STUDENT NAME: ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮   **DATE:** ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮

ASSESSMENT				
UNIT OF COMPETENCY:	**MARF041 Observe personal safety and social responsibility (PSSR)**			
ASSESSMENT EVENT:	Theory Assessment			
TOTAL MARKS:	**64**		**TIME ALLOWED**	60 MINUT
MARKS REQUIRED FOR SATISFACTORY RESULT:	**45 (70%)**		**MARKS OBTAINED**	

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

- This assessment will be completed during the course and prior to the completion of the course

- Ask assessor/invigilator for clarification in case of difficulty in reading or understanding the assessment/qu

- Your assessor will explain assessment requirements and conditi

- All questions are compulsory and should be attempted

- Answers should be noted on answer sheets

- Working of calculations should be shown on the a____ sheet

- For multiple choice questions circle the letter/nu____ against the correct ____er

- Mobile phones are not to be used during the asse____t

- The assessor will provide you ____ck on your inco____ swers after marking the assessm

STU____ ____LARATION

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Please tick the boxes indicating your agreement to the following:

€ I have understood the instructions provided and have received all relevant documentation/learning material to complete the assessment/s

€ I have been advised of the assessment requirements, have been made aware of my rights and responsibilities as a Student, have the knowledge and skills; and agree to be assessed at this time.

€ I have been made aware of the 'Appeals Procedure'.

€ That in case my responses to questions do not meet the criteria or are not clear, the assessor will set up another meeting with me or ask to follow up questions.

€ I have been advised that a resit opportunity will be provided, if I am unsuccessful in the first attempt. The decision to provide a resit is at the discretion of the assessor dependent upon this assessment & my overall performance in this course.

€ **I confirm having read and understood the Instructions to Students, Student Declaration and assessment process.**

STUDENT SIGNATURE: _____	DATE: _____

ASSESSOR to complete with feedback for student and further instruction if resubmit is required		
ASSESSOR'S NAME: ██████████████ ASSESSOR SIGNATURE: _____	DATE MARKED: _____	ASSESSMENT RESULT: * S / NYS * S= Satisfactory NYS = Not Yet Satisfactory

ASSESSOR FEEDBACK TO STUDENT:

I have received the results and feedback for this assessment:		STUDENT'S SIGNATURE: _____

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#	Answer		#	Answer
1.	b		33.	a
2.	c		34.	a
3.	a		35.	b
4.	b		36.	a
5.	a		37.	a
6.	c		38.	b
7.	b		39.	b
8.	c		40.	b
9.	b		41.	a
10.	b		42.	a
11.	b		43.	b
12.	a		44.	b
13.	a		45.	a
14.	c		46.	d
15.	a		47.	c
16.	b		48.	a
17.	b		49.	a
18.	d		50.	a
19.	a		51.	a
20.	b		52.	a
21.	a		53.	a
22.	b		54.	a
23.	b		55.	a
24.	c		56.	a
25.	a		57.	a
26.	b		58.	c
27.	a		59.	a
28.	b		60.	d
29.	b		61.	c
30.	a		62.	a
31.	a		63.	b
32.	b		64.	c

Time allowed: Theory Assessment 30 minutes

- **Multiple Choice**
- **Read each question carefully, then indicate your answer on this sheet by circling your corresponding response**
- **Indicate one response for each question**

Question	SECTION 1: MARITIME SECURITY - Multiple Choice	Marks
1.	**According to AMSA's 2020 safety analysis, what percentage of investigated marine incidents identified "People actions" as the primary safety factor?** *KE31.1* A) 12% B) 27.1% C) 46% D) 73%	1
2.	**What type of ship is specifically designed to transport vehicles?** *KE8* A) Bulk carrier B) Container ship C) Ro-Ro vessel D) Tanker	1
3.	**What is a mooring line?** *KE16* A) A rope or cable used to secure a ship to a pier, wharf, or another vessel B) A line used for towing a ship at sea C) A net used for catching fish D) A safety rope for crew members	1
4.	**What is the minimum required number of railings on an accommodation ladder?** *KE28* A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) No specific requirement	1
5.	**What is the main hazard associated with the radar area on a ship?** *KE28* A) Exposure to electromagnetic radiation B) Increased noise levels C) Risk of slipping on deck D) High wind speeds	1
6.	**An emergency on a ship is a situation involving:** *KE5* A) Delay in ship's departure B) Minor inconveniences for the crew C) Loss of life, injury, damage to the ship/property, or environmental damage D) A change in weather conditions	1
7.	**Where are contingency plans documented on a ship?** *KE17* A) The captain's personal log B) The Safety Management System (SMS) C) The galley inventory D) The ship's cargo manifest	1

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8.   **What type of emergency is indicated by a continuous ringing alarm on a ship?** *KE5.2*   1
A) General emergency
B) Man overboard
C) Fire
D) Abandon ship

9.   **What is the primary purpose of a Muster List on a ship?** *KE29.2*   1
A) To record the ship's cargo
B) To assign emergency duties and muster station locations
C) To list daily crew schedules
D) To track maintenance records

10.   **Where are Muster Lists typically located on a ship?** *KE29.3*   1
A) Only in the captain's cabin
B) In areas accessible to crew and passengers
C) Hidden in the ship's safe for security
D) Only in lifeboats

11.   **What is the first action to take upon discovering a potential emergency?** *KE18*   1
A) Investigate the cause before informing anyone
B) Raise the alarm to alert others and call for help
C) Try to fix the problem alone
D) Wait for the officer on duty to take action

12.   **What actions should you take when a person falls overboard?** *KE5.6*   1
A) Throw a life buoy or any floating object, keep your eyes on them, and point to their location
B) Run to inform the captain before taking any action
C) Immediately stop the ship and launch a lifeboat
D) Wait for the person to swim back to the ship

13.   **What actions should you take upon hearing an emergency alarm signal?** *KE18*   1
A) Ensure you have the required PPE, go to your muster station, determine the nature of the emergency, and follow the muster list or duty list
B) Ignore it unless you see visible danger
C) Immediately abandon ship
D) Wait for the captain to personally brief all crew members

14.   **How do regular drills improve emergency response?** *KE29.1*   1
A) They eliminate the need for safety equipment
B) They make emergency procedures unnecessary
C) They help crew members develop muscle memory, allowing them to react quickly and correctly in high-pressure situations
D) They allow crew members to take longer breaks during emergencies

15. **Which of the following are commonly used internal communication systems on board ships, especially in emergency situations?** *KE18*

A) Ship's telephone, VHF/UHF, public address (PA) systems, and emergency alarms

B) Email, SMS, and social media

C) Loudspeakers in the galley only

D) Handwritten notes delivered by passengers

16. **What do green arrows on a ship's escape route plan indicate?** *KE15*   1

A) Locations of fire extinguishers

B) The correct direction to follow in an emergency

C) Crew rest areas

D) Areas restricted to passengers

17. **What is the primary purpose of the MARPOL Convention?** *KE20.3*   1

A) To regulate fishing operations worldwide

B) To prevent marine pollution from ships due to operational or accidental causes

C) To manage port authority operations

D) To oversee international trade agreements

18. **Which Australian laws do NOT help enforce MARPOL regulations to prevent pollution from ships?** *KE1*   1

A) Protection of the Sea (Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Act 1983

B) Navigation Act 1912 (Divisions 12, 12A, 12B, and 12C)

C) Marine Orders Parts 91-95 (covering oil, noxious substances, harmful substances, and garbage)

D) Environmental Protection Act

19. **Which of the following is a common pollutant from ships?** *KE20*   1

A) Oil from cargo or fuel

B) Carbon dioxide from engines

C) Sand from ballast tanks

D) Drinking water

20. **How does marine pollution impact ecosystems?** *KE20*   1

A) It increases biodiversity in the ocean

B) It disrupts ecosystems by causing oxygen depletion, algal blooms, and coral bleaching

C) It helps fish populations grow

D) It only affects small marine creatures

21. **What does MARPOL Annex I regulate?** *KE20.3*   1

A) Prevention of oil pollution from ships

B) Control of garbage disposal at sea

C) Air pollution from ship emissions

D) Treatment of sewage on board

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22. **What is the purpose of a SOPEP (Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan)?**   1
KE20.3
A) To prevent fires on board
B) To outline procedures for responding to oil spills on ships
C) To train crew members in cargo handling
D) To manage food supplies on a ship

23. **What is the primary purpose of a Garbage Management Plan on ships?**   1
KE20.3
A) To ensure crew members clean their cabins regularly
B) To regulate and manage waste disposal in compliance with MARPOL and local laws
C) To track the amount of food waste generated by the ship
D) To prevent cargo loss during transit

24. **How must plastic waste be disposed of from ships?** *KE20.3*
A) It can be thrown overboard if far from shore
B) It must be burned on board
C) It must be disposed of at shore facilities
D) It can be dumped in deep-sea areas

25. **How far from land must tankers be before they can discharge oil from cargo tanks?** *KE20.4*   1
A) At least 50 nautical miles from land
B) At least 10 nautical miles
C) At least 5 nautical miles
D) No restriction on distance

26. **What is the purpose of a Safety Management System (SMS) on a ship?** *KE17*   1
A) To track cargo shipments
B) To ensure safe operation, prevent accidents, and minimize pollution risks
C) To monitor crew attendance
D) To regulate shipboard internet access

27. **What is the primary purpose of a Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) on a ship?** *KE9*   1
A) To identify, evaluate, and control hazards before performing a task
B) To record daily crew attendance
C) To track the ship's cargo movements
D) To review past accident reports only

28. **What is the purpose of a risk assessment on a ship?** *KE21*   1
A) To document crew schedules
B) To evaluate the likelihood of an incident or injury and determine control measures
C) To track cargo weight distribution
D) To schedule maintenance routines

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29. **What is the most effective risk control measure in the hierarchy of controls?**
A) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) *KE10*
B) Elimination of the hazard or risk
C) Administrative controls
D) Engineering controls

30. **Which of the following is an example of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)?** *KE17.4.3*   1
A) Helmets, goggles, gloves, and safety shoes
B) Fire extinguishers and emergency alarms
C) First aid kits and medical supplies
D) Training manuals and safety posters

31. **Why are snap-back zones on a ship considered dangerous?** *KE17.4.1*   1
A) Mooring lines under tension can snap and cause deadly whiplash injuries
B) They are areas where crew members store equipment
C) They reduce the effectiveness of mooring operations
D) They are only dangerous in calm weather

32. **What must be done before starting work aloft or over the side?** *KE17.3*   1
A) The crew must take a break
B) A checklist or permit-to-work system must be completed
C) The captain must personally supervise
D) No special precautions are needed

33. **What is the primary purpose of a Safety Data Sheet (SDS/MSDS) on a ship?** *KE23*   1
A) To provide essential safety information about hazardous substances used onboard
B) To track crew members' working hours
C) To record cargo weight distribution
D) To list ship maintenance schedules

34. **What is a hazard?** *KE17.4.2*   1
A) Anything that has the potential to cause harm to people, property, or the environment
B) The likelihood of an incident occurring
C) A measure of how severe an accident is
D) A risk assessment tool

35. **What are the three main categories of safety signs in maritime operations?** *KE25*   1
A) Navigation Signs, Fire Signs, and Exit Signs
B) Dangerous Goods Class Signs, Emergency Equipment Signs, and PPE Signs
C) Engine Room Signs, Cargo Handling Signs, and Weather Signs
D) Mooring Signs, Passenger Signs, and Deck Signs

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36. **What does Class 1 in the Dangerous Goods Classification System represent?** *KE25.1*   1
    A) Highly reactive substances that can explode
    B) Corrosive materials that damage the skin
    C) Radioactive substances that emit radiation
    D) Flammable liquids that ignite easily

37. **What defines an enclosed space on a ship?** *KE17.2*   1
    A) A space where ventilation is not running continuously
    B) Any cabin or sleeping quarters
    C) The engine control room
    D) A space with direct access to fresh air

38. **What are the two main types of hazards in enclosed spaces?** *KE17.2*   1
    A) Heat hazards and noise hazards
    B) Atmospheric hazards and physical hazards
    C) Mechanical hazards and electrical hazards
    D) Water hazards and radiation hazards

39. **What is the purpose of WHS/OHS legislation in Australia?** *KE1*   1
    A) To regulate maritime trade agreements
    B) To ensure the safety and well-being of workers, including those in the maritime industry
    C) To increase ship cargo capacity
    D) To enforce uniform requirements for crew members

40. **Which organisation provides national work health and safety guidance in Australia?** *KE1*   1
    A) International Maritime Organization (IMO)
    B) Safe Work Australia
    C) Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA)
    D) International Labour Organization (ILO)

41. **What is the role of Safe Work Australia?** *KE27*   1
    A) To develop national policy relating to WHS and workers' compensation.
    B) To regulate international maritime safety
    C) To manage vessel inspections and certifications
    D) To oversee environmental protection for shipping companies

42. **What is the primary purpose of an accident report on a vessel?** *KE31.1*   1
    A) To identify causes, prevent recurrence, and ensure compliance with safety rules
    B) To assign blame to the responsible crew member
    C) To document every minor issue that occurs on board
    D) To keep a record of routine maintenance activities

43. **How can crew members participate in WHS/OHS consultation?** *KE17.4.4*   1
A) Ignoring minor hazards and only reporting major issues
B) Voicing concerns about hazards, attending safety meetings, and contributing to decision-making
C) Only speaking to the captain about safety concerns
D) Waiting for an inspection before reporting hazards

44. **What are the three main methods of communication?** *KE22*   1
A) Digital, electronic, handwritten
B) Verbal, non-verbal, iconic
C) Spoken, whispered, shouted
D) Written, recorded, printed

45. **What are examples of communication barriers on board a vessel?** *KE22*   1
A) Sender errors – Miscommunication (e.g., a pilot giving an order without realising autopilot is engaged).
B) Transmission issues – Language barriers, misheard instructions, or equipment failure (e.g., dead radio batteries).
C) Receiver errors – Misinterpretation of orders due to unclear language or poor visibility.
D) ALL OF THE ABOVE

46. **What are the possible consequences of poor communication on a vessel?** *KE22*   1
A) Safety hazards – risk to lives, property, and the environment.
B) Operational issues – delays, mistakes, and inefficiencies.
C) Stress & misunderstandings – affecting teamwork and morale.
D) All of the above

47. **Who should crew members report WHS safety issues to on board a vessel?** *KE17.1*   1
A) The ship's cook
B) A fellow crew member who is not in a leadership role
C) The Safety Officer or WHS/OHS Representative
D) The ship's entertainment coordinator

48. **What is the correct procedure for reporting WHS/OHS issues onboard?** *KE17.4.4*   1
A) Identify the issue, report it to the Safety Officer or Supervisor, log it in the Safety Management System (SMS), and follow up to ensure corrective actions are taken.
B) Ignore minor hazards unless an accident occurs.
C) Only report serious injuries, not unsafe conditions.
 D) Wait for a safety inspection instead of reporting issues immediately.

49. **Which of the following is a way to improve relationships onboard a vessel?** *KE11*   1

A) Encourage open communication by holding regular meetings and listening actively.

B) Avoid interacting with crew members outside of work.

C) Only communicate with crew members of the same rank.

D) Ignore conflicts and let crew members resolve them on their own.

50. **How can crew members support mental health and wellbeing at sea?** *KE2*   1

A) Recognising signs of stress and burnout, encouraging open discussions, ensuring adequate rest, and providing access to mental health resources.

B) Ignoring mental health concerns and focusing only on physical safety.

C) Avoiding discussions about stress or fatigue.

D) Expecting crew members to manage mental health issues on their own without support.

51. **How can we effectively handle conflict resolution whilst at sea?** *KE7*   1

A) Using a Win/Win approach, showing empathy, being assertive, managing emotions, negotiating, and involving a third-party mediator if needed.

B) Ignoring conflicts and hoping they resolve themselves.

C) Avoiding communication with crew members involved in a conflict.

D) Assigning blame and escalating conflicts whenever possible.

52. **What are crew members entitled to under ILO regulations and the Maritime Labour Convention (MLC 2006)?** *KE26*   1

A) A safe workplace, fair employment terms, decent living conditions, and access to health protection and medical care.

B) The ability to ignore shipboard rules if they disagree with them.

C) Unlimited shore leave without restrictions.

D) The right to refuse participation in all shipboard duties.

53. **What are the consequences of drug and alcohol violations at sea?** *KE3*   1

A) Job loss, criminal charges, permanent career bans, and severe legal penalties in some countries.

B) A temporary warning with no further consequences.

C) A minor fine with no impact on employment.

D) An automatic transfer to another vessel.

54. **What is a key legal responsibility of crew members?** *KE13*   1

A) Following all safety procedures, wearing PPE, and reporting hazards.

B) Only following safety procedures when convenient.

C) Allowing senior officers to handle all safety concerns.

D) Ignoring drills and safety regulations.

55. **What are common causes of fatigue for crew members at sea?** *KE6*   1

A) Physical strain, environmental factors, and work conditions.

B) Only working in calm seas with good weather.

C) Eating a balanced diet without considering rest.

D) Following a fixed daily schedule with no variation.

56. **What are some consequences of fatigue on board a vessel?** *KE6.4*   1
A) Reduced productivity, increased risk of accidents, poor communication, and impaired decision-making.
B) Improved focus and faster reaction times.
C) Enhanced morale and motivation.
D) No impact on crew performance or safety.

57. **According to the STCW Convention and MLC 2006, how many hours of rest must crew members have in a 24-hour period?** *KE6.5*   1
A) 10 hours
B) 6 hours
C) 12 hours
D) 8 hours

58. **What are appropriate first crew actions in response to various emergencies such as collision, foundering, or when the master is incapacitated?** *KE5, KE5.1, KE5.3, KE5.5*   1
A. Ignore the situation until instructed otherwise
B. Immediately evacuate to the nearest lifeboat regardless of situation
C. On discovering a potential emergency - RAISE THE ALARM, Then – take action to contain/ reduce/ remedy / slow – if it is safe to do so, If it is not safe, then proceed to the muster station and take action as per muster list or duty list
D. Sound the general alarm and wait at your cabin for further instructions

59. **What is the correct action regarding the location and use of firefighting equipment onboard?** *KE14*   1
A. All crew must be familiar with the correct use and location of firefighting equipment for their assigned duties
B. Only officers need to know the location of firefighting equipment
C. Firefighting equipment should only be used by the engine room crew
D. Firefighting equipment is only required to be checked during annual inspections

60. **Which of the following situations best represents the types of hazards crew might face during normal shipboard operations? (KE16)**   1
A) Slips, trips and sunburn while working on the main deck during line handling
B) Crush injuries and entanglement when operating winches or handling anchors and ropes
C) Noise, heat stress, and awkward postures when working in the engine room near moving machinery
D) All of the above

61. **Why is it important for crew members to understand the specific hazards of their vessel's work environment?** *KE17.2*   1
A. Because hazard signs are often difficult to read
B. So they can rely solely on supervisors for safety advice
C. Because every vessel type and workspace has unique risks, and understanding them helps prevent accidents
D. To ensure they can operate machinery without needing a safety briefing

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62. **Why is it important for crew to understand the roles and responsibilities of management, Safety Committees, officers, and crew onboard?** *KE24.1, KE24.2*   1

A) Because it ensures everyone knows their duties under maritime law, safety procedures are enforced, and hazards/incidents are reported correctly.
B) Because only managers need to comply with international maritime conventions.
C) Because it allows the crew to avoid participating in drills or safety training.
D) Because it removes the need for audits, inspections, and compliance checks.

63. **Which of the following is the most accurate statement about specific hazards like sharps and radiation on board?** *KE28*   1

A. Sharps and radiation hazards are only found in the engine room
B. Sharps can cause punctures and exposure to biohazards, while radiation from equipment like radar can pose long-term health risks
C. Radiation hazards are not a concern on modern ships
D. Sharp items are only dangerous if broken

64. **Why is it essential to accurately complete WHS/OHS records such as incident and injury reports onboard?.** *KE31*   1

A. They help schedule crew rosters
B. They're mainly used for insurance purposes only
C. They ensure hazards are properly documented, investigated, and controls are put in place to prevent reoccurrence
D. They replace the need for safety drills

Record of Continuous Improvement
Validation of Assessment

Date	Mode of Request	Name of Assessor/s	Discussions and Recommendations	Date changes made	Assessment ID before revision	Assessment ID after revision

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