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This page contains answers to Seagull CES test about Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS), and serve as a database of questions and answers, using which seafarer can prepare to exams for getting certificate of competence, or just to challenge yourself with knowledge in this theme.Use the search below to find question.Amount of questions: 41.Right answers marked with this sign .Direct or space wave (line of sight) propagation in the VHF and UHF bands mainly involve: AIS, SART, EPIRB, Inmarsat Fleet communications. MF communications only. NAVTEX broadcasts. HF communications only.For what period of time should an EPIRB be able to operate on its batteries to meet the regulations relating to GMDSS? 36 hours. 24 hours. 48 hours. 96 hours.How should a satellite antenna be mounted for approval in the GMDSS? As near the transmitter as possible. As high as possible. With free line of sight in every direction. Midships.In relation to GMDSS what does the acronym MSI stand for? Maritime Service Information. Maritime Surface Information. Maritime Safety Information. Maritime Security Information.In relation to GMDSS what does the acronym RCC stand for? Research Coordinating Centre. Resource Coordinating Centre. Rescue Coordination Centre. Retransmitting Coordinating Centre.In which sea area are vessels required to carry either INMARSAT or HF equipment, or combination of both under GMDSS? A3. A4. A3 and A4. All sea areas.On which VHF DSC channel should all GMDSS equipped ships keep watch? Channel 13. 2 187.5 kHz. Channel 16. Channel 70. What does the acronym GMDSS stand for in relation to communications on board ships? Global Maritime Distress Surface Search. Global Maritime Distress and Safety System. Global Maritime Disaster Search System. Global Maritime Digital Safety System.What is Tropospheric Propagation? It is the propagation of a ground wave directly after reflecting from earth’s surface to the stratosphere of the earth. It is the propagation of a space wave directly or after reflecting from earth’s surface to the troposphere surface of the earth. It is the propagation of a sky wave directly after reflecting from earth’s surface to the ionosphere surface of the earth. It is the propagation of a relay wave directly or after reflecting from earth’s surface to the stratosphere surface of the earth.What is the coverage of Inmarsat’s geostationary satellites in relation to GMDSS? Global, except the polar areas. Global, including the polar areas. The Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans. The Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans and the polar areas.What is the most important factor for the range of a VHF radio station? The output power. The height of the antenna. The power supply. The size of the antenna.What is the most important factor for the range of a HF radio station? The output power. The height of the antenna. The frequency. The size of the antenna.What is the name of the international convention, that regulates GMDSS? STCW. MMSI. SOLAS. GMDSS.What is the propagation path taken by the radio signal on the VHF Channel 16? Direct wave (line of sight). Ground wave. Sky wave. Space wave.What is the two-digit “Special Access Code” or “Short Access Code” or “SAC”, designated for maritime safety services, when requesting for medical advice under the context of GMDSS? 32. 38. 39. 40.What is the two-digit “Special Access Code” or “Short Access Code” or “SAC”, designated for maritime safety services, when requesting for Search and Rescue (SAR) assistance under the context of GMDSS? 42. 41. 39. 40.What should be the very first step for a GMDSS radio operator to take, when initiating a distress priority message via Inmarsat Fleet terminal? Pressing the “Distress Button” or “Distress Hot Key” on the equipment. Contacting the CES operator and informing about the distress condition. Dialing the correct code on the telephone remote unit. Contacting the CES operator by using the radiotelephone distress procedure.Which VHF channel should be used for bridge-to-bridge communications, concerning safety of navigation and manoeuvring in the GMDSS? Channel 08. Channel 13. Channel 16. Channel 70.Which is the distress and safety frequency for MF DSC? 2 182 kHz. 2 187.5 kHz. 8 291 kHz. 8 414.5 kHz.Which one of the certificates given in the options is required to be held by an operator on a GMDSS ship trading in all sea areas? GOC. MOC. ROC. DSC.Which one of the following EPIRB transmits a distress alert, that is received and relayed by Inmarsat satellites globally? 406 MHz EPIRB. Class-A EPIRB. Class-B EPIRB. Class-E EPIRB.Which one of the following Inmarsat services has the exceptional features of “Prioritization” and “Pre-emption” in the Global Maritime and Safety System (GMDSS)? Inmarsat-Fleet 77. Inmarsat-Fleet 55. Inmarsat-Fleet 33. 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Coastal water in sight of a Coast Station.Which one of the given options best completes the following statement. “In relation to GMDSS, sea area A2 means an area”: Within coverage of, at least, one Coast Station with MF DSC and telephony. Within Radar coverage of, at least, one Coast Earth Station. Within 150 nautical miles from the coast. Coastal water in sight of a Coast Station.Which one of the given options best completes the following statement. “In relation to GMDSS, sea area A3 means an area”: In one of the three major oceans. That is global. That is further out, then 150 nautical miles from the coast. Within coverage of an Inmarsat geostationary satellite. Which one of the given options best completes the following statement. “In relation to GMDSS, sea area A4 means an area”: Which is outside the ordinary ship traffic routes. That is global. With no ordinary radio communications. Which is outside areas A1, A2 and A3. Which one of the given options best completes the following statement. “One of the most important advantages with GMDSS is that”: A ship can always communicate via satellite. A ship can always communicate via radio telex. Every ship has the same equipment. A ship in distress should always be able to send a ship-to-shore distress alert. Which one of the given options best completes the following statement. “Ship-to-ship distress alerting is primarily based on”: Satellite communications. Digital selective calling in the VHF and MF bands. Mobile telephones. VHF telephony.Which one of the phrases, given in the options, most accurately completes the following statement? Among the services, provided by Inmarsat-Fleet 77 in the context of Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS), the foremost is: Global mobile voice and flexible data communications services. High speed fax only. Telex services. 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Simplex is less sensitive to interference than duplex. Not every country provides duplex service.Why should the SART be mounted as high as possible in the survival craft in relation to GMDSS? To protect the SART from sea spray. The flashlight should be easily discovered by a rescuer. To protect the people in the survival craft from radiation. To increase the range. You have received the 9-digit MMSI of a ship in distress. In which ITU publication can you find the name of the ship? List of ship stations. List of ship names. List of radio determination and special service stations. List of call signs and numerical identities. This page contains answers to Seagull CES test about Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS), and serve as a database of questions and answers, using which seafarer can prepare to exams for getting certificate of competence, or just to challenge yourself with knowledge in this theme.Use the search below to find question.Amount of questions: 41.Right answers marked with this sign .Direct or space wave (line of sight) propagation in the VHF and UHF bands mainly involve: AIS, SART, EPIRB, Inmarsat Fleet communications. MF communications only. NAVTEX broadcasts. HF communications only.For what period of time should an EPIRB be able to operate on its batteries to meet the regulations relating to GMDSS? 36 hours. 24 hours. 48 hours. 96 hours.How should a satellite antenna be mounted for approval in the GMDSS? As near the transmitter as possible. As high as possible. With free line of sight in every direction. Midships.In relation to GMDSS what does the acronym MSI stand for? 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Simplex is less sensitive to interference than duplex. Not every country provides duplex service.Why should the SART be mounted as high as possible in the survival craft in relation to GMDSS? To protect the SART from sea spray. The flashlight should be easily discovered by a rescuer. To protect the people in the survival craft from radiation. To increase the range. You have received the 9-digit MMSI of a ship in distress. In which ITU publication can you find the name of the ship? List of ship stations. List of ship names. List of radio determination and special service stations. List of call signs and numerical identities. 0 ratings0% found this document useful (0 votes)2K viewsThe document describes several distress, urgency and safety scenarios involving radio communications on ships. It includes examples of distress messages and alerts that would be sent via tel…SaveSave GMDSS Question and Answers Set For Later0%0% found this document useful, undefined The Global Maritime Distress Safety System (GMDSS) is a vital life-saving system found on vessels. Knowing how to operate GMDSS is very important and the FCC / USCG wish to make sure of that by their licensing programs. Passing your GMDSS Radio Operator License Exam can be super hard! They ask a lot of obscure trick questions and the best way to get comfortable with the exam and spot these trick questions are to do as many GMDSS Practice Tests as you can. We compiled a database with hundreds of questions that will give you the practice you need. This includes both GMDSS Element 3 and GMDSS Element 7 Practice Tests which you can conveniently take online. You can click on the links below to start an instant GDMSS Element Quiz: GMDSS Element 3 Practice Test GMDSS Element 7 Practice Test Alternatively you can register and sign in to generate formal practice tests. GMDSS Element 3 GMDSS Element 7 0 ratings0% found this document useful (0 votes)575 viewsThe document provides questions and answers related to the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS). It covers fundamental concepts, equipment systems, sea areas, functional requir…AI-enhanced title and descriptionSaveSave Gmdss Goc July 06 1 For Later0%0% found this document useful, undefined What is the urgency signal in radiotelephony? The group of words "PAN PAN" repeated three times.Which station controls the working in communications? Coast station.Under what circumstances may a ship station interfere? In cases of distress.In radiotelephony, on which frequency should a safety message be sent? On a working frequency.Are VHF radio waves reflected by the ionosphere? No.What is distress traffic? All messages relating to the immediate assistance required by the mobile station in distress.What is the maximum time period for calling on 2182 kHz or Ch 16, except for distress, safety and urgency? 1 minute.VHF ship station transmitters must have the capability of reducing carrier power to: 1 watt.What is the proper procedure for testing a radiotelephone installation? Transmit the station's call sign, followed by the word "TEST" on the radio channel being used for the test.Which station controls the working in routine communications between ship stations? Called ship station.The HF (High Frequency) band is: 4 - 30 MHz.What does the urgency signal indicate? That the calling station has a very urgent message to transmit concerning the safety of a mobile unit or a person.What should an operator do to prevent or minimize interference to other stations? Monitor channel before transmitting and make transmissions as brief as possible.In radiotelephony, what does the message consist of to indicate that distress traffic has finished? MAYDAY ALL STATIONS (3 times), THIS IS "CALL SIGN OR OTHER ID OF THE TRANSMITTING STATION", "TIME OF HANDING IN OF THE MESSAGE", "NAME AND CALL SIGN OF THE MOBILE STATION WHICH WAS IN DISTRESS", SEELONCE FEENEE.What is the difference between simplex and duplex operations? Simplex – transmission is possible alternately in each direction of a channel (one frequency may be used).Name the ionosphere layers day and night time. Day time – D, E, F1 and F2; Night time – E, F.What is the international radiotelephone distress call? MAYDAY MAYDAY MAYDAY THIS IS THE NAME OF STATION IN DISTRESS (spoken three times), CALL SIGN (or other identification) and MMSI (if DSC was used to establish communication or EPIRB was activated).What signal is used to announce and identify medical transport? PAN PAN (3 times) MAYDEECAL.What should a station operator do before making a transmission? Except for the transmission of distress calls, determine that the frequency is not in use by monitoring the frequency before transmitting.Every mobile station which acknowledges receipt of a distress message shall transmit the following information: The distress signal MAYDAY, the name or call sign of the station sending the distress message, THIS IS, the name or call sign of the mobile station acknowledging receipt, RECEIVED MAYDAY.Which frequency bands are used for radiotelephone communications in the maritime mobile service? Medium frequency (MF), High frequency (HF) and Very high frequency (VHF) bands.On which frequency (channel) should ship stations maintain watch for communications relating to the safety of navigation? Ch.13.The correct form of calling during the internal communications on board ship (M/V Aurora) when in territorial waters is: Aurora Control this is Aurora Alpha.Which waves are used for radiocommunication in MF and HF bands during day and night time? MF: Day time – ground waves only, Night time – ground and reflected by ionosphere waves. HF: Day and night time – reflected by ionosphere waves only.The deviation from the provisions of the Radio Regulations is permitted: In case of distress.In a mobile unit, who shall authorize the transmission of an urgency call format or an urgency signal? The master or the person responsible for the mobile unit.In radiotelephony, what is the order of call repetition when a station called does not reply? Send the call three times at intervals of two minutes; the call may be repeated at three-minute intervals.What does the safety signal indicate? That the calling station has an important navigational or meteorological warning to transmit.By international agreement, which ships must carry radio equipment in accordance with SOLAS-74? Cargo ships of more than 300 gross tons and vessels carrying more than 12 passengers.When testing is conducted on 2182 kHz or 156.8 MHz, testing should not continue for more than: 10 seconds.In radiotelephony, which signal may be used by a responsible unit (RCC or OSC) to impose silence on stations which interfere with distress traffic? SEELONCE MAYDAY.When may the operator of a ship radio station allow an unlicensed person to speak over the transmitter? Under the supervision of the licensed operator.Which international agreement contains the provisions concerning the obligatory installation of radio equipment on board ships? International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS-74).In the international phonetic alphabet, the letters "R" "A" "D" "I" "O" are represented by the words: Romeo, Alfa, Delta, India, Oscar.When should a mobile station transmit MAYDAY RELAY? When a mobile station is not itself in distress but knows of another mobile station which is in distress and cannot communicate the distress message itself, or when the master or person responsible for the ship, aircraft or other vehicle carrying the mobile station considers that further help is necessary.Which frequency bands should be used to establish radio communication at distances 50 miles and 500 miles? 50 miles – MF, 500 miles – HF.How do the SOLAS define "bridge-to-bridge communications"? Safety communications between ships from the position from which the ships are normally navigated.In radiotelephony, how many times shall the urgency signal "PAN PAN" be repeated before the call? Three times.What is the method of calling in radiotelephony? The call sign (or other ship's ID) of the called station, not more than 3 times, the words THIS IS (or DE), the call sign (or other ship's ID) of the calling station, not more than 3 times, OVER.Which frequency in the MF band is used for distress and safety traffic by radiotelephony? 2182 kHz.The acknowledgement of receipt of a distress message shall be given in the following form: MAYDAY, CALL SIGN OR IDENTITY OF STATION IN DISTRESS (3 times), THIS IS or DE (spoken as Delta Echo), CALL SIGN OR IDENTITY OF THE ACKNOWLEDGING STATION (3 times), RECEIVED or RRR (spoken as Romeo-Romeo-Romeo), MAYDAY OVER.On what frequency would a vessel normally call another ship station when using a radiotelephony? On 2182 kHz or 156.800 MHz (Ch.16) unless the station knows the called vessel maintains a simultaneous watch on another intership working frequency.What is the safety signal in radiotelephony? SECURITE.Which classes of emission are used in radiotelephony in the MMS? J3E, F3E, G3E.What is required of a ship station which has established initial contact with another station on 2182 kHz or 156.800 MHz (Ch.16)? The stations must change to an authorized working frequency for the transmission of messages.For distress traffic by radiotelephony, which signal shall prefix call when establishing contacts? MAYDAY.What is the international working frequency and class of emission for intership communications in MF band? 2048 kHz, J3E.Which channel must compulsorily equipped vessels monitor at all times in the open sea? Channel 16, 156.8 MHz and Channel 13, 156.65 MHz.How many portable VHF transceivers must carry a vessel of 500 tons gross tonnage? Minimum 3.2. GMDSS SYSTEM OVERVIEWWhich GMDSS sea area are covered by DSC VHF coast R/station? A1.What minimum equipment must carry a ship sailing in the GMDSS sea area A1? VHF DSC, VHF radiotelephone, NAVTEX (in some sea areas INMARSAT/EGC or HF NBDP for MSI), portable VHF transceivers, EPIRB, SART.What is the basic concept of the GMDSS? The basic concept is that SAR authorities ashore and ships in the immediate vicinity will be rapidly alerted to a distress incident so that they can assist in a co-ordinated SAR operation with the minimum delay.What categories of certificates are there in GMDSS? First-class radio electronic certificate; Second-class radio electronic certificate; General operator's certificate; Restricted operator's certificate.How many minimum SARTs or AIS-SARTs must carry a ship of 500 tons gross tonnage and upwards? 2.Which international document contains the provisions for the radio communication procedures for the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS)? ITU Radio Regulation (RR).How many minimum SART(s) or AIS-SART(s) must carry a ship of 400 tons gross tonnage? Minimum 1.How long the reserve source of energy shall be capable to supply radio equipment on ships, if the emergency source is not provided? At least six hours.What communications systems are used in the GMDSS? INMARSAT/IRIDIUM systems; COSPAS-SARSAT/GEOSAR systems; Maritime mobile service (MMS) in the bands 156-174 MHz, 4000-27500 kHz, 415-535 kHz and 1606-4000 kHz; GPS system.Transmissions in the 406-406.1 MHz band are made by: COSPAS-SARSAT/GEOSAR EPIRB's.Give a definition of GMDSS sea area A2: An area, excluding sea area A1, within the coverage of at least one MF radiotelephony coast station in which continuous DSC alerting is available. Coast station has reliable communication with RCC.3. FREQUENCY AND TECHNICAL QUESTIONSHow is the frequency 22250 kHz expressed in MHz? 22.25 MHz.What is the frequency, if the wave length is 600 meters? 500 kHz.Which class of emission is used in radiotelex communication? F1B, J2B.Which classes of emission are used in the GMDSS equipment? J3E, G3E, G2B, F1B.Maximum usable frequency (MUF) depends on: Number of sun spots, season, the day or night time, distance.Which frequency bands are used for terrestrial communications in the GMDSS? MF, HF, VHF.What is the order of priority for communications in the Maritime Mobile Service (MMS)? Distress, urgency, safety, ship's business, routine.It is necessary to start the battery charging: When battery voltage down to 22 V.Which types of communication are used in the GMDSS for distress and safety procedures? DSC, radio telephony, NBDP (TOR), E-mail.4. INMARSAT SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONSHow will you switch off the INMARSAT-C SES? Log-out and switch off SES.Does the INMARSAT system provide global coverage? No, only sea area A1-A3.The following main two-digit codes in INMARSAT system are used for: 32 - Medical advice, 38 - Medical assistance, 39/505 - Maritime assistance.What does the abbreviation NCS mean? Network Co-ordination Station.What does abbreviation EGC mean? Enhanced Group Call.INMARSAT mobile number consist of: INMARSAT-FBB - 77MIDXXXX and 78MIDXXXX, INMARSAT-C - 4MIDXXXXX.Which method of sending messages is used in INMARSAT-C SES? Only store-and-forward.What kind of information do you need to point the INMARSAT-FBB SES antenna towards the satellite? Azimuth & elevation (by ship's position), gyro-auto, region.In the INMARSAT system NCS provides: Allocation of free channels to MES and SES; Monitoring all channels for its ocean region.What is the highest priority of messages to be broadcasted via the EGC? SAFETYNET.What operations are necessary when you switch on INMARSAT-C SES? Select satellite and login.How to make a telephone call via INMARSAT-FBB SES (phone No. 251847)? Establish a link with chosen CES and receive a short dial tone, key in: 00 telephone country code, area code subscriber's number # (example: 0037046251847#).Is telephone communication possible when using INMARSAT-C SES? No.5. DSC AND DISTRESS PROCEDURESIn the GMDSS, for which purposes is the Ch70 VHF (156.525MHz) used for? For distress and safety traffic by VHF DSC.To whom is a ship-to-shore distress alert from a ship radiostation or a ship earth station (SES) transmitted, and what does it indicate? The distress alert is transmitted to rescue coordination centres (RCC) via a coast radiostation or CES and indicates that a ship is in distress.Which measures should be taken by a ship radiostation if acknowledgement by radiotelephony of a distress alert/message received on MF or VHF is unsuccessful? Acknowledge the distress message using radiotelephony on the appropriate frequency, inform SAR RCC by any means and follow the instructions from RCC.In the GMDSS, what does "on scene communications" mean? Communications between the mobile object in distress, the assisting mobile objects and the object coordinating the search and rescue operations.In the terrestrial system in the GMDSS, which frequencies shall be used for the transmission of urgency signals and urgency messages? One or more of the distress and safety frequencies.What is the procedure of cancelling false DSC distress alert on VHF? Switch off transmitter immediately, make broadcast on Ch.16 in accordance with IMO resolution A.814.Which measures shall be taken by a coast radiostation or RCC on receipt of a distress alert? Acknowledge receipt of a distress alert using DSC, send distress relay alert using DSC (if appropriate); Set watch on the Ch16 in radiotelephone.Which frequency is used for DSC distress alerting on MF band? 2187.5 kHz.Which measures shall be taken by a ship radiostation in receipt of a DSC distress alert? Inform the master and person responsible for radiocommunication in emergency (if appointed), make an entry in the GMDSS radio/nav log-book, set watch on the associated radiotelephony distress and safety traffic frequency.In the GMDSS, who is responsible for the control of "on-scene communications"? The unit coordinating the search and rescue operations.What full information may a DSC distress alert contain? The ship ID, position, nature of distress, the time that this information was recorded, type of subsequent communication.In what case is deviation from the provisions of the ITU Radio Regulations permitted? In case of distress.Which measures shall be taken by a ship radiostation on receipt of a distress alert signal which indicates that NBDP (telex) is to be used for subsequent communications? Set watch on the associated NBDP distress frequency and, if practicable, additionally set watch on the associated radiotelephone frequency.Which are the preferred frequencies in radiotelephony for "on-scene communications"? Ch.16 and 2182 kHz.In the GMDSS, are test transmissions permitted on the distress and safety traffic frequencies? Yes, but they shall be kept to a minimum and shall be indicated as such, they shall be avoided where possible.Which measures shall be taken by a ship radiostation receiving a DSC distress alert on HF band? Set watch on the associated radiotelephone or radiotelex distress and safety frequency and, if the alert is not acknowledged by a coast station within 5 minutes, relay the distress alert to SAR MRCC by any means.Which information shall an acknowledgement by radiotelephony of receipt of a distress alert/message from a ship radiostation or a SES contain? MAYDAY, ship's name (call sign or other identity of station in distress) 3 times, THIS IS or DE (spoken as Delta Echo), ship's name (call sign or other ship's identity) of the acknowledging station (3 times), RECEIVED or RRR (spoken as Romeo-Romeo-Romeo) MAYDAY OVER.Which frequency may be used for ship-to-ship "on-scene communications" when using NBDP telegraphy? 2174.5 kHz.In the GMDSS, which messages does distress traffic consist of? Distress traffic consists of all messages relating to the immediate assistance required by the ship in distress, including "search and rescue communications" and "on-scene communications".Which principles are to be observed when testing on the distress and safety traffic frequencies in the GMDSS? Before making a test operators should listen on the frequency to make sure that no distress or safety communications are in progress.Which transmissions are permitted on the frequency 2174.5 kHz? Distress and safety traffic using NBDP telegraphy exclusively.What is the purpose of locating signal? Locating signals are intended to facilitate the finding of a mobile unit (ship) in distress or the location of survivors (for example from SART).In the GMDSS, what shall precede all distress messages transmitted using direct-printing telegraphy? At least one carriage return, a line feed signal, a letter shift signal and the distress signal MAYDAY.In which form shall the acknowledgement by NBDP telegraphy of receipt of a distress alert from a ship station be given? MAYDAY, ship's name (call sign or identity of station sending the distress alert), DE, station name (call sign or identity of station acknowledging the receipt of the distress alert), RRR MAYDAY.Who is responsible for the selection and designation of on-scene communication frequencies? The unit co-ordinating the search and rescue operations or RCC.In NBDP telegraphy, what does the urgency signal consist of? Of the words PAN PAN.In the GMDSS, for which purposes may the frequency 121.5 MHz be used? For purposes of distress and urgency for radiotelephony by aircrafts, by survival aircraft stations and by EPIRBs.In the GMDSS for which transmissions may the frequency 2187.5 kHz be used? For distress and safety calls using DSC exclusively.Which mode of errors correction shall normally be used by the ship in distress when establishing communications by NBDP telegraphy? The broadcast (FEC) mode, the ARQ mode may subsequently be used.What are homing signals? Signals transmitted by mobile units in distress, or by survival craft for determination the bearing.In the GMDSS, how are distress and safety communications transmitted? As terrestrial radio communications in the VHF, MF and HF bands and as space traffic.In the GMDSS, by what means and in which frequency bands should a ship radiostation in distress alert/call other ships in its vicinity? Using DSC in the VHF and MF band, using radiotelephone on 2182 kHz and on Ch.16.In the GMDSS, in which HF bands are frequencies specified for distress and safety traffic using NBDP telegraphy? 4 MHz, 6 MHz, 8 MHz, 12 MHz, 16 MHz.What kind of equipment can be used for alerting after 01.02.99? VHF DSC, MF/HF DSC, INMARSAT-C/FBB, IRIDIUM, EPIRBs.In the GMDSS on which frequency (channel) should ship radiostations, maintain watch for communications relating to the safety of navigation? 156.650 MHz (Channel 13).How shall a coast radiostation using DSC acknowledge a distress call from a ship radiostation? Acknowledges on the frequency on which the call was received and should address it to all ships; The acknowledgement shall include the identification of the ship in distress, using DSC and radiotelephony.What is the procedure of cancelling false distress alert sending by EPIRB? Prepare message, contact the nearest coast station or an appropriate coast earth station or RCC and cancel the false distress alert.In the GMDSS, how shall the distress alert be sent? VHF, MF or HF bands using DSC, through a satellite using COSPAS/SARSAT/GEOSAR system or INMARSAT-C/FBB systems.In NBDP telegraphy, which signal may be used by responsible unit in order to impose silence on stations which interfere? SILENCE MAYDAY.What is the minimum of information which a DSC distress alert shall contain? Identification of the station in distress and its position, time/date, type of subsequent communication.In the GMDSS, in which HF bands are frequencies specified for distress and safety traffic by radiotelephony in MMS? 4 MHz, 6MHz, 8MHz, 12MHz, 16MHz.Which measures shall be taken by a ship radiostation which receives a DSC distress alert on the VHF or MF and this alert is not acknowledged by a coast station? Acknowledge distress alert on received distress radiotelephony frequency by radiotelephony (VHF/MF frequencies), inform a RCC through a coast radiostation or a CES and proceed to distress position.Which channel is used for DSC distress alerting on VHF band? Ch 70.In which errors correction mode should urgency communication "to all stations" by NBDP telegraphy normally be established? The FEC-collective mode.The international MF DSC frequencies for communications other than distress and safety are: Ship-to-ship - 2177 kHz, Ship-to-shore - 2189.5 kHz, Shore-to-ship - 2177 kHz.When making routine call to a coast station by DSC, ship stations should use in order of preference: A national DSC channel (if available), one of the international DSC frequencies.When at anchor within port limits, a vessel may use the radiotelephone to communicate with: The local coast station on VHF.6. EPIRB AND SART EQUIPMENTThe transmitter of COSPAS-SARSAT and VHF EPIRBs must operate for a period at least: COSPAS-SARSAT/GEOSAR - 48 hours, VHF DSC EPIRB - not less than 48 hours.Primary emergency battery of the portable two-way VHF radiotelephone should be used: In the event of a distress situation and when rechargeable battery is discharged.May the SART be activated by any radar? By 3 cm (X-ray band) radar only.In which GMDSS sea areas COSPAS-SARSAT/GEOSAR and VHF DSC EPIRBs may be used for alerting? COSPAS-SARSAT/GEOSAR - A1+A2+A3+A4, VHF DSC EPIRB - A1 only.What kind of information should be included in the EPIRB alerting signal? VHF DSC EPIRB - MMSI, "EPIRB emission"; COSPAS-SARSAT/GEOSAR - MMSI, position, time of activation.The SART should have sufficient battery capacity to operate: In the standby condition - 96 hours, when transmits the signals - 8 hours.The AIS-SART should have sufficient battery capacity to operate: Transmits the signals - 96 hours.7. RADIO TELEX AND ERRORS CORRECTIONWhich errors correction methods are used in FEC and ARQ modes? FEC - transmission of each character twice; 7-unit error-detecting code. ARQ - return channel to correct errors; 7-unit error-detecting code.In radio telex which commands will you send to disconnect the circuit with subscriber and with the coast station? With subscriber - KKKK; With coast station - BRK+.In radio telex "0951" and "58394" indicate the selective call numbers: 0951 - coast station selcall number (Portishead Radio); 58394 - ship station selcall number.In radio telex what does command "HELP+" mean? Information of the coast station available facilities.In radio telex for direct connection to a telex subscriber should be used command: DIRTLX or DIRTLX0.Using FEC selective mode you may transmit the messages to: Particular station without return channel.8. MARITIME SAFETY INFORMATIONFor the transmission maritime safety information (MSI) in the GMDSS following radio systems are used: NAVTEX, SAFETYNET/EGC, HF NBDP MSI broadcast service, IRIDIUM safety service.How are the NAVTEX messages numbered? From 01 to 99, 00 for SAR or dangerous air anomalies (typhoons, hurricanes, etc.) information.Maritime Mobile Service Identities (MMSI) consist of: Ship station - MIDXXXXXX, Group ship stations - 0MIDXXXXX, Coast station - 00MIDXXXX, AIS-SART - 970XXXXXX.Charges for radio telex, INMARSAT-C and INMARSAT-FBB calls are based on: Radio telex - duration of the connection with subscriber; INMARSAT-C - units (256 bits); INMARSAT-FBB - duration of the connection with subscriber.On which frequencies (channels) should ship stations f