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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. **EWARP is an acronym that stands for which of the following phrases?**

   A. Emergency Welding and Repair Patch

   B. Emergency Water Activated Repair Patch

   C. Electronic Water Activated Repair Patch

   D. Extra Water Activated Repair Patch

2. **Which item is used to wipe chalk residue off the knife edge after testing?**

   A. Rag/ cloth

   B. Water

   C. Soap

   D. Brush

3. **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

4. **Hydrocarbons are typical of which fire class?**

   A. Class Charlie

   B. Class Bravo

   C. Class Alpha

   D. Class Delta

5. **Low-velocity water can be used from how many feet away from energized electrical equipment?**

   A. 3 feet

   B. 4 feet

   C. 6 feet

   D. 8 feet

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6. What toxic gas test must be performed if Halon/ Heptafluoropropane has been discharged into the compartment?

A. Hydrogen fluoride and hydrogen bromide

B. Carbon monoxide

C. Nitrogen dioxide

D. Sulfur dioxide

7. If a permanent groove in the silicone gasket greater than 1/8 inch is found, what is indicated?

A. Gasket should be replaced

B. Hatch is warped

C. No action needed

D. Check alignment and reseal

8. What is the equation for static head pressure?

A. .444 X every foot below waterline

B. 1.0 X depth

C. 0.5 X depth

D. 0.25 X depth

9. What percent solution of calcium hypochlorite and detergent in sea water is used?

A. 9

B. 3-5

C. 12

D. 1-2

10. What is the correct decontamination station staffing configuration as described?

A. A team leader, 1 cutter, medical department representative, and monitor

B. Team leader, 2 cutters, medical department representative, monitor

C. Team leader, (1 or 2) cutter, medical department representative, monitor

D. Two team leaders and no cutter

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. EWARP is an acronym that stands for which of the following phrases?

A. Emergency Welding and Repair Patch

B. Emergency Water Activated Repair Patch

C. Electronic Water Activated Repair Patch

D. Extra Water Activated Repair Patch

EWARP refers to the Emergency Water Activated Repair Patch. This is a temporary, rapid-response patch used in damage control to seal breaches in a ship's hull or piping. The key feature is that it is activated by water; once wetted, the patch activates and bonds to the surface to create a watertight seal, buying time for permanent repairs. The other phrasings don't fit because they change the activation method or the purpose (Welding, Electronic, or Extra) and do not describe how the patch actually works.

2. Which item is used to wipe chalk residue off the knife edge after testing?

A. Rag/ cloth

B. Water

C. Soap

D. Brush

When you're cleaning up after chalk testing, you want to remove the fine powder without adding moisture or introducing abrasives. A dry rag or cloth is the best choice because it quickly lifts and traps the chalk residue from the knife edge without wetting the metal. Water would smear the chalk and can promote rust; soap leaves a film that may attract more grime or affect the edge; a brush might push particles around or abrade the edge. So, a dry rag effectively cleans the edge while keeping it dry and ready for inspection.

3. 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.

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4. Hydrocarbons are typical of which fire class?

A. Class Charlie

B. Class Bravo

C. Class Alpha

D. Class Delta

Hydrocarbons are liquids that serve as fuels, so they belong to the fire class for flammable liquids. Hydrocarbons such as gasoline, kerosene, and many solvents burn as liquids on the surface, often producing vapors that sustain rapid flames. This is why they're classified as Class Bravo fires. They're not ordinary combustibles like wood or paper (that's Class Alpha), not electrical fires (Class Charlie), and not metal fires (Class Delta), which involve different materials and suppression approaches. In practice, hydrocarbon fires are typically fought with foam or dry chemical agents that blanket or chemically inhibit the fuel, rather than relying solely on water, which can spread the burning liquid.

5. Low-velocity water can be used from how many feet away from energized electrical equipment?

A. 3 feet

B. 4 feet

C. 6 feet

D. 8 feet

Water near energized electrical equipment can conduct electricity, so you have to keep a safe distance while applying it. Using a low-velocity spray helps cool the area and suppress the fire without driving water into openings or creating a strong conductive path back to you. The recommended stand-off is a short distance, roughly the length of your forearm, which gives you enough distance to avoid direct contact with live parts while still delivering effective cooling to the surrounding area. If possible, de-energize or isolate the equipment first; otherwise maintain that distance and use the gentler spray to minimize the risk of shock or arcing.

6. What toxic gas test must be performed if Halon/ Heptafluoropropane has been discharged into the compartment?

A. Hydrogen fluoride and hydrogen bromide

B. Carbon monoxide

C. Nitrogen dioxide

D. Sulfur dioxide

When Halon is discharged into a compartment, it can break down under heat to produce toxic halogen acids, specifically hydrogen fluoride and hydrogen bromide. These gases are highly toxic and corrosive, so the space must be tested for HF and HBr to ensure it's safe for entry and rescue operations. Carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide are common combustion byproducts, but they are not the immediate decomposition products of Halon; the critical toxic gases to check after Halon discharge are hydrogen fluoride and hydrogen bromide.

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7. If a permanent groove in the silicone gasket greater than 1/8 inch is found, what is indicated?

A. Gasket should be replaced

B. Hatch is warped

C. No action needed

D. Check alignment and reseal

A noticeable, permanent groove in the silicone gasket that's greater than 1/8 inch shows the sealing surface itself has been deformed. The gasket is being cut by a warped or uneven mating surface, which means the root cause is the hatch being warped. Because the seal depends on a flat, true surface, a warped hatch will continue to damage a new gasket and prevent a proper seal. So the correct interpretation is that the hatch is warped, not just a worn gasket. Address the warp (realign or repair/replace the hatch) and then reseal as needed.

8. What is the equation for static head pressure?

A. .444 X every foot below waterline

B. 1.0 X depth

C. 0.5 X depth

D. 0.25 X depth

Static head pressure is the hydrostatic pressure from a vertical column of water at rest, so it increases with depth. The pressure equals the unit weight of the water multiplied by the depth: $P = \gamma h$. For seawater, the unit weight γ is about 64 lb/ft^3, which converts to roughly 0.444 psi for every foot of depth. Therefore, the static head pressure is about 0.444 times the depth in feet below the waterline. That's why the correct expression is 0.444 × depth. The other options imply incorrect per-foot pressure values and don't match the hydrostatic relationship.

9. What percent solution of calcium hypochlorite and detergent in sea water is used?

A. 9

B. 3-5

C. 12

D. 1-2

The main idea here is the standard strength of the calcium hypochlorite solution (with detergent) used in sea water for surface sanitizing. In seawater, the chlorine demand is higher because salts and organic matter consume some of the available chlorine, so a stronger solution is needed to leave an effective residual for disinfection. The nine percent strength is the typical naval standard for this application, providing enough free chlorine to kill microorganisms while remaining practical to handle. Lower concentrations (three to five percent or one to two percent) wouldn't overcome the chlorine demand of seawater and wouldn't reliably disinfect. A much higher concentration (twelve percent) is generally unnecessarily hazardous and beyond standard procedure. Detergent helps wet and spread the solution so it contacts every surface, but the key factor here is the concentration, which is why nine percent is used.

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10. What is the correct decontamination station staffing configuration as described?

A. A team leader, 1 cutter, medical department representative, and monitor

B. Team leader, 2 cutters, medical department representative, monitor

C. Team leader, (1 or 2) cutter, medical department representative, monitor

D. Two team leaders and no cutter

A decontamination station operates best with a small, clearly defined team: a team leader to direct operations, one or two cutters to physically remove contaminated clothing and perform initial decon, a medical department representative to assess injuries and coordinate care, and a monitor to oversee safety, flow, and communication. The number of cutters isn't fixed—one cutter can handle smaller incidents, but two cutters may be needed for higher workload or multiple victims to keep decontamination moving quickly without compromising safety. Having two team leaders or omitting the cutter entirely would hinder actual decontamination work. So, a team with a leader, one or two cutters, a medical representative, and a monitor best fits the described staffing.

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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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