

Chapter 5: Emergency Response

		next to the correct answer or answers. If life-threatening conditions include— Laceration to the cheek. No breathing.
		submersion. Sprained ankle. Broken tooth.
	Broken fir	!
_	Unconsci	
	Stocking Summoni personne	I Controlling bystanders Scheduling staff. ead counts Performing or assisting back-up with a rescue.
	cle true or fa	
3.	True False	A drowning happens when a person suffocates in the water.
4.	True False	With guidance, bystanders can help during an emergency.
5.	True False	An EAP does not state who gets the equipment and how to get it to the injured victim because that is practiced during in-service training.
6.	True False	The EAP at a rural waterfront should factor in a longer response time than an aquatic facility in the middle of a city.
7.	True False	After a victim has received care and has been released to EMS personnel, lifeguards and other members of the safety team still have several tasks to complete.
8.	True False	The decision to reopen a facility following a significant incident may depend upon whether enough lifeguards are ready to go back to surveillance duty.
9.	True False	Following a significant incident, only lifeguards actually involved in the incident, management or a designated spokesperson should talk to the media or others about the incident.
10.	True False	To learn what the lifeguard team members should expect from one another, team members must communicate and practice the facility's EAP together.
	a. Concessb. Hospitalc. Lifeguar	safety team includes all of the following EXCEPT— sions staff. staff.
12.	What impor	tant information should be posted on or near all telephones in your aquatic facility?

a. Emergency numbersb. Hours of operationc. Staff work scheduled. Facility course schedule

- 13. Controlling bystanders during an emergency is a responsibility of a lifeguard or other member of the aquatic safety team. Controlling bystanders might involve
 - a. Only assigning one lifeguard or aquatic safety team member to manage bystanders.
 - b. Keeping bystanders and any children away from the water's edge if the facility is cleared.
 - c. Repeating your commands and requests only if the crowd asks for an explanation.
 - d. Using a firm voice to yell to the patrons to stay back.
- 14. You are caring for a victim in an emergency who may have ingested drugs. The victim suddenly becomes hostile, violent and threatening. As a lifeguard, what should you do?
 - a. Attempt to restrain the victim until he or she calms down
 - b. Continue to attempt to treat the victim because he or she needs your care
 - c. Leave the scene, it is too dangerous to remain on site
 - d. Remove yourself from harm, observe the victim and wait for law enforcement to arrive

Short answer. 15. What is an EAP?

16. Following an emergency at your facility, after the victim has received care and has been released to EMS personnel, list at least five tasks you need to complete.