



Transport for NSW

Personal Watercraft (PWC) Driving Licence

Knowledge Test Questions

This question bank contains a selection of multiple choice questions that may be asked in the Personal Watercraft (PWC) Driving Licence Knowledge test. You can use this as a study guide for obtaining a Personal Watercraft (PWC) Licence. Answers appear on the last page of the document. Use this to review your own answers and understanding of the Maritime rules and regulations before taking a test at an Authorised Training Provider (ATP) or Service NSW centre.

PWC Driving Licence Knowledge Test

1

In which of the following areas are Personal Watercraft not permitted to operate?

- A. Sydney Harbour, including the waters of all tidal bays, rivers and their tributaries (includes the Parramatta River, Middle Harbour and Lane Cove River)
- B. Any area with a signposted speed restriction.
- C. Anywhere where signs indicate Personal Watercraft are prohibited
- D. A and C

2

When can a person aged from 12 to under 16 years operate a Personal Watercraft at a speed of 10 to 20 knots?

- A. When they hold a current Personal Watercraft Driving Licence and are unaccompanied
- B. When they hold a current General Boat Driving Licence and are accompanied by an adult
- C. When they are accompanied by a Personal Watercraft Driving Licence holder aged under 16
- D. When they hold a current Personal Watercraft Driving Licence and are accompanied by a Personal Watercraft Driving Licence holder who is 16 years of age or older

3

When is it permitted to operate a Personal Watercraft between sunset and sunrise in NSW?

- A. Never - it is against the law to drive a Personal Watercraft between sunset and sunrise
- B. When displaying appropriate navigation lights
- C. When travelling in a straight line within 200 metres of the shoreline
- D. When travelling at a speed of less than 10 knots

4

You are about to alter course at speed. To do so safely you should:

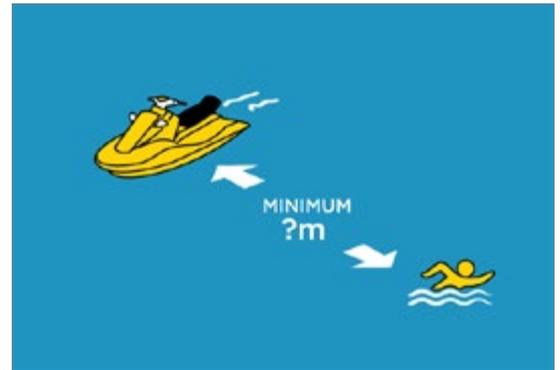
- A. Look for other vessels before changing direction
 - B. Maintain throttle to steer the Personal Watercraft effectively
 - C. Give an appropriate hand signal
 - D. A and B
-

PWC Driving Licence Knowledge Test

5

The **MINIMUM** distance a Personal Watercraft driver travelling at any speed **MUST** keep from a person in the water in a non-designated surf zone or swimming area is:

- A. 100 metres
- B. 60 metres
- C. 30 metres
- D. 10 metres



6

When must the driver of a Personal Watercraft hold a current Personal Watercraft Driving Licence?

- A. When travelling at less than 10 knots
- B. When travelling at more than 10 knots
- C. When accompanied by the holder of a General Boat Driving Licence
- D. All of the above

7

What are some of the restrictions that apply to Personal Watercraft when towing a water-skier or aquaplaner on navigable waters?

- A. Must have a suitable observer
- B. Must remain 60 metres from any person in the water
- C. Must remain at least 50 metres from any other motorised craft not engaged in towing activities
- D. A and B

8

The minimum distance that a Personal Watercraft being driven at 6 knots or more (approximately 11 km/h) **MUST** keep from another power craft is:

- A. 10 metres
- B. 30 metres
- C. 60 metres
- D. 100 metres



9

Which of the following activities is classed as 'irregular driving' for Personal Watercraft users?

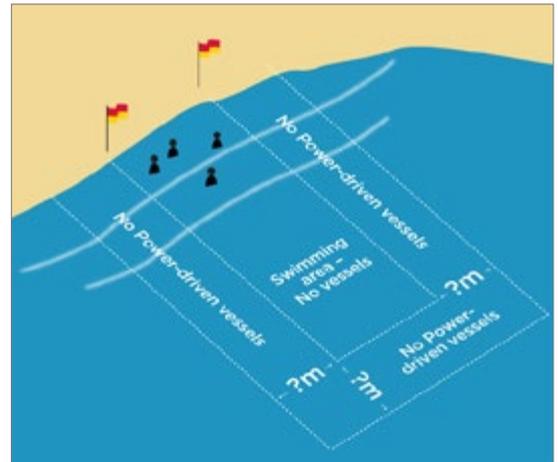
- A. Driving in a circle or other pattern
- B. Weaving or diverting
- C. Surfing or jumping any swell, wave or wash
- D. All of the above

PWC Driving Licence Knowledge Test

10

Which of the following conditions applies to the entry of a Personal Watercraft driver into the sides of a designated surf zone?

- A. Entry is permitted when travelling at less than 10 knots
- B. Entry is permitted if there are no swimmers inside the area
- C. Entry is only permitted when an observer can be carried to watch for swimmers
- D. Personal Watercraft must remain at least 60 metres from the boundaries at all times unless performing a bona fide rescue



11

Which of the following meets the requirements for a lifejacket worn by Personal Watercraft riders on enclosed waters?

- A. No lifejacket is required on enclosed waters
- B. Must be a wetsuit
- C. Must be either a lifejacket Level 100+ (formerly Type 1), Level 50 (formerly Type 2) or Level 50S (formerly Type 3)
- D. Must be a lifejacket Level 100+ (formerly Type 1) only

12

Which of the following meets the requirements for a lifejacket worn by Personal Watercraft riders in open (offshore) waters?

- A. A lifejacket Level 100+ (formerly Type 1) or Level 50 (formerly Type 2) or Level 50S (formerly Type 3)
- B. A lifejacket Level 50S (formerly Type 3)
- C. A wetsuit
- D. An inflatable lifejacket Level 50S (formerly Type 3)

13

What additional equipment must be carried on a Personal Watercraft when conducting 'tow in surfing'?

- A. A rescue sled and quick release floating tow rope of minimum length 7 metres
- B. Dive fins and a safety knife
- C. A two-way communication device and tool kit
- D. All of the above

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14

In the event of falling off a Personal Watercraft, a safety lanyard is attached to the driver's wrist or lifejacket for what purpose?

- A. To activate a distress signal
 - B. To cause the Personal Watercraft's engine to shut down and the machine to stop
 - C. To automatically inflate your lifejacket
 - D. To ensure the Personal Watercraft maintains its current course
-

15

The Personal Watercraft Behaviour Label on a Personal Watercraft must be affixed:

- A. Near the controls where it can be clearly seen by the driver
 - B. On the port side near the registration numbers
 - C. On the stern of the craft so people remounting from the water can see it
 - D. Anywhere on the craft
-

16

The registration numbers on a Personal Watercraft must be a minimum size of 100 mm and be:

- A. In a contrasting colour to the hull
 - B. Displayed on the central arm or stern of the craft
 - C. Located below the spray rail
 - D. Displayed on the port side of the craft only
-

17

Where is the Personal Watercraft restriction zone?

- A. Within 200 metres of a riverbank or shore in a zone from Newcastle to Wollongong, including coastal waters
 - B. On waters between Port Hacking, Wamberal (near Gosford) and the Blue Mountains, not including waters off the coast
 - C. Within 100 metres of a riverbank or shore on all navigable waters within the Sydney metropolitan area
 - D. On all NSW navigable waters near towns and cities
-

PWC Driving Licence Knowledge Test

18

How far must a Personal Watercraft, when driven at a speed greater than 6 knots, keep away from moored or anchored vessels?

- A. 30 metres
 - B. 300 metres
 - C. 60 metres
 - D. 100 metres
-

19

When is 'irregular driving' on navigable waters in front of dwellings allowed?

- A. When 150 metres from the shore
 - B. Never
 - C. When 200 metres or more from the shore
 - D. Between sunrise and sunset
-

20

When is a Personal Watercraft able to tow a person on navigable waters without an observer?

- A. When travelling at less than 10 knots
 - B. Never. An observer must be used when towing a person
 - C. When towing on dams or lakes
 - D. Only when towing in a surf break in accordance with tow-in-surfing requirements
-

21

Who is committing an offence if an unlicensed person is driving a Personal Watercraft?

- A. The driver
 - B. The owner
 - C. The passenger
 - D. Both A and B
-

22

The MINIMUM distance which a Personal Watercraft driver MUST keep from the sides of a designated swimming area is:

- A. Variable. Depends on the conditions and whether there are any swimmers present
 - B. 10 metres
 - C. 30 metres
 - D. 60 metres
-

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23

Which statement is true when it comes to continuous driving of a Personal Watercraft close to residential, picnic or recreation areas?

- A. Noise annoys – penalties can apply
 - B. It is not a problem because people on the shore areas are not in any danger
 - C. There is no law against riding continuously around in front of such areas
 - D. What happens on the water has nothing to do with people on the shore
-

24

What distance must a Personal Watercraft, when towing a water-skier or aquaplaner, keep from a person in the water?

- A. 100 metres
 - B. 60 metres
 - C. 200 metres
 - D. 30 metres
-

25

The minimum distance that a Personal Watercraft being driven at 6 knots or more MUST keep from a non-motorised craft (such as a canoe, rowing shell, kayak, sailing dinghy, etc.) is:

- A. 100 metres
 - B. 60 metres
 - C. 30 metres
 - D. 10 metres
-

26

The minimum distance that a Personal Watercraft being driven at 6 knots or more (approx. 11km/h) MUST keep from any other vessel is:

- A. 10 metres
 - B. 30 metres
 - C. 60 metres
 - D. 100 metres
-

27

What are some restrictions that apply to Personal Watercraft when towing a water-skier or aquaplaner on navigable waters?

- A. Must have a suitable observer
 - B. Must remain 60 metres from any person in the water
 - C. Must remain at least 50 metres from any other motorised craft not engaged in towing activities
 - D. A and B
-

PWC Driving Licence Knowledge Test

Answers

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 01. D | 15. A |
| 02. D | 16. A |
| 03. A | 17. B |
| 04. D | 18. A |
| 05. B | 19. C |
| 06. B | 20. D |
| 07. D | 21. D |
| 08. B | 22. D |
| 09. D | 23. A |
| 10. D | 24. B |
| 11. C | 25. C |
| 12. A | 26. B |
| 13. D | 27. D |
| 14. B | |