

Damage Controlman (DC) A School Test 3 Practice (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What is the dosimeter's dynamic range?**
 - A. 0-1000 rads in increments of 5 rads**
 - B. 10-1000 rads in increments of 5 rads**
 - C. 10-100 rads in increments of 5 rads**
 - D. 10-1000 rads in increments of 1 rad**

- 2. For Class Charlie fires, which extinguishing approach is described as the primary method in the material?**
 - A. CO2**
 - B. Fog attack**
 - C. Water**
 - D. Dry chemical**

- 3. What type of radiological survey is conducted to get accurate intensities and extent of contamination for specific area or the entire ship?**
 - A. Detailed Survey**
 - B. Quick Scan**
 - C. Zone Map**
 - D. Whole Ship Analysis**

- 4. The chalk test line on gasket hatch should be continuous; a non-continuous line indicates which condition?**
 - A. Alpha contamination**
 - B. Beta contamination**
 - C. Gamma contamination**
 - D. No contamination indicated**

- 5. Which item is NOT part of the JSLIST protective ensemble?**
 - A. Jacket and trousers**
 - B. MOPP suit bag**
 - C. Chemical protective glove set**
 - D. MULO**

- 6. What is the outer glove protection made of for the JSLIST glove set?**
- A. Rubber**
 - B. Neoprene**
 - C. Vinyl**
 - D. Leather**
- 7. What angle on the vari nozzle is preferred for an indirect attack to allow for quick re-entry?**
- A. Narrow angle**
 - B. Medium angle**
 - C. Steep angle**
 - D. Wide angle**
- 8. What is the primary fire extinguishing agent for Class Charlie fires?**
- A. CO2**
 - B. Water**
 - C. Fog attack**
 - D. Dry chemical**
- 9. Emergency water activated repair patch (EWARP) comes in what sizes?**
- A. 3in X 10ft and 6in X 20ft**
 - B. 2in X 5ft and 4in X 15ft**
 - C. 1in X 2ft and 8in X 40ft**
 - D. 5in X 12ft and 6in X 18ft**
- 10. If the hinge washers are damaged, what should be done?**
- A. Replace the hinge washers**
 - B. Tighten hinge screws only**
 - C. Lubricate and test**
 - D. Replace the entire door**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the dosimeter's dynamic range?

- A. 0-1000 rads in increments of 5 rads
- B. 10-1000 rads in increments of 5 rads**
- C. 10-100 rads in increments of 5 rads
- D. 10-1000 rads in increments of 1 rad

Dynamic range is the span of doses a dosimeter can read reliably, including its lowest detectable dose and its maximum readable dose, along with the reporting step or resolution. This device can read from 10 rads up to 1000 rads and reports in 5-rad increments, so readings fall on 10, 15, 20, and so on up to 1000. The other options miss one of these elements: starting at zero would imply detectable readings below what this dosimeter can reliably measure; an upper limit of only 100 rads is too low for many applications; and reporting in 1-rad steps would imply finer resolution than specified.

2. For Class Charlie fires, which extinguishing approach is described as the primary method in the material?

- A. CO2
- B. Fog attack**
- C. Water
- D. Dry chemical

Class Charlie fires involve energized electrical equipment, so the tactic centers on cooling and containing the fire while minimizing shock risk. The primary method described is a fog attack with water. A fine water mist absorbs heat rapidly and blankets the area, cooling the flames and surrounding components without creating a solid water stream that could form a conductive path if power is still on. The mist also reaches into cramped spaces and behind panels where flames may be hidden, helping to suppress the fire at its source. If it's safe to do so, disconnect the electrical power first; otherwise, maintain the fog attack to control the fire while you work to isolate the power. Other extinguishing options can be used in specific situations, but they don't offer the same combination of cooling efficiency and electrical hazard management as a fog attack for energized electrical fires.

3. What type of radiological survey is conducted to get accurate intensities and extent of contamination for specific area or the entire ship?

- A. Detailed Survey**
- B. Quick Scan**
- C. Zone Map**
- D. Whole Ship Analysis**

A detailed survey is the type of radiological survey used to obtain accurate intensities and the extent of contamination for a specific area or the entire ship. This approach uses calibrated instruments to take measurements on a grid, often including surface contamination checks (wipe tests) and radiation level readings. The data are recorded and mapped to show exact contamination levels and boundaries, which is essential for targeting decontamination and ensuring safety criteria are met. A quick scan can spot potential hotspots but doesn't provide the precise quantitative data across the area. Zone maps are the visual outputs produced after surveying, not the measurement process itself. Whole ship analysis refers to a broader assessment, not the focused, instrument-driven measurements needed to define contamination spread.

4. The chalk test line on gasket hatch should be continuous; a non-continuous line indicates which condition?

- A. Alpha contamination**
- B. Beta contamination**
- C. Gamma contamination**
- D. No contamination indicated**

A chalk test line around a gasket hatch is used to check boundary integrity during contamination control. When the hatch is sealed and tested, a continuous line means the boundary has remained intact and no surface contamination has crossed the seal. If the line becomes non-continuous (broken), it signals that contamination has breached the boundary in a way typical of surface-bound, mobile contamination—beta contamination. Alpha contamination is less likely to spread in this test, and gamma contamination would show up differently due to its penetrating nature, so the broken line specifically points to beta contamination. A continuous line would indicate no contamination indicated.

5. Which item is NOT part of the JSLIST protective ensemble?

- A. Jacket and trousers**
- B. MOPP suit bag**
- C. Chemical protective glove set**
- D. MULO's**

JSLIST is the protective clothing you wear to shield against chemical threats. The jacket and trousers form the main outer garment, the chemical protective glove set covers the hands, and MULO's are additional worn pieces that complete the ensemble for protection. The bag used to store the JSLIST is simply a container for transport and storage; it isn't worn as part of the protective gear. Therefore, the item not part of the JSLIST protective ensemble is the storage bag.

6. What is the outer glove protection made of for the JSLIST glove set?

- A. Rubber**
- B. Neoprene**
- C. Vinyl**
- D. Leather**

The outer glove protection in the JSLIST set is rubber because it needs to form an impermeable barrier against chemical hazards while remaining flexible enough for dexterity. Rubber gloves provide superior chemical resistance and durability in field conditions, helping prevent permeation by hazardous agents. Vinyl offers less chemical protection and can fail more quickly, leather isn't resistant to chemicals, and neoprene, though protective, isn't the standard outer glove material used in this ensemble. So rubber is the material chosen to meet the protection and usability needs of the glove system.

7. What angle on the vari nozzle is preferred for an indirect attack to allow for quick re-entry?

- A. Narrow angle**
- B. Medium angle**
- C. Steep angle**
- D. Wide angle**

Pushing the nozzle to a wide dispersion pattern is ideal for an indirect attack because it blankets a large area with water, rapidly absorbing heat and producing steam that cools the environment. This broad spray lowers the radiant heat and helps push down the flame zone, creating a safer, clearer path for quick re-entry. A wide angle covers ceilings and upper walls, which is where heat and fire spread first during an indirect attack, so you can establish a cooler, more stable environment before entering. In contrast, a narrow or steep pattern focuses water on a smaller area or travels farther with higher velocity, which is less effective for cooling a large space quickly and doesn't facilitate as rapid a re-entry.

8. What is the primary fire extinguishing agent for Class Charlie fires?

- A. CO2
- B. Water
- C. Fog attack**
- D. Dry chemical

Class Charlie fires involve live electrical equipment, so the extinguishing medium must be non-conductive and safe to apply around energized gear. Carbon dioxide fits this need well: it rapidly displaces the surrounding air and cools the flame without leaving an electrically conductive residue, which helps prevent shock hazards and damage to equipment. Dry chemical is also effective because it interrupts the chemical reactions occurring in the flame and coats energized surfaces, reducing the chance of reignition. Water-based options are not preferred for electrical fires because water conducts electricity, creating shock hazards and potential further damage to equipment. A fog attack refers to the method of applying water as a fine spray, not an extinguishing agent itself, so it isn't considered a primary solution for live electrical fires. So, for Class Charlie fires, non-conductive agents like carbon dioxide (and also dry chemical) are the primary choices, with water-based methods avoided around live electrical equipment.

9. Emergency water activated repair patch (EWARP) comes in what sizes?

- A. 3in X 10ft and 6in X 20ft
- B. 2in X 5ft and 4in X 15ft**
- C. 1in X 2ft and 8in X 40ft
- D. 5in X 12ft and 6in X 18ft

Emergency water activated repair patches are issued in two standard sizes to cover a range of hole sizes quickly. The two-inch-wide patch that's five feet long is used for small openings, while the four-inch-wide patch that's fifteen feet long is for larger breaches or when more material is needed to seal the area fast. These two options let you tailor the patch to the hole and apply a tight, water-activated seal without wasting material. The other size combinations shown aren't standard EWARP sizes used on ships, which is why they aren't correct.

10. If the hinge washers are damaged, what should be done?

A. Replace the hinge washers

B. Tighten hinge screws only

C. Lubricate and test

D. Replace the entire door

Damaged hinge washers are part of the hinge's spacing and bearing system, and they play a key role in keeping the door aligned and the hinge pins properly supported. When the washers are damaged, the hinge cannot maintain correct spacing and load distribution, which can cause misalignment, sagging, and accelerated wear. Replacing the washers restores the correct geometry and load path, so the door operates smoothly and safely. Tightening screws won't fix warped or crushed washers and can mask the underlying issue, potentially letting misalignment progress. Lubricating and testing don't address the compromised bearing surface and spacing, so they're not a proper fix for damaged washers. Replacing the entire door is unnecessary unless the door itself is damaged beyond repair or the hinge mounting is irreparably compromised.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://dcaschool3.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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