

DAMAGE CONTROLMAN (DC) A SCHOOL TEST 3 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 do blood agents look like on the skin?**
 - A. Red irritation, blotchy
 - B. Blue discoloration
 - C. No visible signs
 - D. Greenish rash
- 2. A radiation exposure dose delivered within a single 24 hour period or less is known as?**
 - A. A dose delivered within 48 hours
 - B. A dose delivered over several days
 - C. An acute dose
 - D. A dose delivered in minutes
- 3. During a secondary investigation, what should be done?**
 - A. report obvious signs of damage
 - B. record only what you can see
 - C. locate and report unseen or hidden damage
 - D. ignore non-obvious damage unless instructed
- 4. What material is used to wipe clean the knife edge and silicone gasket after performing the chalk test?**
 - A. Water
 - B. Rag/ cloth
 - C. Alcohol
 - D. Sandpaper
- 5. What is included in the inner protection of the JSLIST glove set?**
 - A. Latex gloves
 - B. Inner protection of cotton gloves
 - C. Nylon gloves
 - D. Leather gloves

- 6. What color smoke is produced by Class B fire?**
- A. White
 - B. Black
 - C. Blue/Gray
 - D. Green
- 7. You are investigating a ship hit by a torpedo and air is being sucked in, what is happening?**
- A. Hull Breach
 - B. Fire
 - C. Water Ingress
 - D. Explosion
- 8. Which term describes a hazardous condition caused by radioactive material that is inside the body?**
- A. External hazard
 - B. Internal hazard
 - C. Environmental hazard
 - D. Surface hazard
- 9. What would your initial action be if you found a ruptured pipe?**
- A. Deactivate all equipment
 - B. Evacuate the area
 - C. Wait and observe
 - D. Report it
- 10. What is the primary fire extinguishing agent for Class Charlie fires?**
- A. CO2
 - B. Water
 - C. Fog attack
 - D. Dry chemical

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What do blood agents look like on the skin?

A. Red irritation, blotchy

B. Blue discoloration

C. No visible signs

D. Greenish rash

Blood agents interfere with how cells use oxygen, so the skin tends to flush with a reddish, blotchy appearance rather than becoming blue. The redness comes from oxygen-rich blood not being properly utilized by tissues, leading to a cherry-red, patchy skin look. Blue discoloration would imply cyanosis from lack of usable oxygen in the tissues, which isn't how blood agents typically present. No visible signs would ignore the common skin flushing, and a greenish rash isn't associated with blood agent exposure. So the best description is red, blotchy skin.

2. A radiation exposure dose delivered within a single 24 hour period or less is known as?

A. A dose delivered within 48 hours

B. A dose delivered over several days

C. An acute dose

D. A dose delivered in minutes

An acute dose is a radiation exposure delivered in a very short time frame. Since the scenario specifies a dose delivered within a single 24-hour period or less, it fits the definition of an acute dose. The other options describe longer-duration exposures (within 48 hours or over several days), which are not considered acute. A dose delivered in minutes is also a short-term exposure, but the standard term used for this kind of rapid, short-duration exposure is acute dose.

3. During a secondary investigation, what should be done?

A. report obvious signs of damage

B. record only what you can see

C. locate and report unseen or hidden damage

D. ignore non-obvious damage unless instructed

In a secondary investigation, you look for damage that isn't obviously visible. Hidden damage can be lurking behind panels, inside compartments, or within structural and system interfaces, and it can worsen if not found and addressed. This approach is best because it ensures a complete picture of safety and readiness. By systematically inspecting for unseen or hidden damage—checking for moisture, corrosion, delamination, leaks, heat damage, cracks, and electrical issues, and using appropriate tools—you can identify problems that would otherwise go undetected. Documenting these findings and reporting them promptly allows proper repair planning and prevents surprises later. Reporting only what you can see misses critical issues, and ignoring non-obvious damage isn't safe or prudent for maintaining integrity and safety. Focus on uncovering and reporting the unseen so the crew can address all hazards and restore the ship to full capability.

4. What material is used to wipe clean the knife edge and silicone gasket after performing the chalk test?

- A. Water
- B. Rag/ cloth**
- C. Alcohol
- D. Sandpaper

Cleaning after the chalk test requires a soft, non-abrasive wipe to remove chalk dust and any fine residue without scratching the knife edge or damaging the silicone gasket. A rag or cloth fits this need perfectly because it is gentle on delicate surfaces while effectively picking up powder and debris. Using a rag keeps the surfaces clean and dry, which is important for accurately inspecting the joint on the next step. Water can smear chalk and introduce moisture, which isn't ideal for dry inspection, and alcohol, while a solvent, can affect gasket materials or leave residues. Sandpaper would obviously gouge or abrade the edge and gasket.

5. What is included in the inner protection of the JSLIST glove set?

- A. Latex gloves
- B. Inner protection of cotton gloves**
- C. Nylon gloves
- D. Leather gloves

The inner protection is a cotton glove liner. This cotton layer sits between your skin and the outer protective glove, delivering comfort and moisture management so the outer chemical-protective glove can be worn without causing irritation. Cotton is chosen because it's breathable, absorbs sweat, and eases donning and doffing. Latex, nylon, and leather aren't used for this inner layer due to compatibility issues (allergies with latex) and poorer comfort or moisture handling under the outer glove.

6. What color smoke is produced by Class B fire?

- A. White
- B. Black**
- C. Blue/Gray
- D. Green

Fires involving flammable liquids (Class B) produce black smoke because hydrocarbon fuels burn with a lot of soot. The incomplete combustion of these liquids releases soot particles, forming a dense, dark plume that appears black. This color cue helps distinguish Class B fires from other types. White smoke usually comes from steam or water cooling, blue/gray smoke isn't the typical sign of a liquid fuel fire, and green smoke isn't associated with standard Class B behavior. So black smoke is the best indicator for a Class B fire.

7. You are investigating a ship hit by a torpedo and air is being sucked in, what is happening?

- A. Hull Breach
- B. Fire**
- C. Water Ingress
- D. Explosion

Air being drawn into a space indicates a fire is active and drawing in oxygen to fuel itself. After a torpedo strike, ignition sources and fuel can start a blaze inside compartments. The flame creates a low-pressure zone, so air is pulled through openings—doors, vents, or hatches—to feed the fire. That inhalation of air is a telltale sign of combustion proceeding. If the ship were merely flooding from a hull breach, water would rush in and air would be pushed out because the interior pressure changes with flooding, not drawn in. An explosion describes the blast itself, not the ongoing air draft you'd see as a fire consumes oxygen. So the observed air suction aligns with an active fire.

8. Which term describes a hazardous condition caused by radioactive material that is inside the body?

- A. External hazard
- B. Internal hazard**
- C. Environmental hazard
- D. Surface hazard

Internal hazard describes a radioactive condition where the material is inside the body. When radioactive substances are inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through skin, they can lodge in organs and tissues and emit radiation from inside, delivering a dose directly to internal cells and increasing the risk of tissue damage or cancer. This is different from external hazard, which comes from radiation sources outside the body, or from environmental and surface hazards, which involve contamination in the surroundings rather than inside a person. Alpha emitters, for example, are especially dangerous internally because they cause significant damage to nearby tissues once ingested or inhaled, even though they're not as dangerous externally. Controlling internal hazards involves preventing uptake, using appropriate PPE and procedures to avoid inhalation or ingestion, and performing decontamination and internal monitoring to assess and reduce internal contamination.

9. What would your initial action be if you found a ruptured pipe?

- A. Deactivate all equipment
- B. Evacuate the area
- C. Wait and observe
- D. Report it**

Prompt reporting of a ruptured pipe is the first step because it allows trained personnel to initiate the proper response and protect people and equipment from flooding, pressure surges, or hazardous leaks. When you report it, you trigger the safety chain—Damage Control Central or the supervising authority can rapidly assess the situation, secure the area, and coordinate actions such as isolating the affected system, shutting valves, or diverting flows to prevent further damage. Acting without guidance can be dangerous or ineffective, so the immediate priority is to alert the proper authority so the right procedures can be put in motion. After reporting, you may be directed to evacuate or take other approved actions, but the initial step to ensure a safe and controlled response is to report the rupture.

10. 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.

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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