

SAR Exam 5

1. In a water rescue, the most obvious hazard is?
2. Wildlife
3. Speed of Water
4. Water itself
5. Cold water
6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ issues of water rescue, and in particular flood events, must also be taken into consideration.
7. Water Speed
8. Hazmat
9. Water temperature
10. Time of Day
11. Personal protective equipment (PPE) must protect the wearer from the water itself and contact with it.
12. Water itself
13. Hazmat
14. Cold water
15. None of the above
16. A dry suit fulfills this purpose.
17. Flame protection
18. A barrier is required between people and the hazardous material
19. Cold protection
20. Increase in swim speed
21. A dry suit will fit a range of people if the seals fit effectively.
22. Zippers can close
23. Feet are the same size
24. Labeled correctly
25. Seals fit effectively
26. A dry suit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ offers a barrier but no impact protection or thermal properties.
27. Anterior
28. Posterior
29. Membrane Surface
30. Shell
31. A dry suit requires additional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be worn underneath
32. Sweat protection
33. Dry clothing
34. Long underwear
35. Thermal Clothing
36. Wetsuits work by trapping a layer of water between the individual's skin and the suit material to?
37. To warm the water
38. To help with flotation
39. To reduce water drag
40. None of the above
41. While wetsuits can be a good option for rescue teams when operating in clean rivers, they are not suitable for?
42. Flood environment
43. Air operations
44. Long distance
45. Deep dives
46. It is important to note that in the United States, the term PFD is used in common usage to denote both lifejackets and buoyancy aids.
47. False
48. True
49. In water rescue anyone near 15 feet from water’s edge need to have a PFD.
50. False
51. True
52. What statement is true about Testing a Flotation Device
* Try it on and fasten all the buckles and straps. Make sure you can breathe easily.
* If you can pull it over your head, it's too big. If you cannot fasten all the buckles and straps comfortably, it's too small.
* With supervision, enter the water and float on your back. Make sure your chin clears that water so that you can breathe. If your chin/mouth is underwater, you need more flotation.
* Try swimming on your front and back. Make sure you can move well enough and that your PFD or lifejacket does not float up around your face. If so, it is too big.
1. Only the first and third
2. The first three
3. All the above
4. None of the above
5. Type V PFDs - for those whose primary mandate is rescue from Swiftwater

inherently buoyant, minimum buoyancy of 15.5 lbs, at least 2 cinch straps to ensure PFD stays in place in swiftwater, cinch-type strap and closure at the waist of the PFD, and quick-release system for tethering or towing.

1. True
2. False
3. Lifejackets are designed for accidental immersion.
4. True
5. False
6. Lifejackets are intended to provide buoyancy and to maintain the body in a position that protects the airway.
7. Head
8. Back
9. Airway
10. None of the above
11. The NFPA sets standards for helmets for surface water operations in the 1952 Standard.
12. These helmets are designed to protect the head from impacts.
13. Must Float
14. Must be yellow
15. A & B
16. The NFPA specifies a cut-proof wrist in Swiftwater gloves
17. True
18. False
19. Swiftwater environments often have high levels of background noise created by moving water, and in many cases whistle blasts can be heard when vocal communication is not possible.
20. Radio
21. Whistle
22. Flashlight
23. Megaphone
24. Anyone working near the water environment with ropes must carry a?
25. Radio
26. Name tag
27. Knife
28. Lifeguard Style Float
29. Swim fins can greatly increase a rescuer's speed when swimming in water. However, they can be difficult and tiring to use in swiftwater and are awkward when moving about on shore.
30. False
31. True