



# Economic and Social Council

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## Economic Commission for Europe

### Inland Transport Committee

#### Working Party on the Transport of Dangerous Goods

**Joint Meeting of Experts on the Regulations annexed to the European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways (ADN) (ADN Safety Committee)**

##### **Fifteenth session**

Geneva, 24–28 August 2009

Item 5 of the provisional agenda

##### **Catalogue of questions**

### **Chemicals – emergency measures, objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4**

#### **Communication from the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine (CCNR)<sup>1</sup>**

1. At its fourteenth session, the ADN Safety Committee, recalling that, under 8.2.2.7.2.3 of the Regulations annexed to ADN, the ADN Administrative Committee was required to prepare a catalogue of questions for the ADN examinations, decided that the item should be put on the agenda for future sessions, in order to enable lists of questions to be translated and adopted progressively (ECE/TRANS/WP.15/AC.2/30, paras. 38 and 40).

2. This document contains the lists of questions proposed by CCNR in respect of knowledge of emergency measures for the “chemicals” examination:

- Examination objective 1: Personal injury
- Examination objective 2: Personal injury
- Examination objective 3: Environmental damage
- Examination objective 4: Damage-control plans

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<sup>1</sup> Distributed in German by the Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine under the symbol CCNR/ZKR/ADN/WP.15/AC.2/2009/24.

## Emergency measures

### Examination objective 1: Personal injury

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
CM 101		A
	What should you do first if someone gets a chemical substance in their eye?	
	A Rinse with water at length then see a doctor	
	B See a doctor immediately	
	C Rinse briefly	
	D Rub with hands and then see a doctor	
CM 102		B
	What do you need in order to be able to provide the best first aid?	
	A ADN certificate	
	B Valid first-aid certificate	
	C ADN "chemicals" certificate	
	D Certificate of attendance at a fire-fighting course	
CM 103		D
	Someone has lost consciousness after swallowing a toxic substance. Can you give the victim a drink?	
	A Yes, as this will clean out the mouth and may dilute the substance in the stomach	
	B Yes, but it must be done very slowly	
	C Yes, but you must get the victim to sit up	
	D No, you must never give a drink to a victim who has lost consciousness	
CM 104		D
	Following a burn, the victim's clothes are stuck to the skin. Should you tear the clothes off?	
	A Yes, as you will then be better able to cool the skin down	
	B Yes, as the clothes may be dirty	
	C Yes, but you must cool the victim at the same time	
	D No, opening up burn blisters increases the risk of infection	
CM 105		A
	Why is it often recommended that someone who has swallowed	

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<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
	a toxic substance should drink water?	
	A To dilute the contents of the stomach	
	B To stay conscious	
	C To induce vomiting	
	D To rinse the mouth out	
CM 106		A
	Why must vomiting not be induced when the patient has swallowed certain toxic substances?	
	A Because the substance then returns to the oesophagus, which will cause further injury	
	B Because the substance is not causing any damage to the stomach	
	C Because the substance is rapidly diluted by the gastric acid and, consequently, vomiting is unnecessary	
	D Because during vomiting the contents of the stomach may reach the bronchial tubes	
CM 107		B
	A crew member has lost consciousness because of a substance. What must you never do?	
	A Move the patient	
	B Attempt to get the patient to swallow water	
	C Lie on top of the patient	
	D Try to bring the patient round with cold water	

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## Emergency measures

### Examination objective 2: Personal injury

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
CM 201		A
	Where can you find the provisions on the “do not approach” signal?	
	A In CEVNI	
	B In ADN, part 1	
	C In ADN, part 2	
	D In the technical construction requirements	
CM 202		C
	Toxic gas has been released as a result of damage. How can you determine the concentration of this gas so as to ascertain whether the maximum permissible values in ppm have been exceeded?	
	A With an oxygen meter	
	B With a flammable gas detector	
	C With a toximeter	
	D With a Geiger counter	
CM 203		D
	During loading a leak was noticed in one of the loading hoses. What should you do first?	
	A Move all unauthorized persons to a safe distance	
	B Inform the competent authority	
	C Measure the concentration of gas and toxicity	
	D Stop loading immediately	
CM 204		A
	A vessel sustains serious damage. Who do you inform first?	
	A The competent authority	
	B The client for whom the cargo is destined	
	C The consignor	
	D The producer of the substance loaded	
CM 205		C
	An accident occurs with the hazardous substance you are transporting. You wish to obtain further information on the substance. Who should you contact?	

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<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
	A The competent authority	
	B The fire services	
	C The consignor of the substance	
	D The shipper	
CM 206		D
	A person equipped with the statutory protective clothing enters the cargo tank. You notice the person lying unconscious in the cargo tank. What do you do?	
	A You go into the tank as quickly as possible to rescue the person	
	B You ensure that you are wearing the relevant protective clothing and go in as quickly as possible to rescue the individual	
	C You prepare the rescue winch, ensure that you are wearing the relevant protective clothing and go in as quickly as possible to rescue the individual	
	D You first summon the two other persons aboard, ensure that you are wearing the relevant protective clothing and then go in to rescue the individual	

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## Emergency Measures

### Examination objective 3: Environmental damage

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
CM 301		A
	Gas escapes through a leak. What in particular will determine the behaviour of the cloud of gas?	
	A The relative density of the gas	
	B The conductivity of the gas	
	C The boiling point of the gas	
	D The maximum workplace concentration of the gas	
CM 302		D
	A liquid escapes through a leak. What will <b>not</b> determine the speed of evaporation of the liquid?	
	A The volume of the liquid	
	B The temperature of the liquid	
	C The speed at which the vapour is carried off by the wind	
	D The maximum workplace concentration of the gas	
CM 303		C
	While the loading hose is being connected, a corrosive liquid runs out of the hose onto the deck. What do you do first?	
	A You remove the liquid by copiously flushing with water	
	B You remove the liquid by copiously flushing with water and inform the competent authority so that further measures can be taken	
	C You try to confine the liquid and absorb it with the equipment designed for that purpose	
	D You remove the liquid by flushing and clean the deck with soap	
CM 304		D
	Where should drums containing residue (slops) be emptied?	
	A At a lock, in a tank provided for the purpose	
	B At a refuelling firm	
	C At an appropriate loading berth	
	D At a firm certified by the competent authority	

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<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
CM 305		A
	Where should you put used measurement test tubes?	
	A In a container for chemical waste	
	B In the dustbin	
	C Back to the supplier of the test tubes only	
	D They should be kept in order to prove that the measurements have been taken if the authorities carry out an inspection	

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## Emergency Measures

### Examination objective 4: Damage-control plans

<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
CM 401		D
	When must a damage-control and alert plan be drawn up?	
	A It is reasonable to do this immediately after a disaster	
	B At the moment the disaster occurs, so as to know what to do in that situation	
	C Immediately before a disaster is expected, so as to be well prepared for the situation	
	D It is reasonable to have a damage-control and alert plan available so as to be always prepared for disasters	
CM 402		A
	What is <b>not</b> normally included in a damage-control and alert plan?	
	A The substance being transported	
	B The need to inform the competent authority	
	C The possibility that it may be necessary to activate the “do not approach” signal	
	D The need to keep unauthorized persons away	
CM 403		C
	What is <b>not</b> normally included in a damage-control and alert plan?	
	A The need to keep personal protective equipment on hand ready for use	
	B The need to have fire-fighting equipment available	
	C The name of the product to be transported	
	D The need to inform the competent authority	
CM 404		D
	What are you <b>no longer</b> obliged to do if your vessel is involved in a serious collision?	
	A Inform the competent authority	
	B If necessary activate the “do not approach” signal	
	C If necessary close all openings	
	D Draw up a damage-control and alert plan	



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<i>Number</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Correct answer</i>
CM 405		C
	What should you do first after a collision that has caused leakage of hazardous substances?	
	A Inform the competent authority	
	B Alert other vessels in the area by radio	
	C Activate the “do not approach” signal	
	D Anchor the vessel in order to assess the damage	
CM 406		B
	What should you do first when you suspect a leak in a wing tank and you want to inspect it?	
	A Immobilize the vessel and enter the tank to inspect it	
	B Immobilize the vessel, take measurements, take the appropriate steps in the light of those measurements and enter the tank to inspect it	
	C Immobilize the vessel, inform the competent authorities and wait	
	D Immobilize the vessel, inform the competent authority, take measurements, take the appropriate steps in the light of those measurements and enter the tank to inspect it	

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