

TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THIRD ENGINEER

SECTION 1

AUXILIARY ENGINE & GENERATOR TROUBLESHOOTING

1. One generator cylinder shows high exhaust temperature. What would you check first?

Answer (English):

"I would first check the fuel injector condition, fuel pump timing, air supply, and cylinder compression. These are the most common causes of high exhaust temperature."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan terlebih dahulu memeriksa kondisi injector, timing fuel pump, suplai udara, dan kompresi silinder. Hal-hal tersebut merupakan penyebab paling umum temperatur gas buang tinggi.

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2. Generator lube oil pressure suddenly drops. What would you do?

Answer (English):

"I would verify the pressure reading, check the lube oil level, inspect filters, pumps, and look for any leakage. If the pressure remains low, I would stop the engine to prevent damage."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan memverifikasi pembacaan tekanan, memeriksa level oli, filter, pompa, dan mencari kemungkinan kebocoran. Jika tekanan tetap rendah, saya akan menghentikan mesin untuk mencegah kerusakan.

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3. What causes high jacket cooling water temperature?

Answer (English):

"Possible causes include insufficient cooling water flow, fouled heat exchanger, low cooling water level, thermostat malfunction, or excessive engine load."

Arti Indonesia:

Penyebabnya dapat berupa aliran air pendingin yang kurang, heat exchanger kotor, level air rendah, thermostat rusak, atau beban mesin berlebihan.

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4. What would you do if the generator cooling water pump fails?

Answer (English):

"I would start the standby pump immediately, monitor temperatures closely, and investigate the failed pump."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan segera menjalankan pompa cadangan, memantau temperatur secara ketat, dan memeriksa penyebab kerusakan pompa.

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5. Generator trips on overload. What are the possible causes?

Answer (English):

"The causes may include excessive electrical load, load sharing failure, short circuit, or malfunction of the protection system."

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Arti Indonesia:

Penyebabnya dapat berupa beban listrik berlebihan, kegagalan load sharing, hubungan singkat, atau gangguan sistem proteksi.

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6. What causes black smoke from a generator?

Answer (English):

"Black smoke is usually caused by incomplete combustion due to excess fuel, insufficient air supply, dirty turbocharger, or faulty injectors."

Arti Indonesia:

Asap hitam biasanya disebabkan pembakaran tidak sempurna akibat bahan bakar berlebih, udara kurang, turbocharger kotor, atau injector rusak.

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7. What causes white smoke from a generator?

Answer (English):

"White smoke may indicate unburned fuel, water contamination in fuel, low cylinder temperature, or injector malfunction."

Arti Indonesia:

Asap putih dapat menunjukkan bahan bakar tidak terbakar, kontaminasi air dalam bahan bakar, temperatur silinder rendah, atau injector bermasalah.

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8. One cylinder misfires. What would you check?

Answer (English):

"I would check the fuel injector, fuel pump, compression pressure, and cylinder lubrication."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan memeriksa injector, fuel pump, tekanan kompresi, dan pelumasan silinder.

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9. Generator cannot take load after synchronization. Why?

Answer (English):

"The governor may not be responding properly, load sharing system may be faulty, or synchronization may be incorrect."

Arti Indonesia:

Governor mungkin tidak bekerja dengan baik, sistem load sharing bermasalah, atau sinkronisasi tidak tepat.

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10. What causes uneven load sharing between generators?

Answer (English):

"Improper governor settings, faulty load sharing module, or sensor problems can cause uneven load sharing."

Arti Indonesia:

Pengaturan governor yang tidak tepat, modul load sharing rusak, atau masalah sensor dapat menyebabkan pembagian beban tidak merata.

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11. Generator trips on reverse power. What does it indicate?

Answer (English):

"It indicates that the generator is consuming power instead of producing power."

Arti Indonesia:

Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa generator menyerap daya listrik, bukan menghasilkan daya listrik.

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12. What causes reverse power trip?

Answer (English):

"Loss of fuel supply, governor failure, or sudden reduction in engine output."

Arti Indonesia:

Kehilangan suplai bahan bakar, kerusakan governor, atau penurunan tenaga mesin secara tiba-tiba.

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13. What checks should be carried out before starting a generator?

Answer (English):

"I would check lube oil level, cooling water level, fuel supply, starting air pressure, and ensure no alarms are active."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan memeriksa level oli, level air pendingin, suplai bahan bakar, tekanan starting air, dan memastikan tidak ada alarm aktif.

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14. Governor hunting occurs. What could be the cause?

Answer (English):

"Possible causes include improper governor adjustment, linkage problems, unstable fuel supply, or worn governor components."

Arti Indonesia:

Penyebabnya dapat berupa penyetelan governor yang tidak tepat, masalah linkage, suplai bahan bakar tidak stabil, atau komponen governor aus.

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15. High crankcase pressure alarm appears. What would you do?

Answer (English):

"I would reduce load, investigate the cause, check piston rings, cylinder condition, and crankcase ventilation system."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan mengurangi beban, mencari penyebabnya, memeriksa piston ring, kondisi silinder, dan sistem ventilasi crankcase.

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16. Generator vibration suddenly increases. What are the possible causes?

Answer (English):

"The causes may include misalignment, bearing damage, loose foundation bolts, imbalance, or coupling defects."

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Arti Indonesia:

Penyebabnya dapat berupa misalignment, kerusakan bearing, baut pondasi kendur, ketidakseimbangan, atau kerusakan coupling.

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17. Generator bearing temperature becomes high. What would you check?

Answer (English):

"I would check lubrication condition, bearing clearance, alignment, cooling arrangement, and load condition."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan memeriksa kondisi pelumasan, celah bearing, alignment, sistem pendinginan, dan kondisi beban.

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18. Generator speed fluctuates continuously. What would you inspect?

Answer (English):

"I would inspect the governor system, fuel supply pressure, fuel filters, and control system components."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan memeriksa sistem governor, tekanan bahan bakar, filter bahan bakar, dan komponen sistem kontrol.

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19. AVR failure occurs. What will happen?

Answer (English):

"Generator voltage may become unstable, too high, too low, or completely lost."

Arti Indonesia:

Tegangan generator dapat menjadi tidak stabil, terlalu tinggi, terlalu rendah, atau bahkan hilang sama sekali.

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20. Standby generator fails to start automatically during blackout. What would you do?

Answer (English):

"I would attempt manual starting, check starting air, battery condition, fuel supply, control circuit, and report the situation to senior engineers."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan mencoba menjalankan secara manual, memeriksa starting air, kondisi baterai, suplai bahan bakar, rangkaian kontrol, dan melaporkan situasi kepada engineer senior.

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SECTION 2

BOILER TROUBLESHOOTING

21. Boiler flame failure alarm activates. What would you do?

Answer (English):

"I would stop the burner operation, check the fuel supply, ignition system, flame detector, and perform proper purging before restarting."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan menghentikan operasi burner, memeriksa suplai bahan bakar, sistem pengapian, flame detector, dan melakukan purging dengan benar sebelum menjalankan kembali.

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22. What causes low water level in a boiler?

Answer (English):

"Low water level may be caused by feed water pump failure, feed control valve malfunction, leakage, or excessive steam consumption."

Arti Indonesia:

Level air rendah dapat disebabkan oleh kerusakan feed water pump, gangguan feed control valve, kebocoran, atau konsumsi uap yang berlebihan.

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23. Why is low water level dangerous?

Answer (English):

"It can expose boiler tubes to direct heat, causing overheating, tube damage, and potentially a boiler explosion."

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Arti Indonesia:

Hal ini dapat membuat tube boiler terkena panas langsung sehingga menyebabkan overheating, kerusakan tube, bahkan ledakan boiler.

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24. Boiler pressure is not increasing. What could be wrong?

Answer (English):

"Possible causes include poor fuel combustion, burner malfunction, steam leakage, low fuel pressure, or excessive steam demand."

Arti Indonesia:

Penyebabnya dapat berupa pembakaran yang buruk, burner rusak, kebocoran uap, tekanan bahan bakar rendah, atau kebutuhan uap yang terlalu tinggi.

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25. What causes burner failure?

Answer (English):

"Burner failure may result from fuel supply problems, ignition failure, clogged nozzle, or faulty control components."

Arti Indonesia:

Kerusakan burner dapat disebabkan oleh masalah suplai bahan bakar, kegagalan pengapian, nozzle tersumbat, atau komponen kontrol yang rusak.

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26. What checks are required before boiler startup?

Answer (English):

"I would check water level, fuel supply, burner condition, safety devices, steam pressure, and ensure proper purging."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan memeriksa level air, suplai bahan bakar, kondisi burner, alat keselamatan, tekanan uap, dan memastikan purging dilakukan dengan benar.

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27. Boiler safety valve lifts frequently. Why?

Answer (English):

"This may indicate excessive steam pressure, faulty pressure control, incorrect burner adjustment, or safety valve malfunction."

Arti Indonesia:

Hal ini dapat menunjukkan tekanan uap berlebihan, pressure control rusak, pengaturan burner tidak tepat, atau safety valve bermasalah.

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28. Boiler smoke becomes black. What causes this?

Answer (English):

"Black smoke is caused by incomplete combustion due to insufficient air supply, dirty burner, poor atomization, or excessive fuel."

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Arti Indonesia:

Asap hitam disebabkan pembakaran tidak sempurna akibat kurangnya udara, burner kotor, atomisasi buruk, atau bahan bakar berlebihan.

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29. Boiler feed water pump fails. What action would you take?

Answer (English):

"I would start the standby feed water pump immediately, monitor boiler water level, and troubleshoot the failed pump."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan segera menjalankan feed water pump cadangan, memantau level air boiler, dan mencari penyebab kerusakan pompa.

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30. What causes boiler tube leakage?

Answer (English):

"Tube leakage can be caused by corrosion, overheating, scale formation, erosion, or poor water treatment."

Arti Indonesia:

Kebocoran tube dapat disebabkan oleh korosi, overheating, pembentukan kerak, erosi, atau perawatan air yang buruk.

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31. What is a soot fire?

Answer (English):

"A soot fire is the ignition of soot deposits inside the exhaust gas boiler due to excessive heat."

Arti Indonesia:

Soot fire adalah terbakarnya endapan jelaga di dalam exhaust gas boiler akibat panas yang berlebihan.

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32. How do you respond to a soot fire?

Answer (English):

"I would reduce engine load, stop soot blowing, monitor temperatures closely, and follow the vessel's emergency procedures."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan mengurangi beban mesin, menghentikan soot blowing, memantau temperatur secara ketat, dan mengikuti prosedur darurat kapal.

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33. Boiler salinity becomes high. What would you do?

Answer (English):

"I would perform boiler blowdown, investigate the source of contamination, and monitor water quality closely."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan melakukan blowdown boiler, mencari sumber kontaminasi, dan memantau kualitas air secara ketat.

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34. Why is boiler water treatment important?

Answer (English):

"It prevents corrosion, scale formation, oxygen damage, and helps maintain efficient boiler operation."

Arti Indonesia:

Hal ini mencegah korosi, pembentukan kerak, kerusakan akibat oksigen, dan membantu menjaga efisiensi operasi boiler.

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35. Boiler furnace pressure becomes abnormal. What are the possible causes?

Answer (English):

"Possible causes include blocked air supply, malfunctioning forced draft fan, burner problems, or exhaust gas restrictions."

Arti Indonesia:

Penyebabnya dapat berupa suplai udara tersumbat, kerusakan forced draft fan, masalah burner, atau hambatan pada saluran gas buang.

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SECTION 3

FUEL OIL SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING

36. Fuel oil pressure drops before the engine. What would you check?

Answer (English):

"I would check the booster pump, fuel filters, fuel heater, pressure regulating valve, and inspect the system for any leakage or blockage."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan memeriksa booster pump, filter bahan bakar, fuel heater, pressure regulating valve, serta memeriksa kemungkinan kebocoran atau penyumbatan pada sistem.

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37. What causes fuel oil heater failure?

Answer (English):

"Possible causes include steam supply failure, control valve malfunction, heating element fouling, or temperature sensor defects."

Arti Indonesia:

Penyebabnya dapat berupa kegagalan suplai steam, kerusakan control valve, elemen pemanas yang kotor, atau kerusakan sensor temperatur.

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38. Fuel viscosity becomes unstable. Why?

Answer (English):

"Unstable viscosity is usually caused by improper fuel temperature, faulty viscosity controller, steam pressure fluctuation, or heater malfunction."

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Arti Indonesia:

Viskositas yang tidak stabil biasanya disebabkan oleh temperatur bahan bakar yang tidak sesuai, viscosity controller rusak, fluktuasi tekanan steam, atau kerusakan heater.

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39. Fuel transfer pump loses suction. What could be the cause?

Answer (English):

"The causes may include clogged suction strainer, low tank level, air leakage, blocked suction line, or worn pump components."

Arti Indonesia:

Penyebabnya dapat berupa strainer hisap tersumbat, level tangki rendah, kebocoran udara, pipa hisap tersumbat, atau komponen pompa yang aus.

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40. What causes fuel filter clogging?

Answer (English):

"Fuel contamination, sludge, sediments, poor bunker quality, or inadequate purification can cause fuel filter clogging."

Arti Indonesia:

Kontaminasi bahan bakar, sludge, endapan, kualitas bunker yang buruk, atau proses pemurnian yang tidak efektif dapat menyebabkan filter bahan bakar tersumbat.

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41. Water is found in fuel oil. What would you do?

Answer (English):

"I would drain settling tanks, improve purifier efficiency, monitor fuel quality, and prevent contaminated fuel from reaching the engine."

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TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THIRD ENGINEER

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan menguras settling tank, meningkatkan efisiensi purifier, memantau kualitas bahan bakar, dan mencegah bahan bakar yang terkontaminasi masuk ke mesin.

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42. Fuel purifier trips repeatedly. Why?

Answer (English):

"Possible causes include bowl imbalance, excessive sludge accumulation, operating water problems, incorrect throughput, or control system faults."

Arti Indonesia:

Penyebabnya dapat berupa bowl tidak seimbang, penumpukan sludge berlebihan, masalah operating water, kapasitas aliran yang tidak sesuai, atau gangguan sistem kontrol.

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43. Fuel oil temperature becomes too low. What is the impact?

Answer (English):

"Low fuel temperature increases viscosity, causing poor atomization, incomplete combustion, increased fuel consumption, and engine performance issues."

Arti Indonesia:

Temperatur bahan bakar yang rendah meningkatkan viskositas sehingga menyebabkan atomisasi buruk, pembakaran tidak sempurna, konsumsi bahan bakar meningkat, dan gangguan performa mesin.

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44. Fuel booster pump fails. What actions will you take?

Answer (English):

"I would immediately start the standby pump, monitor fuel pressure, and investigate the cause of the pump failure."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan segera menjalankan pompa cadangan, memantau tekanan bahan bakar, dan menyelidiki penyebab kerusakan pompa.

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45. What causes air entrainment in the fuel system?

Answer (English):

"Air may enter through leaking suction pipes, loose fittings, faulty seals, empty service tanks, or maintenance errors."

Arti Indonesia:

Udara dapat masuk melalui pipa hisap yang bocor, sambungan yang longgar, seal yang rusak, service tank kosong, atau kesalahan saat perawatan.

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46. Fuel leakage is found near the engine. What is your immediate action?

Answer (English):

"I would stop the leakage if it is safe to do so, eliminate ignition sources, inform senior engineers, and clean the area immediately."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan menghentikan kebocoran jika aman dilakukan, menghilangkan sumber api, melaporkan kepada engineer senior, dan segera membersihkan area tersebut.

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TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THIRD ENGINEER

47. What is the danger of fuel oil leakage?

Answer (English):

"Fuel oil leakage may cause fire, explosion, environmental pollution, machinery damage, and serious safety hazards."

Arti Indonesia:

Kebocoran bahan bakar dapat menyebabkan kebakaran, ledakan, pencemaran lingkungan, kerusakan mesin, dan bahaya serius bagi keselamatan.

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48. During fuel change-over, pressure fluctuates. Why?

Answer (English):

"Pressure fluctuations may occur due to temperature differences, viscosity changes, air trapped in the system, or improper valve operation."

Arti Indonesia:

Fluktuasi tekanan dapat terjadi akibat perbedaan temperatur, perubahan viskositas, udara yang terjebak dalam sistem, atau pengoperasian valve yang tidak tepat.

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49. How do you identify contaminated bunker fuel?

Answer (English):

"I would review bunker analysis reports, monitor purifier performance, check filter condition, and observe engine combustion quality."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan memeriksa laporan analisa bunker, memantau kinerja purifier, memeriksa kondisi filter, dan mengamati kualitas pembakaran mesin.

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50. What would you do after receiving poor fuel analysis results?

Answer (English):

"I would report the results to the Chief Engineer, optimize purification, increase monitoring frequency, and take preventive actions to protect the machinery."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan melaporkan hasil tersebut kepada Chief Engineer, mengoptimalkan proses pemurnian, meningkatkan frekuensi pemantauan, dan mengambil tindakan pencegahan untuk melindungi permesinan.

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SECTION 4

LUBRICATING OIL SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING

51. Main engine lube oil pressure becomes low. What are the possible causes?

Answer (English):

"Possible causes include low oil level, clogged filters, worn oil pump, excessive bearing clearance, oil leakage, or faulty pressure sensors."

Arti Indonesia:

Penyebabnya dapat berupa level oli rendah, filter tersumbat, pompa oli aus, celah bearing berlebihan, kebocoran oli, atau sensor tekanan yang rusak.

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52. Lube oil purifier trips. What will you check?

Answer (English):

"I would check the bowl condition, sludge accumulation, operating water pressure, feed rate, electrical supply, and alarm history."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan memeriksa kondisi bowl, penumpukan sludge, tekanan operating water, laju aliran masuk, suplai listrik, dan riwayat alarm.

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53. Why does lube oil temperature become high?

Answer (English):

"High lube oil temperature may be caused by dirty coolers, insufficient cooling water flow, excessive machinery load, or low oil circulation."

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Arti Indonesia:

Temperatur oli yang tinggi dapat disebabkan oleh cooler yang kotor, aliran air pendingin yang kurang, beban mesin berlebihan, atau sirkulasi oli yang rendah.

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54. What causes lube oil contamination?

Answer (English):

"Lube oil contamination can be caused by water ingress, fuel dilution, dirt particles, metal wear debris, or chemical contamination."

Arti Indonesia:

Kontaminasi oli dapat disebabkan oleh masuknya air, pencampuran bahan bakar, partikel kotoran, serpihan logam akibat keausan, atau kontaminasi bahan kimia.

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55. Water is found in lube oil. What would you do?

Answer (English):

"I would identify the source of water ingress, operate the purifier efficiently, conduct oil analysis, and closely monitor machinery condition."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan mencari sumber masuknya air, mengoperasikan purifier secara optimal, melakukan analisa oli, dan memantau kondisi mesin dengan ketat.

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56. Lube oil filter differential pressure increases. Why?

Answer (English):

"This usually indicates filter clogging due to sludge, dirt particles, carbon deposits, or oil contamination."

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Arti Indonesia:

Hal ini biasanya menunjukkan filter tersumbat akibat sludge, partikel kotoran, endapan karbon, atau kontaminasi oli.

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57. What causes excessive lube oil consumption?

Answer (English):

"Possible causes include worn piston rings, worn cylinder liners, oil leakage, incorrect lubrication settings, or turbocharger seal failure."

Arti Indonesia:

Penyebabnya dapat berupa piston ring aus, cylinder liner aus, kebocoran oli, pengaturan pelumasan yang tidak tepat, atau kerusakan seal turbocharger.

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58. Why is lube oil analysis important?

Answer (English):

"Lube oil analysis helps detect contamination, wear metals, water content, fuel dilution, and machinery defects before major failures occur."

Arti Indonesia:

Analisa oli membantu mendeteksi kontaminasi, logam hasil keausan, kandungan air, pencampuran bahan bakar, dan kerusakan mesin sebelum terjadi kegagalan besar.

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59. What happens if lube oil viscosity decreases significantly?

Answer (English):

"Low viscosity reduces lubrication quality, increases wear, causes overheating, and may lead to bearing damage."

Arti Indonesia:

Viskositas yang rendah mengurangi kualitas pelumasan, meningkatkan keausan, menyebabkan overheating, dan dapat mengakibatkan kerusakan bearing.

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60. What would you do if a lube oil pump fails?

Answer (English):

"I would start the standby pump immediately, monitor oil pressure, investigate the failed pump, and ensure continuous lubrication to the machinery."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan segera menjalankan pompa cadangan, memantau tekanan oli, memeriksa penyebab kerusakan pompa, dan memastikan pelumasan ke mesin tetap berjalan.

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TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THIRD ENGINEER

SECTION 5

COOLING WATER SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING

61. Central cooling water temperature becomes high. What are the possible causes?

Answer (English):

"Possible causes include dirty heat exchangers, insufficient cooling water flow, cooling pump failure, or excessive engine load."

Arti Indonesia:

Penyebabnya dapat berupa heat exchanger yang kotor, aliran air pendingin yang kurang, kerusakan pompa pendingin, atau beban mesin yang berlebihan.

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62. Sea water cooling pump fails. What is your action?

Answer (English):

"I would immediately start the standby pump, monitor cooling temperatures, and investigate the cause of the pump failure."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan segera menjalankan pompa cadangan, memantau temperatur pendinginan, dan menyelidiki penyebab kerusakan pompa.

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63. Heat exchanger efficiency decreases. What causes this?

Answer (English):

"Fouling, scale deposits, marine growth, corrosion, or restricted flow can reduce heat exchanger efficiency."

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Arti Indonesia:

Fouling, kerak, pertumbuhan organisme laut, korosi, atau aliran yang terhambat dapat menurunkan efisiensi heat exchanger.

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64. Expansion tank level suddenly drops. Why?

Answer (English):

"It may indicate leakage, evaporation losses, air release from the system, or internal cooling water leakage."

Arti Indonesia:

Hal ini dapat menunjukkan adanya kebocoran, kehilangan akibat penguapan, pelepasan udara dari sistem, atau kebocoran internal air pendingin.

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65. Cooling water pressure becomes low. What will you check?

Answer (English):

"I would check pump performance, filter condition, leakage points, valve positions, and expansion tank level."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan memeriksa kinerja pompa, kondisi filter, titik kebocoran, posisi valve, dan level expansion tank.

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66. Air is trapped inside the cooling system. What problems can occur?

Answer (English):

"Air pockets may reduce cooling efficiency, cause overheating, cavitation, unstable temperatures, and equipment damage."

Arti Indonesia:

Udara yang terjebak dapat mengurangi efisiensi pendinginan, menyebabkan overheating, kavitasi, temperatur tidak stabil, dan kerusakan peralatan.

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67. What causes corrosion inside cooling systems?

Answer (English):

"Poor water treatment, oxygen contamination, improper pH levels, and chemical imbalance can cause corrosion."

Arti Indonesia:

Perawatan air yang buruk, kontaminasi oksigen, pH yang tidak sesuai, dan ketidakseimbangan bahan kimia dapat menyebabkan korosi.

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68. Cooling water leakage is detected. What will you do?

Answer (English):

"I would identify the leakage source, isolate the affected section if possible, monitor system levels, and arrange repairs."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan mencari sumber kebocoran, mengisolasi bagian yang terdampak jika memungkinkan, memantau level sistem, dan mengatur perbaikannya.

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TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THIRD ENGINEER

69. Jacket water temperature alarm activates. What are the possible causes?

Answer (English):

"Possible causes include pump failure, low water level, dirty cooler, thermostat malfunction, or excessive engine load."

Arti Indonesia:

Penyebabnya dapat berupa kerusakan pompa, level air rendah, cooler kotor, thermostat rusak, atau beban mesin yang berlebihan.

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70. Why is water treatment important in cooling systems?

Answer (English):

"Water treatment prevents corrosion, scale formation, biological growth, and helps maintain system efficiency."

Arti Indonesia:

Perawatan air mencegah korosi, pembentukan kerak, pertumbuhan mikroorganisme, dan membantu menjaga efisiensi sistem.

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TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THIRD ENGINEER

SECTION 6

AIR COMPRESSOR & STARTING AIR SYSTEM TROUBLESHOOTING

71. Air compressor fails to build pressure. What would you check?

Answer (English):

"I would check the suction and discharge valves, piston rings, air leakage, pressure switch, and compressor motor condition."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan memeriksa katup hisap dan buang, piston ring, kebocoran udara, pressure switch, dan kondisi motor kompresor.

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72. Starting air pressure becomes low. Why?

Answer (English):

"Low starting air pressure may be caused by air leakage, compressor malfunction, excessive air consumption, or faulty pressure control."

Arti Indonesia:

Tekanan starting air yang rendah dapat disebabkan oleh kebocoran udara, kerusakan kompresor, penggunaan udara berlebihan, atau pressure control yang rusak.

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TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THIRD ENGINEER

73. Compressor discharge temperature becomes high. What are the causes?

Answer (English):

"Possible causes include dirty coolers, insufficient cooling water, valve leakage, excessive compression ratio, or poor ventilation."

Arti Indonesia:

Penyebabnya dapat berupa cooler yang kotor, air pendingin yang kurang, kebocoran valve, rasio kompresi yang terlalu tinggi, atau ventilasi yang buruk.

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74. What causes excessive compressor vibration?

Answer (English):

"Excessive vibration may result from misalignment, loose foundation bolts, worn bearings, unbalanced components, or damaged couplings."

Arti Indonesia:

Getaran berlebihan dapat disebabkan oleh misalignment, baut pondasi yang kendur, bearing aus, komponen tidak seimbang, atau coupling yang rusak.

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75. Air receiver safety valve lifts. Why?

Answer (English):

"It may indicate excessive pressure, faulty pressure switch, malfunctioning unloading system, or incorrect safety valve settings."

Arti Indonesia:

Hal ini dapat menunjukkan tekanan berlebihan, pressure switch rusak, sistem unloading bermasalah, atau setting safety valve yang tidak tepat.

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TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THIRD ENGINEER

76. Moisture accumulation in the air receiver becomes excessive. What should be done?

Answer (English):

"I would drain the receiver regularly, inspect aftercoolers, check automatic drains, and ensure proper compressor operation."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan menguras receiver secara rutin, memeriksa aftercooler, memeriksa automatic drain, dan memastikan kompresor bekerja dengan baik.

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77. Main engine fails to start due to air system problems. What would you check?

Answer (English):

"I would check starting air pressure, starting air valves, control air system, air receivers, and air line leakage."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan memeriksa tekanan starting air, starting air valve, sistem control air, air receiver, dan kebocoran pada pipa udara.

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78. Compressor trips on overload. What are the possible causes?

Answer (English):

"Possible causes include motor overload, mechanical seizure, high discharge pressure, electrical faults, or inadequate lubrication."

Arti Indonesia:

Penyebabnya dapat berupa motor overload, komponen mekanis macet, tekanan buang terlalu tinggi, gangguan listrik, atau pelumasan yang kurang.

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TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THIRD ENGINEER

79. What causes air compressor valve damage?

Answer (English):

"Valve damage may result from carbon deposits, overheating, poor maintenance, excessive operating pressure, or foreign particles."

Arti Indonesia:

Kerusakan valve dapat disebabkan oleh endapan karbon, overheating, perawatan yang buruk, tekanan operasi berlebihan, atau partikel asing.

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80. Starting air line becomes hot during engine start. Why?

Answer (English):

"It may indicate a leaking starting air valve, backflow of combustion gases, or improper valve operation."

Arti Indonesia:

Hal ini dapat menunjukkan adanya kebocoran starting air valve, aliran balik gas pembakaran, atau pengoperasian valve yang tidak normal.

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TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THIRD ENGINEER

SECTION 7

PURIFIER TROUBLESHOOTING

81. Fuel purifier continuously alarms. What would you check?

Answer (English):

"I would check operating parameters, feed rate, temperature, water supply, bowl condition, and alarm history."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan memeriksa parameter operasi, laju aliran masuk, temperatur, suplai air, kondisi bowl, dan riwayat alarm.

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82. Purifier bowl fails to close. Why?

Answer (English):

"The causes may include insufficient operating water pressure, damaged seals, clogged water passages, or worn bowl components."

Arti Indonesia:

Penyebabnya dapat berupa tekanan operating water yang kurang, seal rusak, saluran air tersumbat, atau komponen bowl yang aus.

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TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THIRD ENGINEER

83. Purifier bowl does not open during sludge discharge. What could be wrong?

Answer (English):

"Possible causes include faulty solenoid valves, blocked operating water lines, control system failure, or insufficient water pressure."

Arti Indonesia:

Penyebabnya dapat berupa solenoid valve rusak, saluran operating water tersumbat, kegagalan sistem kontrol, atau tekanan air yang tidak cukup.

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84. Water appears in the clean oil outlet. What causes this?

Answer (English):

"It may indicate incorrect gravity disc selection, improper interface setting, excessive water content, or internal purifier problems."

Arti Indonesia:

Hal ini dapat menunjukkan pemilihan gravity disc yang salah, pengaturan interface yang tidak tepat, kandungan air berlebihan, atau masalah internal purifier.

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85. Purifier vibration becomes excessive. Why?

Answer (English):

"Excessive vibration may be caused by bowl imbalance, sludge accumulation, worn bearings, improper assembly, or shaft damage."

Arti Indonesia:

Getaran berlebihan dapat disebabkan oleh bowl tidak seimbang, penumpukan sludge, bearing aus, pemasangan yang salah, atau kerusakan poros.

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TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THIRD ENGINEER

86. Operating water pressure is low. What impact can it have?

Answer (English):

"Low operating water pressure can prevent proper bowl opening and closing, resulting in poor separation efficiency."

Arti Indonesia:

Tekanan operating water yang rendah dapat menghambat pembukaan dan penutupan bowl sehingga menurunkan efisiensi pemisahan.

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87. Purifier throughput decreases significantly. Why?

Answer (English):

"This may be caused by clogged filters, restricted flow, sludge buildup, incorrect settings, or worn internal parts."

Arti Indonesia:

Hal ini dapat disebabkan oleh filter tersumbat, aliran terhambat, penumpukan sludge, setting yang salah, atau komponen internal yang aus.

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88. Sludge space fills quickly. What does it indicate?

Answer (English):

"It may indicate poor fuel quality, excessive contamination, inefficient settling, or abnormal purifier operation."

Arti Indonesia:

Hal ini dapat menunjukkan kualitas bahan bakar yang buruk, kontaminasi berlebihan, settling yang tidak efektif, atau operasi purifier yang tidak normal.

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TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THIRD ENGINEER

89. Purifier motor overload trip occurs. What are the causes?

Answer (English):

"Possible causes include bowl seizure, bearing failure, excessive sludge accumulation, electrical faults, or motor defects."

Arti Indonesia:

Penyebabnya dapat berupa bowl macet, kerusakan bearing, penumpukan sludge berlebihan, gangguan listrik, atau kerusakan motor.

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90. How would you troubleshoot a purifier that repeatedly shuts down?

Answer (English):

"I would review the alarm history, inspect the bowl, check operating water supply, verify settings, inspect electrical systems, and identify the root cause."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan memeriksa riwayat alarm, memeriksa bowl, suplai operating water, setting operasi, sistem listrik, dan mencari penyebab utama masalah.

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TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THIRD ENGINEER

SECTION 8

BLACKOUT & EMERGENCY SCENARIOS

91. A blackout occurs at sea. What is your first action?

Answer (English):

"My first action is to identify the cause of the blackout, inform the Chief Engineer, start the standby generator if necessary, and restore power safely."

Arti Indonesia:

Tindakan pertama saya adalah mengidentifikasi penyebab blackout, melapor kepada Chief Engineer, menjalankan generator cadangan jika diperlukan, dan memulihkan daya listrik dengan aman.

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92. Blackout occurs during maneuvering. What are your priorities?

Answer (English):

"My priorities are restoring electrical power immediately, maintaining communication with the bridge, recovering propulsion and steering systems, and ensuring vessel safety."

Arti Indonesia:

Prioritas saya adalah segera memulihkan daya listrik, menjaga komunikasi dengan anjungan, mengembalikan sistem propulsi dan kemudi, serta memastikan keselamatan kapal.

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TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THIRD ENGINEER

93. Emergency generator fails to start automatically. What would you do?

Answer (English):

"I would attempt manual starting, check the battery condition, fuel supply, starting system, control circuits, and report the situation immediately."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan mencoba menjalankan secara manual, memeriksa kondisi baterai, suplai bahan bakar, sistem starter, rangkaian kontrol, dan segera melaporkan situasi tersebut.

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94. An engine room fire breaks out. What are your immediate actions?

Answer (English):

"I would raise the alarm, inform the bridge, stop fuel supply if required, isolate ventilation, and follow the ship's fire emergency procedures."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan membunyikan alarm, menghubungi anjungan, menghentikan suplai bahan bakar jika diperlukan, mengisolasi ventilasi, dan mengikuti prosedur darurat kebakaran kapal.

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95. Fuel oil spray ignites near a generator. What will you do?

Answer (English):

"I would raise the alarm, stop the fuel source if it is safe, use appropriate firefighting equipment, and prevent the fire from spreading."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan membunyikan alarm, menghentikan sumber bahan bakar jika aman dilakukan, menggunakan peralatan pemadam yang sesuai, dan mencegah penyebaran api.

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TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THIRD ENGINEER

96. Steering gear hydraulic pump fails. What should be checked?

Answer (English):

"I would check electrical supply, hydraulic oil level, pump condition, filters, pressure readings, and start the standby pump."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan memeriksa suplai listrik, level oli hidrolis, kondisi pompa, filter, tekanan sistem, dan menjalankan pompa cadangan.

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97. Main sea water pump fails while at sea. What actions will you take?

Answer (English):

"I would immediately start the standby pump, monitor cooling temperatures, investigate the failed pump, and ensure continuous cooling."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan segera menjalankan pompa cadangan, memantau temperatur pendinginan, memeriksa pompa yang rusak, dan memastikan sistem pendinginan tetap berjalan.

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98. Bilge high-level alarm activates unexpectedly. What would you investigate?

Answer (English):

"I would inspect bilge wells, identify leakage sources, check bilge pump operation, and verify whether the alarm is genuine or faulty."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan memeriksa bilge well, mencari sumber kebocoran, memeriksa kerja bilge pump, dan memastikan apakah alarm tersebut benar atau mengalami gangguan.

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TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THIRD ENGINEER

99. A crew member is injured during maintenance. What is your response?

Answer (English):

"I would stop the work immediately, provide first aid, inform senior officers, secure the area, and follow the ship's medical emergency procedures."

Arti Indonesia:

Saya akan segera menghentikan pekerjaan, memberikan pertolongan pertama, melapor kepada perwira senior, mengamankan area, dan mengikuti prosedur medis darurat kapal.

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100. As a Third Engineer, what is the most important rule during troubleshooting?

Answer (English):

"The most important rule is safety first. I identify the problem, assess the risks, follow procedures, use proper PPE, and communicate effectively with the team."

Arti Indonesia:

Aturan yang paling penting adalah keselamatan terlebih dahulu. Saya mengidentifikasi masalah, menilai risiko, mengikuti prosedur, menggunakan APD yang sesuai, dan berkomunikasi secara efektif dengan tim.

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TROUBLESHOOTING INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR THIRD ENGINEER

Interview Tip (English):

"When answering troubleshooting questions, always explain your answer using a logical sequence: identify the problem, ensure safety, investigate the cause, take corrective action, monitor the results, and report to senior officers."

Arti Indonesia:

Saat menjawab pertanyaan troubleshooting, selalu gunakan urutan yang logis: identifikasi masalah, utamakan keselamatan, cari penyebabnya, lakukan tindakan perbaikan, pantau hasilnya, dan laporkan kepada perwira senior.

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