AMMO-69-CVN Shipboard Explosive Safety for Aircraft Carriers Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

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Questions

1. Where should operating instructions for hoists be displayed?

A. At the Control Room

B. Near Hoist Controls

C. On Safety Posters

D. In Employee Handbooks

2. Which of the following is NOT a primary responsibility of the Commanding Officer regarding elevator systems?

A. Operating elevators

B. Establishing qualification programs

C. Ensuring safety compliance

D. Training personnel

3. What should not be used as tiedown points for securing cargo?

A. Trenches

B. Pipes or piping supports

C. Cables

D. Metal brackets

4. What is the title of the naval ammunition management reference applicable to Navy and Marine Corps activities?

A. NAVAL AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

B. NAVAL SUPPLY SYSTEMS COMMAND (NAVSUP) P-724 Volume II (Afloat)

C. NAVY AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT GUIDE

D. MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS

5. Where should CIWS radiation warning signs be posted?

A. Near the ammunition storage

B. Near the radiation cut-out zones

C. Inside the equipment room

D. At the control station

6. What is required of the pressure gauges in the sprinkler system?

- **A. They must be calibrated annually**
- **B. They must be visible from a distance**
- **C. They must be operational and functional**
- **D. All of the above**

7. What is the primary purpose of jettisonable lockers in ordnance storage?

- **A. To Store Maintenance Tools**
- **B. To Facilitate Quick Release of Ammunition**
- **C. To Maintain Inventory Control**
- **D. To Provide Safe Storage of Live Ammunition**

8. What best describes compatibility group F?

- **A. Items with high explosive content**
- **B. Items having explosive trains with less than two effective protective features**
- **C. Items that are stable at high temperatures**
- **D. Items used in underwater applications**

9. Which of the following items are exempt from accountability documentation retention?

- **A. Controlled inventory items**
- **B. Discontinued items**
- **C. Items with no monetary value**
- **D. Non-explosive items**

10. Which of the following is true regarding CIWS ammunition stowage?

- **A. All types of rounds can be mixed together**
- **B. Dummy rounds must have no visual signs**
- **C. Proper stowage must always be maintained**
- **D. Only service rounds can be stored without classification**

Answers

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. D
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. C

Explanations

1. Where should operating instructions for hoists be displayed?

A. At the Control Room

B. Near Hoist Controls

C. On Safety Posters

D. In Employee Handbooks

Displaying operating instructions for hoists near the hoist controls is essential for ensuring the safety and efficiency of operations involving heavy loads. Having the instructions located at the point of use allows operators to easily reference them while they are engaged in lifting tasks, minimizing the risk of accidents and mistakes. This proximity to the controls enhances compliance with safety protocols, as operators can quickly consult specific procedures regarding weight limits, operational guidelines, and emergency shutdowns. In contrast, while other locations such as the Control Room or Employee Handbooks may contain important safety information, they may not be as effective for immediate reference. Safety posters, though useful for general awareness, typically do not provide detailed, specific operating instructions that operators may need while using the hoists. Therefore, having the instructions posted near the hoist controls aligns with best practices in safety management and operational efficiency.

2. Which of the following is NOT a primary responsibility of the Commanding Officer regarding elevator systems?

A. Operating elevators

B. Establishing qualification programs

C. Ensuring safety compliance

D. Training personnel

The choice indicating that operating elevators is not a primary responsibility of the Commanding Officer is correct because the Commanding Officer's role primarily focuses on oversight, compliance, and the establishment of protocols rather than hands-on operational tasks. The Commanding Officer is responsible for ensuring that the elevator systems are managed effectively, which includes establishing qualification programs for personnel who operate the elevators, ensuring safety compliance with relevant regulations and standards, and training personnel to adhere to these protocols. The Commanding Officer's responsibilities are strategic and managerial, ensuring that proper procedures are in place for safe operation, while the actual hands-on operation of the elevators is typically the responsibility of trained personnel or operators. This delineation allows the Commanding Officer to focus on safety and compliance rather than daily operational tasks.

3. What should not be used as tiedown points for securing cargo?

A. Trenches

B. Pipes or piping supports

C. Cables

D. Metal brackets

Tiedown points are critical for ensuring the safe and secure transport of cargo, especially in a shipboard environment where conditions can be turbulent. Proper tiedown points are designed to handle the weight and movement of secured items without the risk of failure. Pipes or piping supports are not suitable as tiedown points because they are typically not engineered to withstand the dynamic loads that cargo may impose during transport. They may not be sufficiently robust to secure heavy items, and relying on them could lead to failure, compromising both the cargo and crew safety. On the other hand, trenches, cables, and metal brackets are more appropriate for use as tiedown points. Trenches can provide containment and prevent movement, cables are designed to hold tension, and metal brackets are specifically built to support heavy loads, making them reliable for securing cargo effectively. Using the correct tiedown points is essential for maintaining safety onboard an aircraft carrier.

4. What is the title of the naval ammunition management reference applicable to Navy and Marine Corps activities?

A. NAVAL AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

B. NAVAL SUPPLY SYSTEMS COMMAND (NAVSUP) P-724 Volume II (Afloat)

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D. MARINE CORPS AMMUNITION MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS

The correct answer is the NAVAL SUPPLY SYSTEMS COMMAND (NAVSUP) P-724 Volume II (Afloat) because this publication specifically provides detailed guidelines and procedures for managing naval ammunition while afloat, which is critical for both Navy and Marine Corps activities. This document addresses the logistical and operational aspects of ammunition management, ensuring safety and compliance with established protocols in maritime environments. While other options may refer to various aspects of ammunition management or safety, they do not carry the same authoritative weight or applicability for afloat operations as NAVSUP P-724 Volume II. This title is essential for personnel involved in munitions handling at sea, making it the primary resource for understanding and implementing ammunition management standards in naval operations.

5. Where should CIWS radiation warning signs be posted?

A. Near the ammunition storage

B. Near the radiation cut-out zones

C. Inside the equipment room

D. At the control station

CIWS, or Close-In Weapon System, is crucial for the defense of naval vessels, particularly against aircraft and missile threats. The radiation warning signs are essential for ensuring safety around areas where the system operates, as these areas can pose risks due to electromagnetic radiation emitted by the weapon system. Posting the radiation warning signs near the radiation cut-out zones is vital because these zones are designated areas where individuals may be at risk of exposure to harmful levels of radiation if they enter during operation. By marking these zones clearly, personnel are alerted to potential hazards, minimizing the risk of accidental exposure. This precaution helps in maintaining a safe working environment and ensures that all personnel are aware of the dangers associated with the operation of the CIWS. In contrast, placing signs in other locations, such as near ammunition storage or inside the equipment room, may not provide the immediate safety information necessary for personnel who might unknowingly enter a high-risk area during CIWS operations.

6. What is required of the pressure gauges in the sprinkler system?

A. They must be calibrated annually

B. They must be visible from a distance

C. They must be operational and functional

D. All of the above

The requirement for pressure gauges in the sprinkler system to be calibrated annually is essential to ensure their accuracy. Regular calibration helps maintain operational integrity, allowing personnel to rely on the readings for effective monitoring of the system's performance. Visibility is also critical; pressure gauges need to be visible from a distance so that they can be easily monitored without having to approach the system directly. This feature is particularly important in emergency situations where quick assessments are needed to determine if the system is functional. Operational and functional gauges are necessary for the sprinkler system to perform its critical role in fire safety. If the gauges are not operational, it could lead to undetected issues within the system that might compromise the ship's safety. Therefore, the requirement that encompasses calibration, visibility, and operational functionality collectively contributes to the effective and safe operation of the sprinkler system, affirming that all the mentioned criteria must be met.

7. What is the primary purpose of jettisonable lockers in ordnance storage?

A. To Store Maintenance Tools

B. To Facilitate Quick Release of Ammunition

C. To Maintain Inventory Control

D. To Provide Safe Storage of Live Ammunition

The primary purpose of jettisonable lockers in ordnance storage is to facilitate the quick release of ammunition. This design feature is critical in emergency situations, such as when a ship is in distress or under attack. Having the ability to jettison ammunition quickly can prevent the buildup of hazardous material and protect the ship and crew from potential explosions or damage caused by fire. The jettisonable lockers are equipped with mechanisms that allow for rapid removal of ordnance without the need for extensive handling or exposure, thus enhancing safety and operational efficiency. This quick release capability is vital for maintaining the ship's combat readiness while also ensuring the safety of personnel onboard. While other functions related to ammunition storage, such as safe storage or inventory control, are important, they do not primary drive the design of jettisonable lockers as their main objective is the rapid response in emergencies.

8. What best describes compatibility group F?

A. Items with high explosive content

B. Items having explosive trains with less than two effective protective features

C. Items that are stable at high temperatures

D. Items used in underwater applications

Compatibility group F encompasses items that have explosive trains with less than two effective protective features. This classification is important because it defines the safety margins required when handling, storing, or transporting items within this group. The lack of multiple protective features means these explosives might have a higher risk of initiating inadvertently due to certain conditions, thus necessitating stricter safety protocols to mitigate hazards. Other options describe characteristics that do not accurately reflect compatibility group F. For instance, items with high explosive content (as noted in another choice) could belong to various groups based on their specific attributes and applications, while stability at high temperatures or underwater applications pertain to different compatibility group designations entirely. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for maintaining safety within explosive handling and storage practices on aircraft carriers.

9. Which of the following items are exempt from accountability documentation retention?

A. Controlled inventory items

B. Discontinued items

C. Items with no monetary value

D. Non-explosive items

The correct answer identifies items with no monetary value as being exempt from accountability documentation retention. This is based on the principle that accountability focuses on items that have a financial significance or that could represent a risk if not tracked. Items with no monetary value do not pose the same level of concern and therefore do not require the same level of oversight and documentation. In a shipboard explosive safety context, maintaining records for items that could have a significant impact on safety or financial accountability is crucial, while items without financial implications can be managed with less stringent requirements. This allows for more efficient use of resources by concentrating efforts on items that actually require detailed tracking. Controlled inventory items, discontinued items, and non-explosive items typically carry some form of accountability depending on their nature or risk factors, which is why they do not fall under the same exemption.

10. Which of the following is true regarding CIWS ammunition stowage?

A. All types of rounds can be mixed together

B. Dummy rounds must have no visual signs

C. Proper stowage must always be maintained

D. Only service rounds can be stored without classification

Proper stowage must always be maintained is the most appropriate response in this context. Adhering to strict stowage protocols is essential for safety on aircraft carriers, particularly concerning ammunition. Proper stowage minimizes the risk of accidental detonations, ensures readiness for operations, and helps in the effective management of resources. Maintaining organization in ammunition stowage not only aids in efficient access and identification but also aligns with compliance regulations regarding explosive safety. These regulations are designed to protect personnel, maintain the integrity of the vessel, and preserve operational capabilities. Stowage must consider factors like compatibility, accessibility, and security, ensuring that all safety measures are followed to prevent incidents that could arise from improper handling or storage of munitions. This diligence is crucial, especially in high-stakes environments like aircraft carriers where lives and missions are at stake.