

Don't get lost: the quiz!



1.
Reasons why divers get lost include:

- A. Lack of procedures
- B. Poor navigation skills
- C. Unforeseen emergencies or technical difficulties
- D. Weather conditions
- E. All of the above

None

2.
True or False: Using too much weight or having a poor physical condition might make it impossible to swim back to the exit point, even with slight waves or little current, increasing the possibility of getting lost.

- A. True
- B. False

None

3.
True or False: Wearing bright pieces of equipment (for example yellow, green or orange) will increase the contrast between you and the surface, making it easier to be spotted from a distance.

- A. True
- B. False

None

4.
True or False: A DSMB is brightly coloured and sticks out of the water, making it a good tool to have with you in a lost diver situation, but does not guarantee to be found.

- A. True
- B. False

None

5.
What is a Rescue Streamer?

- A. A floatable line attached to the back of a boat for divers to hold on and not drift away
- B. An electronic transmitter sending the GPS position of the diver to a receiver on board of the dive

boat

- C. A safety tool made of bright orange, high density polyethylene, which floats at the surface, making it possible to be more visible from the sky
 - D. A tool that transmits audio-visual data over the internet and is activated by the diver in case of need
- None

6.

Which of the following visual and audible safety tools do not work if the dive cylinder is empty?

- A. DSMB
- B. Air Horn (Dive Alert)
- C. Personal Location Beacon
- D. B and C

None

7.

Which safety tool (also) increases chances of getting found when searching for a missed diver from a helicopter?

- A. Signaling mirror
- B. Dive lights, strobe lights and flashers
- C. Whistle
- D. A and B

None

8.

How does a Personal Location Beacon (PLB) help a diver in getting found again?

- A. A PLB alerts search and rescue services by transmitting a coded message (with coordinates) via the COSPAS-SARSAT global satellite system to the nearest Rescue Coordination Centre, which will activate the SAR operation, making it possible to find the missing diver
- B. A PLB sends a coded message (with coordinates) to a preprogrammed GSM number. The receiver will then activate the emergency services
- C. A PLB sends the diver's coordinates to all nearby ships using VHF channel 16
- D. A PLB follows divers under the water thanks to ultrasound technology

None

9.

How does the Nautilus Lifeline work?

- A. This device alerts search and rescue services by transmitting a coded message (with coordinates) via the COSPAS-SARSAT global satellite system to the nearest Rescue Coordination Centre, which will activate the SAR operation, making it possible to find the missing diver
- B. This is a pyrotechnic device that is launched into the air to create an emergency signal that can be seen from a long distance
- C. This system transmits a MOB message containing the person's position and identification ID via an AIS. The transmission will be detected by all AIS equipped vessels within range
- D. This system follows divers under the water thanks to ultrasound technology

None

10.

How does the ENOS system work?

- A. In case of need an emergency, transmitter is activated by a diver, which sends his coordinates to the nearest Maritime Rescue Centre, making it possible to find the lost diver by the coast guard or other rescue service
- B. In case of need an emergency, transmitter is activated by a diver, which sends his coordinates to the dive boat carrying an ENOS receiver, making it possible for the dive boat to find the lost diver
- C. It sends the coordinates of the dive boat to the divers carrying an ENOS receiver, making it possible to find the dive boat again

D. It follows divers under the water thanks to ultrasound technology

None