

## Tender Course Test

*Read each question and CIRCLE the correct answer. There may be one, two, three or four correct answers for a question. If it is unclear as to what answer you selected, the question will be marked wrong. Each question is worth 5 points. You must get at least a 75 or better in order to pass (no more than 5 wrong).*

- 1) Under Maine Law, in order for anyone to administer CPR, he/she must:
  - A) Hold a state of Maine driver's license.
  - B) Remove the victim from the boat.
  - C) Be CPR CERTIFIED.
  - D) None of the above.
  
- 2) Because air is compressible and could contain contaminants you should only have your air supply source filled by:
  - A) Unlicensed air supply station
  - B) A licensed air supply station.
  - C) An attendant at the garage station.
  - D) The lowest price available.
  
- 3) Boyle's Law states that "at constant temperature" the absolute pressure and the volume of a gas are inversely proportional.... This manifests on a diver most commonly:
  - A) As a "Squeeze" when the diver descends rapidly.
  - B) As an "Embolism" when a diver ascends rapidly.
  - C) When Murphy's Law is wrong.
  - D) Both A & B.
  
- 4) On the surface, the pressure is one atmosphere or 14.7 psi of gas 21% Oxygen and 79% Nitrogen. As a diver descends in the water, the partial pressure of the gas:
  - A) Increases as the water depth increases.
  - B) Decreases due to the color of the water.
  - C) Stays the same as it was at the surface.
  - D) Changes quickly.
  
- 5) The most important factor(s) that affect the absorption of gas into the blood are:
  - A) How thick the diver's blood is.
  - B) Depth of the dive.
  - C) Time on the bottom
  - D) BOTH B & C.
  - E) All of the above.

- 6) Secondary effects of pressure result from prolonged breathing of gases under pressure. These can include decompression sickness (bends) and Nitrogen narcosis. Symptoms may include:
- A) Skin rashes and dull joint pain in mild cases.
  - B) Intense pain in the joints, back and leg pain, numbness and loss of limb function in severe cases.
  - C) The symptoms may not appear for several hours after diving and may get progressively worse.
  - D) All of the above.
- 7) Treatment for anyone who may be suffering from Decompression Sickness should be to:
- A) Seek immediate medical attention.
  - B) Monitor them while they continue to dive
  - C) Encourage the diver to rest and take two aspirin.
  - D) Do nothing.
- 8) Diving in cold water, working hard, increased age and poor physical condition INCREASE a diver's chances of getting the bends. Several simple steps can be taken to reduce these common issues. They are:
- A) Take enough rest between dives to allow for the Nitrogen to leave the blood stream.
  - B) Always pull a three minute stop at 10 feet while surfacing to prevent the formation of microbubbles in the blood stream.
  - C) Both A & B.
  - D) None of the above.
- 9) HYPOXIA (low amount of Oxygen) and ANOXIA (no Oxygen) will affect the brain and other tissues by starving them of Oxygen. This is a serious condition and could result in a diver becoming unconscious. Some of the symptoms to look for are:
- A) Diminished mental capacity such as lack of concentration.
  - B) Poor judgment or giddiness.
  - C) Decreased motor skills such as ability to stand, handle gear and focus the eyes.
  - D) ALL of the above.
- 10) HYPOXIA and ANOXIA may require emergency assistance. Prevention and treatment should be:
- A) To make sure the diver is breathing at least 21% Oxygen.

- B) To give 100% Oxygen as giving Oxygen on the surface will normally help the affected diver. (Oxygen must be administered ONLY by a person certified for Oxygen administration.)
  - C) To be sure the Oxygen is from a certified and trusted source.
  - D) All of the above.
- 11) Carbon Dioxide Excess (HYPERCAPNIA) in diving operations is TOO MUCH carbon dioxide in the blood and tissues. Symptoms are, headache, skin turning blue, difficulty in breathing, being unconscious, and ultimately death. Divers and tenders must watch for symptoms and follow the following recommendations:
- A) Do not “skip breathe” or practice controlled breathing.
  - B) Reduce the work rate.
  - C) Stop work and start breathing normally.
  - D) All of the above.
- 12) Medication and Alcohol can have an adverse affect in diving related activities. Each person must be aware of all of the risks and should:
- A) Always make sure that the diver’s doctor is aware that the diver is commercial diving so the doctor can tell the diver if any of his/her prescription drugs might present a hazard such as what affect the diver’s behavior or health might be while diving.
  - B) Be aware of the side effects of Drugs and Alcohol because their use can result in diminished mental capacity which may affect the diver’s safety and the safety of those working with the diver in the inherently dangerous under water environment.
  - C) Be aware that federal requirements for commercial fishing industry include standards for blood alcohol levels. Maximum blood alcohol level is .04 for all persons (BOTH TENDER AND DIVERS).
  - D) All of the above.
- 13) Proper planning before EVERY dive operation is essential for everyone. Before leaving on each voyage, everyone must together work through a number of item including the following:
- A) Evaluate data related to the dive and dive location like weather and sea conditions and hazards associated with the site.
  - B) Establish equipment and performance requirements which include planning bottom time and warming intervals, type and use of the proper equipment and logistical and support information in the event of a problem or emergency.
  - C) None of the above.
  - D) A & B.
- 14) There needs to be a list of emergency contacts posted in a conspicuous place (in the boat). All members of the dive team must be familiar with all means available to

communicate an emergency call. USCG notification is most effective on VHF channel 16. Also this list should include all emergency numbers for:

- A) Local Harbormaster
  - B) The local dive station.
  - C) Local hospital, local Coast Guard Unit or Station and the Maine State Police as well as the closest recompression chamber.
  - D) A dive instructor
- 15) It is essential that the Diving Team works and functions smoothly as a team. No dive plan should jeopardize safety. The following recommendations should be considered prior to each voyage:
- A) Divers and tenders should discuss a safe dive plan and inspect all equipment.
  - B) The whole dive team should establish effective communications and a recall signal in the event of a problem.
  - C) Divers and tenders should discuss accident prevention and how it applies to each member.
  - D) All of the above.
- 16) In the event of a lost or missing diver, the first and most important step should include:
- A) Panic.
  - B) The tender going overboard to look for the diver.
  - C) Marking the last known position of bubbles with a fixed (anchored) buoy or marker.
  - D) Heading for the dock as fast as possible.
- 17) It is important to be able to quickly identify near drowning symptoms which include:
- A) Bluish skin coloration (Cyanosis), shortness of breath, coughing and frothy sputum.
  - B) The diver treading water.
  - C) The diver holding onto his ears.
  - D) None of the above.
- 18) Important things a tender should know when tending divers is to:
- A) To be aware of his/her surroundings like rocks, ledges and other hazards.
  - B) Always know where his/her divers are.
  - C) Know how to operate all communication equipment including VHF to monitor other boats in the area and to be able to call the USCG.
  - D) All of the above.

- 19) Always make sure that your team is properly trained and prepared for each trip. The boat should be checked each trip to make sure that you have to following:
- A) All survival and safety equipment like flares, immersion suits and a first aid kit.
  - B) A proper anchor with enough rope which is easily accessible and secured to the boat.
  - C) Extra clothes and food and water.
  - D) All of the above.
- 20) Remember that safety MUST come first. Never leave the dock if:
- A) One of the divers making that trip is sick or under the weather and may be unable to safely perform his/her duties.
  - B) The weather is more than your craft can safely handle.
  - C) You notice that one of your diver's suits is damaged, and he or she says not to worry about it.
  - D) All of the above.

With this signature, I certify that I am the individual who provided the answers to the Tender Course test questions above:

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Print Name \_\_\_\_\_

You must provide your address and date of birth to receive your Certificate of Completion:

Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Address:

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