Q & A TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW SECOND ENGINEER

SECTION A – MAIN ENGINE TROUBLESHOOTING

1. What would you do if the main engine lube oil pressure suddenly drops?

Answer

I would immediately reduce engine load, verify the pressure reading, check the lube oil level, pumps, filters, and possible leakage before deciding whether to stop the engine.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan segera mengurangi beban mesin, memverifikasi pembacaan tekanan, memeriksa level oli pelumas, pompa, filter, dan kemungkinan kebocoran sebelum memutuskan menghentikan mesin.

2. What would you do if the main engine jacket cooling water temperature becomes too high?

Answer

I would inspect cooling water pumps, valves, coolers, and circulation flow to identify the cause.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa pompa pendingin, valve, cooler, dan aliran sirkulasi untuk menemukan penyebabnya.

3. What would you do if one cylinder exhaust gas temperature becomes abnormally high?

Answer

I would investigate the fuel injector, fuel pump timing, exhaust valve condition, and combustion quality of that cylinder.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa injector, timing fuel pump, kondisi exhaust valve, dan kualitas pembakaran pada silinder tersebut.

Q & A TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW SECOND ENGINEER

4. What would you do if all cylinder exhaust temperatures increase simultaneously?

Answer

I would check fuel quality, turbocharger performance, air supply, and engine load condition.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa kualitas bahan bakar, performa turbocharger, suplai udara, dan kondisi beban mesin.

5. What would you do if the main engine loses power during sea passage?

Answer

I would check fuel supply, air supply, engine parameters, alarms, and turbocharger performance to identify the problem.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa suplai bahan bakar, suplai udara, parameter mesin, alarm, dan performa turbocharger untuk menemukan masalah.

6. What would you do if scavenge air temperature becomes high?

Answer

I would inspect scavenge air coolers, cooling water flow, and air passages.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa scavenge air cooler, aliran air pendingin, dan jalur udara.

7. What would you do if the crankcase mist detector alarms?

Answer

I would reduce engine load, closely monitor conditions, and prepare for engine shutdown if required.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan mengurangi beban mesin, memantau kondisi secara ketat, dan bersiap menghentikan mesin jika diperlukan.

Q & A TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW SECOND ENGINEER

8. What would you do if the main engine starts excessive vibration?

Answer

I would investigate engine load, bearings, alignment, foundation condition, and rotating parts.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa beban mesin, bearing, alignment, kondisi pondasi, dan komponen yang berputar.

9. What would you do if fuel consumption suddenly increases?

Answer

I would review engine performance data, fuel quality, combustion efficiency, and operating conditions.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan meninjau data performa mesin, kualitas bahan bakar, efisiensi pembakaran, dan kondisi operasi.

10. What would you do if the main engine cannot achieve full RPM?

Answer

I would inspect fuel delivery, turbocharger condition, air supply system, and propeller load.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa suplai bahan bakar, kondisi turbocharger, sistem suplai udara, dan beban propeller.

Q & A TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW SECOND ENGINEER

SECTION B - TURBOCHARGER TROUBLESHOOTING

11. What would you do if turbocharger surging occurs?

Answer

I would reduce engine load immediately and inspect air and exhaust gas systems.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan segera mengurangi beban mesin dan memeriksa sistem udara serta gas buang.

12. What causes turbocharger surging?

Answer

Dirty turbine blades, restricted air flow, overloaded engine, or fouled air coolers.

Arti Indonesia

Sudu turbin kotor, aliran udara terhambat, mesin overload, atau air cooler yang kotor.

13. What would you do if turbocharger RPM drops?

Answer

I would inspect exhaust gas energy, turbine condition, and air intake system.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa energi gas buang, kondisi turbin, dan sistem pemasukan udara.

14. What would you do if turbocharger bearings overheat?

Answer

I would check lubrication supply, oil pressure, oil quality, and bearing condition.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa suplai pelumasan, tekanan oli, kualitas oli, dan kondisi bearing.

Q & A TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW SECOND ENGINEER

15. What would you do if black smoke appears from the funnel?

Answer

I would inspect fuel injection, air supply, turbocharger efficiency, and engine loading.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa sistem injeksi bahan bakar, suplai udara, efisiensi turbocharger, dan beban mesin.

SECTION C - AUXILIARY ENGINE TROUBLESHOOTING

16. What would you do if an auxiliary engine fails to start?

Answer

I would check starting air pressure, fuel supply, alarms, and safety trips.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa tekanan starting air, suplai bahan bakar, alarm, dan safety trip.

17. What would you do if generator lube oil pressure becomes low?

Answer

I would reduce load and inspect the lubrication system immediately.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan mengurangi beban dan segera memeriksa sistem pelumasan.

18. What would you do if a generator trips unexpectedly?

Answer

I would investigate alarm history, protection systems, and load distribution.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa riwayat alarm, sistem proteksi, dan distribusi beban.

Q & A TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW SECOND ENGINEER

19. What causes high exhaust gas temperature in a generator?

Answer

Poor combustion, dirty injectors, overloaded engine, or insufficient air supply.

Arti Indonesia

Pembakaran yang buruk, injector kotor, mesin overload, atau suplai udara yang kurang.

20. What would you do if generator frequency fluctuates?

Answer

I would inspect governor performance, fuel supply stability, and engine load condition.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa performa governor, kestabilan suplai bahan bakar, dan kondisi beban mesin.

SECTION D - FUEL OIL SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING

21. What would you do if fuel oil pressure suddenly drops?

Answer

I would check fuel pumps, filters, pressure regulating valves, and possible leakage in the fuel system.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa fuel pump, filter, pressure regulating valve, dan kemungkinan kebocoran pada sistem bahan bakar.

22. What causes low fuel oil pressure?

Answer

Clogged filters, worn fuel pumps, leakage, or faulty pressure regulating valves.

Arti Indonesia

Filter tersumbat, fuel pump aus, kebocoran, atau pressure regulating valve yang rusak.

23. What would you do if fuel oil temperature becomes too low?

Answer

I would inspect steam heaters, temperature control valves, and heating systems.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa steam heater, temperature control valve, dan sistem pemanas.

24. What causes poor fuel atomization?

Answer

High fuel viscosity, low fuel temperature, worn injectors, or low injection pressure.

Arti Indonesia

Viskositas bahan bakar terlalu tinggi, temperatur rendah, injector aus, atau tekanan injeksi rendah.

25. What would you do if a fuel injector leaks?

Answer

I would stop the affected unit if necessary and replace or overhaul the injector.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan menghentikan unit yang bermasalah jika diperlukan dan mengganti atau melakukan overhaul injector.

26. What causes black smoke from the engine?

Answer

Incomplete combustion due to excessive fuel or insufficient air supply.

Arti Indonesia

Pembakaran tidak sempurna akibat bahan bakar berlebihan atau suplai udara yang kurang.

27. What causes white smoke from the engine?

Answer

Water contamination, low combustion temperature, or unburned fuel.

Arti Indonesia

Kontaminasi air, temperatur pembakaran rendah, atau bahan bakar yang tidak terbakar sempurna.

28. What would you do if fuel consumption suddenly increases?

Answer

I would analyze engine performance, fuel quality, injector condition, and operating parameters.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan menganalisa performa mesin, kualitas bahan bakar, kondisi injector, dan parameter operasi.

29. What causes fuel pump failure?

Answer

Wear, contamination, poor lubrication, or internal mechanical damage.

Arti Indonesia

Keausan, kontaminasi, pelumasan yang buruk, atau kerusakan mekanis internal.

Q & A TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW SECOND ENGINEER

30. What would you do if water is found in fuel oil?

Answer

I would stop fuel transfer if necessary, drain settling tanks, and check purifier performance.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan menghentikan transfer bahan bakar jika diperlukan, menguras settling tank, dan memeriksa performa purifier.

SECTION E - LUBE OIL SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING

31. What would you do if lube oil pressure suddenly drops?

Answer

I would reduce load immediately and inspect pumps, filters, oil levels, and leakage.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan segera mengurangi beban dan memeriksa pompa, filter, level oli, serta kebocoran.

32. What causes low lube oil pressure?

Answer

Low oil level, pump failure, clogged filters, or leakage.

Arti Indonesia

Level oli rendah, kerusakan pompa, filter tersumbat, atau kebocoran.

33. What would you do if lube oil temperature becomes too high?

Answer

I would inspect lube oil coolers, cooling water flow, and oil circulation.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa lube oil cooler, aliran air pendingin, dan sirkulasi oli.

Q & A TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW SECOND ENGINEER

34. What causes high lube oil temperature?

Answer

Dirty coolers, insufficient cooling water, overloaded machinery, or poor oil circulation.

Arti Indonesia

Cooler kotor, air pendingin kurang, mesin overload, atau sirkulasi oli yang buruk.

35. What would you do if lube oil appears contaminated?

Answer

I would take oil samples, investigate contamination sources, and arrange oil purification or replacement.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan mengambil sampel oli, menyelidiki sumber kontaminasi, dan melakukan purifikasi atau penggantian oli.

36. What causes water contamination in lube oil?

Answer

Cooler leakage, condensation, or seal failure.

Arti Indonesia

Kebocoran cooler, kondensasi, atau kerusakan seal.

37. What would you do if metal particles are found in lube oil?

Answer

I would investigate machinery wear, inspect bearings, and monitor equipment condition closely.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan menyelidiki keausan mesin, memeriksa bearing, dan memantau kondisi peralatan secara ketat.

Q & A TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW SECOND ENGINEER

38. Why is lube oil analysis important?

Answer

It helps detect contamination, wear, and equipment abnormalities before major failures occur.

Arti Indonesia

Membantu mendeteksi kontaminasi, keausan, dan ketidaknormalan peralatan sebelum terjadi kerusakan besar.

39. What would you do if a lube oil filter differential pressure becomes high?

Answer

I would inspect and clean or replace the filter element.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa serta membersihkan atau mengganti elemen filter.

40. What would you do if the standby lube oil pump fails to start automatically?

Answer

I would inspect control circuits, pressure switches, motor condition, and automation systems.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa rangkaian kontrol, pressure switch, kondisi motor, dan sistem otomatisasi.

SECTION F - BOILER TROUBLESHOOTING

41. What would you do if boiler pressure suddenly drops?

Answer

I would inspect burner operation, fuel supply, combustion condition, steam leakage, and boiler controls.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa operasi burner, suplai bahan bakar, kondisi pembakaran, kebocoran uap, dan sistem kontrol boiler.

42. What causes low boiler pressure?

Answer

Insufficient fuel supply, poor combustion, steam leakage, or burner malfunction.

Arti Indonesia

Suplai bahan bakar tidak mencukupi, pembakaran buruk, kebocoran uap, atau kerusakan burner.

43. What would you do if the low-low water level alarm activates?

Answer

I would stop firing immediately and investigate the feed water system before restarting the boiler.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan segera menghentikan pembakaran dan memeriksa sistem feed water sebelum menghidupkan boiler kembali.

44. What causes low water level in a boiler?

Answer

Feed water pump failure, leakage, excessive steam demand, or faulty water level controls.

Arti Indonesia

Kerusakan feed water pump, kebocoran, kebutuhan uap yang berlebihan, atau kontrol level air yang rusak.

Q & A TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW SECOND ENGINEER

45. What would you do if boiler water level fluctuates excessively?

Answer

I would inspect feed water regulators, steam demand variations, and water level control systems.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa regulator feed water, perubahan kebutuhan uap, dan sistem kontrol level air.

46. What causes black smoke from a boiler?

Answer

Poor combustion, insufficient air supply, dirty burner, or excessive fuel supply.

Arti Indonesia

Pembakaran buruk, suplai udara kurang, burner kotor, atau bahan bakar berlebihan.

47. What would you do if the boiler safety valve lifts frequently?

Answer

I would check pressure controls, burner operation, and safety valve settings.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa kontrol tekanan, operasi burner, dan setting safety valve.

48. What causes high boiler exhaust temperature?

Answer

Dirty boiler tubes, poor heat transfer, excessive firing, or burner inefficiency.

Arti Indonesia

Pipa boiler kotor, perpindahan panas yang buruk, pembakaran berlebihan, atau burner tidak efisien.

49. What would you do if feed water consumption increases abnormally?

Answer

I would investigate steam leaks, condensate losses, and boiler system integrity.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan menyelidiki kebocoran uap, kehilangan kondensat, dan kondisi sistem boiler.

50. What maintenance should be carried out if boiler efficiency decreases?

Answer

I would clean boiler tubes, inspect burners, check controls, and perform water treatment analysis.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan membersihkan pipa boiler, memeriksa burner, mengecek sistem kontrol, dan menganalisa water treatment.

SECTION G - AIR COMPRESSOR TROUBLESHOOTING

51. What would you do if the air compressor fails to build pressure?

Answer

I would inspect compressor valves, piston rings, pressure regulators, and possible air leakage.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa valve kompresor, piston ring, pressure regulator, dan kemungkinan kebocoran udara.

52. What causes low compressor capacity?

Answer

Worn piston rings, leaking valves, air leakage, or clogged filters.

Arti Indonesia

Piston ring aus, valve bocor, kebocoran udara, atau filter tersumbat.

53. What would you do if compressor discharge temperature becomes high?

Answer

I would inspect cooling water flow, intercoolers, compressor valves, and operating conditions.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa aliran air pendingin, intercooler, valve kompresor, dan kondisi operasi.

54. What causes high discharge temperature?

Answer

Dirty coolers, poor cooling water circulation, faulty valves, or excessive compression.

Arti Indonesia

Cooler kotor, sirkulasi air pendingin buruk, valve rusak, atau kompresi berlebihan.

55. What would you do if compressor lubricating oil consumption increases?

Answer

I would inspect piston rings, cylinder liners, and oil seals.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa piston ring, cylinder liner, dan oil seal.

56. What causes excessive compressor vibration?

Answer

Misalignment, bearing wear, loose foundation bolts, or unbalanced moving parts.

Arti Indonesia

Misalignment, bearing aus, baut pondasi longgar, atau bagian bergerak yang tidak seimbang.

Q & A TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW SECOND ENGINEER

57. What would you do if the compressor safety valve lifts?

Answer

I would check pressure switches, unloading devices, and pressure control systems.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa pressure switch, unloading device, dan sistem kontrol tekanan.

58. What causes excessive moisture in compressed air?

Answer

Faulty air dryers, ineffective separators, or poor drainage of air receivers.

Arti Indonesia

Air dryer rusak, separator tidak efektif, atau drain air receiver yang buruk.

59. What would you do if starting air pressure drops below operational limits?

Answer

I would start standby compressors, investigate leakage, and restore pressure immediately.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan menghidupkan kompresor cadangan, memeriksa kebocoran, dan segera mengembalikan tekanan.

60. What would you do if the compressor motor trips repeatedly?

Answer

I would investigate overload conditions, electrical faults, motor condition, and compressor mechanical resistance.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan menyelidiki kondisi overload, gangguan listrik, kondisi motor, dan hambatan mekanis kompresor.

Q & A TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW SECOND ENGINEER

SECTION H - PURIFIER TROUBLESHOOTING

61. What would you do if the purifier trips repeatedly?

Answer

I would check alarm indications, bowl speed, oil temperature, water supply, sludge discharge system, and vibration levels before restarting.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa indikasi alarm, kecepatan bowl, temperatur oli, suplai air, sistem pembuangan sludge, dan tingkat getaran sebelum menjalankan kembali purifier.

62. What causes purifier overflow?

Answer

Incorrect gravity disc, excessive water content, dirty bowl, or improper operating temperature.

Arti Indonesia

Gravity disc yang tidak sesuai, kandungan air berlebihan, bowl kotor, atau temperatur operasi yang tidak tepat.

63. What would you do if purifier separation efficiency decreases?

Answer

I would inspect bowl cleanliness, operating temperature, gravity disc selection, and feed rate.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa kebersihan bowl, temperatur operasi, pemilihan gravity disc, dan laju aliran masuk.

64. What causes excessive purifier vibration?

Answer

Unbalanced bowl, bearing wear, sludge accumulation, or damaged rotating parts.

Arti Indonesia

Bowl tidak seimbang, bearing aus, penumpukan sludge, atau kerusakan pada bagian yang berputar.

65. What would you do if the purifier fails to achieve full speed?

Answer

I would inspect the driving system, friction clutch, motor condition, and bowl assembly.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa sistem penggerak, friction clutch, kondisi motor, dan assembly bowl.

66. What causes high sludge accumulation inside the purifier?

Answer

Poor fuel quality, ineffective purification, excessive contaminants, or incorrect operating parameters.

Arti Indonesia

Kualitas bahan bakar yang buruk, purifikasi tidak efektif, kontaminan berlebihan, atau parameter operasi yang tidak sesuai.

67. What would you do if water appears in the clean oil outlet?

Answer

I would check the gravity disc, bowl condition, sealing water, and operating temperature.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa gravity disc, kondisi bowl, sealing water, dan temperatur operasi.

68. What causes purifier bowl leakage?

Answer

Damaged seals, worn gaskets, improper assembly, or excessive internal pressure.

Arti Indonesia

Seal rusak, gasket aus, pemasangan yang tidak benar, atau tekanan internal yang berlebihan.

Q & A TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW SECOND ENGINEER

69. What would you do if the sludge discharge system fails?

Answer

I would inspect operating water pressure, solenoid valves, control system, and discharge ports.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa tekanan operating water, solenoid valve, sistem kontrol, dan saluran pembuangan.

70. How would you troubleshoot poor purifier performance?

Answer

I would review operating parameters, inspect internal components, check fuel temperature, and verify gravity disc selection.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan meninjau parameter operasi, memeriksa komponen internal, mengecek temperatur bahan bakar, dan memastikan pemilihan gravity disc yang tepat.

SECTION I - Fresh Water Generator (FWG) Troubleshooting

71. What would you do if fresh water production suddenly decreases?

Answer

I would check vacuum condition, heating temperature, seawater supply, and condenser cleanliness.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa kondisi vakum, temperatur pemanas, suplai air laut, dan kebersihan kondensor.

72. What causes low vacuum in a Fresh Water Generator?

Answer

Air leakage, poor ejector performance, insufficient seawater flow, or fouled components.

Arti Indonesia

Kebocoran udara, performa ejector yang buruk, aliran air laut yang kurang, atau komponen yang kotor.

73. What would you do if the FWG vacuum drops suddenly?

Answer

I would inspect ejectors, air leakage points, seawater pumps, and vacuum gauges.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa ejector, titik kebocoran udara, pompa air laut, dan vacuum gauge.

74. What causes excessive salinity in produced fresh water?

Answer

Leaking condenser plates, damaged seals, poor vacuum, or contaminated distillate lines.

Arti Indonesia

Plate kondensor bocor, seal rusak, vakum buruk, atau jalur distilat yang terkontaminasi.

75. What would you do if salinity alarm activates?

Answer

I would stop fresh water production if necessary and inspect the condenser and salinity monitoring system.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan menghentikan produksi air tawar jika diperlukan dan memeriksa kondensor serta sistem monitoring salinitas.

Q & A TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW SECOND ENGINEER

76. What causes poor FWG efficiency?

Answer

Scaling, dirty heat transfer surfaces, insufficient heating temperature, or low vacuum.

Arti Indonesia

Kerak, permukaan perpindahan panas yang kotor, temperatur pemanasan yang kurang, atau vakum yang rendah.

77. What would you do if the ejector performance decreases?

Answer

I would inspect nozzle condition, seawater pressure, blockage, and wear of ejector components.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa kondisi nozzle, tekanan air laut, penyumbatan, dan keausan komponen ejector.

78. What causes scaling inside the FWG?

Answer

Mineral deposits from seawater caused by inadequate cleaning or improper operation.

Arti Indonesia

Endapan mineral dari air laut akibat pembersihan yang tidak memadai atau operasi yang tidak tepat.

79. What maintenance is required if FWG production continuously decreases?

Answer

I would carry out descaling, clean condenser plates, inspect ejectors, and verify operating parameters.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan melakukan descaling, membersihkan plate kondensor, memeriksa ejector, dan memastikan parameter operasi sesuai.

80. How would you troubleshoot a complete FWG shutdown?

Answer

I would check alarms, vacuum conditions, heating source, seawater circulation, and control systems systematically.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa alarm, kondisi vakum, sumber pemanas, sirkulasi air laut, dan sistem kontrol secara sistematis.

SECTION J - OWS & ENVIRONMENTAL EQUIPMENT TROUBLESHOOTING

81. What would you do if the OWS alarm activates at 15 ppm?

Answer

I would stop overboard discharge immediately, investigate the cause, inspect the separator, and verify oil content readings.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan segera menghentikan pembuangan ke laut, menyelidiki penyebabnya, memeriksa separator, dan memastikan pembacaan kandungan minyak.

82. What causes an OWS 15 ppm alarm?

Answer

Excessive oil content, faulty sensors, dirty filters, or malfunctioning separator components.

Arti Indonesia

Kandungan minyak berlebihan, sensor rusak, filter kotor, atau komponen separator yang tidak berfungsi dengan baik.

83. What would you do if the Oil Content Meter gives unstable readings?

Answer

I would inspect the sensor, clean the measuring cell, verify calibration, and check sample flow.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa sensor, membersihkan measuring cell, memverifikasi kalibrasi, dan memeriksa aliran sampel.

84. What causes poor separation in an OWS?

Answer

Dirty filters, worn coalescer elements, excessive bilge contamination, or incorrect operating conditions.

Arti Indonesia

Filter kotor, elemen coalescer aus, kontaminasi bilge yang berlebihan, atau kondisi operasi yang tidak sesuai.

85. What would you do if the OWS automatically stops discharge?

Answer

I would investigate alarms, inspect oil content levels, and identify the source of contamination.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa alarm, kandungan minyak, dan mencari sumber kontaminasi.

86. What causes excessive sludge production?

Answer

Poor fuel quality, contamination, inefficient purification, or excessive water content.

Arti Indonesia

Kualitas bahan bakar yang buruk, kontaminasi, purifikasi yang tidak efektif, atau kandungan air yang tinggi.

87. What would you do if the incinerator fails to ignite?

Answer

I would check fuel supply, burner condition, ignition system, and safety interlocks.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa suplai bahan bakar, kondisi burner, sistem penyalaan, dan safety interlock.

88. What causes poor incinerator combustion?

Answer

Insufficient fuel, poor air supply, dirty burners, or low operating temperature.

Arti Indonesia

Bahan bakar kurang, suplai udara tidak cukup, burner kotor, atau temperatur operasi rendah.

89. What would you do if the Sewage Treatment Plant is not functioning properly?

Answer

I would inspect aeration systems, pumps, sludge levels, and control equipment.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa sistem aerasi, pompa, level sludge, dan peralatan kontrol.

90. Why is environmental equipment maintenance important?

Answer

It ensures compliance with MARPOL regulations and prevents marine pollution.

Arti Indonesia

Untuk memastikan kepatuhan terhadap regulasi MARPOL dan mencegah pencemaran laut.

SECTION K - EMERGENCY, BLACKOUT & MANAGEMENT TROUBLESHOOTING

91. What would you do during a total blackout?

Answer

I would confirm emergency generator operation, identify the cause of the blackout, and organize the restoration of power safely.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memastikan emergency generator beroperasi, mengidentifikasi penyebab blackout, dan mengatur pemulihan daya secara aman.

92. What are the common causes of a blackout?

Answer

Generator trip, fuel supply failure, electrical faults, or overload conditions.

Arti Indonesia

Generator trip, kegagalan suplai bahan bakar, gangguan listrik, atau kondisi overload.

93. What would you do if all generators trip simultaneously?

Answer

I would investigate protection systems, electrical faults, and common causes affecting all generators.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memeriksa sistem proteksi, gangguan listrik, dan penyebab umum yang mempengaruhi seluruh generator.

94. What would you do if the emergency generator fails to start automatically?

Answer

I would attempt manual starting and inspect batteries, starting systems, fuel supply, and control circuits.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan mencoba menjalankan secara manual dan memeriksa baterai, sistem starting, suplai bahan bakar, dan rangkaian kontrol.

95. What would you do if the main engine fails at sea?

Answer

I would assess the situation, identify the fault, organize repairs, and keep the Master informed.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan menilai situasi, mengidentifikasi kerusakan, mengatur perbaikan, dan terus menginformasikan kepada Master.

96. What would you do if a major fuel oil leak occurs in the engine room?

Answer

I would stop the source if possible, eliminate ignition risks, contain the leak, and follow emergency procedures.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan menghentikan sumber kebocoran jika memungkinkan, menghilangkan sumber penyalaan, mengendalikan kebocoran, dan mengikuti prosedur darurat.

97. What would you do if a fire starts in the engine room?

Answer

I would raise the alarm, initiate emergency procedures, account for personnel, and coordinate firefighting actions.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan membunyikan alarm, menjalankan prosedur darurat, memastikan keberadaan seluruh personel, dan mengoordinasikan tindakan pemadaman.

98. What would you do if a critical pump fails during operation?

Answer

I would start the standby pump immediately and investigate the cause of failure.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan segera menjalankan pompa cadangan dan menyelidiki penyebab kerusakan.

99. How do you handle multiple machinery failures at the same time?

Answer

I would prioritize safety-critical equipment, allocate manpower efficiently, and address the most critical issues first.

Arti Indonesia

Saya akan memprioritaskan peralatan yang berhubungan dengan keselamatan, mengalokasikan tenaga kerja secara efisien, dan menangani masalah yang paling kritis terlebih dahulu.

Q & A TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW SECOND ENGINEER

100. What is the most important principle in troubleshooting?

Answer

The most important principle is to identify the root cause safely and systematically before taking corrective action.

Arti Indonesia

Prinsip terpenting adalah mengidentifikasi akar penyebab secara aman dan sistematis sebelum mengambil tindakan perbaikan.

Setiap jawaban troubleshooting harus selalu menunjukkan urutan berpikir:

Identify → Analyze → Isolate → Rectify → Monitor

(Identifikasi → Analisa → Isolasi → Perbaikan → Monitoring)

Metode ini merupakan pendekatan yang paling sering digunakan oleh Second Engineer dan Chief Engineer dalam menangani masalah teknis di atas kapal.