

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 in 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 in 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 ☒