

# NOTES FOR THE SECOND MATE

TOPIC:

**ROR QUES AND ANS**

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## **Rules of the Road (Questions and Answers)**

### **Rule 2 Responsibilities**

**(Q) Define Rule 2-Responsibilities?**

(a) That everybody is responsible for any action taken aboard a vessel, and if involved in a collision then both parties are at fault, because the stand-on vessel did not use rule 7 risk of collision and rule 8 Action to avoid collision.

**(Q) What are the responsibilities of a Closest point of approach on the vessel?**

(a) To make sure the vessel is a safe and healthy working environment

**(Q) what are the responsibilities of individuals aboard your vessel?**

(a) To make sure their health is good and if they see any dangers then to report them to the skipper

### **Rule 3 General Definitions**

**(Q) Describe the term "not under command"?**

(a) Means a vessel through some exceptional circumstances is unable to deviate from the course she is following.

**(Q) Describe the term" vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre"?**

(a) Is a vessel through the nature of her work; she is unable to deviate from her course she is following.

**(Q) Describe a "vessel constrained by her draught"?**

(a) Is a power-driven vessel, because of her draught in relation to the depth of water she is in, cannot deviate from the course she is following

**(Q) Describe the word "Underway"?**

(a) When a vessel is not at anchor, aground or made fast to the shore, and is only going through the water by tide and/or wind.

**(Q) Describe the word "Making way"?**

(a) When a vessel is being propelled through the water by engine propulsion, sails or oars.

**(Q) In the Rules of the road, in some rules the word "vessel" comes up, but what would you say a vessel is?**

(a) Any type of watercraft than can carry personnel.

**(Q) Describe a power-driven vessel?**

(a) Any vessel that has an engine to propel herself through the water

**(Q) Describe a sailing vessel?**

(a) A vessel using sails and not using engine propulsion to push her through the sea.

**(Q) Describe the word "seaplane"?**

(a) Any aircraft that can land on water.

**(Q) Your asked about the "Length and Breadth" of your vessel, what is this?**

(a) The longest length of your vessel and the widest part of the vessel, you'll get this from your "Stability book" and the "Record of particulars"

**(Q) The term "when vessels are in sight of one another" what does this mean?**

(a) When you can see the vessel visually by the naked eye during daylight or at night, Rule 34 explains the sound signals used "When vessels are in sight of one another"

## **Rule 5 Look-out**

**(Q) Describe rule 5 look-out?**

(a) By keeping a good look-out using eyes, ears and by using all navigation aids including radios for listening out for navigation warnings, so you can appraise any situation ahead of you.

## **Rule 6 Safe Speed**

**(Q) Describe a safe speed by all vessels?**

(a) Every vessel shall go at a safe speed so that you can stop your vessel in half the distance you can see and use the other half to manoeuvre away from danger, taking the following factors into account: -

**By all vessels:-**

- (i) the state of visibility
- (ii) density of traffic
- (iii) how maneuverable your vessel is, and how quick you can stop your vessel
- (iv) the glare of your lights or light from the shore, you might not see the harbour entrance

- (v) weather, sea state and any navigation hazards
- (vi) the draught of your own vessel

**(Q) Describe a safe speed by vessels with operational radar?**

- (i) the limitations of your radar
- (ii) the scale in use ( too small a scale could be hiding targets )
- (iii) weather, sea and rain clutter ( target could be hiding in clutter )
- (iv) ice, small vessels not detected by radar
- (v) vessels detected by radar
- (vi) determine the range of other vessels

## **Rule 7 Risk of Collision**

**(Q) What would you use to determine a risk of collision?**

- (a) Compass, radar and visual bearings (visual bearings being the most reliable)

**(Q) What scale is your radar(s) on?**

- (a) 6 and 12 miles.

**(Q) Why is your radar on the 12 miles scale?**

- (a) For early detection of targets.

**(Q) You've taken 1 radar plot of a target, would you alter with this plot?**

- (a) No.

**(Q) You've taken a 2nd radar plot of a target, would you alter with this plot?**

- (a) No.

**(Q) Why would you not alter with 1 and 2 plots?**

- (a) Rule 7 part (c) says not to rely on scanty information, especially scanty radar information.

**(Q) What are the dangers with radar plotting?**

- (a) Time is being wasted and could put your vessel into a collision course

**(Q) If the bearings are steady, is there a risk of collision?**

- (a) Yes.

**(Q) If the bearings are not steady, could there still be a risk of collision?**

- (a) Yes.

**(Q) What situations?**

- (a) With a large vessel, a long tow or a close quarter situation.

**(Q) If plotting a vessel towing a vessel towing another vessel with the length of**

**tow being 2 miles long, what are you going to take bearings of?**

(a) The stem of the towing vessel and the stern of the vessel being towed, everything in between is a risk of collision.

## **Rule 8 Action to avoid collision**

**(Q) What 4 actions can you take to avoid a collision?**

- (i) an early and bold alteration of course, as long as you do not put your vessel into another close quarter situation/risk of collision with another vessel
- (ii) slow your vessel down
- (iii) stop your vessel
- (iv) come astern with your vessel

**(Q) Why are you always making an alteration of course, why do you not stop your vessel?**

(a) To make sure the risk of collision/close quarter situation is taken out, also the other vessel will see the change of aspect of your vessel (Visually and by radar)

**(Q) If you make an alteration of course, what have you to watch out for?**

(a) That you do not put yourself into a close quarter situation with another vessel.

**(Q) If you make an alteration of course, why is it dangerous to make a series of small alterations?**

(a) Because you could go into a close quarters situation/risk of collision

**(Q) If you're unsure about what to do in a situation, what's the best thing to do?**

(a) Slow your vessel down, best to stop your vessel altogether.

## **Rule 9 Narrow Channels**

**(Q) What side of the narrow channel would you keep?**

(a) The starboard side of the narrow channel as long as your vessel is in safe water.

**(Q) What would you sound to overtake a vessel's starboard side?**

(a) (Morse "G") (2 prolonged blasts followed by 1 short blast on the whistle)

**(Q) What would you sound to overtake a vessel's port side?**

(a) (Morse "Z") (2 prolonged blasts followed by 2 short blasts on the whistle)

**(Q) What would you sound if you agree to be overtaken in a narrow channel?**

(a) (Morse "C") (1 prolonged, 1 short, 1 prolonged, 1 short blast on the whistle)

**(Q) What would you sound if you disagree to be overtaken in a narrow channel?**

(a) (5 or more short and rapid blasts on the whistle)

**(Q) What would you sound coming up to a bend in a narrow channel?**

(a) (1 prolonged blast on the whistle)

**(Q) If there is another vessel coming around the bend and he heard your warning signal, what would he sound?**

(a) (1 prolonged blast on the whistle to let you know he is there)

**(Q) What 3 vessels do not impede any other vessels using a narrow channel?**

(a) A fishing vessel, sailing vessel and vessels under 20 metres

**(Q) Are you allowed to cross a narrow channel?**

(a) Yes, as long as you do not impede any vessel using the narrow channel

**(Q) If you were in a narrow channel, and there is a vessel crossing a narrow channel, what would you sound to get him to stop and let you pass?**

(a) Five or more short and rapid blasts on the whistle to indicate that you are unsure of his intentions.

## **Rule 10 Traffic Separation Schemes**

**(Q) How do you join a lane?**

(a) At the start of a lane or at a small angle as possible to the lane.

**(Q) How do you leave a lane?**

(a) At the end of a lane or at a small angle as possible to the lane.

**(Q) How do you cross the lanes?**

(a) At 90 degrees to the general flow of traffic (DO NOT SAY TO THE LANE)

**(Q) Why 90 degrees?**

(a) Because it's the quickest way across, and vessels in the lane can see the aspect of your vessel.

**(Q) If crossing a lane, what 3 vessels do not impede any vessel using a lane?**

(a) A fishing vessel, a sailing vessel and a power-driven vessel under 20 metres.

**(Q) What vessels can use the inshore zone?**

(a) A power-driven vessel under 20 metres, sailing vessels, fishing vessels, vessels going to or from a port, going from port to port in the scheme, going into anchor to do emergency repairs, to avoid immediate danger, to lay submarine cables or to do repairs to buoys within the scheme.

**(Q) What vessels can use the traffic separation zone?**

(a) Fishing vessels, anchor for emergency repairs, crossing vessels, to avoid immediate danger, to lay submarine cables or to do repairs to buoys within the scheme.

**(Q) Where can you anchor in a scheme?**

(a) Anywhere, as long as it's to do emergency repairs, try and avoid anchoring in the lanes and at the terminations.

**(Q) What would you do if you had to stop your main engine to do emergency repairs in a lane and had to anchor?**

(a) Call up the port and advise them, also put out a security warning other vessels that you're at anchor, put up anchor lights and daytime signal.

**(Q) Where can you fish in the scheme?**

(a) Anywhere, but if fishing in a lane then go with the flow of traffic, and try and avoid fishing at the terminations.

**(Q) Would you fish in a traffic separation scheme?**

(a) This is a personnel question, there is a lot of large traffic there; you would be putting your crew and vessel into dangerous situations.

**(Q) Could a supertanker leave a lane at 90 degrees come into the inshore zone to a pilot station, pick up a pilot and then cross to the opposite inshore zone at 90 degrees?**

(a) No, he would have to leave the lane at a small an angle as possible to the lanes.

**(Q) If you're in a power-driven vessel, crossing a scheme and on your port bow is another power-driven vessel in a lane, the bearing are steady and the distance is closing, what are you going to do?**

(a) First find out length of vessel you are in.

**(Q) Does it matter what size the power-driven vessel is that you're in?**

(a) Yes, if under 20 metres and crossing a lane, then you would have to give way to every vessel in the lane.

**(Q) Your in a 30 metres power-driven vessel crossing a lane, and there is a power-driven vessel on your port bow in a lane, the bearings are steady and the distance is closing, what are you going to do?**

(a) Stand-on with caution, maintaining your course and speed.

**(Q) How would the power-driven vessel leave the lane?**

(a) He would make an early and bold alteration to starboard sounding 1 short blast on the whistle indicating he is altering to starboard.

**(Q) Would he line up your stern and go around it?**

(a) No, this would be a close quarter situation and could make you alter your course and put into a collision course with another vessel.

**(Q) After the vessel came around your stern, how would he get back into the lane?**

(a) At a small angle as possible to the general flow of traffic.

**(Q) If you where in any vessel, just outside the scheme, would you manoeuvre here?**

(a) No, it says if not using the scheme, then to give it a wide a margin as possible.

**(Q) If you're fishing in a lane, and there is a power-driven vessel overtaking you, what are you going to do?**

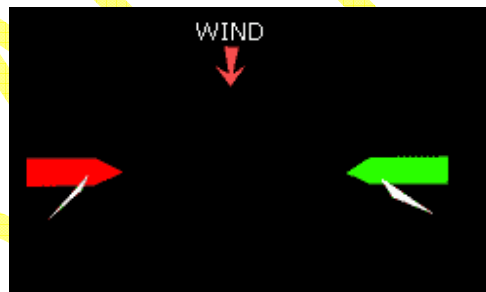
(a) Stand-on with caution, you have to use rule 13 Overtaking.

**(Q) If you're crossing a lane in a fishing vessel and any vessel is on your port bow in a lane, the bearings are steady and the distance is closing, what are you going to do?**

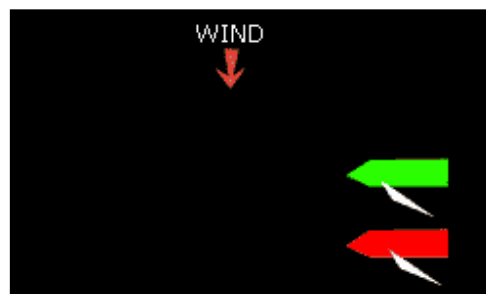
(a) If you're crossing and the bearings are steady, then you have to give-way to all vessels in a lane.

## **Rule 12 Sailing vessels**

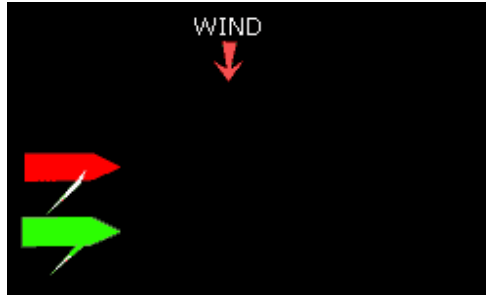
**(Q) In the following sketches which sailing vessel is the Give way vessel?**



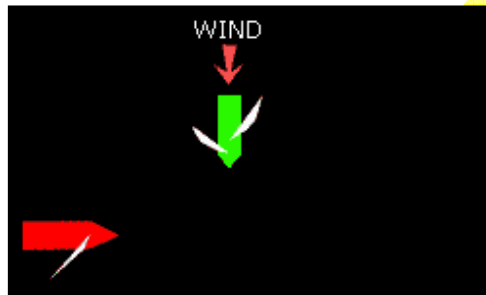
**(Above image) The red sailing vessel is the Give way vessel as he has the wind on his port side**



**(Above image) The green sailing vessel is the give way vessel as he is to windward of the other vessel**



**(Above image) The red sailing vessel is the give way vessel as he is to windward of the other vessel**



**(Above image) The red sailing vessel is the give way vessel, if he is unsure if the sailing vessel to windward has the wind on his port or starboard side**

**(Q) On a sailing vessel, what is deemed as the windward side?**

(a) Opposite side to which the main sail is carried, windward side is usually the port side of the vessel.

## **Rule 13 Overtaking**

**(Q) What's classed as an overtaking vessel?**

(a) When you're coming up on another vessel MORE than 22.5 degrees abaft the beam.

**(Q) What light will you see at night if you're overtaking another vessel?**

(a) The stern light of the other vessel.

**(Q) What are your priorities when overtaking another vessel?**

(a) To keep well clear of the vessel being overtaken until well past and clear.

**(Q) What distance would you say is well past and clear?**

(a) At least 4 miles.

**(Q) If you're overtaking another vessel and now you're abeam of the other vessel are you overtaking or crossing?**

(a) You're still an overtaking vessel until well past and clear

**(Q) If you're in any vessel and any vessel is overtaking you what would you do?**

(a) Stand-on with caution keeping your course and speed.

**(Q) If you're coming up on a vessel at 22.5 degrees abaft the beam, are you a crossing vessel or overtaking vessel?**

(a) You're a crossing vessel, the word MORE is missing.

**(Q) If you're overtaking a vessel, you're on his starboard quarter and the other vessel is on your stem, what action will you take?**

(a) Take the shortest course, sound 2 short blasts on the whistle and make an early and bold alteration to port and go around the other vessel's stern.

**(Q) If you're overtaking a vessel, you're on his port quarter and the other vessel is on your stem, what action will you take?**

(a) Take the shortest course, sound 1 short blast on the whistle and make an early and bold alteration to starboard and go around the other vessel's stern.

**(Q) If you're coming up on a vessel, and one minute you're seeing his sternlight, then his sidelight, then his stern light, is this a crossing situation or an overtaking situation?**

(a) This is an overtaking situation.

## **Rule 14 Head-on Situations**

**(Q) According to the rule, what types of vessels do you need?**

(a) 2 power-driven vessels.

**(Q) In a head-on situation between 2 power-driven vessels, how do you know it's a head-on situation at night?**

(a) Because you would see his masthead light in between his sidelights.

**(Q) What action will you take with 2 power-driven vessels in a head-on situation?**

(a) Both vessels will sound 1 short blast on the whistle and make an early and bold alteration to starboard.

**(Q) What action will you take if you're in a power-driven vessel, and in a head-on situation with a fishing vessel, also what action would the fishing vessel take?**

(a) You will sound 1 short blast on the whistle and make an early and bold alteration to starboard, the fishing vessel will stand-on with caution because he is most hampered.

## **Rule 15 Crossing Situations**

**(Q) What type of vessels do you need for this rule?**

(a) 2 power-driven vessels.

**(Q) How do you know who is the give way vessel in a crossing situation?**

(a) You're the give way vessel if you have another power-driven vessel on your starboard side.

## **Rule 16. Action by Give way Vessels**

**(Q) If you were the Give way vessel, what action would you take?**

(a) Make an early and bold alteration of course, you could slow down, stop your vessel or come astern, but if plenty of distance, an alteration is the best means to avoid a collision.

## **Rule 17. Action by Stand-on Vessels**

**(Q) If you're the stand-on vessel, what action will you take?**

(a) Stand-on with caution, keeping your course and speed.

**(Q) If the Give way vessel were standing on, what warning signal would you give him?**

(a) 5 or more short and rapid blasts on the whistle, to indicate that you are unsure of his intentions.

**(Q) If you're in a power-driven vessel, and on your port bow there is another power-driven vessel, who is standing-on, collision course, you've gave him 5 or more short and rapid blasts on the whistle, you got no response from him, what action will you take now?**

(a) Make an early and bold alteration away from him, in this case, 1 short blast on the whistle and an early and bold alteration to starboard and show him your stern light.

**(Q) If you're in a fishing vessel, and on your starboard bow is a sailing vessel, who is standing-on, collision course, you've gave him 5 or more short and rapid blasts on the whistle, you got no response from him, what action will you take now?**

(a) Make an early and bold alteration away from him, in this case, 2 short blasts on the whistle and make an early and bold alteration to port.

**(Q) What actions for the stand-on vessel if the give way vessel stands-on?**

- (a) If the give way vessel stands on; the stand-on vessel may alter course (outside 4 miles - Rule of thumb distance)  
(inside 4 miles - Rule of thumb distance) If in a close quarter situation and the give way vessel stands on; the stand-on vessel shall alter course

**Rule 18. Responsibilities between vessels**

**(Q) If you are in a power-driven vessel, there are 6 vessels that you should give way to, name them?**

- (a) A power-driven vessel on your starboard bow.  
(b) A sailing vessel  
(c) A fishing vessel  
(d) A vessel not under command  
(e) A vessel restricted in her ability to manoeuvre  
(f) If the circumstances of the case admit, a vessel constrained by her draught.

**(Q) If you are in a fishing vessel, then you have to give way to 4 vessels, name them?**

- (a) A fishing vessel on your starboard bow  
(b) A vessel not under command  
(c) A vessel restricted in her ability to maneuvers  
(d) If the circumstances of the case admit, a vessel constrained by her draught.

**(Q) If you're in a power-driven vessel, or fishing vessel, would you stand-on or give way to a vessel constrained by her draught?**

- (a) Your best to Give way to a vessel constrained by her draught.

**(Q) Is there any rule that says you should try to avoid impeding the safe passage of a vessel constrained by her draught?**

- (a) Yes, Rule 18d part (1) says any vessel other than a vessel not under command or a vessel restricted in her ability to maneuvers, shall if the circumstances of the case admit avoid impeding the safe passage of a vessel constrained by her draught.

**(Q) Usually what type of vessel would a vessel constrained by her draught be?**

- (a) Very large supertanker carrying crude oil.

**(Q) So what would happen if you stood-on to a vessel constrained by her draught?**

- (a) She could easily go aground and tear the bottom out of her hull, causing a major ecological disaster, killing all seabirds, covering the coastline with oil, pollution at its worst.

| A power-driven vessel gives way to..... |  | A fishing vessel gives way to..... |  |
|---|--|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>3 Big</b>                            | <b>Restricted in her ability to manoeuvre</b><br><br>Not under command<br><br>Constrained by her draught | <b>3 Big</b>                       | <b>Restricted in her ability to manoeuvre</b><br><br><b>Not under command</b><br><br><b>Constrained by her draught</b> |
| <b>2 small</b>                          | <b>Sailing</b><br><br><b>Fishing</b>   |                                    |  |
| <b>1 awkward</b>                        | <b>A power-driven vessel on your own starboard side</b>  | <b>1 awkward</b>                   | <b>A fishing vessel on your own starboard side</b>   |

## **Rule 19. Conduct of vessels in Restricted Visibility**

### **(Q) What does Rule 19 mean to you?**

(a) This Rule applies to all vessels in or near an area of Restricted Visibility.

IN OTHER WORDS: -

(THERE ARE NO STAND\_ON VESSELS IN RESTRICTED VISIBILITY)

### **(Q) What would you say a safe speed was in Restricted visibility?**

(a) A speed that you could stop your vessel in half the visible distance you could see, so you could alter using Rule 19 (d) parts (i) and (ii)

### **(Q) What does part (a) say?**

(a) This Rule Applies to all vessels in or near an area of restricted visibility

### **(Q) What does part (b) say?**

(a) Go at a safe speed and have your engines ready for immediate maneuver's

### **(Q) What does part (c) say?**

(a) Have Due regards to the prevailing condition

**(Q) What does Rule 19 (d) say?**

(a) A vessel which detects by radar alone the presence of another vessel shall determine if a close-quarter situation is developing and/or risk of collision exists. If so she shall take avoiding action in ample time, providing that when such action consists of an alteration of course, so far as possible the following shall be avoided

**(Q) What does Rule 19 (d) Part (i) say?**

(a) Avoid an alteration to port for a vessel forward of the beam, other than for a vessel being overtaken

**(Q) What does Rule 19 (d) Part (ii) say?**

(a) Avoid an alteration towards a vessel abeam or abaft the beam

**(Q) What does Rule 19 (e) say?**

(a) Except where it has been determined that a risk of collision does not exist, every vessel which hears apparently forward of her beam, the fog signal of another vessel, or which cannot avoid a close-quarters situation with another vessel forward of her beam, shall reduce her speed to a minimum at which she can be kept on her course. Shall if necessary take all her way off and in any event navigate with extreme caution until danger of collision is over.

## **Rule 23. Power-Driven Vessels**

**(Q) A Power-driven Vessel - UNDERWAY, what Navigation Lights does he switch off if he is stopped and making no-way through the water?**

(a) None, he is not entitled to switch off any Navigation Lights

**(Q) What is classed as Navigation Lights?**

(a) Sidelights (Port & Starboard), Stern light, and if entitled to them Masthead light(s)

**(Q) What vessels are not entitled to masthead lights if the vessel is Underway?**

(a) Three vessels;

(i) Fishing vessel other than Trawling (Red Light over a White Light - 2 meters apart)

(ii) Not Under Command (Red light over a Red Light - 2 meters apart)

(iii) A Vessel engaged in Pilotage duties (White light over a Red Light - 2 meters apart)

**(Q) How can you tell a Power-driven vessel is Making way?**

(a) By taking a series of Compass, Radar & Visual Bearings (visual Bearings being most accurate)

## **Rule 34. Maneuvering and Warning Signals**

**(Q) 1,2,3 & 5 Short and Rapid blasts on the ships whistle, what condition of visibility are these sound signals used?**

(a) When vessels are in sight of one another

**(Q) Does that mean clear visibility?**

(a) No, you can still see a vessel when it is hazy, when you can see the vessel visually then you use this Rule and not Rule 35. Sound Signals in Restricted Visibility

**(Q) In a Narrow Channel, a vessel sounds 2 Prolonged Blasts followed by 1 short blast (Morse "G" - Golf), what does he intend to do?**

(a) He wants to Overtake your Starboard side and he is awaiting your answer for you to agree for him to pass

**(Q) In a Narrow Channel, a vessel sounds 2 Prolonged Blasts followed by 2 short blast (Morse "Z" - Zulu), what does he intend to do?**

(a) He wants to Overtake your Port side and he is awaiting your answer for you to agree for him to pass

**(Q) What sound signal would you reply with if you agreed with the overtaking maneuvers?**

(a) (Morse "C" - Charlie) 1 Prolonged blast followed by 1 short blast followed by 1 prolonged blast followed by 1 short blast on the ships whistle

**(Q) What would you sound if you disagreed to be overtaken in a narrow channel?**

(a) You'd sound 5 or more short and rapid blasts on the ships whistle, you can also flash a light 5 or more times

**(Q) In a Narrow channel, your coming towards a bend in the channel, what warning signal will you sound?**

(a) One prolonged blast on the ships whistle

**(Q) If I was coming around the bend towards you, what warning signal would I sound?**

(a) One prolonged blast on the ships whistle

**(Q) You're on a collision course with another vessel, you're the stand-on vessel, the giveaway vessel is standing-on, what warning signal will you sound?**

(a) You'll sound 5 or more short and rapid blasts on the ships whistle

## **Rule 35. Sound signals in Restricted Visibility**

**(Q) A vessel engaged in Pilotage duties, what is his identity signal?**

(a) He may sound 4 short and rapid blasts on the ships whistle

**(Q) May he sound the identity signal when vessels are in sight of one another?**

(a) No, this is only to be sounded in Restricted Visibility

**(Q) Is there a time length for the Pilots identity signal (I.E. not exceeding 2 minutes)?**

(a) No, there is no time limit, he may sound the identity signal as and when he wants

**(Q) Name the vessels with a hampered fog signal (1 Prolonged and 2 short)?**

(a)

(i) Sailing Vessel

(ii) Fishing vessels (Trawler & Fishing other than Trawling)

(iii) Not Under command

(iv) Restricted in her ability to maneuvers

(v) Constrained by her Draught

(vi) Minesweeper

(vii) Vessel engaged in towing

(viii) Restricted in her ability to maneuvers engaged in towing

(ix) A vessel engaged in pushing another vessel ahead

(x) A Fishing vessel other than trawling fishing while at anchor (Anchor Seine-net)

(xi) Restricted in her ability to maneuvers while at anchor

**(Q) A Power-driven vessel has 2 different Fog signals, what are they?**

(a)

If Underway - Two Prolonged blasts on the ships whistle at intervals not exceeding two minutes

If Making way - One Prolonged blast on the ships whistle at intervals not exceeding two minutes

**(Q) A Short Blast - How long does it last for?**

(a) One second

**(Q) A Prolonged Blast - How long does it last for?**

(a) Between 4 - 6 Seconds

**(Q) What is the complete sound signal for a vessel engaged in towing another vessel that is manned?**

(a) The towing vessel will sound 1 prolonged blast followed by 2 short blasts on the ships whistle, the vessel being towed will immediately sound 1 prolonged blast followed by 3 short blasts on the ships whistle, all within 2 minutes

**(Q) A vessel at anchor (under 100 meters), what is his fog signal?**

(a)

A rapid ringing on the bell (forward) for 5 seconds at intervals not exceeding 1 minute

**(Q) A vessel at anchor (Over 100 meters), what is his fog signal?**

(a)

A rapid ringing on the bell for 5 (forward) seconds, then  
A rapid ringing on the gong (aft) for 5 seconds  
at intervals not exceeding 1 minute

**(Q) A vessel at anchor has a warning signal he may use to alert you of a possible collision, what is it?**

(a) He may sound (Morse "R" - Romeo) 1 short blast followed by 1 prolonged blast followed by 1 short blast

**(Q) A vessel aground (Under 100 meters), what is his fog signal?**

(a)

3 distinct strokes on the bell, followed by  
a rapid ringing on the bell for 5 seconds, followed by  
3 distinct strokes on the bell (bell is forward in the ship)  
at intervals not exceeding 1 minute

**(Q) A vessel aground (Over 100 meters), what is his fog signal?**

(a)

3 distinct strokes on the bell, followed by  
a rapid ringing on the bell for 5 seconds, followed by  
3 distinct strokes on the bell followed by (bell is forward in the ship)  
a rapid ringing on the gong (gong is aft in the ship) for 5 seconds  
at intervals not exceeding 1 minute



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