, if they are in Table A, column (6)	
	C If they are in table C, column (20)	
	D If they are mentioned in the vessel's certificate of approval	
110 06.0-03	8.3.1.1	A
	Are persons who are not members of the crew, do not normally live on board or are not on board for official reasons authorized to be on board a vessel transporting dangerous goods?	
	A No, not in any circumstances	
	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	
110 06.0-04	1.1.4.6	B
	During loading and unloading, are provisions other than those of ADN applicable?	
	A No, everything is governed by ADN	
	B Yes, 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	

General

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 06.0-05	7.1.4.9, 7.2.4.9	B
Can dangerous goods be trans-shipped from one vessel to another elsewhere than in the cargo handling facilities authorized for that purpose?		
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		
110 06.0-06	1.1.4.1, 1.4.2.1.1 (c)	B
The transport of what packages containing dangerous goods is prohibited under the requirements of ADN?		
A Packages for transport not authorized by the competent police		
B Packages not meeting the requirements of international regulations on dangerous goods		
C Packages with a packaging thickness of less than 2 cm		
D Fireworks		
110 06.0-07	1.4.2.1.1 (a)	C
Who is responsible for ensuring that dangerous goods are classified under ADN?		
A The carrier		
B The filler or loader		
C The consignor		
D The seller of the goods		

General

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 06.0-08	CEVNI, article 1.02, para. 4, 1.4.2.2.1	A
	Who is responsible on board for the vessels' marking with blue cones/lights?	
	A The carrier (master)	
	B The consignor	
	C The filler or loader	
	D The classification society	
110 06.0-09	CEVNI, article 1.02, para. 4, 1.4.2.2.1	B
	Who is responsible for removing a blue cone/light marking?	
	A The consignee	
	B The carrier (master)	
	C The expert who issued the certificate attesting gas-free condition	
	D The unloader	
110 06.0-10	7.1.3.31, 7.2.3.31.1	C
	According to ADN, under what conditions may LNG be used as fuel for the propulsion motor of a tank-vessel or a dry cargo vessel?	
	A The use of LNG is prohibited because its flash point is lower than 55 °C.	
	B The LNG must be included on the vessel's list of substances and in the loading plan	
	C The propulsion system must comply with the applicable requirements of ES-TRIN	
	D The competent authority must include it in the certificate of approval	
110 06.0-11	7.1.2.0, 7.1.4.1.4	B
	According to ADN, what quantity of dangerous goods may be carried by dry cargo vessels?	
	A It depends on the vessel's carrying capacity	
	B It depends on the class of dangerous goods and the vessel's design	
	C The quantities mentioned in the certificate of approval	
	D The quantities permitted by the classification society	

General

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 06.0-12	3.2, Tables A and C	A
	Which regulations contain the provisions relating to the marking of vessels carrying dangerous goods?	
	A CEVNI or national regulations based on CEVNI, as well as ADN	
	B CEVNI or national regulations based on CEVNI, as well as ESTRIN	
	C The vessel does not require any marking; only 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	
110 06.0-13	8.3.1.1	B
	Other than the crew, who is authorized to be on board a vessel carrying dangerous goods?	
	A All persons declared to the carrier	
	B Persons who habitually live on board	
	C Only those persons who have undergone professional training in navigation	
	D Nobody except the crew should be on board	
110 06.0-14	CEVNI, article 1.02, paragraph 4, 1.4.2.2.1	D
	Who is responsible on board 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 (carrier)	
110 06.0-15	3.2, Table A and Table C, 7.1.5.0, 7.2.5.0 CEVNI, article 3.14	B
	How can it be decided if a 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	

General

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 06.0-16	7.1.4.9, 7.2.4.9	B
	When can a cargo be trans-shipped onto another vessel outside a trans-shipment place approved for this purpose? A There are no special requirements in this 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	
110 06.0-17	Basic general knowledge	C
	A cargo tank has been filled with 50,000 litres of UN 1203 petrol at 10 °C. The temperature of the petrol rises to 20 °C. The expansion coefficient of the petrol is 0.001 per °C. How many litres of petrol are in the cargo tank after the rise in temperature? A 50,005 litres B 50,050 litres C 50,500 litres D 50,000 litres	
110 06.0-18	7.1.4.9, 7.2.4.9	B
	A vessel loaded with dangerous goods cannot continue its voyage because of low water. Part of the cargo has to be trans-shipped onto another vessel outside a handling facility. What are the requirements of ADN in this case? A The cargo can be trans-shipped on 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	
110 06.0-19	Basic general knowledge	C
	Under CEVNI or national regulations based on CEVNI, the “Do not approach” signal is: A Only a sound signal B Only a light signal C A combined sound and light signal D Waving of the red flag (distress signal)	

General

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 06.0-20	7.1.5.4.2	B
	What applies to berthed vessels bearing marking prescribed under 3.2, Table A, column (12) (if not exempted by the competent authority)? 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	
110 06.0-21	7.1.5.4.3, 7.2.5.4.3	B
	What is the minimum distance that a vessel with one blue cone or one blue light must maintain when waiting before a lock or a bridge? A 50 m B 100 m C 150 m D 200 m	
110 06.0-22	7.1.5.4.3, 7.2.5.4.3	C
	What is the minimum distance that a vessel with two blue cones or two blue lights must normally maintain when waiting before a lock or a bridge? A 50 m B 150 m C 100 m D 200 m	
110 06.0-23	7.2.5.4.2	D
	What must be respected by tank vessels carrying dangerous goods when berthed, if not exempted by the competent authority? A An onshore guard B A link with the nearest traffic monitoring station C A rowing boat berthed next to the vessel D An expert in accordance with 8.2.1 on board	

General

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 06.0-24	1.2.1, 7.1.4.7.1, 7.1.4.7.7, 7.2.4.10.1, 7.2.4.7.7, 8.6.3	B
	What is the purpose of the means of evacuation referred to in ADN in loading and unloading stations for dangerous goods? A To allow the police to board the vessel B To allow persons on board to move from danger to safety C To make it possible to reduce a leak in the cargo D To allow staff of the handling facility to move to safety on board in the event of an incident	
110 06.0-25	1.2.1, 7.1.4.7.1, 7.1.4.7.7, 7.2.4.10.1, 7.2.4.7.7, 8.6.3	A
	Why must means of evacuation be available at loading and unloading stations for dangerous goods? A To make it possible to leave the vessel in an emergency B To allow the river police to board the vessel C To allow the vessel to be unloaded more quickly in the event of an incident D To allow small/initial fires to be tackled in time	
110 06.0-26	1.4.2.2.1 (d), 1.4.3.1.1 (f), 1.4.3.3 (q)	B
	Who is responsible for ensuring that the prescribed means of evacuation are available at a dangerous goods loading station? A The owner of the port facility B The loader or filler, together with the carrier C The river police D The consignor or the consignee	
110 06.0-27	1.4.2.2.1 (d), 1.4.3.1.1 (f), 1.4.3.3 (q)	D
	Who is responsible for providing the means of evacuation at a dangerous goods loading station? A The navigation administration B The owner of the port facility C The filler or loader D Primarily the filler or the loader, together with the carrier	
110 06.0-28	1.4.2.2.1 (d), 1.4.3.7.1 (g)	D
	When must the carrier provide a second means of evacuation for the unloading of UN No. 1203? A Always B Never C With the lifeboat, a second means of evacuation is always available D When the unloader has only provided one means of evacuation	

General

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 06.0-29	7.1.4.7.1, 7.1.4.77	A
What must be done before beginning to unload a cargo of a dangerous substance in tank-containers at an unloading facility that has no means of evacuation? A Authorization must be requested from the competent authority before unloading B No additional action is required C There must be a lifejacket available for each member of the crew. D The firefighters responsible for the unloading procedure must be informed.		
110 06.0-30	7.2.4.10.1, 7.2.4.77	B
A petroleum products unloading station has no means of evacuation. When is it possible to begin to unload the tank-vessel without the approval of the competent authority? A After having obtained the approval of the consignee B In no case C After having launched the lifeboat D After having received authorization from the person in charge of the shore facility		
110 06.0-31	1.2.1	B
What does a safety area on board a vessel consist of? A A guardrail B A water spray system C Movable bulkheads D A safe haven		
110 06.0-32	1.2.1	C
For how long must an on-board safe area provide protection from risks associated with the cargo? A 15 minutes B Half an hour C An hour D Until the cargo is consumed		

General

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 06.0-33	1.2.1, 7.1.4.77, 7.2.4.77	A
	When is the lifeboat sufficient as the only means of evacuation during the loading or unloading of dangerous goods? A Never B Always C Only for dangerous substances of Class 2 D When it is made from fire resistant material	
110 06.0-34	7.2.4.77, 3.2.3.2, Table C	A
	A tank-vessel at a loading station needs to load dangerous substance UN No. 1830 SULPHURIC ACID containing more than 51% of acid. An escape route is available outside the cargo area. Is one means of evacuation sufficient? A Yes B Yes, but only in dry weather C No D No, depending on the number of persons on board	
110 06.0-35	7.1.4.77, 3.2.1, Table A	C
	A dry goods vessel is carrying UN No. 1365 COTTON; WET. Which means of evacuation are not authorized? A An escape route outside the protected area and a safe haven on board the vessel at the opposite end B An escape route inside the protected area and a safe haven on board the vessel in the opposite direction C One or more evacuation boats D A lifeboat and an evacuation boat	
110 06.0-36	7.2.4.21.3	C
	A vessel has four cargo tanks and the maximum permissible relative density according to the certificate of approval is 1. The relative density of the substance to be loaded is 2. What is the permissible degree of filling of the cargo tanks? A 95% for all the cargo tanks B Cargo tanks 1 and 3 at 95% and cargo tanks 2 and 4 empty C 50% for all the cargo tanks D All the cargo tanks empty, since carriage of the substance is not permitted	

General

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 06.0-37	7.2.3.15	D
The principal master responsible for a convoy is the only expert on board. The motorized tank vessel has been unloaded but not yet degassed. The tank barge has to be unloaded in a service installation. Is the motorized tank vessel allowed to leave? A Yes, it is only required that one member of the crew who is aware of the situation stays with the tank barge B Yes, if the principal master stays on board the tank barge as an expert and one of the other masters on board takes charge of the motorized tank vessel C No, there must be masters who are also experts on board both vessels D Yes, but only if another expert responsible for loading and unloading as well as ballasting of the tank barge can be made available on board the tank barge		
110 06.0-38	7.1.3.16, 7.2.3.16	C
Who should take the measurements on board required under ADN? A Any crew member who has undergone training can take the measurements B Only the master C An expert according to sub-section 8.2.1.2 of ADN D An official of a specialized company according to sub-section 8.1.7.3 of ADN		
110 06.0-39	1.4.2.2 first sentence (c), second sentence	B
Who must ensure, by means of a visual inspection, that there are no apparent defects in the vessel? A The competent authority issuing the certificate of approval B The carrier/master C The classification society D The loader or the filler		
110 06.0-40	1.8.5.1	C
When must the carrier submit an accident report? A If asked to do so by the competent authority B If the river police were involved C For each accident or serious incident that has occurred during carriage D Only if the accident was caused by the master		

General

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 06.0-41	1.1.2.5	B
How long is a vessel subject to the requirements of ADN, if there is no exemption?		
A Until the vessel is completely unloaded		
B As long as the cargo tanks, hold and receptacles on board still contain dangerous substances or gases		
C Until a measurement confirms that it is gas-free		
D As long as it has a certificate of approval		
110 06.0-42	1.1.4.6	B
What takes precedence if local provisions differ from the requirements of ADN in respect of identical situations?		
A The local provisions		
B ADN		
C The competent authority decides on a case-by-case basis		
D The master may apply the most favourable provision		
110 06.0-43	Table A, column (8)	C
How do you know if a dangerous good can also be carried on board inland navigation vessels in bulk or in cargo tanks?		
A From the specific groups of UN numbers		
B From the consignor's note on the goods		
C From the relevant indication in Table A		
D From the indication in the certificate of approval		
110 06.0-44	1.10.3.1.1, 1.10.3.2	D
For which goods must there be a security plan?		
A Highly flammable goods		
B Goods for which three blue cones/lights are prescribed		
C Goods that may be harmful to the environment or to persons		
D High-risk dangerous goods		

General

Examination objective 7: Documents

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 07.0-01	5.4.1.1, 8.1.2.1	B
	What is the name of the document issued by the consignor for any dangerous goods for carriage that, under ADN, must be kept on board? A Bill of lading B Transport document C Instructions in writing D Dangerous goods manifest	
110 07.0-02	Deleted (03.12.2008)	
110 07.0-03	5.4.1.1, 8.1.2.1	A
	What is the purpose of the transport document under ADN? A To identify dangerous goods carried under ADN B As proof of delivery C As proof of approval of a vessel for the carriage of dangerous goods D As a basis for calculating freight surcharges for dangerous goods	
110 07.0-04	5.4.1.1	A
	What information on the transported dangerous goods must appear in the transport document? A The information required under 5.4.1 B The indications mentioned in CEVNI or in national regulations based on 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	
110 07.0-05	5.4.1	C
	Under ADN, of the following information, which must appear in the transport document? A The address of the manufacturer of the goods B The European vessel number C The name and address of the consignee(s) D The expiration date of the certificate of approval	

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Examination objective 7: Documents

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 07.0-06	5.4.1	C
Under ADN, which of the following 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 and where assigned, the packing group	
D	The expiry date of the certificate of approval	
110 07.0-07	5.4.3.2	C
Is it the master's duty to ensure that all the crew members concerned are informed of the instructions in writing and are able to carry them out?		
A	No, as each crew member must, before loading, inform himself of the contents of the instructions in writing	
B	No, guidance regarding the dangers that may arise should be given before loading by a representative of the shore facility	
C	Yes, otherwise the persons on board would not be able to react properly in the event of an incident	
D	Yes, but only if the instructions in writing have to be returned to the representative of the shore facility after the loading	
110 07.0-08	8.1.2	B
Which of the following documents must be on board under ADN?		
A	The general technical requirements	
B	The transport document	
C	The licensing regulations	
D	A map of the route of the voyage (most recent)	
110 07.0-09	5.4.3.2	B
Who must provide the master with the instructions in writing that must be on board during the transport of dangerous goods by inland water transport?		
A	The customs service	
B	The carrier	
C	The consignor	
D	The manufacturer of the goods	

General

Examination objective 7: Documents

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 07.0-10	1.16.2.1	C
Who is responsible for issuing 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		
110 07.0-11	1.16.1.1.2	C
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		
110 07.0-12	5.4.3	D
What is the name of the document that contains explanations of the measures to be taken in the case of an accident or incident that may occur during carriage of dangerous goods?		
A The ADN manifest		
B The certificate of approval		
C The transport document		
D The instructions in writing		
110 07.0-13	5.4.3	C
Which document sets out the action to be taken in case of an accident or incident?		
A The certificate of approval		
B CEVNI or national regulations based on CEVNI		
C The instructions in writing		
D The transport document		
110 07.0-14	1.4.2.2.1, 5.4.3	B
Who is responsible for providing the master with the instructions in writing?		
A The port authority competent for the loading		
B The carrier		
C The consignor		
D The manufacturer of the goods		

General

Examination objective 7: Documents

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 07.0-15	5.4.3.1	B
What is the purpose of the instructions in writing covered by 5.4.3.1 of ADN?		
A To replace the transport documents required under 5.4.1		
B To provide instructions on action to be taken in emergency situations resulting from an accident		
C To provide instructions on measures to observe for the stowage of dangerous goods		
D To provide instructions for the police and the customs service who check the vessel when it is carrying dangerous goods		
110 07.0-16	Deleted (03.12.2008)	
110 07.0-17	5.4.3.1	B
Which document sets out the measures to be taken when an accident occurs, if they can be taken safely in practice?		
A The certificate of approval		
B The instructions in writing		
C Part 1 of ADN		
D The transport document		
110 07.0-18	5.4.3.1	B
Which document describes the types of danger that may arise if an accident occurs during carriage of certain dangerous goods?		
A The navigation certificate		
B The instructions in writing		
C The certificate of approval		
D Part 2 of ADN		
110 07.0-19	5.4.3.2	C
The instructions in writing must be in which languages?		
A In German and 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		

General

Examination objective 7: Documents

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 07.0-20	5.4.3.1	B
When a vessel is transporting dangerous goods, where and how should the instructions in writing be kept on-board? A In the accommodation, with ADN 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 engine room		
110 07.0-21	5.4.3.2	C
Who is responsible for ensuring that the crew understands the instructions in writing and applies them correctly? A The expert B The place of loading of the dangerous goods concerned C The master D The consignor		
110 07.0-22	5.4.3.2	C
The master is responsible for ensuring that the instructions in writing are understood and can be carried out by whom? A The personnel on land at the place of unloading B The consignee of the goods C All persons on board D The personnel on land at the place of loading		
110 07.0-23	5.4.3.2	A
What is the master of a vessel transporting dangerous goods responsible for ensuring on board? A The master is responsible for ensuring that all persons on board understand the instructions in writing and are capable of carrying them out properly B Under ADN the master has no special obligations related to the carriage of dangerous goods C The master has no obligations, as the members of the crew are responsible for informing themselves of the content of the instructions in writing D The master is under no special obligation to inform the crew when the vessel is specially fitted out for the dangerous goods being carried		
110 07.0-24	Deleted (03.12.2008)	

General

Examination objective 7: Documents

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 07.0-25	5.4.3.3	A
When must the instructions in writing be consulted?		
A Before the start of loading		
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		
110 07.0-26	5.4.3	C
Which accompanying document describes the dangers that can 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		
110 07.0-27	5.4.1.4.1	C
When dangerous goods are transported from the Netherlands to Austria, the entries made in the transport document presented by the consignor must be in what language(s) at least?		
A Dutch		
B German, Russian and Dutch		
C Dutch and additionally in German, French or English		
D German and French		
110 07.0-28	5.4.3.1	B
What is done with the instructions in writing?		
A They should be returned after the unloading of the dangerous goods		
B During carriage they should be kept in the wheelhouse		
C Once they have been read, they are to be returned to the cargo transfer station		
D If possible, they are to be returned quickly to the consignee of the cargo		
110 07.0-29	5.4.3.1	C
Where must the instructions in writing be kept?		
A In the wheelhouse and the accommodation		
B In the accommodation		
C In the wheelhouse		
D In the cargo area and in the wheelhouse		

General

Examination objective 7: Documents

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 07.0-30	5.4.3	A
	Which document describes the actions to be taken in the event of an accident or an incident? A The instructions in writing B The stowage plan C The transport document D The checklist ADN	
110 07.0-31	5.4.3.3	A
	Which document describes the action to be taken in the event of an accident with dangerous goods? A The instructions in writing B The checklist ADN C The transport document D The bill of lading	
110 07.0-32	Deleted (03.12.2008)	
110 07.0-33	Deleted (03.12.2008)	
110 07.0-34	5.4.3.3	D
	Where can the crew read which measures must be taken in the event of an accident or an incident? A In the transport document B In the navigation certificate C In the checklist D In the instructions in writing	
110 07.0-35	1.16.13.2	B
	Which authority is authorized to definitively withdraw a certificate of approval? A The river police B The authority that issued the certificate of approval C The port authority D The fire service	

General

Examination objective 7: Documents

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 07.0-36	1.16.1.3.1 (c)	D
What is the period of validity of a provisional certificate of approval issued to a vessel that no longer meets the applicable requirements of ADN immediately after it has sustained damage?		
A One year		
B One semester		
C Three months		
D For just one voyage, and for a specified cargo		
110 07.0-37	5.4.1.1.18	D
In which document must it be mentioned that the substance carried presents a danger for the environment?		
A In the certificate of approval		
B In the classification certificate		
C In the instructions in writing		
D In the transport document		
110 07.0-38	Deleted (20.03.2013)	

General

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 08.0-01	Basic general knowledge	B
	For carriage of certain dangerous goods, the protection equipment under 8.1.5.1 is not sufficient. How does the master find out which additional protection equipment must be on board?	
	A The information is in the measurement certificate	
	B From the additional information provided by the consignor (e.g. the safety data sheet)	
	C It is for masters to decide the exact composition of the equipment on the basis of indications in the transport document and their own experience	
	D It is noted in the certificate of approval in the Section marked "miscellaneous"	
110 08.0-02	Basic general knowledge	B
	What is the first thing to do if your arm has come into contact with a corrosive substance?	
	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	
110 08.0-03	Basic general knowledge	B
	What should you do if your arm has come into contact with some diesel fuel when the filling pipes were being disconnected?	
	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	
110 08.0-04	Basic general knowledge	C
	What is the first thing to do if a person is injured in an accident on the deck of a vessel is carrying dangerous goods?	
	A Inform the shipping company	
	B Block off the place of the accident	
	C Administer first aid while ensuring your personal protection	
	D Inform the police	

General

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 08.0-05	Basic general knowledge	A
	What is the first thing that should be done when there is an accident on the deck of the vessel involving personal injury from a toxic substance?	
	A Put on protection equipment and remove the injured from the danger area	
	B If possible, seal the leaks	
	C Activate the “Do not approach” signal	
	D Distribute the instructions in writing to the crew members	
110 08.0-06	7.1.3.41.1, 7.2.3.41.1, 8.3.4	B
	Is the use of electronic cigarettes permitted outside of the wheelhouse and the accommodation when dangerous goods are being transported?	
	A Only on board container vessels and type N open tank vessels	
	B No, the smoking ban also applies to electronic cigarettes	
	C Yes, electronic cigarettes do not burn	
	D Their use is banned during loading and unloading but permitted during the voyage	
110 08.0-07	Basic general knowledge	A
	If large quantities of readily flammable liquids are accidentally spilled into the water, are there any resulting hazards?	
	A Yes, gas/air mixtures that may form at the surface of the water can catch fire and lead to explosions at very far away locations	
	B No, as the spilled liquid evaporates immediately, the liquid in the water produces no hazard	
	C No, the dangerous goods mix with the water; there is thus no hazard	
	D No, at first the water is polluted, but it becomes pure again as the readily flammable liquid separates from the water by evaporation	
110 08.0-08	Basic general knowledge	D
	What should be done with an extinguisher that no longer has its safety pin?	
	A No action is necessary, its extinction capacity is the same after a short use	
	B Nothing, the pressure of the CO ₂ tank remains the same even if the extinguisher has been used once	
	C The hand extinguisher should have a sticker, “No longer for use with anything but small fires”	
	D The hand extinguisher should be immediately replaced	

General

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 08.0-09	Basic general knowledge 5.4.3.4	A
	What must the master do immediately following an accident or incident involving dangerous goods?	
	A Take the measures indicated in the instructions in writing	
	B Inform the consignee or consignor	
	C Inform the press	
	D Make appropriate notes in the service book	
110 08.0-10	8.1.4	B
	Under ADN, how many additional hand extinguishers should a vessel have on board?	
	A At least one additional hand extinguisher, 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	
110 08.0-11	1.3.2.2.4	A
	What group of people entering the hold, or in the case of tank vessels, in certain below-deck spaces, is authorized to wear a self-contained breathing apparatus operating with pressurized air?	
	A Persons trained in the use 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	
110 08.0-12	8.3.4, 7.1.3.41.1, 7.2.3.41.1	C
	Is smoking permitted on board a vessel carrying dangerous goods?	
	A Only on board container vessels and open type-N tank vessels	
	B Only on unladen vessels	
	C In the accommodation or the wheelhouse, provided that their windows, doors, skylights and hatches are closed or that the ventilation system is adjusted to guarantee an overpressure of at least 0.1 kPa	
	D Only when under way	

General

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 08.0-13	8.3.4	D
How is the prohibition on smoking on board made known?		
A Verbal notification by the master to all those on board		
B Not at all, as it is governed by ADN		
C By a regulation issued by the competent authority		
D By notice boards located at appropriate places on board		
110 08.0-14	8.1.6.1	A
Which of the following measures should be taken if it is more than two years since the last time the extinguishers were checked?		
A Check the extinguishers immediately, or replace them with extinguishers whose inspection certificates are still valid		
B The fact that the expiry date has passed poses no problem until the end of the voyage		
C Wait until the shipping company provides a new extinguisher		
D A period of one half year is allowed after the expiry date. During this period the extinguishers can be replaced or checked		
110 08.0-15	8.1.6.1	C
How often should the extinguishers on board a vessel carrying dangerous goods be checked?		
A At least once a year		
B At least once in a period of three years		
C At least once in a period of 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		
110 08.0-16	8.1.6.1, General knowledge	D
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 By the proof of inspection affixed on the extinguisher and the intact seal located on the activation handle		

General

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 08.0-17	Basic general knowledge	A
	Where should you, if possible, be located with an extinguisher to fight 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	
110 08.0-18	9.1.0.53.4, 9.3.1.53.3, 9.3.2.53.3, 9.3.3.53.3	A
	Is it permissible to use gangway lighting in the protected area or the cargo area where the use of movable electric cables is prohibited?	
	A Yes, the prohibition is not applicable to electric cables for connecting signal lights or gangway lighting, provided the socket is permanently fixed on board the vessel close to the signal mast or gangway	
	B No, the prohibition allows no exceptions	
	C Yes, the prohibition is applicable only to cables of a length of less than 5 m	
	D No, the prohibition is applicable only to circuits of over 24 V	
110 08.0-19	Basic general knowledge	C
	What purpose is served by connecting a grounding cable to a tank during filling?	
	A To provide mass for safety against 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	
110 08.0-20	8.1.6.1	C
	How often do the extinguishers have to be checked?	
	A Only after use	
	B Annually	
	C Once in a period of two years	
	D When the certificate of approval is renewed	
110 08.0-21	8.1.4	D
	Where can the requirements concerning two additional hand extinguishers be found?	
	A In Section 1.2.1	
	B In Section 5.1.4	
	C In Subsection 9.2.0.40	
	D In Section 8.1.4	

General

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 08.0-22	8.3.4, 7.1.3.41.1, 7.2.3.41.1	A
	Where in ADN is the requirement to post no smoking signs on board set out?	
	A In Section 8.3.4	
	B In Section 1.2.1	
	C In Section 5.1.4	
	D In Chapter 3.2, Table A	
110 08.0-23	7.1.3.1, 7.2.3.1	D
	What must be done if there is a need to immediately enter a closed space where there is a lack of oxygen?	
	A Wear a life-saving appliance	
	B Activate the stripping pumps	
	C Open the hatchway cover for 1 minute	
	D Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus	
110 08.0-24	Basic general knowledge	C
	How can the mechanical production of a spark occur?	
	A By static electricity	
	B By a short circuit	
	C By metal striking metal	
	D By raising the temperature	
110 08.0-25	Basic general knowledge	C
	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	
110 08.0-26	9.1.0.74, 9.3.1.74, 9.3.2.74, 9.3.3.74	C
	Where must ashtrays be provided?	
	A Only in the accommodation	
	B Only in bedrooms	
	C Close to each exit of the accommodation and the wheelhouse	
	D There is no obligation to provide ashtrays	

General

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

Number	Source	Correct answer
110 08.0-27	8.1.4	B
	How many additional hand extinguishers in addition to the general technical requirements are required on vessels subject to ADN?	
	A 1	
	B 2	
	C 3	
	D 4	
110 08.0-28	Basic general knowledge	A
	Which fire-fighting substance is also called “dry ice”?	
	A CO ₂	
	B AFFF	
	C Halon 1301	
	D Spray foams	
110 08.0-29	Basic general knowledge	D
	Why should the masks known as filter masks never be used in closed spaces?	
	A They do not provide full face 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	
110 08.0-30	Basic general knowledge	A
	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	
110 08.0-31	Basic general knowledge	C
	What personal protection equipment should be used to go into a space where smoke is being produced?	
	A Wet towels	
	B A breathing apparatus (dependent on ambient air)	
	C A breathing apparatus (independent from ambient air)	
	D A dust mask	

General

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 08.0-32	Basic general knowledge	B
What protection is meant by “appropriate eye protection”?		
A Simple eyeglasses		
B Protective goggles		
C A half-mask		
D A dust mask		
110 08.0-33	Basic general knowledge	B
Where should crewmembers on deck go as quickly as possible if a gas cloud leaks out?		
A To a place in the direction of the wind		
B To a place in the direction against the wind		
C The engine room		
D The accommodation		
110 08.0-34	Basic general knowledge	A
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		
110 08.0-35	Basic general knowledge	B
For what work can filter masks be used without having previously checked the oxygen content?		
A Work in cargo tanks when the gas concentration is under 50% from the lower explosive limit and when there is sufficient oxygen in the cargo tank		
B Work on the deck		
C Work in the cofferdams		
D Work in the wing tanks		
110 08.0-36	Basic general knowledge	C
Where or how should absorbent filter masks not be used under any circumstances?		
A On the deck		
B As a life-saving appliance		
C In closed spaces		
D As an escape mask		

General

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 08.0-37	Basic general knowledge	A
	What is the only equipment to be used when entering spaces with oxygen levels under 20%?	
	A A self-contained breathing apparatus	
	B An ABEK filter mask	
	C A P3 filter	
	D A half-mask with a wrapped filter	
110 08.0-38	Basic general knowledge	C
	What extinguishing agent is most suitable for fighting a gasoline/petrol fire?	
	A An extinguishing cover	
	B Sand	
	C Extinguishing powder	
	D Water	
110 08.0-39	Basic general knowledge	A
	What is a hand extinguisher for use with fire class C particularly suited for fighting?	
	A A gas fire	
	B A light metal fire	
	C A solid embers fire	
	D A liquid fire	
110 08.0-40	Basic general knowledge	A
	What extinguishing agent is most suitable for fighting fires in live electrical facilities?	
	A CO ₂	
	B Foam	
	C Extinguishing covers	
	D Water	
110 08.0-41	Basic general knowledge	D
	Which statement is correct?	
	A Oxygen is flammable	
	B Oxygen is explosive	
	C Oxygen is toxic	
	D Oxygen is conducive to combustion	

General

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 08.0-42	Basic general knowledge	C
For a fire to occur, three factors must be present. Which of the following is not among them?		
A Fuel		
B Ignition source		
C Nitrogen		
D Oxygen		
110 08.0-43	Basic general knowledge	D
When is it not appropriate to use an NBC powder extinguisher?		
A When fighting gasoline/petrol and gas fires		
B When fighting electrical fires		
C When fighting solid material fires		
D When fighting metal fires		
110 08.0-44	Basic general knowledge	C
Why is hosing down with water used to fight fires?		
A It is suited for all 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		
110 08.0-45	Basic general knowledge	D
What is the first thing that should be done if, after an accident, some cargo leaks from a vessel loaded with toxic substances?		
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		
110 08.0-46	Basic general knowledge	B
Why is hosing down with water used in fighting a fire?		
A The water has a great mechanical effect		
B The water has a good cooling effect		
C Little water is required		
D The fire extinction is directed well		

General

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 08.0-47	Basic general knowledge	A
	What is the most appropriate fire-fighting equipment for extinguishing a fire in a fuse box?	
	A CO ₂	
	B Water mist	
	C A fire blanket	
	D Water	
110 08.0-48	Basic general knowledge	C
	What is the best way to 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	
110 08.0-49	Basic general knowledge	A
	An accident occurs, causing personal injury. The person administering first aid must first pay attention to what?	
	A Hazards to himself (the person giving aid)	
	B Whether the police have been notified	
	C Whether the victim is lying down and dry	
	D Whether the victim can be transported	
110 08.0-50	Basic general knowledge	A
	What is the first thing that should be done if a person is having difficulty breathing when working with a certain substance?	
	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	
110 08.0-51	Basic general knowledge	A
	What should always be sent with a person on board who has inhaled a dangerous substance and has to be taken to hospital?	
	A Information from the transport document on the dangerous substance in question	
	B The service record	
	C Passport	
	D Personal equipment	

General

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 08.0-52	Basic general knowledge	C
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		
110 08.0-53	Basic general knowledge	A
What is the first thing to do when someone loses consciousness?		
A Loosen any tight clothing on the person		
B Initiate mouth-to-mouth resuscitation		
C Put a blanket over the person		
D Clear out the person's mouth		
110 08.0-54	Basic general knowledge	D
Why should clothing not be removed from a burn victim?		
A The person could become 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		
110 08.0-55	Basic general knowledge	D
What is generally the first thing to do when parts of the body have come into contact with dangerous goods?		
A Treat with a burn cream		
B Go to an ambulance station		
C Keep the parts of the body in question warm		
D Rinse abundantly with water		
110 08.0-56	Basic general knowledge	C
Three factors are necessary for an explosion to occur. Which of the following factors is not one of them?		
A Explosive atmosphere		
B Source of ignition		
C Nitrogen		
D Oxygen		

General

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 08.0-57	Basic general knowledge	D
	What must be done when acid has come into contact with a person's eyes?	
	A Cover the eyes with dry gauze	
	B Cover the eyes with wet gauze	
	C Apply an ophthalmic ointment	
	D Rinse abundantly with water	
110 08.0-58	Basic general knowledge	D
	What must never be done when a corrosive substance has been swallowed by someone?	
	A Give the person a glass of water to drink	
	B Give the person a glass of milk to drink	
	C Give the person a glass of salt water to drink	
	D Induce vomiting	
110 08.0-59	Basic general knowledge	D
	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	
110 08.0-60	Deleted (03.12.2008)	
110 08.0-61	Basic general knowledge	C
	What is the only thing to use to cool burns?	
	A Disinfectants	
	B Heavy water	
	C A lot of water	
	D A soapy solution	
110 08.0-62	Basic general knowledge	A
	What describes a loss of consciousness?	
	A The victim does not react, or hardly reacts	
	B The victim looks blue	
	C The pulse and breathing have stopped	
	D The victim is no longer breathing	

General

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 08.0-63	Basic general knowledge	D
	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 a saline solution	
	D Rinsing abundantly with water	
110 08.0-64	Deleted (14.03.2018)	
110 08.0-65	Basic general knowledge	C
	What first aid should be administered when a person loses consciousness?	
	A Calm the person who has fainted, and cool the person	
	B Identify the cause and take precautions	
	C Put the victim in a stable position lying on one side and check his or her breathing	
	D Make the person breathe and/or provide the person with oxygen	
110 08.0-66	Basic general knowledge	C
	What action should be taken if victims who have swallowed corrosive substances lose consciousness?	
	A In all cases, induce vomiting	
	B In some cases, induce vomiting	
	C Never induce vomiting	
	D Administer acid	
110 08.0-67	Basic general knowledge	D
	What should be done 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	

General

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 08.0-68	Basic general knowledge	B
	What are the basic rules when providing first aid?	
	A Assess the danger, do not consider material damage, calm the victim directly at the place of the accident	
	B Assess the danger, determine the state of the victim, 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 state of the victim, assess the danger	
	D Notify other vessels, offer to help the police and the emergency services personnel	
110 08.0-69	Basic general knowledge	B
	What should be done if a person may be in shock?	
	A Let the person cool his or her head with a lot of water	
	B Do not cool the person or let him or her drink	
	C Lie the person down lengthwise with something cool supporting his or her neck	
	D Have the person run hard to keep warm	
110 08.0-70	Deleted (19.09.2018)	
110 08.0-71	Basic general knowledge	C
	What is the first thing to do when treating a burn?	
	A Apply powder	
	B Cover in blankets	
	C Cool with a lot of water	
	D Cover with grease	
110 08.0-72	Basic general knowledge	C
	If a person has been injured by a dangerous shipment, what documents should the person be given to show to the doctor?	
	A Certificate of special knowledge of ADN	
	B The service record	
	C The information from the transport document	
	D The certificate of approval	

General

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 08.0-73	8.1.5.3	B
Where should the special equipment be kept if two of four pushed barges being pushed by a pusher tug are loaded with corrosive substances of class 8?		
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		
110 08.0-74	8.1.5.1	D
For whom must there be appropriate suitable escape devices 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		
110 08.0-75	7.1.3.41.1, 7.2.3.41.1, 8.3.4	C
Where is smoking permitted, under certain conditions, on board a vessel carrying dangerous goods?		
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		
110 08.0-76	1.3.2.2.4	C
Which persons are authorized to use self-contained breathing apparatus?		
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		

General

Examination objective 9: Stability

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 09.0-01	9.1.0.93.2, 9.2.0.93.2, 9.3.1.13.2, 9.3.2.13.2, 9.3.3.13.2	C
	On what basis should the basic values for the stability calculation be determined?	
	A Only by means of an inclining experiment conducted when the vessel is fully loaded	
	B Only by means of an inclining experiment conducted before the vessel is equipped	
	C By means of an inclining experiment or detailed mass and moment calculation	
	D Only by means of a calculated inclining experiment	
110 09.0-02	9.1.0.93.2, 9.2.0.93.3, 9.3.1.13.2, 9.3.2.13.2, 9.3.3.13.3	A
	What is the purpose of the intact stability calculation?	
	A To provide proof of sufficient stability for all stages of loading of the 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	
110 09.0-03	9.1.0.95.2, 9.2.0.95.2, 9.3.3.15.2	D
	After damage, at the stage of equilibrium (final stage of flooding), what is the maximum permissible angle of heel of a double-hull vessel?	
	A 6 degrees	
	B 8 degrees	
	C 10 degrees	
	D 12 degrees	
110 09.0-04	9.1.0.95.3	B
	At the stage of equilibrium (final stage of flooding), what is the maximum permissible angle of heel of a double-hull cargo vessel conforming to the additional construction rules set forth in ADN and loaded with containers which have not been secured?	
	A 3 degrees	
	B 5 degrees	
	C 6 degrees	
	D 12 degrees	

General

Examination objective 9: Stability

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 09.0-05	Basic general knowledge, Stability	A
A tank vessel with no median longitudinal bulkhead has all its cargo tanks filled to 60%. What must the master ensure, in particular, given this degree of filling?		
A That proof of sufficient stability is shown by a stability calculation		
B That curves are navigated slowly, to avoid capsizing the vessel		
C That the ballast tanks are filled to no more than 60%		
D That, given the degree of filling of the cargo tanks, the receptacles for slops on deck are filled to only 50%		
110 09.0-06	Basic general knowledge	B
What is a reliable way of reducing a significant list of a vessel due to centrifugal force while going through a curve?		
A Steering in the opposite direction		
B Reducing speed		
C Increasing speed		
D Reducing the radius of the turn		
110 09.0-07	Basic general knowledge	A
All the cargo tanks on board a tank vessel fitted with centre tanks are filled to 60%. With that degree of filling, what must the master ensure in particular?		
A That the vessel's stability is proved by means of a stability calculation		
B That curves are navigated very quickly, to avoid capsizing the vessel		
C That the ballast tanks are completely filled, because they should not be left empty		
D Given the degree of filling of the cargo tanks, that the other cargo tanks on the bridge are empty		

General

Examination objective 9: Stability

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 09.0-08	7.2.3.20.1	C
Is a tank vessel whose tanks do not have a median longitudinal bulkhead allowed to take on ballast in the double-hull spaces to navigate on a canal? A No, ballasting of tank vessels with no median longitudinal compartment is strictly prohibited B Yes, if the ballast tanks are filled before loading C Yes, if it has been taken into account in the intact and damage stability calculations and this is allowed for the substance concerned D Yes, if the ballast tanks are not carrying any cargo		
110 09.0-09	Basic general knowledge	A
What effect does considerable length or short length have on the stability of a vessel? A Negative effect B Positive effect C Neutral effect D Passive effect		
110 09.0-10	Basic general knowledge	B
By what calculation procedure is the common centre of gravity for several bodies determined? A Percentage calculation B Moment calculation C Buoyancy calculation D Experimental calculation		
110 09.0-11	Basic general knowledge	B
What is understood by “stability of a vessel”? A The capacity of the steel hull of a vessel to bend and then return to its original form B The capacity of a vessel to right itself from a listing position C The solidity of the vessel’s hull in relation to the solidity of the material and to the wear and tear of the material D The solidity of the transversal and longitudinal reinforcements in relation to the stress suffered by the vessel’s hull		

General

Examination objective 9: Stability

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 09.0-12	Basic general knowledge	D
	What may constitute a threat to the stability of a vessel?	
	A A large freeboard	
	B Slow speed in a curve	
	C A low centre of gravity	
	D Free liquid surfaces in the vessel	
110 09.0-13	Basic general knowledge	C
	What improves the stability of a vessel?	
	A A high centre of gravity	
	B Small distance above the waterline	
	C A low centre of gravity	
	D A small freeboard	
110 09.0-14	Basic general knowledge	C
	When does the intact stability of a double hull vessel have to be checked?	
	A At every change of crew	
	B Every hour, based on fuel consumption	
	C Before every modification of the weight of the cargo	
	D Only at each planned visit to the shipyard	
110 09.0-15	1.2.1	B
	What makes up the damage control plan?	
	A The placement of extinguishers and other rescue measures	
	B All the closing devices which have to be closed during the journey	
	C All the electrical installations which have to be switched off in the event of a leak	
	D The number of operations carried out to stop leaks	
110 09.0-16	Basic general knowledge	A
	Where is the weight of the vessel in its unloaded state indicated?	
	A In the documents concerning stability	
	B In the megatest	
	C In the certificate of approval	
	D In the certificate of inspection	

General

Examination objective 9: Stability

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 09.0-17	General knowledge	D
What is the “residual safety distance” of a vessel?		
A	The residual safety distance indicates the distance between the transversal and longitudinal reinforcements	
B	The residual safety distance indicates the force of the residual lift of the vessel	
C	The capacity of the vessel to keep above the water a part of the volume which displaces water	
D	When the vessel is listing, the vertical distance between the water level and the lowest point of the submerged side, above which the vessel can no longer be considered watertight	
110 09.0-18	Basic general knowledge	A
What types of stability characterize intact stability?		
A	Stability of form and stability of weight	
B	Stability of the keel	
C	The flexing of the vessel	
D	The stability of the course	
110 09.0-19	General knowledge	C
What forces are determinant for the stability of the trim of a vessel?		
A	The level force of the central part of the vessel	
B	The angle of list of the vessel	
C	The forces of gravity F_p and lift F_p	
D	The angle of trim of the vessel	
110 09.0-20	General knowledge	D
What factor is determinant for the stability of a vessel?		
A	Mass	
B	Lift	
C	The centre of gravity of the waterline	
D	The metacentre of the vessel	

General

Examination objective 9: Stability

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
110 09.0-21	General knowledge	C
What is the general effect of free surfaces on the stability of a vessel?		
A Positive effect		
B No effect		
C Negative effect		
D Hardly noticeable effect		

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

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

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
Can tarpaulins be used to cover the hatchways of the holds concerned on a dry cargo vessel transporting dangerous goods?		
A No		
B Yes, if the tarpaulins do not readily ignite		
C Yes, if the dangerous goods are transported in packages		
D Yes, if an additional ventilator is installed in the hold to prevent the formation of water condensation		
120 02.0-06	9.1.0.12.1	A
What capacity should the ventilators on board dry cargo vessels transporting dangerous goods have if ventilating the holds mechanically?		
A Together they should provide at least 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		
120 02.0-07	9.1.0.32.1	C
May the double bottoms within the hold area be arranged as oil fuel tanks?		
A No, this is 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		
120 02.0-08	9.1.0.40.1	D
Are fire pumps required on board a barge without its own means of propulsion transporting dangerous goods?		
A Yes, at least two fire pumps permanently installed		
B No, no fire pumps		
C Yes, at least one manual fire or ballast pump in the protected area		
D Yes, at least one fire or ballast pump		

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
120 02.0-09	9.1.0.40.2	A
	From which point should it be possible to activate a permanently fixed fire-extinguishing system in the engine room? A From a suitable location outside the premises to be protected B From the wheelhouse C From the entrance to the engine room D From the accommodation	
120 02.0-10	9.1.0.40.1	D
	With what should the piping of the fire-extinguishing system be fitted to ensure that no gases can escape through the fire-extinguishing system into the accommodation or service spaces outside of the protected area? A A lid B A valve C A stop valve D A spring-loaded non-return valve	
120 02.0-11	9.1.0.41.2	A
	What appliances may be used for cooking on board dry cargo vessels carrying dangerous goods? A Electrical appliances B Gas-fuelled appliances C Appliances fuelled with liquid fuels D Appliances fuelled with solid fuels	
120 02.0-12	7.1.3.70.2	B
	What minimum distance should be maintained on board dry cargo vessels between dangerous substances or articles of Class 1 and aereals for electronic apparatuses? A 3.00 m B 2.00 m C 4.00 m D 1.00 m	

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 02.0-13	9.1.0.74.3	D
	What should be provided close to each exit of the accommodation and the wheelhouse on board a dry cargo vessel? A A sign bearing the text: "Please close this door immediately" B A sign bearing the text: "May be opened without the master's permission. After opening, close immediately" C A sign bearing the text: "Do not open without the master's permission" D An ashtray	
120 02.0-14	9.1.0.91.2	A
	On dry cargo vessels conforming to the additional construction rules for double-hull vessels set forth in ADN, what minimum distance should be respected between the sides of the vessel and the longitudinal bulkheads of the hold? A 0.80 m B 0.90 m C 1.00 m D 1.10 m	
120 02.0-15	Deleted (29.03.2012)	
120 02.0-16	Deleted (29.03.2012)	
120 02.0-17	9.1.0.91.3	C
	On a double-hull dry cargo vessel conforming to the additional construction rules on double-hull vessels set forth in ADN, what should the depth of the double bottom be? A It should correspond to the width of the double-hull 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	

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
120 02.0-18	9.1.0.91.1	B
	How should the protected area of a double-hull dry cargo vessel conforming to the additional construction rules on double-hull vessels set forth in ADN be arranged? A It should be built with double-hull spaces B It should be built with double-hull spaces and a double bottom C It should be equipped with double-hull spaces and a double bottom in the engine room D It should at least be built with double-hull spaces and a double bottom, and double-hull spaces in the engine room	
120 02.0-19	9.1.0.91.3	A
	In dry cargo vessels conforming to the additional construction rules on double-hull vessels set forth in ADN and equipped with suction wells, what should the minimum space between the bottom of the vessel and the bottom of the suction well be? A 0.40 m B 0.50 m C 0.30 m D 0.60 m	
120 02.0-20	Deleted (2012)	
120 02.0-21	Deleted (2012)	
120 02.0-22	Deleted (2012)	
120 02.0-23	Deleted (2012)	
120 02.0-24	9.2.0.34.1	B
	Under ADN, on seagoing vessels complying with Chapter II-2, Regulation 54, of the SOLAS requirements, where should the exhaust pipe outlets be located? A They should be located not less than 1 m from the hold 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	

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
120 02.0-25	9.1.0.41.2	A
	Under ADN, when are cooking appliances permitted in the wheelhouse of a dry cargo vessel?	
	A When the wheelhouse has a metal 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	
120 02.0-26	9.1.0.17.2	C
	On board a dry cargo vessel, what provisions apply to accommodation doors facing the holds?	
	A It must be 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	
120 02.0-27	7.1.4.1.1, 7.1.4.1.4	A
	Which statement applies to the transport of the following goods of Class 7:UN Nos. 2912, 2913, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2919, 2977, 2978 and 3321 to 3333?	
	A They may only be transported by double-hull vessels conforming to the additional rules set forth in 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	

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
120 02.0-28	9.1.0.12.1	B
Where should the extraction ducts for ventilation of the hold be positioned?		
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		
120 02.0-29	9.1.0.20	D
On board a dry cargo vessel with double-hull spaces and a double bottom, may the double-hull spaces be arranged as ballast tanks?		
A No, the double-hull spaces serve as a safety area and should therefore always be empty		
B No, because if the double-hull spaces were filled with water, the stability of the vessel would be jeopardized		
C Yes, since the double-hull spaces can be emptied in 30 minutes		
D Yes, the double-hull spaces may be arranged for being filled with water ballast		
120 02.0-30	9.1.0.40.3	A
Under Section 8.1.4 of ADN, where must the additional hand fire-extinguishers on board be located?		
A In the protected area or nearby		
B Outside the protected area		
C Outside the wheelhouse, so that, in case of emergency, they can be located rapidly and used also by other persons		
D In an appropriate place designated by an expert		
120 02.0-31	9.1.0.41.1	C
Under ADN, should the outlets of funnels on dry cargo vessels have specific equipment?		
A Yes, devices to prevent the escape of sparks		
B Yes, devices to prevent the entry of water		
C Yes, devices to prevent the escape of sparks and the entry of water		
D No, ADN contains no stipulations in this regard		

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
120 02.0-32	9.1.0.53.1	D
What provisions of ADN apply to electrical installations and 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		

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 3: Treatment of holds and adjacent spaces

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
120 03.0-01	3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.12	C
	What must be done during the carriage of UN No. 1435 ZINC ASHES in bulk? 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	
120 03.0-02	7.1.4.12.1	D
	How many times per hour must the air on a ro-ro-vessel loaded with vehicles be replaced? A 30 times B 20 times C 10 times D 5 times	
120 03.0-03	3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.12	C
	When must the holds on a vessel transporting UN No. 2211 POLYMERIC BEADS, EXPANDABLE, packaged 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	
120 03.0-04	3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.12	A
	If, on a vessel transporting UN No. 1408 FERROSILICON in bulk or without packaging, it is established by measurement that the concentration of gases exceeds 10% of the lower explosive limit, how should the holds be ventilated? A With the ventilators operating at full power B With the ventilators on standby C For 15 minutes per hour D Once every 8 hours	

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 3: Treatment of holds and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 03.0-05	3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.12	A
	If a dry cargo vessel with four holds is transporting 300 tonnes of UN No. 1408 FERROSILICON in bulk in hold 2, which holds or spaces should be ventilated during carriage? 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	
120 03.0-06	3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.12	D
	If, on a vessel transporting UN No. 1398 ALUMINIUM SILICON POWDER, UNCOATED, in bulk, it is established by measurement that the concentration of gases given off by the cargo exceeds 10% of the lower explosive limit, what should be done with the holds? A The holds should be ventilated every week B The temperature of the holds should be monitored C The holds should not be ventilated D The holds should be ventilated with the ventilators operating at full power	
120 03.0-07	3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.16	C
	Which of the following measures should be taken before beginning to unload a cargo of UN No. 2211 POLYMERIC BEADS, EXPANDABLE in bulk? A The windows and doors of the accommodation should be hermetically sealed to prevent toxic substances from escaping B No other measures are needed C The unloader or an expert referred to in 8.2.1.2 should measure the concentration of gases in the holds concerned D The consignee should measure the toxicity in the holds concerned	
120 03.0-08	3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.16	D
	Below what value must the concentration of gases be before unloading of a cargo of UN No. 2211 POLYMERIC BEADS, EXPANDABLE in bulk 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	

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 3: Treatment of holds and adjacent spaces

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
120 03.0-09	3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.12	A
When should the concentration of gases in the hold be measured when a cargo of UN No. 2211 POLYMERIC BEADS, EXPANDABLE is being carried in bulk? 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		
120 03.0-10	3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.12	B
What measures should be taken if, during the carriage of UN No. 2211 POLYMERIC BEADS, EXPANDABLE, in bulk, a concentration of gases that is 20% below the lower explosion limit is measured in the hold? A The competent authority should be informed B The holds should be ventilated with the ventilators operating at full power C The consignee of the cargo or the loader should be informed D No additional measures are required, since the maximum value is 50% of the lower explosive limit		
120 03.0-11	3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.12	D
If UN No. 1408 FERROSILICON is being transported in bulk, when, under normal conditions of operation, 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		
120 03.0-12	7.1.4.15.1	D
Under what conditions is it not necessary to clean the hold according to ADN when carrying bulk? 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		

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 3: Treatment of holds and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 03.0-13	3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.12	A
	Should the accommodation be ventilated during carriage of UN No. 3101 ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE B, LIQUID, on a dry cargo vessel?	
	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	
120 03.0-14	7.1.4.15.1	B
	What should be done if a hold is contaminated after goods of Class 9 have been unloaded?	
	A The hold should be cleaned with a specialized cleaning product before new cargo may be loaded	
	B The hold should be cleaned unless the next cargo is the same as the previous bulk cargo	
	C The hold should be cleaned unless the new cargo comprises goods of Class 8	
	D The hold should always be decontaminated by a specialized company before new cargo may be loaded in it	
120 03.0-15	3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.11	C
	What measures should be taken in respect of the holds when UN No. 2506 AMMONIUM HYDROGEN SULPHATE is being transported in bulk?	
	A Prior to loading, the holds should be ventilated for at least one hour	
	B Prior to loading, the holds should be specially dried	
	C The inner surfaces of the holds should be lined or coated so as to prevent corrosion	
	D The inner surfaces of the holds should be lined or coated such that they are not liable to impregnation by the cargo	
120 03.0-16	3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.6.11	D
	What measures should be taken in respect of the holds when UN No. 1334 NAPHTHALENE, CRUDE, is being transported in bulk?	
	A Prior to loading, the holds should be wiped so as to ensure that they are free of water	
	B Prior to loading, the holds should be ventilated with an inert gas such that they are not flammable during loading	
	C The inner surfaces of the holds should be lined or coated so as to prevent corrosion	
	D The inner surfaces of the holds should be lined or coated such that they are not readily flammable and not liable to impregnation by the cargo	

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 3: Treatment of holds and adjacent spaces

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
120 03.0-17	7.1.3.51.4	B
When a dry cargo vessel is transporting explosive substances and articles, what must be done with electrical installations that do not meet the requirements of zone 1? A They should be removed from the cargo area B They should be switched off in the holds and protected against unintentional connection C Electrical installations located in the holds should be removed D They should be switched off in the holds during loading and unloading		
120 03.0-18	7.1.4.12.2	C
If a dry cargo vessel is transporting some containers containing goods of class 5.2, when should the open holds be ventilated? A For this cargo, the holds should always be ventilated B On container ships with open holds, the holds need never be ventilated C The holds should be ventilated where damage to a container or release of content inside the container is suspected D For this cargo, the holds only need to be ventilated during loading and unloading		
120 03.0-19	7.1.4.12.2	D
What measures should be taken on board a dry cargo vessel transporting some containers containing goods of class 3 if one of the containers seems to have a leak? 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		

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-01	5.2.2.2.2	D



(yellow/white/black)

What does the above label mean?

- A The dangerous goods in question are flammable (liquid substances)
- B The dangerous goods in question are flammable (solid substances)
- C The dangerous goods in question are corrosive
- D The dangerous goods in question are radioactive

120 06.0-02	3.3.1 Special provision 800	C
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If oil seeds, crushed seeds and seedcake containing vegetable oil, treated with solvents and not subject to spontaneous combustion, are being transported, are they subject to ADN?

- A No, because plant products are not dangerous goods
- B Yes, they are dangerous goods
- C No, if they cannot give off dangerous gases in dangerous quantities (no risk of explosion) during transport and if this is mentioned in the transport document
- D Yes, unless prior to loading they have been stored in dry air for at least three days

120 06.0-03	5.2.2.2.2, 5.3.4	C
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Packages may bear RID, ADR or IMDG Code danger labels. Where can the meaning of these danger labels be found?

- A In CEVNI, annex 3
- B In the transport document under Section 5.4.1 of ADN
- C In ADN, Part 5
- D In the approval certificate

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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 or white/red)



D (black/white/red)

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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)

120 06.0-06	5.2.2.2.2	D
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What does the danger label below mean?



(black/red/yellow)

- A Explosive
 - B Flammable (flammable solids)
 - C Liable to spontaneous combustion
 - D Organic peroxide
-

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
120 06.0-07	1.1.3.6.1	A
	Up to what gross mass of UN No. 1428 SODIUM, Class 4.3, packing group I can an exemption be given on the basis of the quantity carried?	
	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, 1.1.3.6.2, 3.2, Table A	B
	What is the permitted maximum gross mass of packages of UN No. 3102 ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE B, SOLID, Class 5.2 for which only section 1.1.3.6.2 of ADN is 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	
120 06.0-09	1.1.3.6.1	A
	What is the permitted maximum gross mass of packages of corrosive substances of Class 8, packing group III for which only section 1.1.3.6.2 of ADN is applicable?	
	A 3,000 kg	
	B 300 kg	
	C 30,000 kg	
	D For Class 8, there is no exempted quantity	
120 06.0-10	8.3.1	D
	In addition to 1,000 tonnes of steel coils, a vessel's cargo contains 30 tonnes of UN No. 1830 SULPHURIC ACID in packages (Class 8). May you take on board persons who are not members of the crew, do not normally live on board or are not on board for official reasons?	
	A In this case, yes, since no approval certificate is needed to transport sulphuric acid anyway, the acid being neither flammable nor 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	

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-11	7.1.5.4.3	C
If a vessel has three blue cones or three blue lights, what is the minimum distance it must keep from residential areas when berthed outside the berthing areas specifically designated by the competent authority? A 50 m B 100 m C 500 m D 1,000 m		
120 06.0-12	7.1.4.3.1	A
May goods of Classes 6.1 and 8 be stowed together in the same hold in IBCs? A Yes, if 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 in wooden boxes goods of Class 1 for which marking with three blue cones or three blue lights is prescribed in Table A of 3.2.1. May goods of Class 6.2 be stowed together in the same hold? A No, goods of these two classes may not be transported on the same 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 by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
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, if a minimum horizontal distance of 3 m is respected C No, these goods may not be stowed together in the same hold D Yes, without restriction		
120 06.0-16	7.1.4.3, 7.1.4.4, 7.1.4.5	C
Where in ADN are provisions prohibiting mixed loading for the carriage of dangerous goods in packages? A In section 3.2.1, Table A B In section 3.2.1, Table C C In subsections 7.1.4.3 to 7.1.4.5 D In subsections 1.1.3.1 to 1.1.3.6		
120 06.0-17	7.1.4.3	D
May packages containing different dangerous goods be loaded side by side? A Yes, but the danger labels must be 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		

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-18	7.1.4.1.1, 7.1.4.1.4	B
Can the following substances and articles of Class 1 be transported together on a single hull vessel with an approval certificate in compliance with the quantity limitations: • 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)? 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 permissible gross 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
If a vessel has three blue cones or three blue lights, what is the minimum distance it must keep, if possible, from other vessels when under way? A 50 m B 100 m C 10 m D 20 m		
120 06.0-20	1.1.3.6.1, 3.2.1, Table A	A
Is a vessel transporting 25 tonnes of UN No. 1223 KEROSENE in packages (steel drums) required to be marked with blue cones? 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		

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

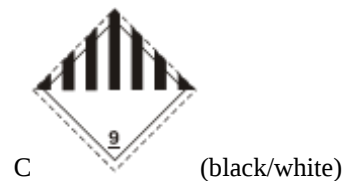
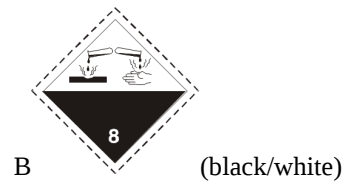
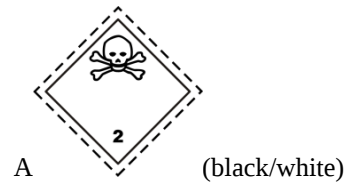
Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-21	1.1.3.6.1, 3.2.1, Table A	A
Is a vessel transporting 30 tonnes of UN No. 1263 PAINT RELATED MATERIAL, packing group I, in packages (steel drums), required to be marked with blue cones or blue lights? A Yes, since the gross mass of this cargo exceeds 300 kg B Yes, 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		
120 06.0-22	3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.4.1.1	D
If a single-hull dry cargo vessel that has a certificate of approval is transporting only UN No. 3101 ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE B, LIQUID, in packages, what is the maximum quantity of the substance permitted? A 300,000 kg B 100,000 kg C 50,000 kg D 15,000 kg		
120 06.0-23	Basic general knowledge	A
What is the main purpose of marking packages with danger labels? A The symbols enable the hazards presented by the dangerous goods to be 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		

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-24	5.2.2.2.2	B

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



Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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
Where in ADN are the danger label models?		
A In Section 1.2.1 B In Section 3.2.2, Table B C In Chapters 5.2 and 5.3 D In Subsection 7.1.5.0.2		
120 06.0-27	5.2.2, 3.2.1, Table A	A
What does it mean when two different labels are affixed to the same package?		
A The package poses several 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		

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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 to the danger label	
	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 closed containers 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	
120 06.0-30	Deleted (11.09.2024)	C
120 06.0-31	1.1.3.6.1, 3.2.1, Table A	C
	What is the maximum quantity of UN No. 1428 SODIUM, in packages, that may be transported so that only 1.1.3.6.2 of ADN is applicable?	
	A 50 kg	
	B For Class 4.3, there is no exempted quantity	
	C 300 kg	
	D 5,000 kg	
120 06.0-32	7.1.4.1.1	B
	What is the maximum gross mass permitted for a type of dangerous goods of Class 2, with danger label No. 2.3, if the vessel transporting it is not a double-hull vessel within the meaning of ADN?	
	A 50,000 kg	

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
	B 120,000 kg	
	C 300,000 kg	
	D Unlimited	
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 which carry this label are flammable (liquid substances)
- B The dangerous goods which carry this label are flammable (solid substances)
- C The dangerous goods which carry this label emit flammable gases in contact with water
- D The dangerous goods which carry this label are explosive

120 06.0-34	5.2.2.2.2	A
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(green, black)

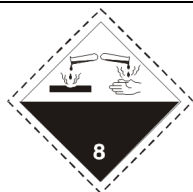
What does the danger label reproduced here mean?

- A The dangerous goods which carry this label are a non-flammable, non-toxic gas
- B The dangerous goods which carry this label are an organic peroxide
- C The dangerous goods which carry this label are a corrosive substance
- D The dangerous goods which carry this label are a toxic substance

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-35	5.2.2.2.2	B



(black, white)

What does the danger label reproduced here mean?

- A The dangerous goods which carry this label are a non-flammable gas
- B The dangerous goods which carry this label are a corrosive substance
- C The dangerous goods which carry this label are an organic peroxide
- D The dangerous goods which carry this label are a toxic substance

120 06.0-36	5.2.2.2.2	B
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(white, black)

What does the danger label reproduced here mean?

- A The dangerous goods which carry this label emit flammable gases in contact with water
- B The dangerous goods which carry this label are an infectious substance
- C The dangerous goods which carry this label are a toxic substance
- D The dangerous goods which carry this label must not be loaded together with other substances in the same vessel

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-37	5.2.2.2.2	D

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



A (orange/black)



B (red/black)



C (red/white/black)



D (red/white/black)

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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)

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-39	5.2.2.2.2	B

Which danger label should packages containing oxidizing substances bear?



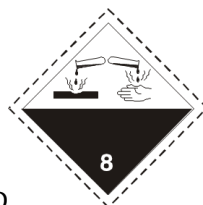
A (red/white/black)



B (yellow/black)



C (white/black)



D (white/black)

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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)

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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 by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
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)

120 06.0-43	7.1.4.3.3	A
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Can packages containing goods of Class 6.1 and packages containing UN 3102, ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE B, SOLID, Class 5.2 be stocked in the same hold?

- 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 by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
120 06.0-44	7.1.4.3.1	A
	Can packages of goods of Classes 6.1 and 6.2 be loaded together in the hold in IBCs?	
	A Yes, but they must be separated by a minimum horizontal distance of 3 m	
	B Yes, but they must be stacked	
	C No, different classes of dangerous goods must not be loaded together in the same hold	
	D No, goods of classes 6.1 and 6.2 must never be loaded together in the same hold	
120 06.0-45	7.1.4.3.1	D
	Can packages of goods of Classes 3 and 6.1 be loaded together in the hold in IBCs if no marking with cones is prescribed in Section 3.2.1, Table A for either?	
	A Yes, but they must be stacked	
	B No, goods of classes 3 and 6.1 must never be loaded together in the same hold	
	C No, dangerous goods of different classes must not be loaded together in the same hold	
	D Yes, but they must be separated by a minimum horizontal distance of 3 m	
120 06.0-46	5.2.2.1.1, 5.2.2, 3.2.1 Table A	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
	Where in ADN are the maximum permissible gross masses applicable to the transport of certain dangerous goods (limitation of quantities carried) specified?	
	A Paragraph 1.2.2.2.2	
	B Chapter 3.2	
	C Subsection 7.1.4.1	
	D Subsection 9.3.2.23	

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-48	7.1	B
Which Chapter of ADN contains requirements for the loading, unloading and handling of cargo applicable 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 a flammable solid substance
 - B The substance in question is a self-reactive substance
 - C The substance in question may emit flammable gases in contact with water
 - D The substance in question is explosive
-

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

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

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
120 06.0-54	7.1.4.4.2	A
Under ADN, what minimum horizontal separation distance must be respected when closed metal containers containing goods of Class 6.1 and closed metal containers containing goods of Class 8 are loaded?		
A Minimum separation distances are not prescribed		
B 3 m		
C 2 m		
D 2.5 m		
120 06.0-55	7.1.4.3.1	D
What must be the minimum horizontal distance between goods of Classes 6.1 and 6.2 on pallets?		
A 2.4 m		
B 2.6 m		
C 2.8 m		
D 3 m		
120 06.0-56	7.1.4.3.3	B
May goods of Class 1 for which marking with three blue cones or three blue lights is prescribed be loaded together with packages containing goods of Class 6.1?		
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		
120 06.0-57	7.1.4.3	A
Can substances of Classes 6.1 and 8 for which no marking is prescribed in Table A of Section 3.2.1 be placed in the same hold?		
A Yes		
B No, they must be placed on deck		
C No, they may not be transported together on the same vessel		
D No, they must be placed in separate holds		

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
120 06.0-58	7.1.4.9	B
	When is cargo trans-shipment to another vessel permitted outside the places approved for this purpose? A There are no specific requirements B When authorized by the competent authority C During trans-shipment while at anchor D When the nearest approved handling facility is more than 2 kilometres away	
120 06.0-59	7.1.4.4.2	A
	Can two metal containers with complete walls, one of them loaded with toxic substances of Class 6.1, the other with corrosive substances of Class 8, be stacked? 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
	What is the minimum separation distance required between two containers covered with tarpaulins, one containing goods of Class 3 and the other goods of Class 5.1? • A 5 m B 2.4 m C 4.8 m D 10 m	
120 06.0-61	3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.5.0.2	C
	What marking is required on a vessel transporting containers of UN No. 1397 ALUMINIUM PHOSPHIDE with a total mass of 50,000 kg? A No marking B One blue cone/one blue light C Two blue cones/two blue lights D Three blue cones/three blue lights	

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
120 06.0-62	3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.5.0.2	A
What marking is required on a vessel transporting a container with 5,200 kg of UN No. 1950 AEROSOLS, flammable, Class 2, classification code 5F?		
A No marking		
B One blue cone/one blue light		
C Two blue cones/two blue lights		
D Three blue cones/three blue lights		
120 06.0-63	7.1.4.1.1	C
Where in ADN are the permissible gross masses per vessel (limitation of quantities) for the transport of dangerous goods to be found?		
A Paragraph 1.1.3.6.1		
B Section 3.2.1		
C Paragraph 7.1.4.1		
D Paragraph 7.1.5.0.2		
120 06.0-64	3.2.1, Table A, 1.1.3.6.1	B
What marking is required on a dry cargo vessel transporting 2,500 kg of UN No. 1159 DIISOPROPYL ETHER as the only dangerous good on board?		
A One blue cone/one blue light		
B The vessel is not required to display any marking		
C Two blue cones/two blue lights		
D An orange-coloured plate in accordance with RID/ADR		

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-65	3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.5.0.2	D
What marking is required on a vessel transporting the following dangerous goods in closed containers: • Steel drums containing UN No. 1100 ALLYL CHLORIDE, Class 3 (6.1), Packing Group I, total mass 11,000 kg; and • Plastic jerrycans containing UN No. 2256 CYCLOHEXENE, Class 3, Packing Group II, total mass 1,850 kg? 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 06.0-66	3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.5.0.2	A
What marking is required on a vessel transporting 500 steel drums, each containing 200 litres of UN No. 1100 ALLYL CHLORIDE, Class 3 (6.1), packing group I, with a total mass of 110,000 kg in closed containers? 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 06.0-67	3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.5.0.1	B
What marking is required on a vessel transporting 10 tank-containers, each containing 24 tonnes of UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL, Class 3, packing group II? 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 06.0-68	3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.5.0.2	D
What marking is required on a vessel transporting 500 steel drums, each containing 200 litres of UN No. 1230 METHANOL, Class 3 (6.1), packing group II, total mass 85,000 kg in containers? A Two blue cones/two blue lights B One blue cone/one blue light C This is decided by the principal D No marking		

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

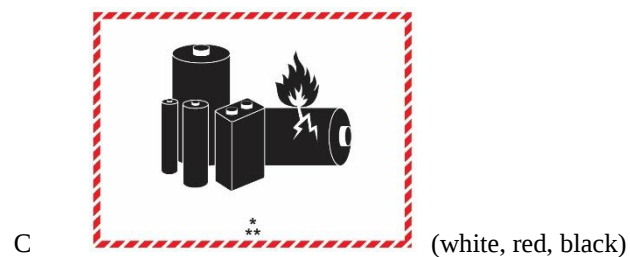
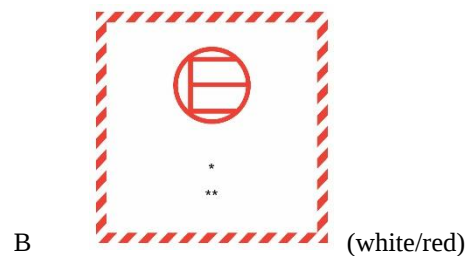
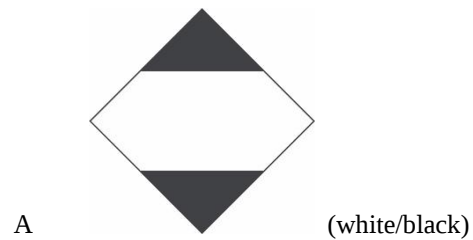
Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-69	7.1.4.4	B
An inland navigation vessel has to transport two containers with complete metal walls, one of them loaded with: - Drums containing UN No. 1100 ALLYL CHLORIDE, Class 3 (6.1), packing group I; and the other loaded with: - Plastic jerrycans containing UN No. 2256 CYCLOHEXENE, Class 3, packing group II Under ADN, may these two containers be placed side-by-side in the same hold? A No, since substances for which marking with one blue cone is prescribed may not be loaded in the same hold together with substances for which marking with two blue cones is 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		
120 06.0-70	5.2.1.8.3	D
How are environmentally hazardous substances marked? A  (white/black) B  (red/black) C  (white, black) D  (white/black)		

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-71	3.5.4.2	B

Which marking applies to packages containing exempted quantities?

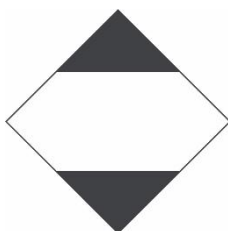


Transport by dry cargo vessels

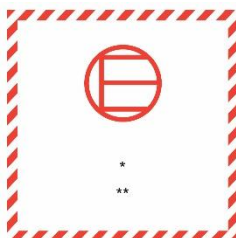
Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-72	3.4.7.1	A

Which marking applies to packages containing limited quantities?



A (white/black)



B (white/red)

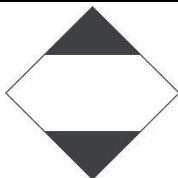


C (white, red, black)



D (white/red)

120 06.0-73	3.4.7.1	D
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(white/black)

What does the marking reproduced here signify?

- A That the package has been fumigated
- B That the package contains goods of Class 9
- C That the package contains dangerous goods in excepted quantities
- D That the package contains dangerous goods in limited quantities

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-74	3.4.8.1	B

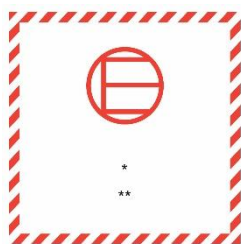


(white/black)

What does the marking reproduced here signify according to the ICAO Technical Instructions for air transport?

- A That the package contains dangerous goods in excepted quantities
- B That the package contains dangerous goods in limited quantities
- C That the package has been fumigated
- D That the package is cooled/conditioned

120 06.0-75	3.5.4.2	C
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(white/red)

What does the marking reproduced here signify?

- A That the package has been fumigated
- B That the package is cooled/conditioned
- C That the package contains dangerous goods in excepted quantities
- D That the package contains dangerous goods in limited quantities

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-76	5.2.1.9.2	C



(white/red)

What does the marking reproduced here signify?

- A That the package contains heated substances
- B That the package is cooled/conditioned
- C That the package contains batteries
- D That the package contains defective batteries

120 06.0-77	5.3.3	D
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(white/red)

What does the marking reproduced here signify?

- A That the external temperature is high
 - B That particular precautions should be taken when the external temperature is high
 - C That the carriage of heated substances is not permitted
 - D That heated substances are being carried
-

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-78	5.3.2.2	C

642

3048

(orange/black)

What does the following orange-coloured plate shown here signify?

- A The carriage of 3,048 kg of a toxic solid that, in contact with water, emits flammable gases
- B The carriage of a toxic liquid bearing UN No. 3048 that emits gas in the event of a fire
- C The carriage of a toxic solid bearing UN No. 3048 that, in contact with water, emits flammable gases
- D The carriage of 642 kg of a substance bearing UN No. 3048

120 06.0-79	5.3.2.2	B
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623

3491

(orange/black)

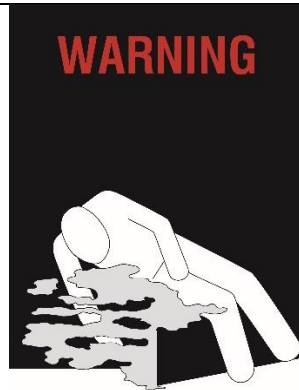
What does the following orange-coloured plate shown here signify?

- A The carriage of 3,491 kg of a toxic combustible gas
- B The carriage of a toxic liquid bearing UN No. 3491 that, in contact with water, emits flammable gases
- C The carriage of a toxic combustible gas bearing UN No. 3491
- D The carriage of 623 kg of a substance bearing UN No. 3491

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 06.0-80	5.5.3.6.2	B



*
**

(white/red/black)

What does the marking reproduced here signify?

- A That this is a goods transport unit that has been fumigated
 - B That this is a transport unit of cooled or conditioned goods
 - C That the transport unit is used to transport goods of Class 6.1
 - D That the transport unit contains goods that cause nausea
-

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 7: Documents

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
120 07.0-01	1.1.3.6.1, 1.16.1.1.1	B
A vessel is transporting, among other cargo: 20 tonnes of UN No. 2448 SULPHUR, MOLTEN; 30 tonnes of UN No. 1498 SODIUM NITRATE; and 10 tonnes of UN No. 2031 NITRIC ACID For this cargo, does the vessel have to have a certificate of approval according to paragraph 1.16.1.1.1 of ADN? A No B Yes, in all cases C Yes, if this is prescribed in one of the three transport documents D Yes, if this is prescribed in the instructions in writing		
120 07.0-02	7.1.4.11.1	D
When dangerous goods are being transported, prior to departure, the master of a dry cargo vessel is required to draw up several documents. Which of the following is included in these documents, among others? A Instructions in writing for each dangerous goods B A certificate with which the master attests that the dangerous goods have been loaded and stowed in accordance with the requirements of AND C A list indicating the place of loading, the name of the loading installation and the date and time of loading, in respect of each dangerous goods D A stowage plan indicating which dangerous goods (description as in the transport document) are stowed in the various holds or on deck		
120 07.0-03	7.1.4.11.1	A
A dry cargo vessel has dangerous goods of different classes on board. Who should draw up the stowage plan? A The master B The loader C The expert D The shipping company's distributor		

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 7: Documents

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
120 07.0-04	1.1.3.6.1, 1.16.1, 3.2.1, Table A	A
A dry cargo vessel is transporting 10 cylinders of UN No. 1978 PROPANE gas on board. The gross mass of each cylinder is 35 kg. Does the vessel have to have a certificate of approval for the carriage of liquefied gas? A Yes, in this case the vessel should have a certificate of approval, since the total gross mass of the cargo is greater than 300 kg B Yes, goods of Class 2 may only be transported on vessels possessing a certificate of approval C Yes, a certificate of approval is always required for the transport of dangerous goods D No, since the exempted gross mass per class is 3,000 kg in this case		
120 07.0-05	7.1.2.19.1, 1.16.1	C
A dry cargo vessel in possession of a certificate of approval has a cargo of wheat on board. The master receives the order to take an empty pushed barge lacking a certificate of approval in side-by-side formation. Is he permitted to do this? A Yes, since certificates of approval are only prescribed if one of the vessels is required to display a blue cone B No, loaded dry cargo vessels are not permitted to take empty barges in side-by-side formation C Yes, provided that, consistent with their inspection certificate or Community certificate, the two vessels are permitted to navigate side by side D No, if a vessel navigating in convoy is in possession of a certificate of approval, all vessels of the convoy must possess such a certificate		

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 7: Documents

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
120 07.0-06	7.1.2.19.1, 1.16.1	B
A dry cargo vessel is transporting wheat. May you take in side-by-side formation an empty tank barge not degassed that has previously been transporting dangerous goods? A Yes, but only if the two vessels display the correct cone marking B Yes, but only if the dry cargo vessel is also in possession of a certificate of approval C Yes, since the dry cargo vessel does not require a certificate of approval in this case D No, this is prohibited		
120 07.0-07	7.1.2.19.1	B
A dry cargo vessel in side-by-side formation with a pushed barge is transporting dangerous goods in convoy. The barge is transporting gravel. Which vessel(s) require(s) a certificate of approval? A Only the dry cargo vessel B Both vessels C Only the pushed barge D Neither vessel		
120 07.0-08	5.4.3.2	A
A container ship with a crew speaking Dutch is transporting dangerous goods from the Netherlands to Bulgaria. In which language(s) should the instructions in writing to be provided by the carrier be drafted? A In Dutch B In English, German and French C In Dutch and German D In Dutch or German		

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 7: Documents

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
120 07.0-09	7.1.4.8.1	B
Permission in writing is required in order to load explosive substances for which marking with three blue cones or three blue lights is prescribed in Section 3.2.1, Table A. Who issues the authorization? A The local fire brigade B The competent authority C The shipping police D The classification society		
120 07.0-10	7.1.4.8.1	A
You are transporting explosive substances for which marking with three blue cones or three blue lights is prescribed in Section 3.2.1, Table A. Permission in writing is required for unloading. Who issues the authorization? A The competent authority B The handling facility C The classification society D The local fire brigade		
120 07.0-11	7.1.4.8.1	D
Permission in writing is required for the trans-shipment of explosive substances for which marking with three blue cones or three blue lights is prescribed in Section 3.2.1, Table A. Who issues the authorization? A The shipping police B The handling facility C The local fire brigade D The competent authority		
120 07.0-12	7.1.4.11.1	A
In conformity with ADN, a stowage plan has to be drawn up for dry cargo vessels. How should dangerous goods be described in this stowage plan? A As in the transport document B Outlined in red C By their commercial name D With an indication of the relevant class		

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 7: Documents

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
120 07.0-13	8.1.2.1, 8.1.2.2	A
A dry cargo vessel is loaded with dangerous goods in a quantity greater than the exempted quantity. Which of the following documents is required to be on board? A The certificate of approval and the instructions in writing B The certificate of approval and the checklist C The instructions in writing and the checklist D The certificate of approval and the certificate attesting gas-free condition		
120 07.0-14	5.4.3	A
During the voyage, a very small quantity of cargo escapes from a package. Where are the measures to be taken indicated? A In the instructions in writing B In the stowage plan C In the security plan D In the transport document		
120 07.0-15	7.1.4.11.2	A
What must the master of a container ship enter on the stowage plan? A The number of the container B The proper name of the substance and the official number of the vessel C The number of the container and, if known, the number of the substance and the length and width of the container D The proper name of the substance, its quantity and class		

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	B
A vessel is 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 On the basis of this letter, it can be ascertained whether the explosive substance is insensitive D On the basis of this letter, it can be ascertained whether carriage in the same hold together with substances of Class 3 is permitted or prohibited		
120 07.0-17	1.1.3.6.2	C
Which documents should always be on board, even if the vessel is transporting dangerous goods in quantities below the exempted quantities stipulated in Paragraph 1.1.3.6.1? A The certificate of approval and the instructions in writing B The transport document and the instructions in writing C The transport document and the stowage plan D The stowage plan and the certificate of approval		
120 07.0-18	5.4.3.2	C
A vessel is required to transport dangerous goods from Antwerp to Rotterdam. The master and expert only understand French. In what language(s) should the instructions in writing be drafted? A Only in Dutch B At least in Dutch C In French D In Dutch, German, English and French		

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 7: Documents

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 07.0-19	1.1.3.6.1, 1.1.3.6.2, 5.4.3.2	D
A dry cargo vessel is loaded with 1,500 kg of dangerous goods of Class 3, Packing Group III, in packages. Must the carrier provide instructions in writing? A Yes, they must be provided prior to loading B Yes, they may be provided after loading but before departure from the loading installation C This is not necessary, since a dry cargo vessel is not permitted to transport a flammable liquid as described here D No, for this quantity, instructions in writing do not need to be provided		
120 07.0-20	7.1.3.1.3, 7.1.6.12, 7.1.6.16, 8.1.2.1	A
What is the purpose of the record book on board a dry cargo vessel? A All results of measurements of toxicity and of the concentrations of flammable gases and oxygen are recorded in the book B All results of measurements of the concentrations of flammable gases and oxygen, but not of measurements of toxicity, are recorded in the book C The goods which the dry cargo vessel is permitted to transport are listed in the book D The book contains the results of the stability test for double-hull vessels		
120 07.0-21	8.1.2.4	B
Which documents should be handed to the master before loading a dry cargo vessel transporting dangerous goods? A The transport documents B The transport documents and the instructions in writing C None, since in the case of dry cargo vessels, the documents may also be handed to the master after loading but prior to departure D The instructions in writing		
120 07.0-22	1.16.1.2.2	C
What does a dry cargo vessel's certificate of approval confirm? A That the vessel complies with the applicable requirements of ADN and that dangerous goods may thus be transported in the cargo tanks B That the vessel complies with the general technical requirements C That the vessel complies with the applicable requirements of ADN D That the vessel is equipped in accordance with the requirements of ADN		

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 8: Safety

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
120 08.0-01	Basic general knowledge	B
	A gas of Class 2 escapes from a container. Which of the following should be informed first? A The customs authority B The competent services (for example, regional centre) C The classification society D The media	
120 08.0-02	8.3.5	A
	A dry cargo vessel is loaded with dangerous goods. The paint on the coaming requires scraping. Is this permitted? A No, since sparks could be caused during work on the 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	
120 08.0-03	5.4.3	B
	During the transport of packages all originating from the same consignor, a disagreeable odour is detected. The source is not known. Do measures need to be taken, and if so, which ones? A No particular measures need to be taken. It is possible to continue under way while monitoring the situation B The actions indicated in the instructions in writing should be taken C The fire brigade should be alerted as a safety precaution D The “Do not approach” signal should be activated and the situation should continue to be monitored	
120 08.0-04	7.1.4.8.2	C
	A vessel is being loaded with explosive substances. A storm is brewing. What should be done? A Continue to load if the shore facility is equipped with a lightning conductor B Immediately distance the vessel from the trans-shipment facility C Suspend the work of loading during the storm D Continue to load until the competent port authority for the trans-shipment facility prohibits continuation of loading	

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 8: Safety

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 08.0-05	1.1.3.6.1, 8.3.4	C
	Is smoking allowed on the deck of a vessel transporting 800 tonnes of tree trunks and 10 tonnes of UN No. 1812 POTASSIUM FLUORIDE, SOLID? 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	
120 08.0-06	1.1.3.6.1, 7.1.3.41.1, 8.3.4	D
	Is smoking prohibited on deck when packages of substances of Class 3, packing group III, with a gross mass of 9,000 kg are being transported? Where in ADN is this stated? A No, since this cargo is not subject to the requirements of ADN B Yes, as stated in Subsection 7.1.3.74 C No, during the transport of substances of Packing Group III, smoking is not prohibited D Yes, as stated in paragraph 7.1.3.41.1 and Section 8.3.4	
120 08.0-07	8.3.5	A
	Is soldering work permitted outside the protected area on board a dry cargo vessel transporting dangerous goods? A Yes, but only in the service areas outside the protected area, if the doors and openings are closed for the duration of the work and the vessel is not being loaded, unloaded or degassed B No, the permission of the competent authority or a certificate attesting gas-free condition is required in all cases C Yes, but only if two additional extinguishers are provided D No, the work must be carried out by duly authorized experts	
120 08.0-08	7.1.3.44	C
	On board a dry cargo vessel with a cargo of dangerous goods, may cleaning operations with liquids having a flashpoint below 55 °C be carried out? A Yes, but only outside the protected area B Yes, but only in the engine room C No D Yes, but only if there is an extinguisher nearby	

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 8: Safety

Number	Source	Correct answer
120 08.0-09	1.1.3.6.1, 3.2.1, Table A, 8.1.5.1	D
	Must there be a toximeter with the instructions for its use on board a dry cargo vessel transporting, in a container, 2,000 kg of UN No. 1986 ALCOHOLS, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, N.O.S., packing group III? A Yes, during the transport of toxic substances, there should always be a toximeter on board B No, since marking with blue cones or blue lights is also not prescribed C Yes, since this is prescribed in Section 3.2.1, Table A, column (9) D No, since the gross mass is less than 3,000 kg	
120 08.0-10	3.2.1, Table A, 8.1.5.1	A
	Is an escape device required on board a vessel transporting UN No. 2067 AMMONIUM NITRATE FERTILIZERS? 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	
120 08.0-11	3.2.1, Table A, 8.1.5.1	C
	Should there be a toximeter with the instructions for its use on board a dry cargo vessel transporting 60 tonnes of UN No. 2224 BENZONITRILE and displaying two blue cones or two blue lights in accordance with section 3.2.1, Table A? A No B Yes, but only if required by the loader C Yes D ADN does not specify	
120 08.0-12	3.2.1, Table A, 8.1.5.1	A
	Should there be a flammable gas detector and a toximeter on board a dry cargo vessel is transporting 10 tonnes of explosive substances of Class 1, UN No. 0012? A No B Yes C Only a flammable gas detector D Only a toximeter	

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 8: Safety

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
120 08.0-13	3.2.1, Table A, 8.1.5.1	D
Under ADN, which of the following equipment is not required on a dry cargo vessel transporting UN No. 3170 ALUMINIUM SMELTING BY-PRODUCTS in bulk? A Protective shoes and protective gloves B A suitable self-contained breathing apparatus C A flammable gas detector with the instructions for its use D A toximeter with the instructions for its use		
120 08.0-14	3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.3.1.3, 7.1.3.1.5, 8.1.5.1	D
A dry cargo vessel is transporting UN No. 1398 ALUMINIUM SILICON POWDER, UNCOATED, in bulk. The gas concentration must be measured. In accordance with ADN, what protective equipment must the person making the measurement wear, as a minimum? A A full mask with a suitable filter B Protective gloves and a protective suit C A protective suit and a breathing apparatus D An appropriate breathing apparatus		
120 08.0-15	7.1.3.1.6	A
A dry cargo vessel is transporting UN 1779, FORMIC ACID (dangerous goods of Class 8 with subsidiary risk 3). A small quantity of the substance escapes from the packaging. What measurements must be taken, as a minimum, before the hold may be entered? A A gas detector should be used and the oxygen content measured B Measurements of the concentration of 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		

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 8: Safety

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
120 08.0-16	Basic general knowledge	C
	Which of the following measures should the master of a dry cargo vessel take when a tank-container containing a substance of Class 3 has started to leak? A Activate the “Do not approach” signal and alert the customs authority B Alert the competent services and wave a red flag C Alert the competent services and inform the consignor or the consignee D Activate the “Do not approach” signal and inform the consignee	
120 08.0-17	3.2.1, Table A, 8.1.5.1	A
	Should a dry cargo vessel transporting 120 tonnes of UN No. 1363 COPRA have escape devices on board? A No B Yes, for Class 4.2 it is always necessary to have escape devices on board C Yes, because there are more than 100 tonnes of cargo on board D No, the escape devices are only obligatory above 300 tonnes	
120 08.0-18	7.1.3.1.7	B
	A gas container loaded with a substance of Class 2 is no longer gastight. The oxygen content in the hold is less than 20% by volume. The hold has to be entered. What breathing apparatus should be used? A An ambient-air-dependent breathing apparatus, as prescribed in ADN B A self-contained breathing apparatus (non-ambient-air-dependent) C A P3 filter mask 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	
120 08.0-19	3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.3.1.6, 7.1.3.1.7	C
	A hold contains packages of goods of UN No. 2903 PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S., packing group II. The hold must be entered for inspections to be carried out. What measurements must be taken if damage is suspected? A A measurement of flammable gases and of oxygen B A measurement of toxic gases C A measurement of flammable gases, toxic gases and oxygen D A measurement of toxic gases and flammable gases	
120 08.0-20	3.2.1, Table A, 7.1.3.1.6, 8.1.5.1	A

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 8: Safety

Number	Source	Correct answer
	A hold in which there are packages containing UN No. 1604 ETHYLENDIAMINE, classification code CF1, packing group II has to be entered for inspections to be carried out. What equipment is needed to be able to enter the hold without danger to take the measurements? 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	
120 08.0-21	1.1.3.6	B
	Are escape devices required on board a dry cargo vessel that is transporting 80 kg of goods of Class 4.1, packing group II, danger labels 4.1+6.1? 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	
120 08.0-22	3.2.1, Table A, 8.1.5.1	C
	What breathing apparatus is required on board a dry cargo vessel that is transporting UN No. 2929 TOXIC LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, ORGANIC, N.O.S.? 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	
120 08.0-23	3.2.1, Table A, 8.1.5.1	B
	Under ADN, are protective goggles required for the crew on board a vessel transporting UN No. 1408 FERROSILICON, a substance of Class 4.3? A No B Yes C Yes, but only if the substance is packaged D No, they are only required if the substance is transported without packaging or in bulk	
120 08.0-24	3.2.1, Table A, 8.1.5.1	A
	Under ADN, what personal protective equipment is required on board a vessel transporting UN No. 0257 FUZES, DETONATING?	

Transport by dry cargo vessels

Examination objective 8: Safety

Number	Source	Correct answer
	A A pair of protective goggles, a pair of protective gloves, a protective suit and a suitable pair of protective shoes B No no personal protective equipment is prescribed for the transport of substances of Class 1 C Only a pair of protective goggles and a pair of protective gloves D Only a breathing apparatus	
120 08.0-25	3.2.1, Table A, 8.1.5.1	B
	In accordance with ADN, are breathing apparatuses required on board during the transport of UN No. 3106 ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE D, SOLID, of Class 5.2? A No, this is never necessary for substances of Class 5.2 B Yes C No, this is not necessary for solid substances D No, this is only necessary if two blue cones or two blue lights are prescribed for a substance of Class 5.2	
120 08.0-26	1.4.2.2.1, 3.2.1, Table A, 5.4.3, 8.1.5.1	B
	In accordance with ADN, what special equipment must be provided on board a dry cargo vessel transporting the substance UN No. 2977 RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE, FISSIONABLE of Class 7? A Only protective clothing against radiation B Individual protective equipment, but no special protective clothing against radiation C Special breathing apparatuses D Special anti-radiation masks	
120 08.0-27	8.1.4	A
	How many extinguishers are required by ADN for a dry cargo vessel transporting dangerous goods in quantities exceeding the exempted quantities? A In addition to the fire-extinguishing appliances prescribed in the general technical requirements, the vessel should be equipped with at least two additional hand fire-extinguishers B It is sufficient for the vessel to be equipped with the fire-extinguishing appliances prescribed in the general technical requirements 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 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	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
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	
130 02.0-04	7.2.4.25.2	B
May loading and unloading piping be extended by rigid or flexible pipes fore or aft beyond the cofferdams?		
A	Yes, this is permitted if the rigid or flexible pipe has the same test pressure as the loading and unloading piping	
B	No, this is prohibited, except for hose assemblies used for oily and greasy wastes resulting from the operation of vessels and the delivery of products for the operation of vessels	
C	Yes, on condition that only UN No. 1999 TARS, LIQUID, flows through this piping	
D	Yes, if the piping is equipped with non-return valves	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 02.0-05	9.3.3.16.1	B
	Where should the internal combustion engines be located if they are to be used during loading, unloading and degassing?	
	A In the cargo area	
	B Outside the cargo area	
	C In the cargo area if they use a fuel with a flashpoint of more than 100 °C	
	D In a special engine room forward of the cargo area	
130 02.0-06	3.2.3.1, 3.2.3.2, Table C	A
	To which type of tank vessel as a minimum is UN No. 1203 PETROL assigned?	
	A Type N, closed	
	B Type N, open	
	C Type G	
	D Type C	
130 02.0-07	3.2.3.2, Table C	D
	Where in ADN is it stated on board of which types of tank vessel the various substances must, as a minimum, be transported?	
	A In subsection 7.1.1.21	
	B In section 9.3.3	
	C In Section 1.2.1	
	D In subsection 3.2.3.2, Table C	
130 02.0-08	Deleted (19.09.2018)	
130 02.0-09	1.2.1, Basic general knowledge	B
	What is the typical characteristic of a tank vessel of type G?	
	A It always has compensation piping	
	B The cargo tanks are designed as pressure tanks or membrane tanks	
	C Supplementary cofferdams	
	D The cargo tanks are made up of the outer hull and the deck	
130 02.0-10	9.3.3.20.4	A
	On a closed tank vessel of type N, in which locations must the flame arresters be found, if the vessel's list of substances contains substances for which explosion protection is required?	
	A In the ventilation openings of the cofferdams	
	B In the ventilation opening of the lubricating oil tank	
	C In the ventilation openings of the engine room	
	D In the accommodation ventilators	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
130 02.0-11	1.2.1	A
	What is the purpose of a flame arrester?	
	A To prevent the propagation of a flame front in a space to be protected (e.g. cargo tank, cofferdam)	
	B To increase the resistance to heat flow in the pipes	
	C To stop impurities	
	D To prevent explosive vapours escaping into the atmosphere	
130 02.0-12	9.3.3.21.1 (d)	C
	At what degree of filling must the high level sensor for actuating the facility against overflowing in the cargo tank of a tank vessel be triggered, at the latest?	
	A 85.0%	
	B 97.0%	
	C 97.5%	
	D 75.0%	
130 02.0-13	Basic general knowledge, 9.3.3.21.1, 9.3.3.21.4	A
	Under ADN, what is the definition of a level alarm?	
	A A device that, during loading, sets off an alarm when 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	
130 02.0-14	9.3.3.21.1 (c)	B
	At what degree of filling must the level alarm device on a tank vessel of type N be triggered, at the latest?	
	A 86%	
	B 90%	
	C 92%	
	D 97%	
130 02.0-15	Basic general knowledge, 1.2.1	D
	What is the typical characteristic of a tank vessel of type C?	
	A Vessel with cylindrical cargo tanks	
	B Single-hull vessel with closed system	
	C Double-hull vessel with trunk deck	
	D Double-hull vessel with flush deck	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
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, question 6.3	A
What must be ensured during connection of the shore facility's cargo transfer hose to the tank vessel's piping system?		
A That all the connecting bolts are fitted and tightened		
B That at least half the connecting bolts are fitted and tightened during connection		
C Three fitted connecting 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		
130 02.0-18	7.2.4.25.4	C
Where in ADN does it state that the loading and unloading piping must be drained each time after loading?		
A In Section 2.2.3		
B In Subsection 3.2.3.2, Table C		
C In Paragraph 7.2.4.25.4		
D In the checklist		

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
130 02.0-19	1.2.1	B
What is venting piping?		
A	A pipe of the shore facility which is connected during loading or unloading to the vessel's venting piping and is designed so as to protect the vessel against detonations or the passage of flames from the shore side	
B	A pipe of the on-board installation that connects one or more cargo tanks to the gas return piping during loading and unloading, and that is fitted with safety valves protecting the tank or tanks against unacceptable internal overpressures or vacuums	
C	A connecting pipe between the diesel hold and the daily supply tank	
D	A compressed air connecting pipe between a pusher and tank barges	
130 02.0-20	1.2.1	A
What is gas return piping?		
A	A pipe of the shore facility which is connected during loading or unloading to the vessel's venting piping and is designed so as to protect the vessel against detonations or the passage of flames from the shore side	
B	A pipe of the on-board installation that connects one or more cargo tanks to the gas return piping during loading and unloading, and that is fitted with safety valves protecting the tank or tanks against unacceptable internal overpressures or vacuums	
C	A connecting pipe between the diesel hold and the daily supply tank	
D	A compressed air connecting pipe between a pusher and tank barges	
130 02.0-21	9.3.3.25.2 (c)	C
On the deck of a tank vessel, should the pipes for loading and unloading be distinguishable from other piping?		
A	Yes, by means of a special colour code indicated in ADN	
B	Yes, the connections should be labelled in line with ADN	
C	Yes, clearly, for example by means of colour marking	
D	ADN does not contain provisions on this subject	
130 02.0-22	Deleted (07.06.2005)	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 02.0-23	9.3.3.22.1 (b)	D
	On a tank vessel of type N, what is the minimum height above deck that cargo tank openings with a cross section of more than 0.10 m ² should be located?	
	A 20 cm	
	B 30 cm	
	C 40 cm	
	D 50 cm	
130 02.0-24	9.3.3.21.3	A
	From which point should it be possible to read the filling level of a cargo tank?	
	A From the control position of the shut-off devices	
	B From the wheelhouse	
	C From the general control station of the cargo transfer firm	
	D From anywhere on the vessel	
130 02.0-25	9.3.3.25.8	C
	The loading and unloading system of a tank vessel of type N is used to supply the cargo tanks with ballast water. What provisions are applicable to the suctions of the pipes?	
	A They must be fitted with a high velocity vent 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	
130 02.0-26	Basic general knowledge	C
	On a tank vessel, what is a trunk?	
	A The supports for the pipes for loading and 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	
130 02.0-27	1.2.1	A
	Which space on a tank vessel of type N is part of the cargo area?	
	A The cofferdam	
	B The engine room	
	C The accommodation	
	D The forepeak	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 02.0-28	9.3.3.31.2	C
On a tank vessel of type N, what is the least distance that the air intakes of the internal combustion engines must be located from the cargo area?		
A 0.50 m		
B 1.00 m		
C 2.00 m		
D 2.50 m		
130 02.0-29	9.3.3.11.1	D
What is the maximum permissible capacity of a cargo tank on a tank vessel with an L x B x H greater than 3,750 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		
130 02.0-30	1.2.1	B
What water pressure (in metres) above the deck must a bulkhead on a tank vessel withstand in order to be considered watertight within the meaning of ADN?		
A 0.50 m		
B 1.00 m		
C 2.00 m		
D 4.00 m		
130 02.0-31	9.3.2.11.1 (c), 9.3.3.11.1 (c)	C
What working pressure must pressure tanks on a tank vessel be designed for, as a minimum?		
A 100 kPa		
B 200 kPa		
C 400 kPa		
D 500 kPa		

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
130 02.0-32	9.3.2.11.3, 9.3.3.11.3	D
	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	
130 02.0-33	Deleted (2012)	
130 02.0-34	9.3.3.23.2	D
	On a tank vessel of type N, by what factor must the test pressure of the tanks exceed the design pressure?	
	A 0.75	
	B 0.9	
	C 1.1	
	D 1.3	
130 02.0-35	9.3.3.21.3	C
	On tank vessels of type N, closed, from which point should it be possible to read overpressure or vacuum in the cargo tank?	
	A From the valve of the cargo 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	
130 02.0-36	9.3.3	D
	Where in ADN are the rules for construction of type N tank vessels found?	
	A 9.1.0.0 to 9.1.0.95	
	B 9.2.0.0 to 9.2.0.95	
	C 9.3.2.0 to 9.3.2.99	
	D 9.3.3.0 to 9.3.3.99	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 02.0-37	9.3.3.21.1	D
	Under ADN, what equipment is not a safety and control installation against overflowing of tanks?	
	A The level gauge	
	B The safety device for preventing overflowing	
	C The level alarm	
	D The aluminium indicator	
130 02.0-38	9.3.3.22.4	C
	With which safety equipment or devices must closed tank vessels of type N be fitted?	
	A With outlets to allow gas sampling	
	B With sampling openings with a diameter of at least 0.60 m	
	C With safety valves for preventing unacceptable overpressure or vacuum	
	D With valves that diffuse escaping gases uniformly	
130 02.0-39	7.2.3.25.1, 7.2.3.25.2	D
	What fixed pipes may be connected to the pipes for loading and unloading of a tank vessel?	
	A The fuel pipe	
	B The deck-swabbing pipe	
	C The bilge piping system of the cofferdams	
	D None of the above	
130 02.0-40	9.3.3.25.1	A
	Where on board of a tank vessel should pumps and accessory loading and unloading piping be located?	
	A In the cargo area	
	B At least 0.30 m above deck	
	C Not on the deck	
	D On the deck	
130 02.0-41	9.3.3.25.8 (b)	B
	On a tank vessel of type N, what must be fitted at the junction between the ballast water suction pipe in a cargo tank and the cargo loading pipe?	
	A A high velocity vent valve	
	B A non-return valve	
	C An automatic stop valve	
	D A flame arrester	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
130 02.0-42	9.3.3.25.7	A
	On a tank vessel of type N, what must be fitted on the pipes for loading and unloading?	
	A Pressure gauges at the outlet of the pumps	
	B An overflow valve	
	C A high velocity vent valve	
	D Flame arresters	
130 02.0-43	9.3.3.25.6	A
	How must the pipes for loading and unloading be designed?	
	A They must have, at the test pressure, the required elasticity, leakproofness and resistance to 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	
130 02.0-44	9.3.3.25.8 (b)	D
	What type of fitting is required at the junction between the water suction pipe and the cargo loading pipe if the cargo loading pipe is used to take in water for washing the cargo tanks or ballast water?	
	A A valve	
	B A ball valve assembly	
	C An automatic stop valve	
	D A non-return valve	
130 02.0-45	9.3.3.23.3	C
	What is the minimum value of the test pressure for the pipes for loading and unloading on tank vessels of type N?	
	A 100 kPa	
	B 500 kPa	
	C 1,000 kPa	
	D 2,000 kPa	
130 02.0-46	Deleted (01.01.2007)	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
130 02.0-47	9.3.3.25.4 (b)	B
	Where in the cargo tank of closed tank vessels of type N, must the opening of the pipes for loading and unloading be located? A Directly below deck B At the bottom C By the sidewall D By the forward bulkhead	
130 02.0-48	9.3.3.11.3	D
	What is the purpose of the cofferdams? A They serve as maintenance 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	
130 02.0-49	8.1.2.3 (u)	B
	Which of the following particulars need not be included in the specifications for the electrical installations and equipment installed in the cargo area on board tank vessels of type N? A Equipment and location B Dimensions and capacity C Type of protection, type of protection against explosion D Testing body and approval number	
130 02.0-50	7.2.3.31.1	C
	What is the prescribed flash point for fuels (other than LNG) for on-board internal combustion engines of tank vessels transporting dangerous goods? A No more than 23 °C B No more than 50 °C C More than 55 °C D There are no provisions on this subject	
130 02.0-51	9.3.3.10.4	C
	On tank vessels, what is the minimum height of the lower edges of door-openings in the sidewalls of superstructures and the coaming of access hatches to under-deck spaces? A 0.30 m B 0.40 m C 0.50 m D 0.60 m	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 2: Construction and equipment

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
130 02.0-52	9.3.3.11.3 (a)	B
On a tank vessel, what must provide the separation between the service spaces outside the cargo area below deck and the cargo tanks?		
A An active bow rudder 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

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
130 03.0-01	5.4.1.1.6.5	B
	Who is deemed to be the consignor in respect of the transport documents for tank vessel that has only empty, uncleaned cargo tanks?	
	A The owner of the last cargo	
	B The master	
	C The consignor of the next cargo	
	D The shipping company	
130 03.0-02	7.2.3.20.1	D
	May the double-hull spaces and double bottoms on board a discharged tank vessel of type N with cargo tanks that are independent of the vessel's outer hull and are not insulated be filled with ballast water?	
	A No, this is permitted only when transporting substances for which a tank vessel with cargo tanks independent of the hull is not required	
	B No, taking on ballast water is not permitted, even during empty journeys	
	C Yes, but only if all the cargo tanks are empty and gas free, provided that this has been taken into account in the intact and damage stability calculations and that it is not prohibited in column (20) of Table C of Subsection 3.2.3.2	
	D Yes, taking on ballast water is permitted in this case, provided that this has been taken into account in the intact and damage stability calculations and that it is not prohibited in column (20) of Table C of Subsection 3.2.3.2	
130 03.0-03	Deleted (2025)	
	May the cargo tank apertures be opened during transportation of substances of Class 3 for which anti-explosion protection is required?	
	A Yes, but only as stipulated in Subsection 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	
130 03.0-04	8.3.5	B
	Who issues the authorization for repair or maintenance work that requires the use of an open flame or electric current or that is liable to cause sparks?	
	A The fire service	
	B The competent authority	
	C The classification society	
	D The shipping police	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 3: Treatment of cargo tanks and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 03.0-05	7.2.3.7	C
Under what conditions may gas-freeing of tank vessels be carried out while the vessel is under way?		
A There are no conditions		
B Gas-freeing is permitted only in the vicinity of tank terminals		
C Under the conditions stipulated in sub-section 7.2.3.7		
D Under the conditions stipulated in sub-section 7.1.3.7		
130 03.0-06	Basic general knowledge	B
What may occur during loading on a closed tank vessel if pressure-relief valves are fitted on the gas discharge piping and the flame arresters in the cargo tank openings are clogged?		
A The cargo tank may not fill completely		
B The cargo tank may become misshapen (swollen)		
C There may be a loss of pressure through the pressure equalization openings in the covers of the cargo tank		
D The high velocity vent valve may be damaged		
130 03.0-07	9.3.3.26.2	C
What is the maximum permissible capacity of a residual cargo tank on tank vessels of type N?		
A 20 m ³		
B 25 m ³		
C 30 m ³		
D 35 m ³		
130 03.0-08	Basic general knowledge, 1.2.1	B
Why do tank vessels have stripping pipes?		
A To enable optimum filling of the cargo tanks		
B To enable complete draining, if possible, of the cargo tanks and the cargo piping, so that only cargo residues remain		
C To enable the cargo to be heated, if necessary		
D To provide a simple means of loading several cargoes		
130 03.0-09	1.2.1	B
Why are tank vessels fitted with stripping systems?		
A To enable the cargo tanks to be ventilated		
B To enable maximum draining of the cargo tanks and the cargo piping		
C To enable the cargo tanks to be heated		
D To enable the cargo tanks to be filled completely		

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 3: Treatment of cargo tanks and adjacent spaces

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
130 03.0-10	Basic general knowledge	D
What risk is created when pressurized air is transmitted by the shore facility via the loading piping?		
A The cargo may change 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)		
130 03.0-11	7.2.4.25.4	C
Must loading and unloading piping be drained after each loading operation?		
A No, this is actually 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		
130 03.0-12	7.2.3.7.1.4	B
At what concentration of gas must degassing of cargo tanks be interrupted when, due to unfavourable wind conditions, dangerous concentrations of gases are to be expected outside the cargo area, in front of the accommodation?		
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		
130 03.0-13	7.2.3.7.1.1	B
Where may gas-freeing of berthed tank vessels be carried out?		
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		
130 03.0-14	Basic general knowledge	C
If a vessel fitted with heating coils has to go to a shipyard, why must the heating coils be 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		

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 3: Treatment of cargo tanks and adjacent spaces

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
130 03.0-15	7.2.3.7.0	A
Does ADN contain provisions on the permissibility of degassing?		
A	Yes, Subsection 7.2.3.7 contains provisions on degassing	
B	Yes, in Subsection 3.2.3.2, Table C	
C	No, degassing is only governed by port regulations	
D	No, degassing is no longer authorized	
130 03.0-16	9.3.3.26.2	B
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	
130 03.0-17	7.2.3.7.1.3	C
An empty tank vessel has transported a substance of Class 3, classification code F1. According to other provisions, the cargo tanks may be degassed to the atmosphere. What, according to ADN, is the maximum permissible gas concentration that may be evacuated into the ambient air through the flame arresters?		
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	
130 03.0-18	7.2.3.7.1.2	D
After a substance of Class 8, packing group I, has been transported, and when degassing is not prohibited by other provisions, what is the maximum permissible concentration of the substance in the vented mixture at the outlet when the cargo tanks are degassed while the vessel is under way?		
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	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 3: Treatment of cargo tanks and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 03.0-19	1.2.1	D
Must receptacle for slops be capable of being closed with lids?		
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 m ³		
D Yes		
130 03.0-20	7.2.4.22.4	C
Under what circumstances may the flame arresters be removed for cleaning?		
A Under no circumstances		
B When this is provided for in the approval certificate		
C When the cargo tanks are discharged and the concentration of inflammable gas in the cargo tank is less than 10% of the lower explosive limit		
D When this is provided for in the instructions in writing		
130 03.0-21	7.2.3.1.4	B
A cargo tank has been gas-freed after the carriage of UN 1294 TOLUENE. It is necessary to enter the tank in order to clean it. However, before the tank is entered, a measurement must be effected by an expert. Under what conditions may the expert take the measurement?		
A If the cargo tank has been washed and dried		
B If the expert wears breathing apparatus suitable for the type of goods carried		
C The cargo tank must have been relieved of pressure		
D If the expert wears gloves and the cargo tank has been relieved of pressure		
130 03.0-22	Basic general knowledge	A
What risk may arise when a cargo tank is cleaned with a high pressure device?		
A There is a risk of electrostatic 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		

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 3: Treatment of cargo tanks and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 03.0-23	Table C, column 20, observation 8	B
	On a tank vessel that has side compartments and a double-bottom, if all the cargo tanks are loaded with the product UN No. 1780 FUMARYL CHLORIDE, may the side compartments be filled with water up to 90%? A Yes, this is allowed B Yes, this is allowed but only if the side compartments are filled with drinking water C No, it is not allowed to fill the side compartments with water with this cargo D No, it is never allowed to fill the side compartments with water when the cargo tanks are loaded with a cargo	
130 03.0-24	7.2.4.13.1	B
	What must be done if cargo residues are to be put in the tank for residual products, which already contains another product? A Authorization must be obtained from the competent authority before the two products are put in the same tank B It must be ensured that the two substances do not react dangerously with one another C The average density of the products must be calculated first D Advice must be sought from the reception facility designated by the competent authority	
130 03.0-25	9.3.3.26.2	C
	What conditions must a tank vessel's residual cargo tank fulfil on a closed type N tank vessel? A It must be equipped with two pressure-relief 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	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 3: Treatment of cargo tanks and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 03.0-26	8.3.5	C
	What is the purpose of the certificate attesting to the totally gas-free condition of a vessel?	
	A It confirms that, following the taking of measurements, the master has declared the cargo tanks to be clean	
	B It confirms that measurements have been taken in all spaces on board, which have been deemed clean	
	C It confirms that it is possible to work on board the vessel without risk arising from previous cargoes	
	D It confirms that the cargo tanks are clean and ready to receive UN No. 1202 GAS OIL or DIESEL FUEL or HEATING OIL, LIGHT	
130 03.0-27	7.2.3.7.1.5, 7.2.3.7.2.5	D
	After the cargo tanks have been gas-freed, what is the maximum permissible concentration of flammable gases at which the master can remove the marking referred to in Table C of Subsection 3.2.3.2 (blue cone(s) or blue light(s))?	
	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	
130 03.0-28	Deleted (19.09.2018)	
130 03.0-29	7.2.3.42.2	C
	Under ADN, what must the cargo tank(s) of a tank vessel carrying a cargo that is heated during transport be equipped with?	
	A A hygrometer	
	B An instrument for measuring vacuums	
	C A thermometer	
	D An instrument for measuring overpressures	
130 03.0-30	7.2.3.42.2, 9.3.3.21.1	A
	When an open type N tank vessel with flame arresters is transporting a substance for which column (9) of Table C in subsection 3.2.3.2 prescribes an installation for heating the cargo, must the cargo tanks be equipped with a thermometer?	
	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	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 3: Treatment of cargo tanks and adjacent spaces

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 03.0-31	3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.3.42.2, 9.3.3.21.1	D
When an open type N tank vessel with flame arresters is transporting UN No. 1229 MESITYL OXIDE, must the cargo tanks be equipped with a thermometer? 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		
130 03.0-32	3.2.3.2, Table C	B
What is the external temperature below which a tank vessel of type N that has no possibility of heating cargo may no longer transport a cargo of UN No. 1779 FORMIC ACID? A 15 °C B 12 °C C 20 °C D 10 °C		
130 03.0-33	3.2.3.2, Table C	C
Under ADN, what is the maximum allowable temperature for carriage of UN No. 2215 MALEIC ANHYDRIDE, MOLTEN, at which protection against explosion is not required? A 15 °C B 72 °C C 88 °C D 90 °C		
130 03.0-34	Basic general knowledge	D
What risk is created after discharge of a flammable liquid if the loading piping is cleaned using pressurized air transmitted by the shore facility? A The cargo may change colour B The vessel may capsize C This process does not create any risk for the vessel D The air and cargo residues lead to an explosive mixture in the loading piping		

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 4: Measurement and sampling techniques

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 04.0-01	7.2.4.22.3	B
	May the cargo tank sampling outlets be opened during loading of a tank vessel?	
	A Yes, but not for substances for which protection against explosion is prescribed in column (13) of Table C of subsection 3.2.3.2.	
	B Yes, but in the case of substances for which marking with one or two blue cones or one or two blue lights is prescribed in column (19) of Table C of subsection 3.2.3.2, loading must have been interrupted for not less than 10 minutes	
	C Yes, but only with the authorization of the handling facility	
	D No, a sampling outlet may never be open while the vessel is connected to the loading arm	
130 04.0-02	7.2.4.22.1, 7.2.4.22.3	C
	After loading of a tank vessel marked with one blue cone or one blue light, when, at the earliest, may the sampling outlet be opened to take a sample?	
	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	
130 04.0-03	3.2.3.2, Table C, 8.1.5.1	B
	In accordance with Table C, what equipment must there be on board a tank vessel when required in Table C of Subsection 3.2.3.2?	
	A A self-contained breathing apparatus	
	B A flammable gas detector	
	C A nitrogen-measuring device	
	D A rescue winch	
130 04.0-04	3.2.3.2, Table C, 8.1.5.1	A
	What equipment should be on board tank vessels when required under Part 8 and Table C of Subsection 3.2.3.2?	
	A A flammable gas detector	
	B A thermometer	
	C A nitrogen-measuring device	
	D An oxygen meter	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 4: Measurement and sampling techniques

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
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 measuring devices used 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	
130 04.0-06	Basic general knowledge	B
	The previous cargo of a cargo tank is not known. A measurement is taken with a flammable gas detector. The detector shows that there is no risk of explosion. May you enter the cargo tank without a self-contained breathing apparatus? A Yes, because there is no risk of explosion B No, because there may be toxic gases C No, there might be insufficient nitrogen D No, there might be too much oxygen	
130 04.0-07	7.2.3.1.4, 7.2.3.1.6	C
	Under ADN, what is the value of the concentration of flammable gases and vapours in an empty cargo tank free of toxic gases below which the tank may be entered for cleaning? A 25% of the lower explosive limit B 33% of the lower explosive limit C 10% of the lower explosive limit D 70% of the lower explosive limit	
130 04.0-08	Basic general knowledge	A
	In a cargo tank that has been drained of petrol, at what height should a measurement be taken using a flammable gas detector to assess the risk of explosion? A From top to bottom: at the top, halfway up and 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	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 4: Measurement and sampling techniques

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 04.0-09	Basic general knowledge	C
	Why, for safety reasons, must a nylon cord never be used to take a sample through a sampling outlet? A The nylon cord may break under the effect of the substance B With a nylon cord, the test tube may slip and become detached C With a nylon cord, an electrostatic charge may be produced D ADN prohibits the use of nylon cords	
130 04.0-10	3.2.3.2, Table C	D
	After loading a type N tank vessel with UN No. 1203 PETROL, what type of sampling device must be used as a minimum to take a sample? A A sampling opening B A closed sampling device C A closed sampling device with expansion airlock D A partially closed sampling device	
130 04.0-11	3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.16.8, 8.1.5.1	B
	Under ADN, what is the minimum personal protective equipment that must be worn when taking a cargo sample of UN No. 1718 BUTYL ACID PHOSPHATE? A A pair of protective goggles, a pair of protective gloves, protective boots, a protective suit and an appropriate ambient-air-dependent breathing apparatus B A pair of protective goggles, a pair of protective gloves, protective boots and a protective suit C A protective suit and protective boots D An appropriate ambient-air-dependent breathing apparatus	
130 04.0-12	3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.22.7	C
	May a closed sampling device be used to take a sample from a cargo tank containing UN No. 1213 ISOBUTYL ACETATE? A No, because an open sampling device is mandatory, as specified in Subsection 3.2.3.2, Table C, column (19) B No, because a partly closed sampling device is mandatory, as specified in Subsection 3.2.3.2, Table C, column (19) C Yes D Yes, but only with the authorization of the competent authority	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 4: Measurement and sampling techniques

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
130 04.0-13	3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.22.2	C
In accordance with ADN, when, at the earliest, may the cargo tank covers of a vessel loaded most recently with UN No. 2282 HEXANOLS be opened to clean the cargo tanks? A Once the cargo tank has been relieved of pressure B Once the cargo tank has been totally gas-freed and no longer contains any explosive mixture C Once the cargo tank has been gas-freed and the concentration of flammable gases in the tank is less than 10% of the lower explosive limit D Once the cargo tank has been gas-freed and the concentration of flammable gases in the tank is less than 20% of the lower explosive limit		

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
130 06.0-01	3.2, 3.1	C
What is the meaning of “state of tank container 3” according to Subsection 3.2.3.2, Table C?		
A Pressure tank 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
What provisions does an empty non-cleaned tank vessel of type N that has carried petrol and must then carry diesel have to respect?		
A Only those provisions in Part 2		
B All the relevant provisions of the ADN		
C The provisions of Part 7, Section 7.1.1		
D The instructions in writing of the last cargo		
130 06.0-03	8.3.1	A
May the master of a tank vessel transporting UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL 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
When should the empty cofferdams of a tank vessel be checked to ensure that the bulkhead adjacent to the cargo being carried is watertight?		
A After loading		
B At least three times per week		
C Every morning and every evening		
D Once a week		

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
130 06.0-05	1.6.7.2, 7.2.3.20.1	C
	Can the cofferdams of a tank vessel be filled with ballast water?	
	A Yes, but only for navigation on canals	
	B Yes, according to ADN the cofferdams are cargo tanks	
	C Yes, if they are not service spaces and provided that the adjacent holds are empty and that was taken into account, in particular in the intact stability calculation and the damage stability calculation	
	D No, the cofferdams may not be used as tanks for remnants of the cargo	
130 06.0-06	3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.21.3	C
	How is the maximum permissible degree of filling determined for a substance during loading of a tank vessel?	
	A On the basis of the certificate of approval	
	B On the basis of the transport documents	
	C On the basis of Table C, the certificate of approval and the formula shown in Paragraph 7.2.4.21.3	
	D On the basis of the instructions in writing	
130 06.0-07	3.2.3.2, Table C	D
	What is the maximum degree of filling for UN No. 1203 PETROL in a type N tank vessel?	
	A 89%	
	B 91%	
	C 95%	
	D 97%	
130 06.0-08	3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.21	B
	Where in ADN would you find the provisions concerning the maximum degree of filling of tank vessels?	
	A In Paragraphs 9.3.2.21.1 and 9.3.2.21.2	
	B In Subsections 3.2.3.2, Table C and 7.2.4.21	
	C In Section 1.2.1	
	D These appear not in ADN but in the certificate of approval	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
130 06.0-09	3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.21	C
	Where is it stated how full the cargo tank of a tank vessel may be filled?	
	A In CEVNI	
	B In the instructions in writing	
	C In Subsections 3.2.3.2, Table C and 7.2.4.21 of ADN	
	D In the certificate of approval	
130 06.0-10	7.2.4.22.1, 7.2.4.22.4	B
	If a tank vessel has transported a substance for which marking with one blue cone is required, may the housing of the flame arresters be opened for assembly or disassembly?	
	A Yes, this is always permitted when the cargo tanks have been relieved of pressure	
	B Yes, but only after the cargo tanks have been gas-freed and the concentration of flammable gases in the tanks is less than 10% of the lower explosive limit	
	C Yes, but only where authorized by the shore facility	
	D No, this is not permitted	
130 06.0-11	7.2.4.2.3	A
	May a refuelling operation be carried out during unloading of dangerous goods for which explosion proofing is required in column (17) of Table C of subsection 3.2.3.2?	
	A Only with supply vessels, provided that the provisions for protection against explosion applicable to the dangerous goods are complied with	
	B The decision is made by the cargo transfer company	
	C Only in daylight	
	D Yes, for closed type N tank vessels, not for others	
130 06.0-12	7.2.4.76	B
	May synthetic ropes be used for mooring during loading or unloading of a closed type N tank vessel?	
	A Only steel cables may be used	
	B Only if 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

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
130 06.0-13	3.2.3.2, Table C	D
	What is the maximum degree of filling for the transport of UN No. 2031 NITRIC ACID, other than red fuming, with at least 65% but not more than 70% acid? A 90% B 95% C 96% D 97%	
130 06.0-14	3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.5.0, CEVNI	C
	What marking is a tank vessel transporting UN No. 1301 VINYL ACETATE, STABILIZED required to display? A Two blue cones by day and two blue lights at night B For all goods of Class 3, one blue light or one blue cone must always be used C The vessel must carry one blue light or one blue cone D For such goods no marking is required	
130 06.0-15	3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.3.7.2.5	A
	What must be done in respect of marking with blue lights or blue cones on board a tank vessel if a cargo of petrol has been unloaded but the cargo tanks have not yet been degassed? 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	
130 06.0-16	Basic general knowledge	D
	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	

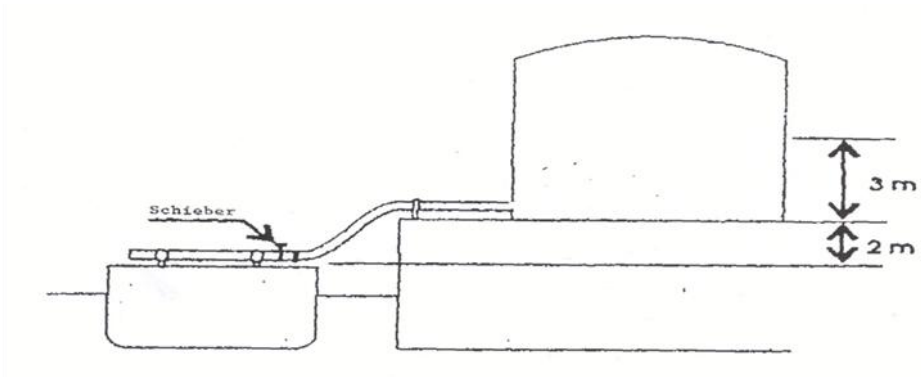
Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 06.0-17	Basic general knowledge	B
Why should cargo tanks not be filled to the top?		
A	Because the cargo would not be able to move freely with the motion of the 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	
130 06.0-18	7.2.4.1	C
What must be done during the transport of dangerous goods in packages on board 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	Only residual cargo, swilling out water, cargo residues or slops are permitted on board in no more than six approved receptacles for residual products and receptacles for slops having a total capacity of not more than 12 m ³ , and a maximum of 30 cargo samples	
D	A maximum of 50,000 kg is permitted, on the condition that the prohibitions on mixed loading are observed	
130 06.0-19	Basic general knowledge	B
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	
B	110 kPa	
C	180 kPa	
D	220 kPa	
130 06.0-20	Basic general knowledge	B
An empty cargo tank with a capacity of 300 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	0.1 kPa	
D	100 kPa	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 06.0-21	Basic general knowledge	A
The liquid in a tank ashore (see figure) has the same density as water. The valves of the vessel's cargo tank are closed. What is the overpressure on the loading pipes?  Note: Schieber = valve A 50 kPa B 100 kPa C 500 kPa D 1,000 kPa		
130 06.0-22	Basic general knowledge	C
What must the minimum capacity of a cargo tank be for a quantity of 285 m³ to be loaded if the maximum permissible degree of filling is 95%? A 280 m³ B 290 m³ C 300 m³ D 310 m³		
130 06.0-23	Deleted (30.9.2014)	
130 06.0-24	7.2.4.7.1	A
In what locations may tank vessels be loaded and unloaded? A In the locations approved by the competent authority B In all locations situated outside urban areas C In oil ports D In any location deemed appropriate by the master		

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 06.0-25	3.2.3.1, 3.2.3.2, Table C	A
	Which of the following substances crystallizes at a temperature of approximately 4 °C? A UN No. 1114 BENZENE B UN No. 1090 ACETONE C UN No. 1125 n-BUTYLAMINE D UN No. 1282 PYRIDINE	
130 06.0-26	3.2.3.1, 3.2.3.2, Table C	C
	Which of the following substances may be loaded at a temperature below 4 °C in a tank vessel with no possibility of cargo heating? A UN No. 1114 BENZENE B UN No. 1145 CYCLOHEXANE C UN No. 2055 STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED D UN No. 1307 p-XYLENE	
130 06.0-27	Basic general knowledge	C
	What special care should be taken if, after the loading of UN No. 1203 PETROL, four other cargo tanks are to be filled with UN No. 1202 GASOIL? A The cargo tanks to be loaded with diesel fuel must be pressurized B The same safety measures must be taken as when loading an open type N tank vessel C The same safety measures should be taken as when loading petrol D The lids of the empty cargo tanks must be open so that any gases that may have formed can escape	
130 06.0-28	Basic general knowledge	C
	What is the purpose of the empty space left when a cargo tank is loaded to the maximum permissible degree of filling? A To make it easier to take samples B To be able to take additional cargo C To allow for the expansion of the cargo D None of the above	
130 06.0-29	Basic general knowledge	C
	Why, during the transport of dangerous goods, is the cargo sometimes covered with nitrogen? 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	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
130 06.0-30	7.2.4.10.1, 8.6.3	D
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 every relevant question on checklist has been answered with a YES		
130 06.0-31	3.2.3.2, Table C	B
What is the maximum degree of filling with UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL with more than 10% BENZENE?		
A 91%		
B 95%		
C 97%		
D 98%		
130 06.0-32	3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.21.3	B
What is the maximum degree to which cargo tanks may be filled with UN No. 1230 METHANOL if, according to the certificate of approval, the permitted relative density is 1.1?		
A Up to 97%		
B Up to 95%		
C Up to 91%		
D Up to 85%		
130 06.0-33	3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.21.3	B
What is the maximum degree to which cargo tanks may be filled with UN No. 1662 NITROBENZENE if, according to the certificate of approval, the permitted relative density is 1.1?		
A Up to 95%		
B Up to 90.9%		
C Up to 93.3%		
D Up to 85%		

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 06.0-34	3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.21.3	C
	What is the maximum degree to which cargo tanks may be filled with UN No. 1999 TARS, LIQUID if the temperature of the substance is 85 °C? A Up to 95% B Up to 91% C Up to 97% D Up to 85%	
130 06.0-35	3.2.3.1, 3.2.3.2, Table C, column (20), 3.2.4.3	A
	Why should the double-hull spaces not be filled with water ballast during the carriage of UN No. 1780 FUMARYL CHLORIDE on a type N tank vessel? 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 it should always be possible to ventilate double-hull spaces of vessels of type N	
130 06.0-36	3.2.3.1, 3.2.3.2, Table C, column (20)	B
	To improve stability in strong winds, is it permitted to fill the adjoining double-hull spaces with ballast water when carrying UN No. 2796 SULPHURIC ACID? 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	
130 06.0-37	1.2.2.1	C
	How many degrees Celsius equal 279 kelvin? A 276 °C B 552 °C C 6 °C D 12 °C	
130 06.0-38	Deleted (21.09.2022)	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
A tank vessel is transporting UN No. 1294 TOLUENE. How many cargo samples may be carried on the vessel and what are the maximum contents per receptacle? A 30 receptacles of 1,000 cl B 10 receptacles of 1,000 cl C 10 receptacles of 500 ml D 30 receptacles of 500 ml		
130 06.0-40	7.2.4.1.2	C
On board an oil separator vessel, is it permitted to have receptacles for oily and greasy wastes? A No, this is not 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 of the receptacles does not exceed 2 m³ and the receptacles are properly secured in the cargo area D Yes, this is permitted without restriction		
130 06.0-41	7.2.4.10.4	B
According to ADN, when a supply vessel delivers products for the operation of vessels to a tank vessel loaded with flammable chemicals, should a checklist be completed? A Yes, a checklist must be completed for every loading or unloading operation B No, this is not required C Yes, since the vessel is loaded with flammable substances D Yes, but only when the quantity delivered exceeds 30 m³		
130 06.0-42	7.2.4.16.6	C
What pressure should not be exceeded at the connection point when a vessel is unloaded and the gas discharge pipe is connected to the vessel? A 30 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		
130 06.0-43	Deleted (2011)	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 06.0-44	9.3.1.18, 9.3.2.18, 9.3.3.18	A
	What overpressure should the inerting system of a vessel be capable of maintaining, at a minimum, in the cargo tanks? A 7 kPa B 8 kPa C 10 kPa D 15 kPa	
130 06.0-45	3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.28.3	B
	What should be done if, during the carriage of UN No. 1230 METHANOL, the internal pressure of the cargo tank exceeds 40 kPa? 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	
130 06.0-46	3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.16.13	D
	May the bulwark ports (spill rails) of vessels loaded with UN No. 2448 SULPHUR, MOLTEN be closed off? A The bulwark ports (spill rails) may be closed off during loading B The bulwark ports (spill rails) may be closed off during loading and unloading C The bulwark ports (spill rails) may be closed off only during carriage D The bulwark ports (spill rails) may not be closed off during loading	
130 06.0-47	3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.16.13	B
	May the bulwark ports (spill rails) of vessels loaded with UN No. 1993 FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. be closed off? A The bulwark ports (spill rails) may be closed off only during loading B The bulwark ports (spill rails) may be closed off during loading and unloading C The bulwark ports (spill rails) may be closed off only during the voyage D The bulwark ports (spill rails) may not be closed off during loading	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 06.0-48	3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.16.13	D
	May the bulwark ports (spill rails) of vessels loaded with UN No. 1993 FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. be closed off during the voyage?	
	A The bulwark ports (spill rails) may be closed off only during loading	
	B The bulwark ports (spill rails) may be closed off only during loading or unloading	
	C The bulwark ports (spill rails) may be closed off only during the voyage	
	D The bulwark ports (spill rails) may not be closed off during the voyage	
130 06.0-49	3.2.3.1	B
	What code is used in column (5), "Danger", of Table C in Subsection 3.2.3.2, for substances with long-term effects on health (carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction)?	
	A N1, N2 or N3	
	B CMR	
	C F or S	
	D unst.	
130 06.0-50	3.2.3.1	C
	What code is used in column (5), "Danger", of Table C in Subsection 3.2.3.2, for substances that float on the surface water, do not evaporate and are not readily soluble in water?	
	A N1, N2 or N3	
	B CMR	
	C F	
	D unst.	
130 06.0-51	3.2.3.1	C
	What code is used in column (5), "Danger", of Table C in Subsection 3.2.3.2, for substances that sink to the bottom of the water and are not readily soluble?	
	A N1, N2 or N3	
	B CMR	
	C S	
	D F	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 6: Loading, unloading and transport

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 06.0-52	3.2.3.1	A
	What code is used in column (5), “Danger”, of Table C in Subsection 3.2.3.2, for substances that are environmentally hazardous, meeting the criteria for acute or chronic toxicity?	
	A N1, N2 or N3	
	B CMR	
	C S	
	D F	
130 06.0-53	Deleted (27.09.2016)	
130 06.0-54	Deleted (19.09.2018)	
130 06.0-55	Deleted (27.09.2016)	
130 06.0-56	Deleted (19.09.2018)	
130 06.0-57	7.2.5.0.1	B
	What must be ensured in respect of the “blue cone” or “blue light” marking on a tank vessel when there is a certificate attesting to the vessel’s gas-free condition?	
	A The marking must remain visible	
	B The marking may be removed	
	C The river police decides whether the vessel should bear any marking	
	D The marking should be placed at half-mast	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 7: Documents

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
130 07.0-01	1.16.1.2.2	A
What does the certificate of approval of a tank vessel permitted to carry flammable liquid substances attest to? 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		
130 07.0-02	7.2.4.10, 8.6.3	C
Where in ADN are the checklist and its use described? A In Section 1.2.1 B In Subsection 3.2.3.2, Table C C In Subsection 7.2.4.10 and Section 8.6.3 D In Subsection 9.3.3.10		
130 07.0-03	7.2.4.10.1	C
When should the checklist conforming to the model given in Section 8.6.3 be completed? A During loading and unloading of dangerous goods for which the maximum quantity is limited under Paragraph 7.1.4.1.3 B During the transfer of dangerous goods of Class I C Before beginning the 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		
130 07.0-04	7.2.4.10.1	B
How many copies of the checklist conforming to the model given in Section 8.6.3 should be completed? A One copy B Two copies C Three copies D As indicated by the cargo transfer station		

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 7: Documents

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
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 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
Who has to sign the checklist that must be completed for a tank vessel before the loading or unloading of dangerous goods?		
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 The checklist must be completed and signed by the master or the person responsible for the shore facilities		
D The checklist must be completed and signed by the master or a person on board mandated by himself on board and by the person responsible for the handling at the shore facilities		
130 07.0-07	7.2.4.10.3	C
In what language or languages at least is the checklist presented?		
A In an official language of the country where loading or unloading takes place		
B In Dutch, English and French		
C In languages understood at least by the master and the persons responsible for handling at the shore facilities		
D In the case of international transport, in English and French; in the case of national transport, in an official language of the country where the transport takes place		
130 07.0-08	8.6.3	D
In which Section of ADN is there a model for the checklist referred to in Subsection 7.2.4.10?		
A In Section 1.2.1		
B In Section 3.2.3		
C In Section 8.6.2		
D In Section 8.6.3		
130 07.0-09	Deleted (03.12.2008)	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 7: Documents

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 07.0-10	7.2.2.19.1	D
The last cargo of an empty tank vessel was UN No. 1202 GAS OIL. May the tank vessel take a pushed barge loaded with 200 tonnes of wheat in a side-by-side formation? A Yes, but only if the two vessels are properly marked with 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	A
May an empty, gas-freed tank vessel (with a certificate attesting to its gas-free condition) be towed to the nearest shipyard by a dry cargo vessel? A Yes, the dry cargo vessel does not need a certificate of approval B Yes, the dry cargo vessel needs a certificate of approval C No, the tank vessel may in no circumstances be towed in a side-by-side formation D Yes, so long as the dry cargo vessel is also empty		
130 07.0-12	Deleted (03.12.2008)	
130 07.0-13	5.4.3.2	A
Who, on board a tank vessel, must ensure that the persons on board 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 goods C The filler of the dangerous goods 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		

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 7: Documents

Number	Source	Correct answer
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 vessels substance list and the instructions on the loading and unloading flows		
130 07.0-16	Basic general knowledge, 7.2.3.7.1.6, 7.2.3.7.2.6	C
When does a certificate issued by a recognized expert attesting that a vessel is gas-free become invalid?		
A When a member of the crew has issued a new certificate for the status of being gas-free		
B Three months from the date of issuance		
C When a toxic or flammable substance, gas or vapour are on board again		
D After a repair, once the vessel leaves the shipyard		
130 07.0-17	7.2.4.11.2	B
What is the master of a tank vessel required to record in the stowage plan?		
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 the secondary hazards as well as, 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		

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 7: Documents

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
130 07.0-19	8.1.11	B
What substance must appear on the vessel substance list for a register of operations during carriage to be required? A UN No. 1230 METHANOL B UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT C UN No. 1202 DIESEL FUEL D UN No. 1830 SULPHURIC ACID with more than 51% acid		
130 07.0-20	8.1.11	B
What is the minimum amount of time that the register of operations during carriage has to be kept on board? A One month B Three months C Six months D Twelve months		
130 07.0-21	1.16.1.2.5	D
What must the vessel substance list issued by a classification society contain? A The dangerous goods that may not be carried on board the vessel B The dangerous goods that may be carried in addition to those in Table C of Subsection 3.2.3.2 C To what degree of filling the cargo tank may be filled D The dangerous goods that may be carried on board the vessel		
130 07.0-22	1.16.1.2.2	A
What is the purpose of a tank vessel's certificate of approval? A It attests that the vessel complies with the relevant provisions of 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 loader for the carriage of dangerous goods D It attests that the vessel complies with the general technical requirements		

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 7: Documents

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
130 07.0-23	1.16.1.3.1	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
In what language or languages should the instructions in writing be given if the master understands only German?		
A In the language of the filler only		
B In at least the language of the filler		
C In German and a language that 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

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
130 08.0-01	8.3.5	C
Under what conditions may repair work requiring the use of an electric current be carried out in the cargo area of a tank vessel which has unloaded dangerous goods? A After gas-freeing of the cargo tanks B When the tank vessel is carrying substances of Class 3 or Class 8 for which protection against explosion is not required in Subsection 3.2.3.2, Table C, column (17) C When the vessel is not in the vicinity or within an onshore assigned zone and 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 by the master or an authorized agent of the shipping company using an instrument to measure the concentration of gases		
130 08.0-02	3.2.4.3 J., 8.1.5.1	B
What sort of shoes should be worn for safety purposes on a tank vessel during the trans-shipment of flammable liquids? A Protective leather shoes B Protective boots C Rubber boots D Closed shoes		
130 08.0-03	8.3.5	C
What tools may be used in the cargo area of a loaded tank vessel of type N? A When the vessel is carrying dangerous goods, it is generally prohibited to carry out repairs in the cargo area B Tools not made with chromium C Low-sparking hand-tools D Any metal tool		
130 08.0-04	7.2.3.1.2, 7.2.3.1.3	A
Is access to the double-hull spaces and double bottoms of tank vessels permitted? A Yes, but only for carrying out inspections or cleaning operations and not while the vessel is under 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		

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 08.0-05	8.3.2	D
	Is it permitted to use a portable lamp with cable, protected against explosion, on the deck of a tank vessel?	
	A Yes, provided that it is of a “certified safe” type, it may be used without restriction	
	B Yes	
	C Yes, but only during the loading, unloading and gas-freeing of the tank vessel	
	D No	
130 08.0-06	Deleted (19.09.2018)	
130 08.0-07	8.3.4, 7.2.4.41	A
	Is smoking permitted on board an open type N tank vessel loaded with 1,000 tonnes of UN No. 1202 GAS OIL?	
	A No, the prohibition on smoking is applicable on the deck of all type N tank vessels	
	B No, smoking is permitted on type N tank vessels only when the vessel is carrying substances of Class 8	
	C Yes, it is permitted to smoke anywhere on board an open type N tank vessel	
	D Yes, the prohibition on smoking applies only to the deck in the cargo area	
130 08.0-08	8.3.4, 7.2.3.41.1	C
	Is smoking permitted in the accommodation of a closed type N tank vessel carrying a substance for which no marking with blue cones or blue lights is required?	
	A Yes, in such cases it is permitted to smoke anywhere on board	
	B Yes, the accommodation is considered a private area	
	C Yes, provided that windows, doors and portholes are closed or that the ventilation system is adjusted to guarantee an overpressure of at least 0.1 kPa	
	D No, the prohibition on smoking applies throughout the vessel	
130 08.0-09	8.1.6.1	B
	On a type N tank vessel, how often should hand fire-extinguishers be inspected?	
	A Every five years, when the certificate of approval is renewed	
	B At least once every two years	
	C Every three years	
	D It is left to the master’s discretion, but, if possible, an inspection should be carried out every two years	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 08.0-10	7.2.4.41	C
Is it permitted to cook on a diesel-fired stove or use an oil lamp in the accommodation during unloading of an open type N tank vessel carrying UN No. 1202 HEATING OIL, LIGHT? A Yes, but only by prior agreement with the cargo transfer station B Yes, this is not dangerous during the transfer of UN No. 1202 HEATING OIL, LIGHT C No, during loading, unloading or gas-freeing operations, fires and naked lights are prohibited on board the vessel D Yes, provided that all the entrances and openings of the accommodation are closed		
130 08.0-11	Deleted (21.09.2022)	B
130 08.0-12	9.3.3.52.3	C
What marking is used on electrical installations and equipment that should not be used during loading or unloading of UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL? A A sign in French, German and English B Stickers with an appropriate warning sign (e.g., a burning light bulb with a red line through it, like a “No smoking” sign) C A marking in red D A yellow colour or yellow stickers		
130 08.0-13	7.2.3.1.6	B
Under what circumstances may a self-contained breathing apparatus be used to enter a tank? A Self-contained breathing apparatuses may be used anywhere with or without 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		

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
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	
	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 be done during loading of a cargo tank to keep the electrostatic charge as low as possible?	
	A Take down the flame arresters	
	B Start the filling at a slower rate, until the head of the filling hose is immersed in the 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
	What should be ensured if a car or a motor boat is to be taken on board a tank vessel of type N?	
	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 or motor boat is immaterial	
	D The car or motor boat must be kept outside the cargo area	
130 08.0-17	8.3.5	A
	May repair work requiring the use of an open flame be carried out on the deck of a tank vessel carrying dangerous goods, outside the cargo area?	
	A No, this is not permitted unless the vessel is furnished with an authorization from the competent authority or a certificate attesting to the totally gas-free condition of the vessel	
	B Yes, but only if a distance of 3 m from the cargo area is maintained when the work is carried out	
	C Yes, but only if two additional fire-extinguishers are available	
	D No, the work should be carried out by an expert authorized to do so	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 08.0-18	8.3.5	A
Is it permitted to carry out welding work in the engine room of a tank vessel under way which is carrying UN No. 1203 MOTOR SPIRIT or GASOLINE or PETROL?		
A Yes, provided that the doors and openings are closed		
B Yes, but only if the engine room has been pronounced gas-free by an expert		
C No, under no circumstances		
D No, not while the vessel is under way, only in a shipyard		
130 08.0-19	Basic general knowledge	A
Why should the hoses on machines for washing tanks be regularly inspected for their electrical conductivity?		
A To prevent electrostatic charges		
B To prevent the heating coils from charging		
C To prevent the washing water from charging		
D To prevent the cargo tanks from charging		
130 08.0-20	8.3.5	A
On board an open type N tank vessel with flame arresters, is it permitted to work on a tank cover using an electric drill not approved for that area?		
A Only with an authorization from the competent authority or with a certificate attesting to the totally gas-free condition of the vessel and if the vessel is not in the vicinity or within an onshore assigned zone		
B Only if a 24 V drill is used		
C Only if it is carried out by authorized persons who are specially qualified		
D Only if the crew has taken the necessary measures and there is no danger of explosion		
130 08.0-21	Basic general knowledge	A
Cargo tanks should be spray cleaned only if they have been ventilated beforehand. Why?		
A There is a danger of electrostatic charges		
B There is already too much lead residue sticking to the walls		
C Because the cargo residues will become too diluted		
D Otherwise the slops cannot be removed from rusty tanks		

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 08.0-22	7.2.3.1.5, 7.2.3.1.6	A
Is it permitted to enter an empty cargo tank where the previous cargo is unknown without a self-contained breathing apparatus, in order to measure the concentration of flammable gases if the gas detector does not work?		
A No, because the presence of toxic gases has not been verified and the oxygen level has not been measured		
B Yes, since the cargo tank is now gas-free		
C No, since measurements have to be taken at least twice with two different devices in the course of 10 minutes		
D Yes, but only if the person entering the cargo tank wears a security harness and a filter mask		
130 08.0-23	Deleted (2025)	
130 08.0-24	Deleted (2012)	
130 08.0-25	3.2.3.2, Table C, 3.2.3.3, 3.2.3.4, 8.1.5.1	A
What sort of mask or breathing apparatus should be kept on board a tank vessel carrying dangerous goods of Class 3 for which protection against explosion is required?		
A An ambient-air-dependent breathing apparatus		
B An apparatus using pressurized air		
C A half mask without filter		
D A dust mask		
130 08.0-26	3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.16.8	C
When should filter masks be used?		
A In the course of work in a cargo tank that has not been cleaned		
B When entering a cargo tank, this is required under Table C of Subsection 3.2.3.2		
C When taking samples, if a toximeter is required under Table C of Subsection 3.2.3.2		
D When the volume of oxygen in the cargo tank is 21%		

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 08.0-27	Basic general knowledge	C
	A Sinker gets into the water during loading of a tank vessel. What happens to the substance? A The substance will expand on the surface of the water and then evaporate B The substance will mix with the water C The substance will sink to the bottom D The substance will expand on the surface of the water and not evaporate	
130 08.0-28	7.2.3.44	C
	On a tank vessel, is it permitted to carry out cleaning work with liquids having a flashpoint below 55 °C? A Yes, but only outside the cargo area B Yes, but only in the engine room C Yes, but only in the explosion danger area D Yes, but only if a fire-extinguisher is at hand	
130 08.0-29	3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.16.8	A
	According to ADN, should the persons connecting the loading pipe or arm to load UN No. 1173 ETHYL ACETATE, wear a breathing apparatus if the previous cargo was also UN No. 1173 ETHYL ACETATE? 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	
130 08.0-30	3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.16.8	B
	According to ADN, should the persons connecting a loading pipe or arm to load UN No. 2079 DIETHYLENETRIAMINE wear a breathing apparatus if the previous cargo was UN No. 1202 GAS OIL and the cargo tanks have been cleaned and gas-freed? 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	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

Number	Source	Correct answer
130 08.0-31	3.2.3.2, Table C, 7.2.4.16.8	C
	According to ADN, should the persons connecting the loading pipe or arm to load UN No. 2289 ISOPHORONEDIAMINE on a tank vessel wear protective equipment? 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 No, this is not required, since on tank vessels of type N it is not required to have safety equipment on board	
130 08.0-32	3.2.3.1, 3.2.3.2, Table C, 3.2.3.3, 3.2.3.4, 8.1.5.1	A
	According to ADN, must a tank vessel carrying dangerous goods always have a flammable gas detector on board? A No, only when this is required under Table C of Subsection 3.2.3.2 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	3.2.3.2, 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 Subsection 3.2.3.2 D No, except if this is required in the transport document	
130 08.0-35	3.2.3.2, Table C, 3.2.3.3, 3.2.3.4, 8.1.5.1	C
	According to ADN, should all tank vessels carrying dangerous goods have a pair of protective boots on board for each member of the crew? A Yes, this applies to all vessels carrying dangerous 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	

Transport by tank vessels

Examination objective 8: Hazards and measures of prevention

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
130 08.0-36	3.2.3.2, Table C, 8.1.5.1	D
According to ADN, is a self-contained breathing apparatus required on board?		
A Yes, on board all tank vessels carrying flammable 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		
130 08.0-37	3.2.3.2, Table C, 8.1.5.1	A
Where in ADN does it specify the type of filter to be used in an ambient-air-dependent breathing apparatus?		
A In the manufacturer's instructions for the filter		
B In Table C of Subsection 3.2.3.2 of ADN		
C In the transport document		
D In Table B of Subsection 3.2.2 of ADN		