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 received 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 date 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) helps 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 preprogramed GSM number. The receiver will than 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 by 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 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 ⦿