

**State University of New York
College of Environmental Science
and Forestry
(SUNY-ESF)**

**DIVING SAFETY MANUAL
2010**



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SECTION 1.00 GENERAL POLICY

Scientific Diving Standards for State University of New York - College of Environmental Science and Forestry hereafter referred to as SUNY-ESF

1.10 SUNY-ESF SCIENTIFIC DIVING STANDARDS

1.11. Purpose

The purpose of these Scientific Diving Standards is to ensure that all scientific diving at SUNY-ESF is conducted in a manner that will maximize protection of scientific divers from accidental injury and/or illness, and to set forth standards for training and certification that will allow a working reciprocity between organizational members. Fulfillment of the purposes shall be consistent with the furtherance of research and safety.

The standards for diving safety, training, experience, and certification outlined in this manual are designed to ensure that all diving under the auspices of SUNY-ESF is conducted in a manner that will maximize protection of divers from accidental injury and/or illness while furthering research and safety. This document meets minimal standards for the establishment of the American Academy of Underwater Sciences (AAUS) recognized scientific diving programs, the organization for the conduct of these programs, and the basic regulations and procedures for safety in scientific diving operations. It also establishes a framework for reciprocity between SUNY-ESF and AAUS organizational members that adhere to these minimum standards.

1.12 Scientific Diving Definition

Scientific diving is defined (29CFR1910.402) as diving performed solely as a necessary part of a scientific, research, or educational activity by employees whose sole purpose for diving is to perform scientific research tasks.

1.13 Scientific Diving Exemption

OSHA has granted an exemption for scientific diving from commercial diving regulations under the following guidelines (Appendix B to 29CFR1910 Subpart T):

The Diving Control Board consists of a majority of active scientific divers and has autonomous and absolute authority over the scientific diving program's operation.

The purpose of the project using scientific diving is the advancement of science; therefore, information and data resulting from the project are non-proprietary.

The tasks of a scientific diver are those of an observer and data gatherer. Construction and troubleshooting tasks traditionally associated with commercial diving are not included within scientific diving.

Scientific divers, based on the nature of their activities, must use scientific expertise in studying the underwater environment and therefore, are scientists or scientists-in-training.

In addition, the scientific diving program shall contain at least the following elements (29CFR1910.401):

1. Diving safety manual which includes at a minimum: Procedures covering all diving operations specific to the program; including procedures for emergency care, recompression and evacuation, and the criteria for diver training and certification.
2. Diving control (safety) board, with the majority of its members being active scientific divers, which shall at a minimum have the authority to: approve and monitor diving projects, review and revise the diving safety manual, assure compliance with the manual, certify the depths to which a diver has been trained, take disciplinary action for unsafe practices, and assure adherence to the buddy system (a diver is accompanied by and is in continuous contact with another diver in the water) for scuba diving.

1.14 Review of Standards

The SUNY-ESF dive program shall review and modify standards, and as part of SUNY-ESF's annual report to the AAUS, any recommendations for modifications of these standards shall be submitted to the AAUS for consideration.

1.20 OPERATIONAL CONTROL

1.21 SUNY-ESF Auspices Defined

For the purposes of these standards the auspices of SUNY-ESF includes any scientific diving operation in which SUNY-ESF is connected because of ownership of any equipment used, locations selected, or relationship with the individual(s) concerned. This includes all cases involving the operations of employees of the organizational member or employees of auxiliary organizations, where such employees are acting within the scope of their employment, and the operations of other persons who are engaged in scientific diving of the organizational member or are diving as members of an organization recognized by SUNY-ESF. The administration of the local diving program will reside with SUNY-ESF's Diving Control Board (DCB). The regulations herein shall be observed at all locations where where scientific diving is conducted.

1.22 SUNY-ESF's Scientific Diving Standards and Safety Manual

The purpose of the SUNY-ESF Diving Safety Manual is to provide for the development and implementation of policies and procedures that meet requirements of local environments and conditions as well as to comply with the AAUS scientific diving standards. The diving manual shall include, but not be limited to:

- 1.22.1 Scientific diving standards which use those of the AAUS as a set of minimal guidelines.
- 1.22.2 Emergency procedures which follow the standards of care of the community and include procedures for evacuation and medical treatment procedures.
- 1.22.3 Criteria for diver training and certification.
- 1.22.4 Standards written or adopted by reference for each diving mode utilized which include the following:

- 1.22.4.1 Safety procedures for the diving operation.
- 1.22.4.2 Responsibilities of the dive team members.
- 1.22.4.3 Equipment use and maintenance procedures.
- 1.22.4.4 Emergency procedures.

1.23 Diving Safety Officer

The Diving Safety Officer (DSO) serves as a member of the Diving Control Board (DCB). This person should have broad technical and scientific expertise in research related diving.

1.23.1 Qualifications

- 1.23.1.1 Shall be appointed by the responsible administrative officer or designee, with the advice and counsel of the Diving Control Board.
- 1.23.1.2 Shall be trained as a scientific diver.
- 1.23.1.3 Shall be a full member as defined by AAUS.
- 1.23.1.4 Shall be an active underwater instructor from a internationally recognized certifying agency.

1.23.2 Duties and Responsibilities

- 1.23.2.1 Shall be responsible, through the DCB, to the Provost or his/her designee, for the conduct of the scientific diving program of SUNY-ESF. The routine operational authority for this program, including the conduct of training and certification, approval of dive plans, maintenance of diving records, and ensuring compliance with this standard and all relevant regulations of the membership organization, rests with the Diving Safety Officer.
- 1.23.2.2 May permit portions of this program to be carried out by a qualified delegate, although the Diving Safety Officer may not delegate responsibility for the safe conduct of the local diving program.
- 1.23.2.3 Shall be guided in the performance of the required duties by the advice of the DCB, but operational responsibility for the safe conduct of the local diving program will be retained by the Diving Safety Officer.
- 1.23.2.4 Shall suspend diving operations considered to be unsafe or unwise.

1.24 Diving Control Board

- 1.24.1. The Diving Control Board (DCB) shall consist of a majority of active scientific divers. Voting members shall include:
 - 1.24.1.1 The Diving Safety Officer.
 - 1.24.1.2 The Provost or his/her designee.
 - 1.24.1.3 A member of the SUNY-ESF faculty who shall serve as the DCB Chairperson
 - 1.24.1.4 At least one other faculty or staff member who is an active scientific diver
- 1.24.2 Has autonomous and absolute authority over the scientific diving program's operation.
- 1.24.3 Shall approve and monitor diving projects.

- 1.24.4 Shall review and revise the diving safety manual.
- 1.24.5 Shall assure compliance with the diving safety manual.
- 1.24.6 Shall certify the depths to which a diver has been trained.
- 1.24.7 Shall take disciplinary action for unsafe practices.
- 1.24.8 Shall assure adherence to the buddy system for scuba diving.
- 1.24.9 Shall act as the official representative of SUNY-ESF in matters concerning the scientific diving program.
- 1.24.10 Shall act as a board of appeal to consider diver-related problems.
- 1.24.11 Shall recommend the issue, reissue, or the revocation of diving certifications.
- 1.24.12 Shall recommend changes in policy and amendments to AAUS and thSUNY-ESF's diving safety manual as the need arises.
- 1.24.13 Shall establish and/or approve training programs through which the applicants for certification can satisfy the requirements of SUNY-ESF's Diving Safety Manual.
- 1.24.14 Shall suspend diving programs that are considered to be unsafe or unwise.
- 1.24.15 Shall establish criteria for equipment selection and use.
- 1.24.16 Shall recommend new equipment or techniques.
- 1.24.17 Shall establish and/or approve facilities for the inspection and maintenance of diving and associated equipment.
- 1.24.18 Shall ensure that the SUNY-ESF air station(s) meet air quality standards as described in Section 3.6 of this manual.
- 1.24.19 Shall periodically review the Diving Safety Officer's performance and program.
- 1.24.20 Shall sit as a board of investigation to inquire into the nature and cause of diving accidents or violations of the SUNY-ESF's Diving Safety Manual.

1.25 Instructional Personnel

- 1.25.1 Qualifications - All personnel involved in diving instruction under the auspices of SUNY-ESF shall be qualified for the type of instruction being given.
- 1.25.2 Selection - Instructional personnel will be selected by the Provost, or his/her designee, who will solicit the advice of the DCB in conducting preliminary screening of applicants for instructional positions.

1.26 Lead Diver

For each dive, one individual shall be designated as the Lead Diver who shall be at the dive location during the diving operation. The Lead Diver shall be responsible for:

- 1.26.1 Coordination with other known activities in the vicinity that are likely to interfere with diving operations.
- 1.26.2 Ensuring all dive team members possess current certification and are qualified for the type of diving operation.
- 1.26.3 Planning dives in accordance with Section 2.20
- 1.26.4 Ensuring safety and emergency equipment is in working order and at the dive site.

- 1.26.5 Briefing dive team members on:
 - 1.26.5.1 Dive objectives.
 - 1.26.5.2 Unusual hazards or environmental conditions likely to affect the safety of the diving operation.
 - 1.26.5.3 Modifications to diving or emergency procedures necessitated by the specific diving operation.
- 1.26.6 Suspending diving operations if in their opinion conditions are not safe.
- 1.26.7 Reporting to the DSO and DCB any physical problems or adverse physiological effects including symptoms of pressure-related injuries.

1.27 Reciprocity and Visiting Scientific Diver

- 1.27.1 Two or more AAUS Organizational Members engaged jointly in diving activities, or engaged jointly in the use of diving resources, shall designate one of the participating Diving Control Boards to govern the joint dive project.
- 1.27.2 A Scientific Diver from another AAUS member institution shall apply for permission to dive under the auspices of SUNY-ESF by submitting to the SUNY-ESF Diving Safety Officer a document containing all the information described in Appendix 10 (“Letter of Reciprocity”), signed by the Diving Safety Officer or his/her designee. A SUNY-ESF diver wishing to dive with another AAUS member institution should request that the SUNY-ESF DSO or designee send a “Letter of Reciprocity” to the DSO of the institution he/she is planning to visit.
- 1.27.3 A visiting Scientific Diver may be asked to demonstrate their knowledge and skills for the planned diving.
- 1.27.4 If SUNY-ESF DCB denies a visiting Scientific Diver permission to dive, it shall inform the visiting Scientific Diver and their Diving Control Board with an explanation of all reasons for the denial.

1.28 Waiver of Requirements

The Diving Control Board may grant a waiver for specific requirements of training, examinations, depth certification, and minimum activity to maintain certification.

1.29 Consequence of Violation of Regulations by Scientific Divers

Failure to comply with the regulations of the SUNY-ESF’s diving safety manual may be cause for the revocation or restriction of the diver’s scientific diving certificate by action of the SUNY-ESF’s Diving Control Board.

1.30 CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLATION OF AAUS REGULATIONS

Failure to comply with the regulations of the AAUS Standards for Scientific Diving may be cause for the revocation or restriction of SUNY-ESF’s recognition by AAUS.

1.40 RECORD MAINTENANCE

The Diving Safety Officer or his/her designee shall maintain permanent records for each Scientific Diver certified. The file shall include evidence of certification level, log sheets, results of current physical examination, reports of disciplinary actions by the organizational member Diving Control Board, and other pertinent information deemed necessary.

- 1.40.1 Availability of Records:

- 1.40.1.1 Medical records shall be available to the attending physician of a diver or former diver when released in writing by the diver.
- 1.40.1.2 Records and documents required by this standard shall be retained by the organizational member for the following period:
 - 1.40.1.2.1 Physician's written reports of medical examinations for dive team members - 5 years.
 - 1.40.1.2.2 Diving safety manual - current document only.
 - 1.40.1.2.3. Records of dive - 1 year, except 5 years where there has been an incident of pressure-related injury.
 - 1.40.1.2.4 Pressure-related injury assessment - 5 years.
 - 1.40.1.2.5 Equipment inspection and testing records - current entry or tag, or until equipment is withdrawn from service.

SECTION 2.00
DIVING REGULATIONS FOR SCUBA (OPEN CIRCUIT, COMPRESSED AIR)

2.10 INTRODUCTION

No person shall engage in scientific diving operations under the auspices of SUNY-ESF's diving program unless they hold a current certification issued pursuant to the provisions of this standard.

2.20 PRE-DIVE PROCEDURES

2.21 Dive Plans

Dives should be planned around the competency of the least experienced diver. Before conducting any diving operations under the auspices of SUNY-ESF, the lead diver for a proposed operation must formulate a dive plan (see Appendix 8) that should include the following:

- 2.21.1 Divers qualifications, and the type of certificate or certification held by each diver.
- 2.21.2 Emergency plan (Appendix 9) with the following information:
 - 2.21.2.1 Name, telephone number, and relationship of person to be contacted for each diver in the event of an emergency.
 - 2.22.2.2 Nearest operational decompression chamber.
 - 2.22.2.3 Nearest accessible hospital.
 - 2.22.2.4 Available means of transport.
- 2.21.3 Approximate number of proposed dives.
- 2.21.4 Location(s) of proposed dives.
- 2.21.5 Estimated depth(s) and bottom time(s) anticipated.
- 2.21.6 Decompression status and repetitive dive plans, if required.
- 2.21.7 Proposed work, equipment, and boats to be employed.
- 2.21.8 Any hazardous conditions anticipated.

2.22 Pre-dive Safety Checks

- 2.22.1 Diver's Responsibility:
 - 2.22.1.1 Scientific divers shall conduct a functional check of his/her diving equipment in the presence of the diving buddy or tender.
 - 2.22.1.2 It is the diver's responsibility and duty to refuse to dive if, in their judgment, conditions are unfavorable, or if they would be violating the precepts of their training, of this standard, or the SUNY-ESF's Diving Safety Manual.
 - 2.22.1.3 No dive team member shall be required to be exposed to hyperbaric conditions against their will, except when necessary to prevent or treat a pressure-related injury.
 - 2.22.1.4 No dive team member shall be permitted to dive for the duration of any known condition, which is likely to adversely affect the safety and health of the diver or other dive members.

2.22.2 Equipment Evaluations

2.22.2.1 Divers shall ensure that their equipment is in proper working order and that the equipment is suitable for the type of diving operation.

2.22.2.2 Each diver shall have the capability of achieving and maintaining positive buoyancy.

2.22.3 Site Evaluation - Environmental conditions at the site will be evaluated.

2.30 DIVING PROCEDURES

2.31 Solo Diving Prohibition

All diving activities shall assure adherence to the buddy system for scuba diving. This buddy system is based upon mutual assistance, especially in the case of an emergency.

2.32 Refusal to Dive

2.32.1 The decision to dive is that of the diver. A diver may refuse to dive, without fear of penalty, whenever he/she feel it is unsafe for them to make the dive.

2.32.2 Safety - The ultimate responsibility for safety rests with the individual diver. It is the diver's responsibility and duty to refuse to dive if, in their judgment, conditions are unsafe or unfavorable, or if he/she would be violating the precepts of their training, AAUS Standards, or SUNY-ESF's Diving Safety Manual.

2.33 Termination of the Dive

2.33.1 It is the responsibility of the diver to terminate the dive, without fear of penalty, whenever he/she feel it is unsafe to continue the dive, unless it compromises the safety of another diver already in the water. The dive for both divers in the buddy system will be terminated.

2.33.2 The dive shall be terminated while there is still sufficient cylinder pressure to permit the diver to safely reach the surface, including decompression time, or to safely reach an additional air source at the decompression station.

2.34 Emergencies and Deviations from Regulations

Any diver may deviate from the requirements of this manual to the extent necessary to prevent or minimize a situation that is likely to cause death, serious physical harm, or major environmental damage. A written report of such actions must be submitted to the Diving Control Board explaining the circumstances and justifications.

2.40 POST-DIVE PROCEDURES

2.41 Post-Dive Safety Checks

2.41.1 After the completion of a dive, each diver shall report any physical problems, symptoms of decompression sickness, or equipment malfunctions.

2.41.2 When diving outside the no-decompression limits, the divers should remain awake for at least 1 hour after diving, and in the company of a dive team member who is prepared to transport him/her to a hyperbaric chamber if necessary.

2.50 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

All scientific divers and scientific divers-in-training shall follow the emergency procedures described in Appendix 9, which follow the standards of care of the community and must include procedures for emergency care, recompression and evacuation for each dive location.

2.60 FLYING AFTER DIVING OR ASCENDING TO ALTITUDE (OVER 1000 FEET)

- 2.60.1 Following a Single No-Decompression Dive: Divers should have a minimum preflight surface interval of 12 hours.
- 2.60.2 Following Multiple Dives per Day or Multiple Days of Diving: Divers should have a minimum preflight surface interval of 18 hours.
- 2.60.3 Following Dives Requiring Decompression Stops: Divers should have a minimum preflight surface interval of 24 hours.
- 2.60.4 Before ascending to Altitude above (1000 feet) by Land Transport: Divers should follow the appropriate guideline for preflight surface intervals unless the decompression procedure used has accounted for the increase in elevation.

2.70 RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS

2.71 Personal Diving Log

Each certified scientific diver shall log every dive made under the auspices of SUNY-ESF, and is encouraged to log all other dives. Standard dive log forms are available from the DSO and his/her designee. Log sheets shall be submitted to the Diving Safety Officer to be placed in the diver's permanent file. Timely submission of logs is one of the requirements for maintaining active Scientific Diver status..The Lead Diver collects completed dive logs at the end of scheduled dives and provides each diver and the DSO or his/her designee with copies. The diving log shall be in a form specified by the organization and shall include at least the following:

- 2.71.1 Name of diver, buddy, and Lead Diver.
- 2.71.2 Date, time, and location.
- 2.71.3 Diving modes used.
- 2.71.4 General nature of diving activities.
- 2.71.5 Approximate surface and underwater conditions.
- 2.71.6 Maximum depths, bottom time, and surface interval time.
- 2.71.7 Diving tables or computers used.
- 2.71.8 Detailed report of any near or actual incidents.

2.72 Required Incident Reporting

All diving incidents requiring recompression treatment, or resulting in moderate or serious injury, or death shall be reported to the SUNY-ESF's Diving Control Board within 14 days and to the AAUS within 3 months. SUNY-ESF's regular procedures for incident reporting, including those required by the AAUS, shall be followed. The report will specify the circumstances of the incident and the extent of any injuries or illnesses. Additional information must meet the following reporting requirements:

- 2.72.1 Occupational injuries and illnesses shall be reported in accordance with requirements of the appropriate Labor Code section.
- 2.72.2 If pressure-related injuries are suspected, or if symptoms are evident, the following additional information shall be recorded and retained with the dive record, for a period of 5 years:
 - 2.72.2.1 Complete AAUS Incident Report at <http://www.aaus.org>.
 - 2.72.2.2 Written descriptive report to include:
 - 2.72.2.2.1 Name, address, phone numbers of the principal parties involved.
 - 2.72.2.2.2 Summary of experience of divers involved.
 - 2.72.2.2.3 Location, description of dive site, and description of conditions that led up to incident.
 - 2.72.2.2.4 Description of symptoms, including depth and time of onset.
 - 2.72.2.2.5 Description and results of treatment.
 - 2.72.2.2.6 Disposition of case.
 - 2.72.2.2.7 Recommendations to avoid repetition of incident.
- 2.72.3 Any incident of pressure-related injury shall be investigated by SUNY-ESF's DCB and documented and a report forwarded to AAUS during the annual reporting cycle. This report must first be reviewed and released by the organizational member's Diving Control Board.

SECTION 3.00 DIVING EQUIPMENT

3.10 GENERAL POLICY

All equipment shall meet standards as determined by the Diving Safety Officer and the Diving Control Board. Equipment that is subjected to extreme usage under adverse conditions should require more frequent testing and maintenance.

All equipment shall be regularly examined by the person using them.

3.20 EQUIPMENT

3.21 Regulators

- a) Only those makes and models specifically approved by the Diving Safety Officer and the Diving Control Board shall be used.
- b) Scuba regulators shall be inspected and tested prior to first use and every 12 months thereafter by a qualified technician.
- c) Regulators will consist of a primary second stage and an alternate air source (such as an octopus second stage or redundant air supply).

3.22 Breathing Masks and Helmets

Breathing masks and helmets shall have:

- a) A non-return valve at the attachment point between helmet or mask and hose, which shall close readily and positively.
- b) An exhaust valve.
- c) A minimum ventilation rate capable of maintaining the diver at the depth to which they are diving.

3.23 Scuba Cylinders

- a) Scuba cylinders shall be designed, constructed, and maintained in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Unfired Pressure Vessel Safety Orders.
- b) Scuba cylinders must be hydrostatically tested in accordance with DOT standards.
- c) Scuba cylinders must have an internal and external inspection at intervals not to exceed 12 months.
- d) Scuba cylinder valves shall be functionally tested at intervals not to exceed 12 months.

3.24 Backpacks

Backpacks without integrated flotation devices and weight systems shall have a quick release device designed to permit jettisoning with a single motion from either hand.

3.25 Gauges

Gauges shall be inspected and tested before first use and every 12 months thereafter.

3.26 Flotation Devices

- a) Each diver shall have the capability of achieving and maintaining positive buoyancy.
- b) Personal flotation systems, buoyancy compensators, dry suits, or other variable volume buoyancy compensation devices shall be equipped with an exhaust valve.
- c) These devices shall be functionally inspected and tested at intervals not to exceed 12 months.

3.27 Timing Devices, Depth, and Pressure Gauges

Both members of the buddy team must have an underwater timing device, an approved depth indicator, and a submersible pressure gauge.

3.28 Determination of Decompression Status: Dive Tables, Dive Computers

- a) A set of diving tables, approved by the Diving Control Board, must be available at the dive location.
- b) Dive computers may be utilized in place of diving tables, and must be approved by the Diving Control Board. AAUS recommendations on dive computers are located in appendix 13

3.30 AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT

Hand held underwater power tools. Electrical tools and equipment used underwater shall be specifically approved for this purpose. Electrical tools and equipment supplied with power from the surface shall be de-energized before being placed into or retrieved from the water. Hand held power tools shall not be supplied with power from the dive location until requested by the diver.

3.40 SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

3.41 First aid supplies

A first aid kit and emergency oxygen shall be available.

3.42 Diver's Flag

A diver's flag shall be displayed prominently whenever diving is conducted under circumstances where required or where water traffic is probable. The dive operation must be conducted within a 50 ft. perimeter created by the dive flag.

3.43 Compressor Systems - SUNY-ESF Controlled

The following will be considered in design and location of compressor systems:

- a) Low-pressure compressors used to supply air to the diver if equipped with a volume tank shall have a check valve on the inlet side, a relief valve, and a drain valve.
- b) Compressed air systems over 500 psig shall have slow-opening shut-off valves.
- c) All air compressor intakes shall be located away from areas containing exhaust or other contaminants.

3.50 EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

3.51 Record Keeping

Each equipment modification, repair, test, calibration, or maintenance service shall be logged, including the date and nature of work performed, serial number of the item, and the name of the person performing the work for the following equipment:

- a) Regulators
 - Submersible pressure gauges
 - Depth gauges
 - Scuba cylinders
 - Cylinder valves
 - Diving helmets
 - Submersible breathing masks
 - Compressors
 - Gas control panels
 - Air storage cylinders
 - Air filtration systems
 - Analytical instruments
 - Buoyancy control devices
 - Dry suits

3.52 Compressor Operation and Air Test Records

- a) Gas analyses and air tests shall be performed on each SUNY-ESF-controlled breathing air compressor at regular intervals of no more than 100 hours of operation or 6 months, whichever occurs first. The results of these tests shall be entered in a formal log and be maintained.
- b) A log shall be maintained showing operation, repair, overhaul, filter maintenance, and temperature adjustment for each compressor.

3.60 AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Breathing air for scuba shall meet the following specifications as set forth by the Compressed Gas Association (CGA Pamphlet G-7.1).

CGA Grade E	
Component	Maximum
Oxygen	20 - 22%/v
Carbon Monoxide	10 PPM/v
Carbon Dioxide	1000 PPM/v
Condensed Hydrocarbons	5 mg/m ³
Total Hydrocarbons as Methane	25 PPM/v
Water Vapor ppm	(2)
Objectionable Odors	None

For breathing air used in conjunction with self-contained breathing apparatus in extreme cold where moisture can condense and freeze, causing the breathing apparatus to malfunction, a dew

point not to exceed -50°F (63 pm v/v) or 10 degrees lower than the coldest temperature expected in the area is required.

SECTION 4.00
ENTRY INTO SUNY-ESF'S SCIENTIFIC DIVING PROGRAM

4.10 PREREQUISITES

4.11 Previous Diving Experience

The candidate may enter SUNY-ESF's scientific diving program with proof of diving certification by a nationally-recognized agency to the Advanced Open Water level or equivalent, or documentation of at least 15 open water dives, with Diving Safety Officer approval.

4.12 Application

The candidate shall complete and submit a SUNY-ESF's Diving Program Application (Appendix 7).

4.13 Diving for Research or Coursework

The candidate should indicate to the DSO a valid need to dive for research or coursework. Recreational diving is not conducted under SUNY-ESF's auspices.

4.14 Waiver

The candidate shall file a SUNY-ESF "Scuba Waiver Release and Indemnity Agreement" (Appendix 6) with the DSO before conducting any diving activity under the auspices of SUNY-ESF.

4.15 Medical Examination

The applicant for training shall be certified by a licensed physician to be medically qualified for diving before proceeding with the training as designated in Section 4.20 (Section 6.00 and Appendices 1 through 4).

4.16 Swimming Evaluation

Applicant shall successfully perform the following tests, or equivalent, in the presence of the Diving Safety Officer, or an examiner approved by the Diving Safety Officer.

- a) Swim underwater without swim aids for a distance of 25 yards without surfacing.
- b) Swim 400 yards in less than 12 minutes without swim aids.
- c) Tread water for 10 minutes, or 2 minutes without the use of hands, without swim aids.
- d) Without the use of swim aids, transport another person of equal size a distance of 25 yards in the water.

4.17 Scuba Training

Practical Training

At the completion of training, the trainee must satisfy the Diving Safety Officer or the instructor of their ability to perform the following, as a minimum, in a pool or in sheltered water:

- a) Enter water with full equipment.
- b) Clear face mask.
- c) Demonstrate air sharing, including both buddy breathing and the use of alternate air source, as both donor and recipient, with and without a face mask.
- d) Demonstrate ability to alternate between snorkel and scuba while kicking.

- e) Demonstrate understanding of underwater signs and signals.
- f) Demonstrate simulated in-water mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
- g) Rescue and transport, as a diver, a passive simulated victim of an accident.
- h) Demonstrate ability to remove and replace equipment while submerged.
- i) Demonstrate watermanship ability, which is acceptable to the instructor.

Written Examination

Before completing training, the trainee must pass a written examination that demonstrates knowledge of at least the following:

- a) Function, care, use, and maintenance of diving equipment.
- b) Physics and physiology of diving.
- c) Diving regulations and precautions.
- d) Near-shore currents and waves.

Dangerous marine animals.

- e) Emergency procedures, including buoyant ascent and ascent by air sharing.
- f) Currently accepted decompression procedures.
- g) Demonstrate the proper use of dive tables.
- h) Underwater communications.
- i) Aspects of freshwater and altitude diving.
- j) Hazards of breath-hold diving and ascents.
- k) Planning and supervision of diving operations.
- l) Diving hazards.
- m) Cause, symptoms, treatment, and prevention of the following: near drowning, air embolism, carbon dioxide excess, squeezes, oxygen poisoning, nitrogen narcosis, exhaustion and panic, respiratory fatigue, motion sickness, decompression sickness, hypothermia, and hypoxia/anoxia.

Open Water Evaluation

The trainee must satisfy an instructor, approved by the Diving Safety Officer, of their ability to perform at least the following in open water (Appendix 11):

- a) Surface dive to a depth of 10 feet in open water without scuba.
- b) Demonstrate proficiency in air sharing as both donor and receiver.
- c) Enter and leave open water or surf, or leave and board a diving vessel, while wearing scuba gear.
- d) Kick on the surface 400 yards while wearing scuba gear, but not breathing from the scuba unit.
- e) Demonstrate judgment adequate for safe diving.
- f) Demonstrate, where appropriate, the ability to maneuver efficiently in the environment, at and below the surface.
- g) Complete a simulated emergency swimming ascent.
- h) Demonstrate clearing of mask and regulator while submerged.
- i) Demonstrate ability to achieve and maintain neutral buoyancy while submerged.
- j) Demonstrate techniques of self-rescue and buddy rescue.
- k) Navigate underwater.
- l) Plan and execute a dive.

4.18 Equipment Examination

All equipment shall be examined and verified to meet standards as determined by the DSO and the DCB (see Section 3.20)

4.20 DIVER-IN-TRAINING LEVEL

Upon successful completion of the prerequisites outlined in Section 4.10 the diver is designated a “scientific diver-in-training” and is permitted to conduct scientific training dives under the auspices of SUNY-ESF only in the presence of a currently-certified scientific diver on dives approved by the DSO.

SECTION 5.00 SCIENTIFIC DIVER CERTIFICATION

5.10 CERTIFICATION TYPES

5.11 Scientific Diver Certification

This is a permit to dive, usable only while it is current and for the purpose intended.

5.12 Temporary Diver Permit

This permit constitutes a waiver of the requirements of Section 5.00 and is issued only following a demonstration of the required proficiency in diving. It is valid only for a limited time, as determined by the Diving Safety Officer. This permit is not to be construed as a mechanism to circumvent existing standards set forth in this standard. Requirements of this section may be waived by the Diving Safety Officer if the person in question has demonstrated proficiency in diving and can contribute measurably to a planned dive. A statement of the temporary diver's qualifications shall be submitted to the Diving Safety Officer as a part of the dive plan.

Temporary permits shall be restricted to the planned diving operation and shall comply with all other policies, regulations, and standards of this standard, including medical requirements.

5.20 GENERAL POLICY

No person shall engage in scientific diving under the auspices of SUNY-ESF unless that person is authorized by the DSO pursuant to the provisions of this manual. Only a person diving under the auspices of SUNY-ESF that subscribes to the practices of AAUS is eligible for a scientific diver certification.

5.30 REQUIREMENTS FOR SCIENTIFIC DIVER CERTIFICATION

Submission of documents and participation in aptitude examinations does not automatically result in certification. The applicant must convince the Diving Safety Officer and members of the DCB that they are sufficiently skilled and proficient to be certified. This skill will be acknowledged by the signature of the Diving Safety Officer. Any applicant who does not possess the necessary judgment, under diving conditions, for the safety of the diver and their partner, may be denied organizational member scientific diving privileges. Minimum documentation and examinations required are as follows:

5.31 Prerequisites

- a) Application - Application for certification shall be made to the Diving Safety Officer on the form prescribed by the organizational member.
- b) Medical approval. Each applicant for diver certification shall submit a statement from a licensed physician, based on an approved medical examination, attesting to the applicant's fitness for diving (Section 6.00 and Appendices 1 through 4).
- c) Scientific Diver-In-Training Permit - This permit signifies that a diver has completed and been certified as at least an open water diver through an internationally recognized certifying agency or scientific diving program, and has the knowledge skills and experience equivalent to that gained by successful completion of training as specified in Section 4.00.
- d) Proof of current (as determined by the certifying agent) training in the following:
 - i) Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).
 - ii) Standard or basic first aid.
 - iii) Oxygen administration for diving emergencies.

5.32 Theoretical and Practical Training

The diver must complete theoretical aspects and practical training for a minimum cumulative time of 100 hours. Theoretical aspects shall include principles and activities appropriate to the intended area of scientific study.

5.32.1 Theoretical training

Required Topics (include, but not limited to):

1. Diving Emergency Care Training
 - Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)
 - Standard or Basic First Aid
 - Recognition of DCS and AGE
 - Accident Management
 - Field Neurological Exam
 - Oxygen Administration
2. Dive Rescue
3. Dive Physics
4. Dive Physiology
5. Dive Environments
6. Decompression Theory and its Application
7. AAUS Scientific Diving Regulations and History
 - Scientific Dive Planning
 - Coordination with other Agencies
 - Appropriate Governmental Regulations
8. SUNY-ESF Scientific Diving Regulations
9. Scientific Method
10. Data Gathering Techniques (Only Items specific to area of study are required)
 - Transect Sampling (Quadrating)
 - Transecting
 - Mapping
 - Coring
 - Photography
 - Tagging
 - Collecting
 - Animal Handling
 - Archaeology
 - Common Biota
 - Organism Identification
 - Behavior
 - Ecology
 - Site Selection, Location, and Re-location
 - Specialized Equipment for data gathering

- HazMat Training
- HP Cylinders
- Chemical Hygiene, Laboratory Safety (Use Of Chemicals)

Suggested Topics (Tailored to specific needs of the diver and/or studies):

1. Specific Dive Modes (methods of gas delivery)
 - Open Circuit
 - Hooka
 - Surface Supplied diving
2. Small Boat Operation
3. Rebreathers
 - Closed
 - Semi-closed
4. Specialized Breathing Gas
 - Nitrox
 - Mixed Gas
5. Specialized Environments and Conditions
 - Blue Water Diving,
 - Ice and Polar Diving (Cold Water Diving)
 - Zero Visibility Diving
 - Polluted Water Diving,
 - Saturation Diving
 - Decompression Diving
 - Overhead Environments
 - Aquarium Diving
 - Night Diving
 - Kelp Diving
 - Strong Current Diving (Live-boating)
 - Potential Entanglement
6. Specialized Diving Equipment
 - Full face mask
 - Dry Suit
 - Communications

5.32.2 Practical training

Practical training must include a checkout dive, with evaluation of the skills listed in Appendix 11 (Open Water Evaluation), with the DSO or qualified delegate followed by at least 11 ocean or open water dives in a variety of dive sites and diving conditions, for a cumulative bottom time of 6 hours. Dives following the checkout dive must be supervised by a certified Scientific Diver with experience in the type of diving planned, with the knowledge and permission of the DSO.

5.33 Examinations

a) The candidate shall pass a written examination which includes questions on the required topics (Section 5.32 Theoretical and Practical Training), and questions covering the suggested topics at the DSO's discretion.

b) Examination of equipment:

Personal diving equipment and task specific equipment will be examined to confirm suitability for the tasks proposed.

5.40 DEPTH CERTIFICATIONS

5.41 Depth Certifications and Progression to Next Depth Level

A certified diver diving under the auspices of SUNY-ESF may progress to the next depth level after successfully completing the required dives for the next level. Under these circumstances the diver may exceed their depth limit. Dives shall be planned and executed under close supervision of a diver certified to this depth, with the knowledge and permission of the DSO.

- a) Certification to 30 Foot Depth - Initial permit level, approved upon the successful completion of training listed in Section 4.00 and 5.30.
- b) Certification to 60 Foot Depth - A diver holding a 30 foot certificate may be certified to a depth of 60 feet after successfully completing, under supervision, 12 logged training dives to depths between 31 and 60 feet, for a minimum total time of 4 hours.
- c) Certification to 100 Foot Depth - A diver holding a 60 foot certificate may be certified to a depth of 100 feet after successfully completing, 4 dives to depths between 61 and 100 feet. The diver shall also demonstrate proficiency in the use of the appropriate Dive Tables.
- d) Certification to 130 Foot Depth - A diver holding a 100 foot certificate may be certified to a depth of 130 feet after successfully completing, 4 dives to depths between 100 and 130 feet. The diver shall also demonstrate proficiency in the use of the appropriate Dive Tables.
- e) Certification to 150 Foot Depth - A diver holding a 130 foot certificate may be certified to a depth of 150 feet after successfully completing, 4 dives to depths between 130 and 150 feet. The diver must also demonstrate knowledge of the special problems of deep diving, and of special safety requirements.
- f) Certification to 190 Foot Depth - A diver holding a 150 foot certificate may be certified to a depth of 190 feet after successfully completing, 4 dives to depths between 150 and 190 feet. The diver must also demonstrate knowledge of the special problems of deep diving, and of special safety requirements.

Diving on air is not permitted beyond a depth of 190 feet.

5.50 CONTINUATION OF CERTIFICATE

5.51 Minimum Activity to Maintain Certification

During any 12-month period, each certified scientific diver must log a minimum of 12 dives. At least one dive must be logged near the maximum depth of the diver's certification during each 6-month period. Divers certified to 150 feet or deeper may satisfy these requirements with dives to 130 feet or over. Failure to meet these requirements may be cause for revocation or restriction of certification.

5.52 Re-qualification of Depth Certificate

Once the initial certification requirements of Section 5.30 are met, divers whose depth certification has lapsed due to lack of activity may be re-qualified by procedures adopted by the organization's DCB.

5.53 Medical Examination

All certified scientific divers shall pass a medical examination at the intervals specified in Section 6.10. After each major illness or injury, as described in Section 6.10, a certified scientific diver shall receive clearance to return to diving from a physician before resuming diving activities.

5.54 Emergency Care Training.

The scientific diver must provide proof of training in the following:

- Adult CPR (must be current).
- Emergency oxygen administration (must be current)
- First aid for diving accidents (must be current)

5.60 REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATION

A diving certificate may be revoked or restricted for cause by the Diving Safety Officer or the DCB. Violations of regulations set forth in this standard, or other governmental subdivisions not in conflict with this standard, may be considered cause. Diving Safety Officer shall inform the diver in writing of the reason(s) for revocation. The diver will be given the opportunity to present their case in writing for reconsideration and/or re-certification. All such written statements and requests, as identified in this section, are formal documents, which will become part of the diver's file.

5.70 RECERTIFICATION

If a diver's certificate expires or is revoked, he/she may be re-certified after complying with such conditions as the Diving Safety Officer or the DCB may impose. The diver shall be given an opportunity to present his/her case to the DCB before conditions for re-certification are stipulated.

SECTION 6.00 MEDICAL STANDARDS

6.10 MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS

6.11 General

- a) SUNY-ESF's DSO, or designee, shall determine that divers have passed a current diving physical examination and have been declared by the examining physician to be fit to engage in diving activities as may be limited or restricted in the medical evaluation report.
- b) All medical evaluations required by this standard shall be performed by, or under the direction of, a licensed physician of the applicant-diver's choice, preferably one trained in diving/undersea medicine.
- c) The diver should be free of any chronic disabling disease and be free of any conditions contained in the list of conditions for which restrictions from diving are generally recommended. (Appendix 1)

6.12 Frequency of Medical Evaluations

Medical evaluation shall be completed:

- a) Before a diver may begin diving, unless an equivalent initial medical evaluation has been given within the preceding 5 years (3 years if over the age of 40, 2 years if over the age of 60), the member organization has obtained the results of that examination, and those results have been reviewed and found satisfactory by the member organization.
- b) Thereafter, at 5 year intervals up to age 40, every 3 years after the age of 40, and every 2 years after the age of 60.
- c) Clearance to return to diving must be obtained from a physician following any major injury or illness, or any condition requiring hospital care. If the injury or illness is pressure related, then the clearance to return to diving must come from a physician trained in diving medicine.

6.13 Information Provided Examining Physician

The examining physician shall be provided a copy of the medical evaluation requirements of this standard (Appendices 1, 2, and 3).

6.14 Content of Medical Evaluations

Medical examinations conducted initially and at the intervals specified in Section 6.12 shall consist of the following:

- a) Applicant agreement for release of medical information to the Diving Safety Officer and the DCB (Appendix 2).
- b) Medical history (Appendix 3).
- c) Diving physical examination (Required tests listed below and in Appendix 2).

6.15 Conditions Which May Disqualify Candidates From Diving (Adapted from Bove, 1998)

- a) Abnormalities of the tympanic membrane, such as perforation, presence of a monomeric membrane, or inability to auto inflate the middle ears.
- b) Vertigo including Meniere's Disease.
- c) Stapedectomy or middle ear reconstructive surgery.
- d) Recent ocular surgery.
- e) Psychiatric disorders including claustrophobia, suicidal ideation, psychosis, anxiety states, untreated depression.
- f) Substance abuse, including alcohol.
- g) Episodic loss of consciousness.
- h) History of seizure.
- i) History of stroke or a fixed neurological deficit.
- j) Recurring neurologic disorders, including transient ischemic attacks.
- k) History of intracranial aneurysm, other vascular malformation or intracranial hemorrhage.
- l) History of neurological decompression illness with residual deficit.
- m) Head injury with sequelae.
- n) Hematologic disorders including coagulopathies.
- o) Evidence of coronary artery disease or high risk for coronary artery disease.
- p) Atrial septal defects.
- q) Significant valvular heart disease - isolated mitral valve prolapse is not disqualifying.
- r) Significant cardiac rhythm or conduction abnormalities.
- s) Implanted cardiac pacemakers and cardiac defibrillators (ICD).
- t) Inadequate exercise tolerance.
- u) Severe hypertension.
- v) History of spontaneous or traumatic pneumothorax.
- w) Asthma.
- x) Chronic pulmonary disease, including radiographic evidence of pulmonary blebs, bullae or cysts.
- y) Diabetes mellitus.
- z) Pregnancy.

6.16 Laboratory Requirements for Diving Medical Evaluation and Intervals.

- a) Initial examination under age 40:
 - * Medical History
 - * Complete Physical Exam, emphasis on neurological and otological components
 - * Chest X-ray
 - * Spirometry
 - * Hematocrit or Hemoglobin
 - * Urinalysis
 - * Any further tests deemed necessary by the physician.
- b) Periodic re-examination under age 40 (every 5 years):
 - * Medical History
 - * Complete Physical Exam, emphasis on neurological and otological components
 - * Hematocrit or Hemoglobin
 - * Urinalysis
 - * Any further tests deemed necessary by the physician

- c) Initial exam over age 40:
- * Medical History
 - * Complete Physical Exam, emphasis on neurological and otological components
 - * Assessment of coronary artery disease using Multiple-Risk-Factor Assessment¹ (age, lipid profile, blood pressure, diabetic screening, smoker)
 - * Resting EKG
 - * Chest X-ray
 - * Spirometry
 - * Urinalysis
 - * Hematocrit or Hemoglobin
 - * Any further tests deemed necessary by the physician
 - * Exercise stress testing may be indicated based on risk factor assessment.²
- d) Periodic re-examination over age 40 (every 3 years); over age 60 (every 2 years):
- * Medical History
 - * Complete Physical Exam, emphasis on neurological and otological components
 - * Assessment of coronary artery disease using Multiple-Risk-Factor Assessment¹ (age, lipid profile, blood pressure, diabetic screening, smoker)
 - * Resting EKG
 - * Urinalysis
 - * Hematocrit or Hemoglobin
 - * Any further tests deemed necessary by the physician
 - * Exercise stress testing may be indicated based on risk factor assessment.²
- e) Physician's Written Report
1. After any medical examination relating to the individual's fitness to dive, the organizational member shall obtain a written report prepared by the examining physician, that shall contain the examining physician's opinion of the individual's fitness to dive, including any recommended restrictions or limitations. This will be reviewed by the DCB.
 2. The organizational member shall make a copy of the physician's written report available to the individual.

¹ "Assessment of Cardiovascular Risk by Use of Multiple-Risk-Factor Assessment Equations." Grundy et. al. 1999. AHA/ACC Scientific Statement. <http://www.acc.org/clinical/consensus/risk/risk1999.pdf>

² Gibbons RJ, et al. ACC/AHA Guidelines for Exercise Testing. A report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Committee on Exercise Testing). Journal of the American College of Cardiology. 30:260-311, 1997. <http://www.acc.org/clinical/guidelines/exercise/exercise.pdf>

SECTION 7.00 NITROX DIVING GUIDELINES

The following guidelines address the use of nitrox by scientific divers under the auspices of an AAUS Organizational Member. Nitrox is defined for these guidelines as breathing mixtures composed predominately of nitrogen and oxygen, most commonly produced by the addition of oxygen or the removal of nitrogen from air.

7.10 PREREQUISITES

7.11 Eligibility

Only a certified Scientific Diver or Scientific Diver In Training (Sections 4.00 and 5.00) with proof of nitrox diving certification by a nationally-recognized diving organization under the auspices of a member organization is eligible for authorization to use nitrox. After completion, review and acceptance of application materials, training and qualification, an applicant will be authorized to use nitrox within their depth authorization, as specified by the specific nationally-recognized diving organization and the DCB.

7.12 Application and Documentation

Application and documentation for authorization to use nitrox should be made on forms specified by the Diving Control Board.

7.20 REQUIREMENTS FOR AUTHORIZATION TO USE NITROX

Successful completion of the prerequisites outlined in Section 7.10, and submission of documents and participation in aptitude examinations does not automatically result in authorization to use nitrox. The applicant must convince the DSO and members of the DCB that they are sufficiently skilled and proficient and have proof of nitrox diving certification by a nationally-recognized diving organization. The signature of the DSO on the authorization form will acknowledge authorization. After completion of training and evaluation, authorization to use nitrox may be denied to any diver who does not demonstrate to the satisfaction of the DSO or DCB the appropriate judgment or proficiency to ensure the safety of the diver and dive buddy.

Prior to authorization to use nitrox, the following minimum requirements should be met:

7.21 Training

The diver must complete additional theoretical and practical training beyond the Scientific Diver In Training air certification level, to the satisfaction of the member organizations DSO and DCB (Section 7.30).

7.22 Examinations

Each diver should demonstrate proficiency in skills and theory in written, oral, and practical examinations covering:

- a) Written examinations covering the information presented in the classroom training session(s) (i.e., gas theory, oxygen toxicity, partial pressure determination, etc.);
- b) Practical examinations covering the information presented in the practical training session(s) (i.e., gas analysis, documentation procedures, etc.);
- c) Openwater checkout dives, to appropriate depths, to demonstrate the application of

theoretical and practical skills learned.

7.23 Minimum Activity to Maintain Authorization

The diver should log at least one nitrox dive per year. Failure to meet the minimum activity level may be cause for restriction or revocation of nitrox authorization.

7.30 NITROX TRAINING GUIDELINES

Training in these guidelines should be in addition to training for Diver-In-Training authorization (Section 4.00). It may be included as part of training to satisfy the Scientific Diver training requirements (Section 5.30).

7.31 Classroom Instruction

- a) Topics should include, but are not limited to: review of previous training; physical gas laws pertaining to nitrox; partial pressure calculations and limits; equivalent air depth (EAD) concept and calculations; oxygen physiology and oxygen toxicity; calculation of oxygen exposure and maximum safe operating depth (MOD); determination of decompression schedules (both by EAD method using approved air dive tables, and using approved nitrox dive tables); dive planning and emergency procedures; mixing procedures and calculations; gas analysis; personnel requirements; equipment marking and maintenance requirements; dive station requirements.
- b) DCB may choose to limit standard nitrox diver training to procedures applicable to diving, and subsequently reserve training such as nitrox production methods, oxygen cleaning, and dive station topics to divers requiring specialized authorization in these areas.

7.32 Practical Training

The practical training portion will consist of a review of skills as stated for scuba (Section 4.00), with additional training as follows:

- a) Oxygen analysis of nitrox mixtures.
- b) Determination of MOD, oxygen partial pressure exposure, and oxygen toxicity time limits, for various nitrox mixtures at various depths.
- c) Determination of nitrogen-based dive limits status by EAD method using air dive tables, and/or using nitrox dive tables, as approved by the DCB.
- d) Nitrox dive computer use may be included, as approved by the DCB.

7.33 Written Examination (based on classroom instruction and practical training)

Before authorization, the trainee should successfully pass a written examination demonstrating knowledge of at least the following:

- a. Function, care, use, and maintenance of equipment cleaned for nitrox use.
- b. Physical and physiological considerations of nitrox diving (ex.: O₂ and CO₂ toxicity).
- c. Diving regulations and procedures as related to nitrox diving, either scuba or surface-supplied (depending on intended mode).
- d. Given the proper information, calculation of:

- i. Equivalent air depth (EAD) for a given fO_2 and actual depth;
- ii. pO_2 exposure for a given fO_2 and depth;
- iii. Optimal nitrox mixture for a given pO_2 exposure limit and planned depth;
 - 1. Maximum operational depth (MOD) for a given mix and pO_2 exposure limit;
- iv. For nitrox production purposes, percentages/psi of oxygen present in a given mixture, and psi of each gas required to produce a fO_2 by partial pressure mixing.
- e. Dive table and dive computer selection and usage;
- f. Nitrox production methods and considerations.
- g. Oxygen analysis.
- h. Nitrox operational guidelines (Section 7.40), dive planning, and dive station components.

7.34 Openwater Dives

A minimum of two supervised openwater dives using nitrox is required for authorization. The mode used in the dives should correspond to the intended application (i.e., scuba or surface-supplied). If the MOD for the mix being used can be exceeded at the training location, direct, in-water supervision is required.

7.35 Surface-Supplied Training

All training as applied to surface-supplied diving (practical, classroom, and openwater) will follow the member organization's surface-supplied diving standards, including additions listed in Section 11.60.

7.40 SCIENTIFIC NITROX DIVING REGULATIONS

7.41 Dive Personnel Requirements

- a) Nitrox Diver In Training - A Diver In Training, who has completed the requirements of Section 4.00 and the training and authorization sections of these guidelines, may be authorized by the DSO to use nitrox under the direct supervision a Scientific Diver who also holds nitrox authorization. Dive depths should be restricted to those specified in the diver's authorization.
- b) Scientific Diver - A Scientific Diver who has completed the requirements of Section 5.00 and the training and authorization sections of these guidelines, may be authorized by the DSO to use nitrox. Depth authorization to use nitrox should be the same as those specified in the diver's authorization, as described in Section. 5.40.
- c) Lead Diver - On any dive during which nitrox will be used by any team member, the Lead Diver should be authorized to use nitrox, and hold appropriate authorizations required for the dive, as specified in AAUS Standards. Lead Diver authorization for nitrox dives by the DSO and/or DCB should occur as part of the dive plan approval process.

In addition to responsibilities listed in Section 1.20, the Lead Diver should:

1. As part of the dive planning process, verify that all divers using nitrox on a dive are properly qualified and authorized;
2. As part of the pre-dive procedures, confirm with each diver the nitrox mixture the diver is using, and establish dive team maximum depth and time limits, according to the shortest time limit or shallowest depth limit among the team members.
3. The Lead Diver should also reduce the maximum allowable pO₂ exposure limit for the dive team if on-site conditions so indicate (see Sec. 7.42.).

7.42 Dive Parameters

a) Oxygen Exposure Limits

1. The inspired oxygen partial pressure experienced at depth should not exceed 1.6 ATA. All dives performed using nitrox breathing mixtures should comply with the current *NOAA Diving Manual* "Oxygen Partial Pressure Limits for 'Normal' Exposures"
2. The maximum allowable exposure limit should be reduced in cases where cold or strenuous dive conditions, or extended exposure times are expected. The DCB should consider this in the review of any dive plan application, which proposes to use nitrox. The Lead Diver should also review on-site conditions and reduce the allowable pO_2 exposure limits if conditions indicate.
3. If using the equivalent air depth (EAD) method the maximum depth of a dive should be based on the oxygen partial pressure for the specific nitrox breathing mix to be used.

b) Bottom Time Limits

1. Maximum bottom time should be based on the depth of the dive and the nitrox mixture being used.
2. Bottom time for a single dive should not exceed the NOAA maximum allowable "Single Exposure Limit" for a given oxygen partial pressure, as listed in the current NOAA Diving Manual.

c) Dive Tables and Gases

1. A set of DCB approved nitrox dive tables should be available at the dive site.
2. When using the equivalent air depth (EAD) method, dives should be conducted using air dive tables approved by the DCB.
3. If nitrox is used to increase the safety margin of air-based dive tables, the MOD and oxygen exposure and time limits for the nitrox mixture being dived should not be exceeded
4. Breathing mixtures used while performing in-water decompression, or for bail-out purposes, should contain the same or greater oxygen content as that being used during the dive, within the confines of depth limitations and oxygen partial pressure limits set forth in Section 7.40 Dive Parameters.

- d) Nitrox Dive Computers
1. Dive computers may be used to compute decompression status during nitrox dives. Manufacturers' guidelines and operations instructions should be followed.
 2. Use of Nitrox dive computers should comply with dive computer guidelines included in the AAUS Standards.
 3. Nitrox dive computer users should demonstrate a clear understanding of the display, operations, and manipulation of the unit being used for nitrox diving prior to using the computer, to the satisfaction of the DSO or designee.
 4. If nitrox is used to increase the safety margin of an air-based dive computer, the MOD and oxygen exposure and time limits for the nitrox mixture being dived should not be exceeded.
 5. Dive computers capable of pO₂ limit and fO₂ adjustment should be checked by the diver prior to the start each dive to assure compatibility with the mix being used.
- e) Repetitive Diving
1. Repetitive dives using nitrox mixtures should be performed in compliance with procedures required of the specific dive tables used.
 2. Residual nitrogen time should be based on the EAD for the specific nitrox mixture to be used on the repetitive dive, and not that of the previous dive.
 3. The total cumulative exposure (bottom time) to a partial pressure of oxygen in a given 24 hour period should not exceed the current *NOAA Diving Manual* 24-hour Oxygen Partial Pressure Limits for "Normal" Exposures.
 4. When repetitive dives expose divers to different oxygen partial pressures from dive to dive, divers should account for accumulated oxygen exposure from previous dives when determining acceptable exposures for repetitive dives. Both acute (CNS) and chronic (pulmonary) oxygen toxicity concerns should be addressed.
- f) Oxygen Parameters
1. Authorized Mixtures - Mixtures meeting the criteria outlined in Section 7.40 may be used for nitrox diving operations, upon approval of the DCB.
 2. Purity - Oxygen used for mixing nitrox-breathing gas should meet the purity levels for "Medical Grade" (U.S.P.) or "Aviator Grade" standards.
- In addition to the AAUS Air Purity Guidelines (Section 3.60), the following standard should be met for breathing air that is either:
- a. Placed in contact with oxygen concentrations greater than 40%.
 - b. Used in nitrox production by the partial pressure mixing method with gas mixtures containing greater than 40% oxygen as the enriching agent.

Air Purity: CGA Grade E (Section 3.60)	
Condensed Hydrocarbons	5mg/m ³
Hydrocarbon Contaminants	No greater than 0.1 mg/m ³

- g) Gas Mixing and Analysis
1. Personnel Requirements
 - a. Individuals responsible for producing and/or analyzing nitrox mixtures should be knowledgeable and experienced in all aspects of the technique.
 - b. Only those individuals approved by the DSO and/or DCB should be responsible for mixing and/or analyzing nitrox mixtures.
 2. Production Methods - It is the responsibility of the DCB to approve the specific nitrox production method used.
 3. Analysis Verification by User
 - a. It is the responsibility of each diver to analyze prior to the dive the oxygen content of his/her scuba cylinder and acknowledge in writing the following information for each cylinder: fO_2 , MOD, cylinder pressure, date of analysis, and user's name.
 - b. Individual dive log reporting forms should report fO_2 of nitrox used, if different than 21%.

7.50 NITROX DIVING EQUIPMENT

All of the designated equipment and stated requirements regarding scuba equipment required in the AAUS Standards should apply to nitrox scuba operations. Additional minimal equipment necessary for nitrox diving operations includes:

- Labeled SCUBA Cylinders
- Oxygen Analyzers

7.51 Oxygen Cleaning and Maintenance Requirements

- a) Requirement for Oxygen Service
1. All equipment, which during the dive or cylinder filling process is exposed to concentrations greater than 40% oxygen, should be cleaned and maintained for oxygen service.
 2. Equipment used with oxygen or mixtures containing over 40% by volume oxygen shall be designed and maintained for oxygen service. Oxygen systems over 125 psig shall have slow-opening shut-off valves. This should include the following equipment: scuba cylinders, cylinder valves, scuba and other regulators, cylinder pressure gauges, hoses, diver support equipment, compressors, and fill station components and plumbing.

Scuba Cylinder Identification Marking

Scuba cylinders to be used with nitrox mixtures should have the following identification documentation affixed to the cylinder.

- a) Cylinders should be marked “NITROX”, or “EANx”, or “Enriched Air”.
- b) Nitrox identification color-coding should include a 4-inch wide green band around the cylinder, starting immediately below the shoulder curvature. If the cylinder is not yellow, the green band should be bordered above and below by a 1-inch yellow band.
- c) The alternate marking of a yellow cylinder by painting the cylinder crown green and printing the word “NITROX” parallel to the length of the cylinder in green print is acceptable.
- d) Other markings, which identify the cylinder as containing gas mixes other than Air, may be used as the approval of the DCB.
- e) A contents label should be affixed, to include the current fO_2 , date of analysis, and MOD.
- f) The cylinder should be labeled to indicate whether the cylinder is prepared for oxygen or nitrox mixtures containing greater than 40% oxygen.

Regulators - Regulators to be used with nitrox mixtures containing greater than 40% oxygen should be cleaned and maintained for oxygen service, and marked in an identifying manner.

Other Support Equipment

- a) An oxygen analyzer is required which is capable of determining the oxygen content in the scuba cylinder. Two analyzers are recommended to reduce the likelihood of errors due to a faulty analyzer. The analyzer should be capable of reading a scale of 0 to 100% oxygen, within 1% accuracy.
- b) All diver and support equipment should be suitable for the fO_2 being used.

Compressor system

- a) Compressor/filtration system must produce oil-free air.
- b) An oil-lubricated compressor placed in service for a nitrox system should be checked for oil and hydrocarbon contamination at least quarterly.

Fill Station Components - All components of a nitrox fill station that will contact nitrox mixtures containing greater than 40% oxygen should be cleaned and maintained for oxygen service. This includes cylinders, whips, gauges, valves, and connecting lines.

SECTION 8.00 AQUARIUM DIVING OPERATIONS

8.10 GENERAL POLICY

Section 8.00 applies to scientific aquarium divers only.

Definition - A scientific aquarium diver is a scientific diver who is diving solely within an aquarium. An aquarium is a shallow, confined body of water, which is operated by or under the control of an institution and is used for the purposes of specimen exhibit, education, husbandry, or research.

It is recognized that within scientific aquarium diving there are environments and equipment that fall outside the scope of those addressed in this standard. In those circumstances it is the responsibility of the organizational member's Dive Control Board to establish the requirements and protocol under which diving will be safely conducted.

Note: All of the standards set forth in other sections of this standard shall apply, except as otherwise provided in this section.

8.20 THE BUDDY SYSTEM IN SCIENTIFIC AQUARIUM DIVING

All scuba diving activities in the confined environment of an aquarium shall be conducted in accordance with the buddy system, whereby both divers, or a diver and a tender as provided below, are always in visual contact with one another, can always communicate with one another, and can always render prompt and effective assistance either in response to an emergency or to prevent an emergency.

A diver and tender comprise a buddy team in the confined environment of an aquarium only when the maximum depth does not exceed 30 feet, and there are no overhead obstructions or entanglement hazards for the diver, and the tender is equipped, ready and able to conduct or direct a prompt and effective in-water retrieval of the diver at all times during the dive.

8.30 DIVING EQUIPMENT

In an aquarium of a known maximum obtainable depth:

- a) A depth indicator is not required, except that a repetitive diver shall use the same computer used on any prior dive.
- b) Only one buddy must be equipped with a timing device.
- c) The maximum obtainable depth of the aquarium shall be used as the diving depth.

8.40 SCIENTIFIC AQUARIUM DIVER CERTIFICATION

A Scientific Aquarium Diver is a certification enabling the qualified diver to participate in scientific diving in accordance with Section 8.00 as provided below.

All of the standards set forth in sections 4.0 and 5.0 of this standard shall apply, except that Section 5.30 of this standard is modified to read as follows:

Practical training shall include at least 12 supervised aquarium dives for a cumulative bottom time of 6 hours. No more than 3 of these dives shall be made in 1 day.

8.50 SCIENTIFIC AQUARIUM DIVING USING OTHER DIVING TECHNOLOGY

8.51 Surface Supplied Scientific Aquarium Diving

Definition: For purposes of scientific aquarium diving, surface supplied diving is described as a mode of diving using open circuit, surface supplied compressed gas which is provided to the diver at the dive location and may or may not include voice communication with the surface tender.

- a) Divers using the surface supplied mode shall be equipped with a diver-carried independent reserve breathing gas supply.

Scientific aquarium divers using conventional scuba masks, full-face masks, or non-lockdown type helmets are exempt from this standard provided:

1. There are no overhead obstructions or entanglements.
 2. The diver is proficient in performing a Controlled Emergency Swimming Ascent from at least as deep as the maximum depth of the aquarium.
 3. The diver is proficient in performing out of air emergency drills, including ascent and mask/helmet removal.
 4. Each surface supplied diver shall be hose-tended by a separate dive team member while in the water. Scientific aquarium divers are exempt from this standard, provided the tender is monitoring only one air source, there is mutual assistance between divers and there are no overhead obstructions or entanglements.
- b) Divers using the surface supplied mode shall maintain communication with the surface tender. The surface supplied breathing gas supply (volume and intermediate pressure) shall be sufficient to support all surface supplied divers in the water for the duration of the planned dive.
- c) During surface supplied diving operations when only one diver is in the water, there must be a standby diver in attendance at the dive location. Scientific aquarium divers are exempt from this standard, provided the tender is equipped, ready and able to conduct a prompt and effective in-water retrieval of the diver at all times during the dive.”
- d) Surface supplied equipment must be configured to allow retrieval of the diver by the surface tender without risk of interrupting air supply to the diver.
- e) All surface supplied applications used for scientific aquarium diving shall have a non-return valve at the attachment point between helmet or mask hose, which shall close readily and positively.

SECTION 9.00 STAGED DECOMPRESSION DIVING

Decompression diving shall be defined as any diving during which the diver cannot perform a direct return to the surface without performing a mandatory decompression stop to allow the release of inert gas from the diver's body.

The following procedures shall be observed when conducting dives requiring planned decompression stops.

9.10 Minimum Experience and Training Requirements

- a) Prerequisites:
1. Scientific Diver qualification according to Section 5.00.
 2. Minimum of 100 logged dives.
 3. Demonstration of the ability to safely plan and conduct dives deeper than 100 feet.
 4. Nitrox certification/authorization according to AAUS Section 7.00 recommended.

Training shall be appropriate for the conditions in which dive operations are to be conducted.

Minimum Training shall include the following:

1. A minimum of 6 hours of classroom training to ensure theoretical knowledge to include: physics and physiology of decompression; decompression planning and procedures; gas management; equipment configurations; decompression method, emergency procedures.
2. It is recommended that at least one training session be conducted in a pool or sheltered water setting, to cover equipment handling and familiarization, swimming and buoyancy control, to estimate gas consumption rates, and to practice emergency procedures.
3. At least 6 open-water training dives simulating/requiring decompression shall be conducted, emphasizing planning and execution of required decompression dives, and including practice of emergency procedures.
4. Progression to greater depths shall be by 4-dive increments at depth intervals as specified in Section 5.40.
5. No training dives requiring decompression shall be conducted until the diver has demonstrated acceptable skills under simulated conditions.

5. The following are the minimum skills the diver must demonstrate proficiently during dives simulating and requiring decompression:
 - Buoyancy control
 - Proper ascent rate
 - Proper depth control
 - Equipment manipulation
 - Stage/decompression bottle use as pertinent to planned diving operation
 - Buddy skills
 - Gas management
 - Time management
 - Task loading
 - Emergency skills
6. Divers shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the DSO or the DSO's designee proficiency in planning and executing required decompression dives appropriate to the conditions in which diving operations are to be conducted.
7. Upon completion of training, the diver shall be authorized to conduct required decompression dives with DSO approval.

9.20 Minimum Equipment Requirements

- a) Valve and regulator systems for primary (bottom) gas supplies shall be configured in a redundant manner that allows continuous breathing gas delivery in the event of failure of any one component of the regulator/valve system.
- b) Cylinders with volume and configuration adequate for planned diving operations.
- c) One of the second stages on the primary gas supply shall be configured with a hose of adequate length to facilitate effective emergency gas sharing in the intended environment.

Minimum dive equipment shall include:

8. Snorkel is optional at the DCB's discretion, as determined by the conditions and environment.
9. Diver location devices adequate for the planned diving operations and environment.
10. Compass

Redundancy in the following components is desirable or required at the discretion of the DCB or DSO:

11. Decompression Schedules
12. Dive Timing Devices
13. Depth gauges
14. Buoyancy Control Devices
15. Cutting devices
16. Lift bags and line reels

9.30 Minimum Operational Requirements

- a) Approval of dive plan applications to conduct required decompression dives shall be on a case-by-case basis.
- b) The maximum pO_2 to be used for planning required decompression dives is 1.6. It is recommended that a pO_2 of less than 1.6 be used during bottom exposure.
- c) Divers gas supplies shall be adequate to meet planned operational requirements and foreseeable emergency situations.
- d) Decompression dives may be planned using dive tables, dive computers, and/or PC software approved by the DSO/DCB.
- e) Breathing gases used while performing in-water decompression shall contain the same or greater oxygen content as that used during the bottom phase of the dive.
- f) The dive team prior to each dive shall review emergency procedures appropriate for the planned dive.
- g) If breathing gas mixtures other than air are used for required decompression, their use shall be in accordance with those regulations set forth in the appropriate sections of this standard.
- h) The maximum depth for required decompression using air as the bottom gas shall be 190 feet.
- i) Use of additional nitrox and/or high-oxygen fraction decompression mixtures as travel and decompression gases to decrease decompression obligations is encouraged.
- j) Use of alternate inert gas mixtures to limit narcosis is encouraged for depths greater than 150 feet.
- k) If a period of more than 6 months has elapsed since the last mixed gas dive, a series of progressive workup dives to return the diver(s) to proficiency status prior to the start of project diving operations are recommended.
- l) Mission specific workup dives are recommended.

SECTION 10.00 MIXED GAS DIVING

Mixed gas diving is defined as dives done while breathing gas mixes containing proportions greater than 1% by volume of an inert gas other than nitrogen.

10.10 Minimum Experience and Training Requirements

- b) Prerequisites:
 - a) Nitrox certification and authorization (Section 7.00)
 - b) If the intended use entails required decompression stops, divers will be previously certified and authorized in decompression diving (Section 9.00).
 - c) Divers shall demonstrate to the DCB's satisfaction skills, knowledge, and attitude appropriate for training in the safe use of mixed gases.

Classroom training including:

- a) Review of topics and issues previously outlined in nitrox and required decompression diving training as pertinent to the planned operations.
- b) The use of helium or other inert gases, and the use of multiple decompression gases.
- c) Equipment configurations
- d) Mixed gas decompression planning
- e) Gas management planning
- f) Thermal considerations
- g) END determination
- h) Mission planning and logistics
- i) Emergency procedures
- j) Mixed gas production methods
- k) Methods of gas handling and cylinder filling
- l) Oxygen exposure management
- m) Gas analysis
- n) Mixed gas physics and physiology

Practical Training:

- a) Confined water session(s) in which divers demonstrate proficiency in required skills and techniques for proposed diving operations.
- b) A minimum of 6 open water training dives.
- c) At least one initial dive shall be in 130 feet or less to practice equipment handling and emergency procedures.
- d) Subsequent dives will gradually increase in depth, with a majority of the training dives being conducted between 130 feet and the planned operational depth.
- e) Planned operational depth for initial training dives shall not exceed 260 feet.
- f) Diving operations beyond 260 feet requires additional training dives.

10.20 Equipment and Gas Quality Requirements

- a) Equipment requirements shall be developed and approved by the DCB, and met by divers, prior to engaging in mixed-gas diving. Equipment shall meet other pertinent requirements set forth elsewhere in this standard.
- b) The quality of inert gases used to produce breathing mixtures shall be of an acceptable grade for human consumption.

10.30 Minimum Operational Requirements

- a) Approval of dive plan applications to conduct mixed gas dives shall be on a case-by-case basis.
 - b) All applicable operational requirements for nitrox and decompression diving shall be met.
 - c) The maximum pO_2 to be used for planning required decompression dives is 1.6. It is recommended that a pO_2 of less than 1.6 be used during bottom exposure.
 - d) Maximum planned Oxygen Toxicity Units (OTU) will be considered based on mission duration.
 - e) Divers decompressing on high-oxygen concentration mixtures shall closely monitor one another for signs of acute oxygen toxicity.
- 6 If a period of more than 6 months has elapsed since the last mixed gas dive, a series of progressive workup dives to return the diver(s) to proficiency status prior to the start of project diving operations are recommended.

SECTION 11.00 OTHER DIVING TECHNOLOGY

Certain types of diving, some of which are listed below, involve equipment or procedures which require training. Supplementary guidelines for these technologies are in development by the AAUS, and may be adopted by SUNY-ESF's Diving Control Board. Divers using other diving technology must follow DCB-established guidelines. Divers shall comply with all scuba diving procedures in this manual unless specified.

11.10 SATURATION DIVING

If using open circuit compressed air scuba in saturation diving operations, SUNY-ESF scientific divers shall comply with the saturation diving guidelines of the host organizational member.

11.30 HOOKAH

11.31 Divers using the hookah mode shall be equipped with a diver-carried independent reserve breathing gas supply.

11.32 Each hookah diver shall be hose-tended by a separate dive team member while in the water.

11.33 The hookah breathing gas supply shall be sufficient to support all hookah divers in the water for the duration of the planned dive, including decompression.

11.40 SURFACE SUPPLIED DIVING

Surface supplied divers shall comply with all scuba diving procedures in this manual except Section 2.31. Surface supplied diving shall not be conducted at depths greater than 190 fsw (58 msw).

11.41 Divers using the surface supplied mode shall be equipped with a diver-carried independent reserve breathing gas supply.

11.42 Each surface supplied diver shall be hose tended by a separate dive team member while in the water.

11.43 Divers using the surface supplied mode shall maintain voice communication with the surface tender.

11.44 The surface supplied breathing gas supply shall be sufficient to support all surface supplied divers in the water for the duration of the planned dive, including decompression.

11.45 During surface supplied diving operations when only one diver is in the water, there must be a standby diver in attendance at the dive location.

11.50 CLOSED AND SEMI-CLOSED CIRCUIT SCUBA (REBREATHERS)

No diver shall conduct planned operations using rebreathers without prior review and approval of the DCB.

Specific training requirements for use of each rebreather model shall be defined by DCB on a case-by-case basis. Training shall include factory-recommended requirements, but may exceed this to prepare for the type of mission intended (e.g., staged decompression or heliox/trimix CCR diving).

In all cases, trainers shall be qualified for the type of instruction to be provided. Training shall be conducted by agencies or instructors approved by DSO and DCB.

11.60 BLUE WATER DIVING

Blue water diving is defined as diving in open water where the bottom is generally >200 feet deep. It requires special training and the use of multiple-tethered diving techniques. Specific guidelines that should be followed are outlined in "Blue Water Diving Guidelines" (California Sea Grant Publ. No. T-CSGCP014).

11.70 ICE AND POLAR DIVING

Divers planning to dive under ice or in polar conditions should use the following: "Guidelines for Conduct of Research Diving", National Science Foundation, Division of Polar Programs, 1990.

11.80 OVERHEAD ENVIRONMENTS

Where an enclosed or confined space is not large enough for two divers, a diver shall be stationed at the underwater point of entry and an orientation line shall be used.

SECTION 12.0 REBREATHERS

This section defines specific considerations regarding the following issues for the use of rebreathers:

- Training and/or experience verification requirements for authorization
- Equipment requirements
- Operational requirements and additional safety protocols to be used

Application of this standard is in addition to pertinent requirements of all other sections of the AAUS Standards for Scientific Diving, Volumes 1 and 2.

For rebreather dives that also involve staged decompression and/or mixed gas diving, all requirements for each of the relevant diving modes shall be met. Diving Control Board reserves the authority to review each application of all specialized diving modes, and include any further requirements deemed necessary beyond those listed here on a case-by-case basis.

No diver shall conduct planned operations using rebreathers without prior review and approval of the DCB.

In all cases, trainers shall be qualified for the type of instruction to be provided. Training shall be conducted by agencies or instructors approved by DSO and DCB.

12.10 Definitions and General Information

- a. Rebreathers are defined as any device that recycles some or all of the exhaled gas in the breathing loop and returns it to the diver. Rebreathers maintain levels of oxygen and carbon dioxide that support life by metered injection of oxygen and chemical removal of carbon dioxide. These characteristics fundamentally distinguish rebreathers from open-circuit life support systems, in that the breathing gas composition is dynamic rather than fixed.
 - i. Advantages of rebreathers may include increased gas utilization efficiencies that are often independent of depth, extended no-decompression bottom times and greater decompression efficiency, and reduction or elimination of exhaust bubbles that may disturb aquatic life or sensitive environments.
 - ii. Disadvantages of rebreathers include high cost and, in some cases, a high degree of system complexity and reliance on instrumentation for gas composition control and monitoring, which may fail. The diver is more likely to experience hazardous levels of hypoxia, hyperoxia, or hypercapnia, due to user error or equipment malfunction, conditions which may lead to underwater blackout and drowning. Inadvertent flooding of the breathing loop and wetting of the carbon dioxide absorbent may expose the diver to ingestion of an alkaline slurry ("caustic cocktail").

- iii. An increased level of discipline and attention to rebreather system status by the diver is required for safe operation, with a greater need for self-reliance. Rebreather system design and operation varies significantly between make and model. For these reasons when evaluating any dive plan incorporating rebreathers, risk-management emphasis should be placed on the individual qualifications of the diver on the specific rebreather make and model to be used, in addition to specific equipment requirements and associated operational protocols.
- a. Oxygen Rebreathers. Oxygen rebreathers recycle breathing gas, consisting of pure oxygen, replenishing the oxygen metabolized by the diver. Oxygen rebreathers are generally the least complicated design, but are normally limited to a maximum operation depth of 20fsw due to the risk of unsafe hyperoxic exposure.
- b) Semi-Closed Circuit Rebreathers. Semi-closed circuit rebreathers (SCR) recycle the majority of exhaled breathing gas, venting a portion into the water and replenishing it with a constant or variable amount of a single oxygen-enriched gas mixture. Gas addition and venting is balanced against diver metabolism to maintain safe oxygen levels by means which differ between SCR models, but the mechanism usually provides a semi-constant fraction of oxygen (FO_2) in the breathing loop at all depths, similar to open-circuit SCUBA.
- c) Closed-Circuit Mixed Gas Rebreathers. Closed-circuit mixed gas rebreathers (CCR) recycle all of the exhaled gas and replace metabolized oxygen via an electronically controlled valve, governed by electronic oxygen sensors. Manual oxygen addition is available as a diver override, in case of electronic system failure. A separate inert gas source (diluent), usually containing primarily air, heliox, or trimix, is used to maintain oxygen levels at safe levels when diving below 20fsw. CCR systems operate to maintain a constant oxygen partial pressure (PPO_2) during the dive, regardless of depth.

12.20 Prerequisites

Specific training requirements for use of each rebreather model shall be defined by DCB on a case-by-case basis. Training shall include factory-recommended requirements, but may exceed this to prepare for the type of mission intended (e.g., staged decompression or heliox/trimix CCR diving).

Training Prerequisites

- a) Active scientific diver status, with depth qualification sufficient for the type, make, and model of rebreather, and planned application.
- b) Completion of a minimum of 50 open-water dives on SCUBA.
- c) For SCR or CCR, a minimum 100-fsw-depth qualification is generally recommended, to ensure the diver is sufficiently conversant with the complications of deeper diving. If the sole expected application for use of rebreathers is shallower than this, a lesser depth qualification may be allowed with the approval of the DCB.
- d) Nitrox training. Training in use of nitrox mixtures containing 25% to 40% oxygen is required. Training in use of mixtures containing 40% to 100% oxygen may be required, as needed for the planned application and rebreather system. Training may be provided as part of rebreather training.

Training

Successful completion of the following training program qualifies the diver for rebreather diving using the system on which the diver was trained, in depths of 130fsw and shallower, for dives that do not require decompression stops, using nitrogen/oxygen breathing media.

- a) Satisfactory completion of a rebreather training program authorized or recommended by the manufacturer of the rebreather to be used, or other training approved by the DCB. Successful completion of training does not in itself authorize the diver to use rebreathers. The diver must demonstrate to the DCB or its designee that the diver possesses the proper attitude, judgment, and discipline to safely conduct rebreather diving in the context of planned operations.
- b) Classroom training shall include:
 1. A review of those topics of diving physics and physiology, decompression management, and dive planning included in prior scientific diver, nitrox, staged decompression and/or mixed gas training, as they pertain to the safe operation of the selected rebreather system and planned diving application.
 2. In particular, causes, signs and symptoms, first aid, treatment and prevention of the following must be covered:
 - Hyperoxia (CNS and Pulmonary Oxygen Toxicity)
 - Middle Ear Oxygen Absorption Syndrome (oxygen ear)
 - Hyperoxia-induced myopia
 - Hypoxia
 - Hypercapnia
 - Inert gas narcosis
 - Decompression sickness
 3. Rebreather-specific information required for the safe and effective operation of the system to be used, including:
 - System design and operation, including:
 - Counterlung(s)
 - CO₂ scrubber
 - CO₂ absorbent material types, activity characteristics, storage, handling and disposal
 - Oxygen control system design, automatic and manual
 - Diluent control system, automatic and manual (if any)
 - Pre-dive set-up and testing
 - Post-dive break-down and maintenance
 - Oxygen exposure management
 - Decompression management and applicable decompression tracking methods
 - Dive operations planning
 - Problem recognition and management, including system failures leading to hypoxia, hyperoxia, hypercapnia, flooded loop, and caustic cocktail
 - Emergency protocols and bailout procedures

Practical Training (with model of rebreather to be used)

c) A minimum number of hours of underwater time.

Type	Pool/Confined Water	O/W Training	O/W Supervised
Oxygen Rebreather	1 dive, 90 min	4 dives, 120 min.*	2 dives, 60 min
Semi-Closed Circuit	1 dive, 90-120 min	4 dives, 120 min.**	4 dives, 120 min
Closed-Circuit	1 dive, 90-120 min	8 dives, 380 min.***	4 dives, 240 min

* Dives should not exceed 20 fsw.
 ** First two dives should not exceed 60 fsw. Subsequent dives should be at progressively greater depths, with at least one dive in the 80 to 100 fsw range.
 *** Total underwater time (pool and open water) of approximately 500 minutes. First two open water dives should not exceed 60 fsw. Subsequent dives should be at progressively greater depths, with at least 2 dives in the 100 to 130 fsw range.

Amount of required in-water time should increase proportionally to the complexity of rebreather system used.

Training shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Practical Evaluations

Upon completion of practical training, the diver must demonstrate to the DCB or its designee proficiency in pre-dive, dive, and post-dive operational procedures for the particular model of rebreather to be used. Skills shall include, at a minimum:

- Oxygen control system calibration and operation checks
- Carbon dioxide absorbent canister packing
- Supply gas cylinder analysis and pressure check
- Test of one-way valves
- System assembly and breathing loop leak testing
- Pre-dive breathing to test system operation
- In-water leak checks
- Buoyancy control during descent, bottom operations, and ascent
- System monitoring and control during descent, bottom operations, and ascent
- Proper interpretation and operation of system instrumentation (PO2 displays, dive computers, gas supply pressure gauges, alarms, etc, as applicable)
- Unit removal and replacement on the surface.
- Bailout and emergency procedures for self and buddy, including:
- System malfunction recognition and solution
- Manual system control
- Flooded breathing loop recovery (if possible)
- Absorbent canister failure
- Alternate bailout options
- Symptom recognition and emergency procedures for hyperoxia, hypoxia, and hypercapnia
- Proper system maintenance, including:
- Full breathing loop disassembly and cleaning (mouthpiece, check-valves, hoses, counterlung, absorbent canister, etc.)
- Oxygen sensor replacement (for SCR and CCR)
- Other tasks required by specific rebreather models

Written Evaluation

A written evaluation approved by the DCB with a pre-determined passing score, covering concepts of both classroom and practical training, is required.

Supervised Rebreather Dives

Upon successful completion of open water training dives, the diver is authorized to conduct a series of supervised rebreather dives, during which the diver gains additional experience and proficiency.

- d) Supervisor for these dives should be the DSO or designee, and should be an active scientific diver experienced in diving with the make/model of rebreather being used.

Dives at this level may be targeted to activities associated with the planned science diving application. See the following table for number and cumulative water time for different rebreather types.

Type	Pool/Confined Water	O/W Training	O/W Supervised
Oxygen Rebreather	1 dive, 90 min	4 dives, 120 min.*	2 dives, 60 min
Semi-Closed Circuit	1 dive, 90-120 min	4 dives, 120 min.**	4 dives, 120 min
Closed-Circuit	1 dive, 90-120 min	8 dives, 380 min.***	4 dives, 240 min

* Dives should not exceed 20 fsw.
** First two dives should not exceed 60 fsw. Subsequent dives should be at progressively greater depths, with at least one dive in the 80 to 100 fsw range.
*** Total underwater time (pool and open water) of approximately 500 minutes. First two open water dives should not exceed 60 fsw. Subsequent dives should be at progressively greater depths, with at least 2 dives in the 100 to 130 fsw range.

Maximum ratio of divers per designated dive supervisor is 4:1. The supervisor may dive as part of the planned operations.

Extended Range, Required Decompression and Helium-Based Inert Gas

- a. Rebreather dives involving operational depths in excess of 130 fsw, requiring staged decompression, or using diluents containing inert gases other than nitrogen are subject to additional training requirements, as determined by DCB on a case-by-case basis. Prior experience with required decompression and mixed gas diving using open-circuit SCUBA is desirable, but is not sufficient for transfer to dives using rebreathers without additional training.
 1. As a prerequisite for training in staged decompression using rebreathers, the diver shall have logged a minimum of 25 hours of underwater time on the rebreather system to be used, with at least 10 rebreather dives in the 100 fsw to 130 fsw range.
 2. As a prerequisite for training for use of rebreathers with gas mixtures containing inert gas other than nitrogen, the diver shall have logged a minimum of 50 hours of underwater time on the rebreather system to be used and shall have completed training in stage decompression methods using rebreathers. The diver shall have completed at least 12 dives requiring staged decompression on the rebreather model to be used, with at least 4 dives near 130 fsw.
 3. Training shall be in accordance with standards for required-decompression and mixed gas diving, as applicable to rebreather systems, starting at the 130 fsw level.

Maintenance of Proficiency

- e) To maintain authorization to dive with rebreathers, an authorized diver shall make at least one dive using a rebreather every 8 weeks. For divers authorized for the conduct of extended range, stage decompression or mixed-gas diving, at least one dive per month should be made to a depth near 130 fsw, practicing decompression protocols.

For a diver in arrears, the DCB shall approve a program of remedial knowledge and skill tune-up training and a course of dives required to return the diver to full authorization. The extent of this program should be directly related to the complexity of the planned rebreather diving operations.

12.30 Equipment Requirements

General Requirements

1. Only those models of rebreathers specifically approved by DCB shall be used.
- b) Rebreathers should be manufactured according to acceptable Quality Control/Quality Assurance protocols, as evidenced by compliance with the essential elements of ISO 9004. Manufacturers should be able to provide to the DCB supporting documentation to this effect.
- c) Unit performance specifications should be within acceptable levels as defined by standards of a recognized authority (CE, US Navy, Royal Navy, NOAA, etc...).
- d) Prior to approval, the manufacturer should supply the DCB with supporting documentation detailing the methods of specification determination by a recognized third-party testing agency, including unmanned and manned testing. Test data should be from a recognized, independent test facility.
- e) The following documentation for each rebreather model to be used should be available as a set of manufacturer's specifications. These should include:
 - Operational depth range
 - Operational temperature range
 - Breathing gas mixtures that may be used
 - Maximum exercise level which can be supported as a function of breathing gas and depth
 - Breathing gas supply durations as a function of exercise level and depth
 - CO₂ absorbent durations, as a function of depth, exercise level, breathing gas, and water temperature
 - Method, range and precision of inspired PPO₂ control, as a function of depth, exercise level, breathing gas, and temperature
 - Likely failure modes and backup or redundant systems designed to protect the diver if such failures occur
 - Accuracy and precision of all readouts and sensors
 - Battery duration as a function of depth and temperature
 - Mean time between failures of each subsystem and method of determination
- a) A complete instruction manual is required, fully describing the operation of all rebreather components and subsystems as well as maintenance procedures.
- b) A maintenance log is required. The unit maintenance shall be up-to-date based upon manufacturer's recommendations.

c) Minimum Equipment

1. A surface/dive valve in the mouthpiece assembly, allowing sealing of the breathing loop from the external environment when not in use.
- d) An automatic gas addition valve, so that manual volumetric compensation during descent is unnecessary.
- e) Manual gas addition valves, so that manual volumetric compensation during descent and manual oxygen addition at all times during the dive are possible.
- f) The diver shall carry alternate life support capability (open-circuit bail-out or redundant rebreather) sufficient to allow the solution of minor problems and allow reliable access to a pre-planned alternate life support system.

Oxygen Rebreathers

Oxygen rebreathers shall be equipped with manual and automatic gas addition valves.

Semi-Closed Circuit Rebreathers.

SCR's shall be equipped with at least one manufacturer-approved oxygen sensor sufficient to warn the diver of impending hypoxia. Sensor redundancy is desirable, but not required.

Closed Circuit Mixed-gas Rebreathers.

1. CCR shall incorporate a minimum of three independent oxygen sensors.
- b) A minimum of two independent displays of oxygen sensor readings shall be available to the diver.
- c) Two independent power supplies in the rebreather design are desirable. If only one is present, a secondary system to monitor oxygen levels without power from the primary battery must be incorporated.
- d) CCR shall be equipped with manual diluent and oxygen addition valves, to enable the diver to maintain safe oxygen levels in the event of failure of the primary power supply or automatic gas addition systems.
- e) Redundancies in onboard electronics, power supplies, and life support systems are highly desirable.

12.40 Operational Requirements

General Requirements

1. All dives involving rebreathers must comply with applicable operational requirements for open-circuit SCUBA dives to equivalent depths.
- b) No rebreather system should be used in situations beyond the manufacturer's stated design limits (dive depth, duration, water temperature, etc).
- c) Modifications to rebreather systems shall be in compliance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- d) Rebreather maintenance is to be in compliance with manufacturer's recommendations including sanitizing, replacement of consumables (sensors, CO₂ absorbent, gas, batteries, etc) and periodic maintenance.
- e) Dive Plan. In addition to standard dive plan components stipulated in AAUS Section 2.0, all dive plans that include the use of rebreathers must include, at minimum, the following details:
 - Information about the specific rebreather model to be used
 - Make, model, and type of rebreather system
 - Type of CO₂ absorbent material
 - Composition and volume(s) of supply gases
 - Complete description of alternate bailout procedures to be employed, including manual rebreather operation and open-circuit procedures
 - Other specific details as requested by DCB

Buddy Qualifications.

1. A diver whose buddy is diving with a rebreather shall be trained in basic rebreather operation, hazard identification, and assist/rescue procedures for a rebreather diver.
- b) If the buddy of a rebreather diver is using open-circuit scuba, the rebreather diver must be equipped with a means to provide the open-circuit scuba diver with a sufficient supply of open-circuit breathing gas to allow both divers to return safely to the surface.
- c) Oxygen Exposures
 1. Planned oxygen partial pressure in the breathing gas shall not exceed 1.4 atmospheres at depths greater than 30 feet.
- d) Planned oxygen partial pressure set point for CCR shall not exceed 1.4 atm. Set point at depth should be reduced to manage oxygen toxicity according to the NOAA Oxygen Exposure Limits.
- e) Oxygen exposures should not exceed the NOAA oxygen single and daily exposure limits. Both CNS and pulmonary (whole-body) oxygen exposure indices should be tracked for each diver.

Decompression Management

- f) DCB shall review and approve the method of decompression management selected for a given diving application and project.

Decompression management can be safely achieved by a variety of methods, depending on the type and model of rebreather to be used. Following is a general list of methods for different rebreather types:

1. Oxygen rebreathers: Not applicable.
2. SCR (presumed constant FO_2):
 - Use of any method approved for open-circuit scuba diving breathing air, above the maximum operational depth of the supply gas.
 - Use of open-circuit nitrox dive tables based upon expected inspired FO_2 . In this case, contingency air dive tables may be necessary for active-addition SCR's in the event that exertion level is higher than expected.
 - Equivalent air depth correction to open-circuit air dive tables, based upon expected inspired FO_2 for planned exertion level, gas supply rate, and gas composition. In this case, contingency air dive tables may be necessary for active-addition SCR's in the event that exertion level is higher than expected.
3. CCR (constant PPO_2):
 - Integrated constant PPO_2 dive computer.
 - Non-integrated constant PPO_2 dive computer.
 - Constant PPO_2 dive tables.
 - Open-circuit (constant FO_2) nitrox dive computer, set to inspired FO_2 predicted using PPO_2 set point at the maximum planned dive depth.
 - Equivalent air depth (EAD) correction to standard open-circuit air dive tables, based on the inspired FO_2 predicted using the PPO_2 set point at the maximum planned dive depth.
 - Air dive computer, or air dive tables used above the maximum operating depth (MOD) of air for the PPO_2 setpoint selected.

Maintenance Logs, CO2 Scrubber Logs, Battery Logs, and Pre-And Post-Dive Checklists

Logs and checklists will be developed for the rebreather used, and will be used before and after every dive. Diver shall indicate by initialing that checklists have been completed before and after each dive. Such documents shall be filed and maintained as permanent project records. No rebreather shall be dived which has failed any portion of the pre-dive check, or is found to not be operating in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. Pre-dive checks shall include:

- Gas supply cylinders full
- Composition of all supply and bail-out gases analyzed and documented
- Oxygen sensors calibrated
- Carbon dioxide canister properly packed
- Remaining duration of canister life verified
- Breathing loop assembled
- Positive and negative pressure leak checks
- Automatic volume addition system working
- Automatic oxygen addition systems working
- Pre-breathe system for 3 minutes (5 minutes in cold water) to ensure proper oxygen addition and carbon dioxide removal (be alert for signs of hypoxia or hypercapnia)
- Other procedures specific to the model of rebreather used
- Documentation of ALL components assembled
- Complete pre-dive system check performed
- Final operational verification immediately before to entering the water:
 - PO₂ in the rebreather is not hypoxic
 - Oxygen addition system is functioning;
 - Volumetric addition is functioning
 - Bail-out life support is functioning

a) Alternate Life Support System

a. The diver shall have reliable access to an alternate life support system designed to safely return the diver to the surface at normal ascent rates, including any required decompression in the event of primary rebreather failure. The complexity and extent of such systems are directly related to the depth/time profiles of the mission. Examples of such systems include, but are not limited to:

1. Open-circuit bailout cylinders or sets of cylinders, either carried or pre-positioned

b) Redundant rebreather

c) Pre-positioned life support equipment with topside support

d) CO2 Absorbent Material

1. CO₂ absorption canister shall be filled in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

e) CO₂ absorbent material shall be used in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications for expected duration.

f) If CO₂ absorbent canister is not exhausted and storage between dives is planned, the canister should be removed from the unit and stored sealed and protected from ambient air, to ensure the absorbent retains its activity for subsequent dives.

- g) Long-term storage of carbon dioxide absorbents shall be in a cool, dry location in a sealed container. Field storage must be adequate to maintain viability of material until use.
- h) Consumables (e.g., batteries, oxygen sensors, etc.)
 - a. Other consumables (e.g., batteries, oxygen sensors, etc.) shall be maintained, tested, and replaced in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
- i) Unit Disinfections
 - a. The entire breathing loop, including mouthpiece, hoses, counterlungs, and CO₂ canister, should be disinfected periodically according to manufacturer's specifications. The loop must be disinfected between each use of the same rebreather by different divers.

12.50 Oxygen Rebreathers

- a) Oxygen rebreathers shall not be used at depths greater than 20 feet.
- b) Breathing loop and diver's lungs must be adequately flushed with pure oxygen prior to entering the water on each dive. Once done, the diver must breathe continuously and solely from the intact loop, or re-flushing is required.
- c) Breathing loop shall be flushed with fresh oxygen prior to ascending to avoid hypoxia due to inert gas in the loop.

12.60 Semi-Closed Circuit Rebreathers

- a) The composition of the injection gas supply of a semi-closed rebreather shall be chosen such that the partial pressure of oxygen in the breathing loop will not drop below 0.2 atm, even at maximum exertion at the surface.
- b) The gas addition rate of active addition SCR (e.g., Draeger Dolphin and similar units) shall be checked before every dive, to ensure it is balanced against expected workload and supply gas FO₂.
- c) The intermediate pressure of supply gas delivery in active-addition SCR shall be checked periodically, in compliance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- d) Maximum operating depth shall be based upon the FO₂ in the active supply cylinder.
- e) Prior to ascent to the surface the diver shall flush the breathing loop with fresh gas or switch to an open-circuit system to avoid hypoxia. The flush should be at a depth of approximately 30 fsw during ascent on dives deeper than 30 fsw, and at bottom depth on dives 30 fsw and shallower.

12.70 Closed-Circuit Rebreathers

- a) The FO₂ of each diluent gas supply used shall be chosen so that, if breathed directly while in the depth range for which its use is intended, it will produce an inspired PPO₂ greater than 0.20 atm but no greater than 1.4 atm.
- b) Maximum operating depth shall be based on the FO₂ of the diluent in use during each phase of the dive, so as not to exceed a PO₂ limit of 1.4 atm.
- c) Divers shall monitor both primary and secondary oxygen display systems at regular intervals throughout the dive, to verify that readings are within limits, that redundant displays are providing similar values, and whether readings are dynamic or static (as an indicator of sensor failure).

The PPO₂ set point shall not be lower than 0.4 atm or higher than 1.4 atm

APPENDIX 1
DIVING MEDICAL EXAM OVERVIEW FOR THE EXAMINING PHYSICIAN

TO THE EXAMINING PHYSICIAN:

This person, _____, requires a medical examination to assess their fitness for certification as a Scientific Diver for the SUNY-ESF Scientific Diving Program.

His/her answers on the attached Diving Medical History Form may indicate potential health or safety risks as noted. Your evaluation is requested on the attached scuba Diving Fitness Medical Evaluation Report. If you have questions about diving medicine, you may wish to consult one of the references on the attached list or contact one of the physicians with expertise in diving medicine whose names and phone numbers appear on an attached list. Please contact the undersigned Diving Safety Officer if you have any questions or concerns about diving medicine or the SUNY-ESF medical standards for scientific diving. Thank you for your assistance.

Diving Safety Officer

Date

Printed Name

Phone Number

Scuba and other modes of compressed-gas diving can be strenuous and hazardous. A special risk is present if the middle ear, sinuses, or lung segments do not readily equalize air pressure changes. The most common cause of distress is eustachian insufficiency. Most fatalities involve deficiencies in prudence, judgment, emotional stability, or physical fitness. Please consult the following list of conditions that usually restrict candidates from diving.

(Adapted from Bove, 1998: bracketed numbers are pages in Bove)

CONDITIONS WHICH MAY DISQUALIFY CANDIDATES FROM DIVING

1. Abnormalities of the tympanic membrane, such as perforation, presence of a monomeric membrane, or inability to autoinflate the middle ears. [5 ,7, 8, 9]
2. Vertigo including Meniere’s Disease. [13]
3. Stapedectomy or middle ear reconstructive surgery. [11]
4. Recent ocular surgery. [15, 18, 19]
5. Psychiatric disorders including claustrophobia, suicidal ideation, psychosis, anxiety states, untreated depression. [20 - 23]
6. Substance abuse, including alcohol. [24 - 25]
7. Episodic loss of consciousness. [1, 26, 27]
8. History of seizure. [27, 28]
9. History of stroke or a fixed neurological deficit. [29, 30]
10. Recurring neurologic disorders, including transient ischemic attacks. [29, 30]
11. History of intracranial aneurysm, other vascular malformation or intracranial hemorrhage. [31]
12. History of neurological decompression illness with residual deficit. [29, 30]
13. Head injury with sequelae. [26, 27]
14. Hematologic disorders including coagulopathies. [41, 42]
15. Evidence of coronary artery disease or high risk for coronary artery disease³. [33 - 35]

³ “Assessment of Cardiovascular Risk by Use of Multiple-Risk-Factor Assessment Equations.” Grundy et. al. 1999. AHA/ACC Scientific Statement. <http://www.acc.org/clinical/consensus/risk/risk1999.pdf>

16. Atrial septal defects. [39]
17. Significant valvular heart disease - isolated mitral valve prolapse is not disqualifying. [38]
18. Significant cardiac rhythm or conduction abnormalities. [36 - 37]
19. Implanted cardiac pacemakers and cardiac defibrillators (ICD). [39, 40]
20. Inadequate exercise tolerance. [34]
21. Severe hypertension. [35]
22. History of spontaneous or traumatic pneumothorax. [45]
23. Asthma⁴. [42 - 44]
24. Chronic pulmonary disease, including radiographic evidence of pulmonary blebs, bullae, or cysts. [45,46]
25. Diabetes mellitus. [46 - 47]
26. Pregnancy. [56]

SELECTED REFERENCES IN DIVING MEDICINE

Most of these are available from Best Publishing Company, P.O. Box 30100, Flagstaff, AZ 86003-0100, the Divers Alert Network (DAN) or the Undersea and Hyperbaric Medical Association (UHMS), Bethesda, MD.

ACC/AHA Guidelines for Exercise Testing. A report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Committee on Exercise Testing). Gibbons RJ, et al. 1997. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*. 30:260-311.

<http://circ.ahajournals.org/cgi/content/full/96/1/345>

- Alert Diver Magazine; Articles on diving medicine
<http://www.diversalertnetwork.org/medical/articles/index.asp>
- “Are Asthmatics Fit to Dive? “ Elliott DH, ed. 1996 Undersea and Hyperbaric Medical Society, Kensington, MD.

“Assessment of Cardiovascular Risk by Use of Multiple-Risk-Factor Assessment Equations.” Grundy et al. 1999. AHA/ACC Scientific Statement.

<http://circ.ahajournals.org/cgi/reprint/circulationaha;100/13/1481>

- DIVING MEDICINE, Third Edition, 1997. A. Bove and J. Davis. W.B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia
- DIVING AND SUBAQUATIC MEDICINE, Third Edition, 1994. C. Edmonds, C. Lowery and J. Pennefather. Butterworth-Heinemann Ltd. Oxford
- MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF SPORT SCUBA DIVERS, 1998. Alfred Bove, M.D., Ph.D. (ed.). Medical Seminars, Inc. San Antonio, TX
- NOAA DIVING MANUAL, NOAA. Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- U.S. NAVY DIVING MANUAL. Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

⁴ “Are Asthmatics Fit to Dive? “ Elliott DH, ed. 1996 Undersea and Hyperbaric Medical Society, Kensington, MD.

APPENDIX 2

MEDICAL EVALUATION OF FITNESS FOR SCUBA DIVING REPORT

Name of Applicant (Print or Type)

Date (Mo/Day/Year)

To The PHYSICIAN:

This person is an applicant for training or is presently certified to engage in diving with self-contained underwater breathing apparatus (scuba). This is an activity that puts unusual stress on the individual in several ways. Your opinion on the applicant's medical fitness is requested. Scuba diving requires heavy exertion. The diver must be free of cardiovascular and respiratory disease. An absolute requirement is the ability of the lungs, middle ear and sinuses to equalize pressure. Any condition that risks the loss of consciousness should disqualify the applicant.

TESTS: Please initial that the following tests were completed.

[] Initial Examination

- _____ Medical History
- _____ Complete Physical Exam with emphasis on neurological and otological components
- _____ Chest X-Ray
- _____ Spirometry
- _____ Hematocrit or Hemoglobin

- _____ Urinalysis
- _____ Any further tests deemed necessary by the physician

Additional testing for first over age 40

- _____ Resting EKG
 - _____ Assessment of coronary artery disease using Multiple-Risk-Factor Assessment⁵
- (age, lipid profile, blood pressure, diabetic screening, smoker) Note: Exercise stress testing may be indicated based on risk factor assessment⁶

[] Re-examination

**(Every 5 years under age 40,
first exam over age 40,
every 3 years over age 40,
every 2 years over age 60)**

- _____ Medical History
- _____ Complete Physical Exam, with emphasis on neurological and otological components
- _____ Hematocrit or Hemoglobin
- _____ Urinalysis
- _____ Any further tests deemed necessary by the physician

Additional testing for over age 40

- _____ Resting EKG
 - _____ Assessment of coronary artery disease using Multiple-Risk-Factor Assessment⁵
- (age, lipid profile, blood pressure, diabetic screening, smoker) Note: Exercise stress testing may be indicated based on risk factor assessment⁶

RECOMMENDATION:

- [] APPROVAL. I find no medical condition(s) that I consider incompatible with diving.
- [] RESTRICTED ACTIVITY APPROVAL. The applicant may dive in certain circumstances as described in REMARKS.
- [] FURTHER TESTING REQUIRED. I have encountered a potential contraindication to diving. Additional medical tests must be performed before a final assessment can be made. See REMARKS.
- [] REJECT. This applicant has medical condition(s), which, in my opinion, clearly would constitute unacceptable hazards to health and safety in diving

⁵ "Assessment of Cardiovascular Risk by Use of Multiple-Risk-Factor Assessment Equations." Grundy et. al. 1999. AHA/ACC Scientific Statement. <http://www.acc.org/clinical/consensus/risk/risk1999.pdf>

⁶ Gibbons RJ, et al. ACC/AHA Guidelines for Exercise Testing. A report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines (Committee on Exercise Testing). Journal of the American College of Cardiology. 30:260-311, 1997. <http://www.acc.org/clinical/guidelines/exercise/exercise.pdf>

REMARKS:

PHYSICIAN'S STATEMENT:

I have evaluated the above-mentioned individual according to the American Academy of Underwater Sciences medical standards for scientific diving (Section 6.00), and find no conditions that may be disqualifying. I have discussed with the patient any medical condition(s) that would not disqualify him/her from diving but which may seriously compromise subsequent health. The patient understands the nature of the hazards and the risks involved in diving with these conditions.

_____ MD or DO

Date _____ Signature _____

Name (Print or Type)

Address

Telephone Number

My familiarity with applicant is:

_____ With this exam only

_____ Regular Physician for _____ years

_____ Other (describe) _____

My familiarity with diving medicine is:

APPLICANT'S RELEASE OF MEDICAL INFORMATION FORM

I authorize the release of this information and all medical information subsequently acquired in association with my diving to the _____ Diving Safety Officer and Diving Control Board or their designee at (place) _____ on (date) _____.

Signature of Applicant _____

**APPENDIX 3
DIVING MEDICAL HISTORY FORM**

(To Be Completed By Applicant-Diver)

Name _____ Sex ____ Age ____ Wt. ____ Ht. ____

Sponsor _____ Date ____/____/____
(Lab P.I. or course instructor) (Mo/Day/Yr)

TO THE APPLICANT:

Scuba diving makes considerable demands on you, both physically and mentally. Diving with certain medical conditions may be asking for trouble not only for yourself, but also to anyone coming to your aid if you get into difficulty in the water. Therefore, it is prudent to meet certain medical and physical requirements before beginning a diving or training program.

Your answers to the questions are as important, in determining your fitness as your physical examination. Obviously, you should give accurate information or the medical screening procedure becomes useless.

This form shall be kept confidential. If you believe any question amounts to invasion of your privacy, you may elect to omit an answer, provided that you shall subsequently discuss that matter with your own physician and they must then indicate, in writing, that you have done so and that no health hazard exists.

Should your answers indicate a condition, which might make diving hazardous, you will be asked to review the matter with your physician. In such instances, their written authorization will be required in order for further consideration to be given to your application. If your physician concludes that diving would involve undue risk for you, remember that they are concerned only with your well-being and safety. Please respect the advice and the intent of this medical history form.

	Have you ever had or do you presently have any of the following?	Yes	No	Comments
1.	Trouble with your ears, including ruptured eardrum, difficulty clearing your ears, or surgery.			
2.	Trouble with dizziness.			
3.	Eye surgery.			
4.	Depression, anxiety, claustrophobia, etc.			
5.	Substance abuse, including alcohol.			
6.	Loss of consciousness.			
7.	Epilepsy or other seizures, convulsions, or fits.			
8.	Stroke or a fixed neurological deficit.			
9.	Recurring neurologic disorders, including transient ischemic attacks.			
10.	Aneurysms or bleeding in the brain.			
11.	Decompression sickness or embolism.			
12.	Head injury.			
13.	Disorders of the blood, or easy bleeding.			
14.	Heart disease, diabetes, high cholesterol.			
15.	Anatomical heart abnormalities including patent foramen ovale, valve problems, etc.			
16.	Heart rhythm problems.			
17.	Need for a pacemaker.			
18.	Difficulty with exercise.			

19.	High blood pressure.			
20.	Collapsed lung.			
21.	Asthma.			
22.	Other lung disease.			
23.	Diabetes mellitus.			
24.	Pregnancy.			
25.	Surgery If yes explain below.			
26.	Hospitalizations. If yes explain below.			
27.	Do you take any medications? If yes list below.			
28.	Do you have any allergies to medications, foods, and environmental? If yes explain below.			
29.	Do you smoke?			
30.	Do you drink alcoholic beverages?			
31.	Is there a family history of high cholesterol?			
32.	Is there a family history of heart disease or stroke?			
33.	Is there a family history of diabetes?			
34.	Is there a family history of asthma?			

Please explain any “yes” answers to the above questions.

I certify that the above answers and information represent an accurate and complete description of my medical history.

Signature

Date

APPENDIX 4
RECOMMENDED PHYSICIANS WITH EXPERTISE IN DIVING MEDICINE

A current list of physicians with expertise in diving medicine are available from the **Divers Alert Network** at <http://www.diversalert.com> and from the SUNY-ESF DCB upon request.

List of local Medical Doctors that have training and expertise in diving or undersea medicine:

Name: James W. Follette
Phone: +1-315-464-4720

Name: Daniel J. Olsson
Phone: +1-315-464-4363

Name: John B. McCabe
Phone: +1-315-464-9500

Name: Peter John Mariani
Phone: +1-315-464-4910

Name: Derek R Cooney
Phone: +1-315-464-4910

Name: Norma Cooney
Phone: +1-315-464-4910

Current as of 10-30-09

APPENDIX 5 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Air sharing - Sharing of an air supply between divers.

ATA(s) - “Atmospheres Absolute”, Total pressure exerted on an object, by a gas or mixture of gases, at a specific depth or elevation, including normal atmospheric pressure.

Breath-hold Diving - A diving mode in which the diver uses no self-contained or surface-supplied air or oxygen supply.

Buddy Breathing - Sharing of a single air source between divers.

Buddy Diver - Second member of the dive team.

Buddy System - Two comparably equipped scuba divers in the water in constant communication.

Buoyant Ascent - An ascent made using some form of positive buoyancy.

Burst Pressure - Pressure at which a pressure containment device would fail structurally.

Certified Diver - A diver who holds a recognized valid certification from an organizational member or internationally recognized certifying agency.

Controlled Ascent - Any one of several kinds of ascents including normal, swimming, and air sharing ascents where the diver(s) maintain control so a pause or stop can be made during the ascent.

Cylinder - A pressure vessel for the storage of gases.

Decompression Chamber - A pressure vessel for human occupancy. Also called a hyperbaric chamber or decompression chamber.

Decompression Sickness - A condition with a variety of symptoms, which may result from gas, and bubbles in the tissues of divers after pressure reduction.

Dive - A descent into the water, an underwater diving activity utilizing compressed gas, an ascent, and return to the surface.

Dive Computer- A microprocessor based device which computes a diver’s theoretical decompression status, in real time, by using pressure (depth) and time as input to a decompression model, or set of decompression tables, programmed into the device.

Dive Location - A surface or vessel from which a diving operation is conducted.

Dive Site - Physical location of a diver during a dive.

Dive Table - A profile or set of profiles of depth-time relationships for ascent rates and breathing mixtures to be followed after a specific depth-time exposure or exposures.

Diver - An individual in the water who uses apparatus, including snorkel, which supplies breathing gas at ambient pressure.

Diver-In-Training - An individual gaining experience and training in additional diving activities under the supervision of a dive team member experienced in those activities.

Diver-Carried Reserve Breathing Gas - A diver-carried independent supply of air or mixed gas (as appropriate) sufficient under standard operating conditions to allow the diver to reach the surface, or another source of breathing gas, or to be reached by another diver.

Diving Mode - A type of diving required specific equipment, procedures, and techniques, for example, snorkel, scuba, surface-supplied air, or mixed gas.

Diving Control Board (DCB) - Group of individuals who act as the official representative of the membership organization in matters concerning the scientific diving program (Section 1.24).

Diving Safety Officer (DSO) - Individual responsible for the safe conduct of the scientific diving program of the membership organization (Section 1.20).

EAD - Equivalent Air Depth (see below).

Emergency Ascent - An ascent made under emergency conditions where the diver exceeds the normal ascent rate.

Enriched Air (EANx) - A name for a breathing mixture of air and oxygen when the percent of oxygen exceeds 21%. This term is considered synonymous with the term "nitrox" (Section 7.00).

Equivalent Air Depth (EAD) - Depth at which air will have the same nitrogen partial pressure as the nitrox mixture being used. This number, expressed in units of feet seawater or saltwater, will always be less than the actual depth for any enriched air mixture.

fN_2 - Fraction of nitrogen in a gas mixture, expressed as either a decimal or percentage, by volume.

fO_2 - Fraction of oxygen in a gas mixture, expressed as either a decimal or percentage, by volume.

FFW – Feet of freshwater, or equivalent static head.

FSW - Feet of seawater, or equivalent static head.

Hookah - While similar to Surface Supplied in that the breathing gas is supplied from the surface by means of a pressurized hose, the supply hose does not require a strength member, pneumofathometer hose, or communication line. Hookah equipment may be as simple as a long hose attached to a standard scuba cylinder supplying a standard scuba second stage. The diver is responsible for the monitoring his/her own depth, time, and diving profile.

Hyperbaric Chamber - See decompression chamber.

Hyperbaric Conditions - Pressure conditions in excess of normal atmospheric pressure at the dive location.

Lead Diver - Certified scientific diver with experience and training to conduct the diving operation.

Maximum Working Pressure - Maximum pressure to which a pressure vessel may be exposed under standard operating conditions.

Organizational Member - An organization which is a current member of the AAUS, and which has a program, which adheres to the standards of the AAUS as, set forth in the AAUS Standards for Scientific Diving Certification and Operation of Scientific Diving Programs.

Mixed Gas - MG

Mixed-Gas Diving - A diving mode in which the diver is supplied in the water with a breathing gas other than air.

MOD - Maximum Operating Depth, usually determined as the depth at which the pO_2 for a given gas mixture reaches a predetermined maximum.

MSW - Meters of seawater or equivalent static head.

Nitrox - Any gas mixture comprised predominately of nitrogen and oxygen, most frequently containing between 21% and 40% oxygen. Also be referred to as Enriched Air Nitrox, abbreviated EAN.

NOAA Diving Manual: Refers to the *NOAA Diving Manual, Diving for Science and Technology*, 2001 edition. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Undersea Research, US Department of Commerce.

No-Decompression limits - Depth-time limits of the “no-decompression limits and repetitive dive group designations table for no-decompression air dives” of the U.S. Navy Diving Manual or equivalent limits.

Normal Ascent - An ascent made with an adequate air supply at a rate of 60 feet per minute or less.

Oxygen Clean - All combustible contaminants have been removed.

Oxygen Compatible - A gas delivery system that has components (o-rings, valve seats, diaphragms, etc.) that are compatible with oxygen at a stated pressure and temperature.

Oxygen Service - A gas delivery system that is both oxygen clean and oxygen compatible.

Oxygen Toxicity Unit - OTU

Oxygen Toxicity - Any adverse reaction of the central nervous system (“acute” or “CNS” oxygen toxicity) or lungs (“chronic”, “whole-body”, or “pulmonary” oxygen toxicity) brought on by exposure to an increased (above atmospheric levels) partial pressure of oxygen.

Pressure-Related Injury - An injury resulting from pressure disequilibrium within the body as the result of hyperbaric exposure. Examples include: decompression sickness, pneumothorax, mediastinal emphysema, air embolism, subcutaneous emphysema, or ruptured eardrum.

Pressure Vessel - See cylinder.

pN₂ - Inspired partial pressure of nitrogen, usually expressed in units of atmospheres absolute.

pO₂ - Inspired partial pressure of oxygen, usually expressed in units of atmospheres absolute.

Psi - Unit of pressure, “pounds per square inch.

Psig - Unit of pressure, “pounds per square inch gauge.

Recompression Chamber - see decompression chamber.

Scientific Diving - Scientific diving is defined (29CFR1910.402) as diving performed solely as a necessary part of a scientific, research, or educational activity by employees whose sole purpose for diving is to perform scientific research tasks.

Scuba Diving - A diving mode independent of surface supply in which the diver uses open circuit self-contained underwater breathing apparatus.

Standby Diver - A diver at the dive location capable of rendering assistance to a diver in the water.

Surface Supplied Diving - Surface Supplied: Dives where the breathing gas is supplied from the surface by means of a pressurized umbilical hose. The umbilical generally consists of a gas supply hose, strength member, pneumofathometer hose, and communication line. The umbilical supplies a helmet or full-face mask. The diver may rely on the tender at the surface to keep up with the divers’ depth, time and diving profile.

Swimming Ascent - An ascent, which can be done under normal or emergency conditions accomplished by simply swimming to the surface.

Umbilical - Composite hose bundle between a dive location and a diver or bell, or between a diver and a bell, which supplies a diver or bell with breathing gas, communications, power, or heat, as appropriate to the diving mode or conditions, and includes a safety line between the diver and the dive location.

Working Pressure - Normal pressure at which the system is designed to operate.

APPENDIX 6
ASSUMPTION OF INJURY RISKS
ASSOCIATED WITH
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND
FORESTRY
SCUBA AND SKIN DIVING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Skin diving and compressed-gas diving including scuba diving, and related activities can be strenuous and hazardous. There is a risk of injury, both serious and minor, associated with participation in State University of New York - College of Environmental Science and Forestry (hereafter referred to as SUNY-ESF) Scuba and Skin Diving and Related Activities. The risks include, but are not limited to: pressure-related injuries to the ears, sinuses or lungs; decompression illness; injury to the head, neck or spine (including paralysis); injury to the muscular or skeletal systems; injury to internal or external organs; loss or damage to sight, hearing or teeth; death; long or short-term disability; loss of income, career opportunities, or the enjoyment of life; pain; and scarring or disfigurement.

IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EACH INDIVIDUAL, STUDENT and/or NON-AFFILIATED PARTICIPANT to know his or her own general state of health and well being, and therefore to be able to certify knowledgeable that he or she is physically fit to participate in SUNY-ESF Scuba and Skin Diving and Related Activities.

IT IS ALSO THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EACH INDIVIDUAL, STUDENT and/or NON-AFFILIATED PARTICIPANT to have health insurance coverage sufficient to provide for medical or dental services and/or equipment regarding any injury, minor or catastrophic, sustained or incurred as a result of participating in SUNY-ESF Scuba and Skin Diving and Related Activities, and to certify to that effect.

Therefore, **AS A PRE-CONDITION TO BEING PERMITTED TO PARTICIPATE IN SUNY-ESF SCUBA AND SKIN DIVING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES, EACH PARTICIPANT** shall read the **AGREEMENT** set forth on the following page in order to make an educated choice to participate or not to participate. Your signature will signify your recognition of the possible health risks involved and your informed consent to them.

To that end, **and before** releasing the State of New York, the State University of New York, SUNY-ESF, and their officers, agents, employees and volunteers from all actions, claims, or demands related to any injury you may sustain as a result of participating in any SUNY-ESF Scuba and Skin Diving and Related Activities **please** give serious consideration to the possible ramifications. You should understand that the possible causes of injury are many, but among them are: lifting, moving, or dropping heavy equipment including scuba cylinders and weights; slipping, falling, or tripping on boat, beach, rocky shore, dive locker or other surfaces, regardless of physical or environmental conditions; pressure on descent or at depth or release of pressure on ascent; aquatic organisms and environmental hazards; diving-related equipment; warming up, practicing, or training for SUNY-ESF Scuba and Skin Diving and Related Activities; injury due to supervision by SUNY-ESF employees or agents or student volunteers, paid or unpaid, or to rules, regulations, and instructions (or lack thereof) regarding the use of equipment or tools or to the nature of the activity itself, particularly for SUNY-ESF Scuba and Skin Diving and Related Activities; poor health or inadequate physical fitness of the participant; or injury due to a disparity between and among other participants with respect to experience level, health, strength, height, weight, age, ability, and the relative activities or maturity of, between, or among other participants.

**AGREEMENT FOR VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION IN
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND
FORESTRY SCUBA AND SKIN DIVING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES**

I _____ have read the preceding **ASSUMPTION OF INJURY RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH SUNY-ESF SCUBA AND SKIN DIVING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES** and understand its contents. I acknowledge the risk of injury that may result from participation in State University of New York - College of Environmental Science and Forestry (hereafter referred to as SUNY-ESF) Scuba and Skin Diving and Related Activities, and am willing to and hereby do voluntarily assume all risks of harm associated with my participation. I certify that to the best of my knowledge, I am physically fit and able to participate in SUNY-ESF Scuba and Skin Diving and Related Activities and that I am in good health, and that I am unaware of any medical condition which might make my participation inadvisable.

() *initials*

I am aware that participating in SUNY-ESF Scuba and Skin Diving and Related Activities may expose me to a risk of injury, minor or serious, including but not limited to those listed in **ASSUMPTION OF INJURY RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK - COLLEGE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND FORESTRY SCUBA AND SKIN DIVING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES**. I accept and assume all risks, known or unknown, listed or unlisted, that may result from my voluntary participation in SUNY-ESF Scuba and Skin Diving and Related Activities, regardless of the cause of the injury.

() *initials*

I acknowledge my responsibility to acquire health insurance coverage sufficient to provide for all medical or dental services and/or equipment associated with any injury, minor or catastrophic, related to my participation in SUNY-ESF Scuba and Skin Diving and Related Activities, **AND HEREBY CERTIFY** that on the date noted below, I have such insurance coverage in effect.

() *initials*

In consideration of the State of New York, the State University of New York, SUNY-ESF, and their officers, agents, employees and volunteers permitting me to participate in its SUNY-ESF Scuba and Skin Diving and Related Activities, I agree, for myself, my heirs, or my legal representatives, to release The State of New York, the State University of New York, SUNY-ESF, and their officers, agents, employees and volunteers, students, participants, guests, spectators, officials or insurers, from any action, claim, or demand that I, my heirs, or my legal representatives have or may have, for any and all personal injuries I may suffer or sustain, regardless of cause or fault, as a result of my voluntary participation in SUNY-ESF Scuba and Skin Diving and Related Activities, on or off campus.

() *initials*

In consideration of the State of New York, the State University of New York, SUNY-ESF, and their officers, agents, employees and volunteers permitting me to participate in SUNY-ESF Scuba and Skin Diving and Related Activities, I knowingly and intentionally give up any legal right that I, my heirs, or legal representatives have or may have against the State of New York, the State University of New York, SUNY-ESF, and their officers, agents, employees and volunteers, students, participants, guests, spectators, officials or insurers, from any action, claim, or demand that I, my heirs, or my legal representatives, have or may have for any and all personal injuries I may suffer or sustain, regardless of cause or fault a result of my voluntary participating in SUNY-ESF Scuba and Skin Diving and Related Activities, on or off campus.

() *initials*

I knowingly intend my signature on this Agreement to be a complete defense to any legal proceeding that may be brought by anyone on their own or on my behalf for any injury I may suffer or sustain as a result of voluntarily participating in SUNY-ESF Scuba and Skin Diving and Related Activities, and further intend this Agreement to be a complete and total release of liability for all negligent acts, failures to act, or breaches of duty owed to me, which result in my personal injury or death as a result of my voluntary participation in SUNY-ESF Scuba and Skin Diving and Related Activities, on or off campus.

() *initials*

I CERTIFY that I am 18 years of age or older, that I am legally competent and capable of executing this Agreement on my own behalf, that I have read the foregoing and have made a conscious decision to sign it of my own free will.

SIGNATURE _____ **DATE** _____

PRINT NAME _____

Name and phone # of person to be contacted in case of emergency:

APPENDIX 7
APPLICATION TO SUNY-ESF SCIENTIFIC DIVING RESEARCH PROGRAM

Name:

Date of birth:

Address:

Telephone:

E-mail:

Please circle one:

Undergraduate

Graduate

Post doc

Faculty

Staff

Non-matriculated

Diving for a course? Course & instructor:

Diving for research? Lab and advisor/P.I.:

(Note: file a Scientific Diving Plan for Diving Control Board approval)

Person to notify in case of emergency:

Name:

Telephone:

Address:

CERTIFICATIONS

ORGANIZATION

DATE

LOCATION

Basic scuba

Advanced open water

Other (incl. CPR/First Aid/O₂)

Total # dives to date: _____

Max. depth: _____ Average depth: _____

Number of dives in past 12 months: _____

Date of most recent SCUBA dive: _____

Date most recent SCUBA medical: _____:

DAN membership number (*Required*): _____

Diving experience:

Please list briefly the geographic areas and types of environments in which you have dived and describe the nature of your diving (*e.g.* recreation, photography, wreck, night, research,...).

I agree to carry out all diving under the auspices of SUNY-ESF in accordance with the regulations of the SUNY-ESF scientific diving program.

Diver's signature: _____

Date: _____

**APPENDIX 8
SUNY-ESF SCIENTIFIC DIVING PLAN**

Name:

Title of project:

Principal investigator (or sponsor if independent student research):

Department / lab:

Lead diver & affiliation:

Planned dive buddies (must be active scientific divers; please list affiliations):

Diver's Name (List Lead Diver first)	Cert.	DAN Member #	Cert. Depth		
			30'	60'	100'

Lead Diver Signature _____ **Date** _____

Start date: _____ **Anticipated completion date:** _____

Brief description of planned diving activity: please specify on a separate sheet the project location, the kinds of activities that will be carried out underwater, the diving environment (e.g. open coast, protected bay, freshwater lake, etc.), what kind of equipment you'll be using, types of boats, and the planned diving schedule including number, frequency, and depths of dives. If this information is included in a project/grant proposal please attach a copy of the relevant portion.

A Diving Accident Emergency Management Plan must be completed by the Lead Diver for each dive location and attached to diving plan.

If diving with another facility:

Host Facility:

DSO:

Phone:

email:

AAUS organizational member? yes /no

Approvals for specified diving activity:

DCB Chair _____ Date: _____

DSO _____ Date: _____

APPENDIX 9 DIVING EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

A diving accident patient is any person needing medical attention who has been breathing compressed air (or mixed gases) underwater **regardless of depth**. It is essential that emergency procedures are pre-planned and that medical treatment is initiated as soon as possible. It is the responsibility of the Lead Diver to develop, for each dive location, procedures for evacuation and obtaining medical treatment.

General Procedures:

Depending on the nature of the diving accident, stabilize the patient, administer 100% oxygen, and initiate the local Emergency Medical System (EMS) for transport to nearest medical facility. Explain the circumstances of the dive incident to the evacuation team, medics and physicians. **Do NOT assume that they understand why 100% Oxygen may be required for the diving accident patient or that recompression treatment may be necessary.**

1. **Rescue victim and/or position so the proper procedures may be initiated.**
2. **Establish (A)irway, (B)reathing and (C)irculation as required.**
3. **Administer 100% oxygen, if appropriate (in cases of Decompression Illness or Near Drowning).**
4. **Activate the local EMS for transport to the nearest appropriate medical facility. (The local EMS will vary from site to site – list below.)**
5. **Contact the Diver’s Alert Network as deemed necessary.**
6. **Contact Emergency Contact Person, as deemed necessary.**
7. **Complete and submit Incident Report Form (www.aus.org) to the DCB of the organization and the AAUS (Section 2.70 Required Incident Reporting).**

Emergency Contact Numbers:

- United States Coast Guard – Channel 16 on Marine VHF Radio
- Local EMS telephone number: _____ 911

Nearest Medical Treatment Facility to Dive Site:

- Location: _____
- Telephone: _____

Nearest Hyperbaric (Recompression) Chamber to Dive Site:

- Location: _____
- Telephone: _____

Diver’s Alert Network (DAN)

- **1-919-684-8111 or 1-800-326-3822**
- 24 hour medical advice—if necessary call collect and state “I have a Medical Emergency”—Use to locate closest operational recompression chamber or physician consultations.

SUNY-ESF

- Police: 1-470-6666 Ask for crisis manager on duty.

APPENDIX 10
AAUS REQUEST FOR DIVING RECIPROCITY FORM
VERIFICATION OF DIVER TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE

Diver: _____

Date: _____

This letter serves to verify that the above listed person has met the training and pre-requisites as indicated below, and has completed all requirements necessary to be certified as a (*Scientific Diver / Diver in Training*) as established by the SUNY-ESF Diving Safety Manual, and has demonstrated competency in the indicated areas. SUNY-ESF is an AAUS OM and meets or exceeds all AAUS training requirements.

The following is a brief summary of this diver's personnel file

_____ Original diving authorization
 _____ Written scientific diving examination
 _____ Last diving medical examination Medical examination expiration date _____
 _____ Most recent checkout dive
 _____ Scuba regulator/equipment service/test
 _____ CPR training (Agency) _____ CPR Exp. _____
 _____ Oxygen admin. (Agency) _____ O2 Exp. _____
 _____ First aid for diving _____ F.A. Exp. _____
 _____ Date of last dive _____ Depth _____
 Number of dives completed within previous 12 months? _____ Depth Certification _____ fsw
 Total number of career dives? _____

Any restrictions? (Y/N) _____ if yes, explain:

Please indicate any pertinent specialty certifications or training:

<input type="checkbox"/> Dry suit	<input type="checkbox"/> Rescue	<input type="checkbox"/> Night
<input type="checkbox"/> Dive computer	<input type="checkbox"/> Divemaster	<input type="checkbox"/> Blue water
<input type="checkbox"/> Nitrox	<input type="checkbox"/> Instructor	<input type="checkbox"/> Altitude
<input type="checkbox"/> Mixed gas	<input type="checkbox"/> EMT	<input type="checkbox"/> Ice/polar
<input type="checkbox"/> Closed circuit	<input type="checkbox"/> Dive Accident Management	<input type="checkbox"/> Cave
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation	<input type="checkbox"/> Chamber Operator	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Decompression	<input type="checkbox"/> Lifesaving	

Emergency Information:

Name: _____ Relationship: _____
 Telephone: _____ (work) _____ (home)
 Address: _____

This is to verify that the above individual is currently a certified scientific diver at SUNY-ESF.

Diving Safety Officer:

 (Signature) (Date)

 (Print)

APPENDIX 11

CHECKOUT DIVE AND TRAINING EVALUATION

Each SUNY-ESF scientific diving candidate shall demonstrate the following skills prior to certification as a Scientific Diver in Training (Section 4.17).

i) Swimming Evaluation

- a) Swim underwater without swim aids for a distance of 25 yards without surfacing.
- b) Swim 400 yards in less than 12 minutes without swim aids.
- c) Tread water for 10 minutes, or 2 minutes without the use of hands, without swim aids.
- d) Without the use of swim aids, transport another person of equal size a distance of 25 yards in the water.

ii) Practical Training

- a) Enter water with full equipment.
- b) Clear face mask.
- c) Demonstrate air sharing, including both buddy breathing and the use of alternate air source, as both donor and recipient, with and without a face mask.
- d) Demonstrate ability to alternate between snorkel and scuba while kicking.
- e) Demonstrate understanding of underwater signs and signals.
- f) Demonstrate simulated in-water mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
- g) Rescue and transport, as a diver, a passive simulated victim of an accident.
- h) Demonstrate ability to remove and replace equipment while submerged.
- i) Demonstrate watermanship ability, which is acceptable to the instructor.

iii) Knowledge of

- a) Function, care, use, and maintenance of diving equipment.
- b) Physics and physiology of diving.
- c) Diving regulations and precautions.
- d) Near-shore currents and waves.
- e) Dangerous marine animals.
- f) Emergency procedures, including buoyant ascent and ascent by air sharing.
- g) Currently accepted decompression procedures.
- h) Demonstrate the proper use of dive tables.
- i) Underwater communications.
- j) Aspects of freshwater and altitude diving.
- k) Hazards of breath-hold diving and ascents.
- l) Planning and supervision of diving operations.
- m) Diving hazards.

- n) Cause, symptoms, treatment, and prevention of the following: near drowning, air embolism, carbon dioxide excess, squeezes, oxygen poisoning, nitrogen narcosis, exhaustion and panic, respiratory fatigue, motion sickness, decompression sickness, hypothermia, and hypoxia/anoxia.

Open Water Evaluation

The trainee must satisfy an instructor, approved by the Diving Safety Officer, of their ability to perform at least the following in open water:

- a) Surface dive to a depth of 10 feet in open water without scuba.
- b) Demonstrate proficiency in air sharing as both donor and receiver.
- c) Enter and leave open water or surf, or leave and board a diving vessel, while wearing scuba gear.
- d) Kick on the surface 400 yards while wearing scuba gear, but not breathing from the scuba unit.
- e) Demonstrate judgment adequate for safe diving.
- f) Demonstrate, where appropriate, the ability to maneuver efficiently in the environment, at and below the surface.
- g) Complete a simulated emergency swimming ascent.
- h) Demonstrate clearing of mask and regulator while submerged.
- i) Demonstrate ability to achieve and maintain neutral buoyancy while submerged.
- j) Demonstrate techniques of self-rescue and buddy rescue.
- k) Navigate underwater.
- l) Plan and execute a dive.

APPENDIX 12
AAUS STATISTICS COLLECTION
CRITERIA AND DEFINITIONS

COLLECTION CRITERIA:

The "Dive Time in Minutes", "The Number of Dives Logged", and the "Number of Divers Logging Dives" will be collected for the following categories.

- Dive Classification
- Breathing Gas
- Diving Mode
- Decompression Planning and Calculation Method
- Depth Ranges
- Specialized Environments
- Incident Types

Dive Time in Minutes is defined as the surface to surface time including any safety or required decompression stops.

A Dive is defined as a descent into water, an underwater diving activity utilizing compressed gas, an ascent/return to the surface, and a surface interval of greater than 10 minutes.

Dives will not be differentiated as openwater or confined water dives. But openwater and confined water dives will be logged and submitted for AAUS statistics classified as either scientific or training/proficiency.

A "Diver Logging a Dive" is defined as a person who is diving under the auspices of your scientific diving organization. Dives logged by divers from another AAUS Organization will be reported with the divers home organization. Only a diver who has actually logged a dive during the reporting period is counted under this category.

Incident(s) occurring during the collection cycle. Only incidents occurring during, or resulting from, a dive where the diver is breathing a compressed gas will be submitted to AAUS.

DEFINITIONS:

Dive Classification:

- Scientific Dives: Dives that meet the scientific diving exemption as defined in 29 CFR 1910.402. Diving tasks traditionally associated with a specific scientific discipline are considered a scientific dive. Construction and trouble-shooting tasks traditionally associated with commercial diving are not considered a scientific dive.
- Training and Proficiency Dives: Dives performed as part of a scientific diver training program, or dives performed in maintenance of a scientific diving certification/authorization.

Breathing Gas:

- Air: Dives where the bottom gas used for the dive is air.
- Nitrox: Dives where the bottom gas used for the dive is a combination of nitrogen and oxygen other than air.

- Mixed Gas: Dives where the bottom gas used for the dive is a combination of oxygen, nitrogen, and helium (or other "exotic" gas), or any other breathing gas combination not classified as air or nitrox.

Diving Mode:

- Open Circuit Scuba: Dives where the breathing gas is inhaled from a self contained underwater breathing apparatus and all of the exhaled gas leaves the breathing loop.
- Surface Supplied: Dives where the breathing gas is supplied from the surface by means of a pressurized umbilical hose. The umbilical generally consists of a gas supply hose, strength member, pneumofathometer hose, and communication line. The umbilical supplies a helmet or full-face mask. The diver may rely on the tender at the surface to keep up with the divers' depth, time and diving profile.
- Hookah: While similar to Surface Supplied in that the breathing gas is supplied from the surface by means of a pressurized hose, the supply hose does not require a strength member, pneumofathometer hose, or communication line. Hookah equipment may be as simple as a long hose attached to a standard scuba cylinder supplying a standard scuba second stage. The diver is responsible for the monitoring his/her own depth, time, and diving profile.
- Rebreathers: Dives where the breathing gas is repeatedly recycled in the breathing loop. The breathing loop may be fully closed or semi-closed. Note: A rebreather dive ending in an open circuit bailout is still logged as a rebreather dive.

Decompression Planning and Calculation Method:

- Dive Tables
- Dive Computer
- PC Based Decompression Software

Depth Ranges:

Depth ranges for sorting logged dives are 0-30, 31-60, 61-100, 101-130, 131-150, 151-190, and 191->. Depths are in feet seawater. A dive is logged to the maximum depth reached during the dive. Note: Only "The Number of Dives Logged" and "The Number of Divers Logging Dives" will be collected for this category.

Specialized Environments:

- Required Decompression: Any dive where the diver exceeds the no-decompression limit of the decompression planning method being employed.
- Overhead Environments: Any dive where the diver does not have direct access to the surface due to a physical obstruction.
- Blue Water Diving: Openwater diving where the bottom is generally greater than 200 feet deep and requiring the use of multiple-tethered diving techniques.
- Ice and Polar Diving: Any dive conducted under ice or in polar conditions. Note: An Ice Dive would also be classified as an Overhead Environment dive.
- Saturation Diving: Excursion dives conducted as part of a saturation mission are to be logged by "classification", "mode", "gas", etc. The "surface" for these excursions is defined as leaving and surfacing within the Habitat. Time spent within the Habitat or chamber shall not be logged by AAUS.

- Aquarium: An aquarium is a shallow, confined body of water, which is operated by or under the control of an institution and is used for the purposes of specimen exhibit, education, husbandry, or research. (Not a swimming pool)

Incident Types:

- Hyperbaric: Decompression Sickness, AGE, or other barotrauma requiring recompression therapy.
- Barotrauma: Barotrauma requiring medical attention from a physician or medical facility, but not requiring recompression therapy.
- Injury: Any non-barotrauma injury occurring during a dive that requires medical attention from a physician or medical facility.
- Illness: Any illness requiring medical attention that can be attributed to diving.
- Near Drowning/ Hypoxia: An incident where a person asphyxiates to the minimum point of unconsciousness during a dive involving a compressed gas. But the person recovers.
- Hyperoxic/Oxygen Toxicity: An incident that can be attributed to the diver being exposed to too high a partial pressure of oxygen.
- Hypercapnea: An incident that can be attributed to the diver being exposed to an excess of carbon dioxide.
- Fatality: Any death accruing during a dive or resulting from the diving exposure.
- Other: An incident that does not fit one of the listed incident types

Incident Classification Rating Scale:

- Minor: Injuries that the OM considers being minor in nature. Examples of this classification of incident would include, but not be limited to:
 - Mask squeeze that produced discoloration of the eyes.
 - Lacerations requiring medical attention but not involving moderate or severe bleeding.
 - Other injuries that would not be expected to produce long term adverse effects on the diver's health or diving status.
- Moderate: Injuries that the OM considers being moderate in nature. Examples of this classification would include, but not be limited to:
 - DCS symptoms that resolved with the administration of oxygen, hyperbaric treatment given as a precaution.
 - DCS symptoms resolved with the first hyperbaric treatment.
 - Broken bones.
 - Torn ligaments or cartilage.
 - Concussion.
 - Ear barotrauma requiring surgical repair.
- Serious: Injuries that the OM considers being serious in nature. Examples of this classification would include, but not be limited to:
 - Arterial Gas Embolism.
 - DCS symptoms requiring multiple hyperbaric treatment.
 - Near drowning.
 - Oxygen Toxicity.
 - Hypercapnea.
 - Spinal injuries.
 - Heart attack.
 - Fatality.

**APPENDIX 12
DIVING INJURY / INCIDENT REPORT**

Required Incident Reporting: All diving incidents requiring recompression treatment, or resulting in moderate or serious injury, or death shall be reported the AAUS Statistics Committee. The report will specify the circumstances of the incident and the extent of any injuries or illnesses. This form is confidential and for statistics purposes only. The Diving Control Board must review and release this report before it is submitted to the AAUS Statistics Committee.

Check the appropriate space(s) & complete the form:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Simple Illness | <input type="checkbox"/> Referred to Physician | <input type="checkbox"/> Serious injury |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Barotrauma | <input type="checkbox"/> Hyperbaric Treatment | <input type="checkbox"/> Near Drowning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hyperoxic | <input type="checkbox"/> Hypercapnea | <input type="checkbox"/> Fatality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | | |

Workers' Compensation Claim Yes No

Descriptive Report (use additional sheets if necessary)

Date of Incident: / /
 Month Day Year

Circumstances and the extent of the injuries or illnesses:

Treatment provided and results:

Recommendations to avoid repetition of incident:

Name & Title of Person Submitting Report: _____

Phone, fax, e-mail: _____

Signature

Date

SUNY-ESF
1 Forestry Drive
Syracuse, NY 13210

APPENDIX 13 DIVE COMPUTER GUIDELINES

Taken from

DIVE COMPUTER WORKSHOP

Michael A. Lang and R.W. Bill Hamilton, Co-Chairs
September 26-28, 1988
USC Catalina Marine Science Center

Co-Sponsors:
American Academy of Underwater Sciences
California Sea Grant College Program
USC Sea Grant Institutional Program

Dive Computer Guidelines

- 1 Only those makes and models of dive computers specifically approved by the Diving Control Board may be used.
- 2 Any diver desiring the approval to use a dive computer as a means of determining decompression status must apply to the Diving Control Board, complete an appropriate practical training session and pass a written examination.
- 3 Each diver relying on a dive computer to plan dives and indicate or determine decompression status must have his own unit.
- 4 On any given dive, both divers in the buddy pair must follow the most conservative dive computer.
- 5 If the dive computer fails at any time during the dive, the dive must be terminated and appropriate surfacing procedures should be initiated immediately.
- 6 A diver should not dive for 18 hours before activating a dive computer to use it to control their diving.
- 7 Once the dive computer is in use, it must not be switched off until it indicates complete out gassing has occurred or 18 hours have elapsed, whichever comes first.
- 8 When using a dive computer, non emergency ascents are to be at a rate specified for the make and model of dive computer being used.
- 9 Ascent rates shall not exceed 40 fsw/min in the last 60 fsw.
- 10 Whenever practical, divers using a dive computer should make a stop between 10 and 30 feet for 5 minutes, especially for dives below 60 fsw.
- 11 Only 1 dive on the dive computer in which the NDL of the tables or dive computer has been exceeded may be made in any 18 hour period.
- 12 Multiple deep dives require special consideration.

APPENDIX 14

BIOMECHANICS OF SAFE ASCENTS WORKSHOP

Michael A. Lang and Glen H. Egstrom, Co-Chairs
September 25-27, 1989
WHOI/MBL, Woods Hole, MA

Co-Sponsors:
American Academy of Underwater Sciences
NOAA Office of Undersea Research
DEMA

Safe Ascent Recommendations

It has long been the position of the American Academy of Underwater Sciences that the ultimate responsibility for safety rests with the individual diver. The time has come to encourage divers to slow their ascents.

- 1 Buoyancy compensation is a significant problem in the control of ascents.
- 2 Training in, and understanding of, proper ascent techniques is fundamental to safe diving practice.
- 3 Before certification, the diver is to demonstrate proper buoyancy, weighting and a controlled ascent, including a "hovering" stop.
- 4 Diver shall periodically review proper ascent techniques to maintain proficiency.
- 5 Ascent rates shall not exceed 60 fsw per minute.
- 6 A stop in the 10-30 fsw zone for 3-5 min is recommended on every dive.
- 7 When using a dive computer or tables, non-emergency ascents are to be at the rate specified for the system being used.
- 8 Each diver shall have instrumentation to monitor ascent rates.
- 9 Divers using dry suits shall have training in their use.
- 10 Dry suits shall have a hands-free exhaust valve.
- 11 BCs shall have a reliable rapid exhaust valve which can be operated in a horizontal swimming position.
- 12 A buoyancy compensator is required with dry suit use for ascent control and emergency flotation.
- 13 Breathing 100% oxygen above water is preferred to in-water air procedures for omitted decompression.

APPENDIX 15

REPETITIVE DIVING WORKSHOP

Michael A. Lang and Richard D. Vann, Co-Chairs
March 18-19, 1991
Duke University Medical Center, NC

Co-Sponsors:
American Academy of Underwater Sciences
Divers Alert Network and Duke University Medical Center
NOAA
DEMA
Association of Diving Contractors

Repetitive Diving Recommendations

Although diving is a relatively safe activity, all persons who dive must be aware that there is an inherent risk to this activity. Currently, the risk of decompression illness in the United States is estimated at 1-2 incidents per 1,000-2,000 dives for the commercial diving sector, 2 incidents per 10,000 dives for recreational diving activities and 1 incident in 100,000 dives for the scientific diving community.

Recreational Diving, Peter B. Bennett, Moderator.

- 1 Scientific diving programs provide continuous training, re-certification and dive site supervision, which helps maintain established safe diving protocols. Recreational divers, who may lack such direct supervision, need to be aware of their need to stay within established protocols, especially when making repetitive dives over multiple days, in which the risk of DCS may be higher.
- 2 It is recommended that attention of divers be directed with emphasis on the ancillary factors to decompression risk such as fitness to dive, adequate rest, hydration, body weight, age and especially rate of ascent which should not be more than 60 feet per minute.
- 3 Divers are encouraged to learn and remember the signs and symptoms of decompression illness and report them promptly so as to receive effective treatment as rapidly as possible to prevent residual injury.
- 4 The use of oxygen breathing on the surface, whenever possible via a demand regulator mask system, to insure the highest percentage of oxygen to the patient, is recommended while awaiting treatment if decompression illness is thought to be present. The use of 100% oxygen in the water while awaiting treatment is not recommended for recreational diving.
- 5 There is a strong need for more controlled data on the relationship of decompression illness to multilevel, multi-day diving, especially with the provision of baseline data. Such a study could be made from information gathered from closed groups such as certain island areas and liveaboard fleets where heavy recreational diving activities occur.
- 6 To help obtain information, dive computer manufacturers are encouraged to provide data loggers to computers so that a permanent record is available of dive depth, dive time, rate of ascent, etc. as close as every minute. This should be coupled with detailed accident reporting forms (e.g. DAN form) in the case of an accident.

Scientific Diving, Glen H. Egstrom, Moderator.

- 1 The position of recommending slower ascent rates seems to have gained support.
- 2 Increasing knowledge regarding the incidence of DCS indicates that our ability to predict the onset of DCS on multi-level, multi-day diving is even less sensitive than than our ability to predict DCS on single square dives.

- 3 Although there is little evidence supporting either a pro or con position on multi-level, multi-day dives and a higher probability of DCS, there is sufficient evidence to encourage additional research on the problem.
- 4 There appears to be good evidence that there are many variables which can affect the probability of the occurrence of DCS symptoms. The ability to mitigate these variables through education, good supervision and training appears to be possible in such variables as hydration, fitness, rate of ascent, fatigue et al and should continue to be promoted. Divers are subject to a host of specific conditions which may increase risk if precautions are not taken.
- 5 There appears to be support for the use of enriched air nitrox and surface oxygen breathing in scientific diving where higher gas loadings are anticipated in multi-level, multi-day dives. Adequate technical support is fundamental.
6. Since there seems to be little likelihood that we can avoid all decompression illness in multi-level, multi-day diving, we should focus educational objectives on:
 - a. the development of an appreciation for the realities of risk for DCS;
 - b. encouraging maximal prevention strategies; and
 - c. define, as clearly as possible, the conditions under which problems are known to occur.
- 6 There are techniques used in commercial diving applications which may be appropriate for some scientific diving applications which require unusual exposures.
- 7 The incidence of DCS in scientific diving appears to be about 1:100,000, in recreational diving at about 2:10,000 and in commercial diving at about 1:1,000-2,000. These levels are not unreasonable.

Commercial Diving, Gary L. Beyerstein, Moderator.

- 1 Repetitive diving, multi-level and multi-day diving modes are considered normal, routine and essential practices in the commercial diving industry. They are performed safely and efficiently.
- 2 The use of surface decompression using oxygen is also essential to the safe and efficient conduct of commercial diving operations. Alternate methods to date have shown increased risk to the diver and have not reduced the incidence of DCS.
- 3 The quality of decompression (i.e. the effectiveness of the decompression table in controlling decompression stress) is much more important than the mode used when considering DCS risk.
- 4 A zero bends incidence rate is desirable but not thought to be achievable in all types of commercial diving. Given the commercial situation, with the ability to treat immediately and effectively, an incidence rate of 1 type I case of DCS per 1,000 to 2,000 dives is considered currently tolerable.
- 5 Current commercial practices and tables were developed from need and have been modified for safety. We feel they are currently tolerable. We look forward to a new generation of safer tables that will also

increase our operational efficiency. Such tables will have longer bottom times at deeper depths without higher levels of risk. Such tables will need field validation. This will be greatly assisted by advanced dive profilers, field Doppler units, and an industry data base. We look forward to industry standard tables and therapy procedures.

Dive Computers, John E. Lewis, Moderator.

- 1 No data were presented that warrant revision of the recommendations of the 1988 AAUS Dive Computer Workshop.
- 2 Data presented indicate that limiting dives to the no-stop (No-D) range, plus training and experience adds up to a one hundred fold decrease in the incidence of DCS.
- 3 Multi-level diving is a commonly accepted practice, and it appears to be less stressful than square wave profile diving.
- 4 Repetitive NoD (no-stop) diving with dive computers within the tested envelope is a valid practice. Deep repetitive dives with short surface intervals should be given special consideration.
- 5 No data were presented that indicate multi-day diving requires any special rules.

- 6 To assist in the analysis of decompression illness, dive computer manufacturers should consider working with the Divers Alert Network to provide an indication of inert gas loading by profile recovery, group letter, or other simple technique.

Dive Recorders, Karl E. Huggins, Moderator.

- 1 Because of limited analysis of the existing profile database, no conclusions have been reached regarding repetitive diving limits.
- 2 Paper databases are too cumbersome, it is considered essential that future profile recorders have the ability to download dive profile information directly to personal computer (through standard I/O ports).
 - 3. The following desirable dive recorder features were identified:
 - a. ascent/descent rate record;
 - b. long storage capacity (commercial diver suggested one month);
 - c. for data points collected in large time intervals (i.e. 2.5-3 minutes), the average depth during the interval as well as the maximum depth attained during the interval should be recorded;
 - d. depth resolution should be at least 0.3 msw (1 fsw);
 - e. "low" tech recorder (inexpensive, requiring daily dumps);
 - f. date/time stamps on each dive; and,
 - g. diver/recorder identification.
 - 4. Possible dive recorder enhancements:
 - a. two-way communication with personal computer (i.e. allows adjustment in sampling rate, initialization of program variables, setting of recorders' internal clock, etc.); and
 - b. data compression techniques (i.e. store rate of depth change instead of depth) for both the recorder and final computer storage.
- 3 A standardization of information and file formats would be advantageous, with PENNDEC or CANDID databases as possible starting points.
 - 6. There is a need to obtain a list, from end users, of the minimal "header" information required. Suggested were:
 - a. DAN incident form information; and
 - b. time of incident to time of resolution.

Physiology, Medicine and Environment, Richard D. Vann, Moderator.

- 1 Investigate the arterialization of gas emboli (VGE) as a potential mechanism for spinal and cerebral DCS.
- 2 Investigate the ability of reduced ascent rate and short decompression stops to reduce the incidence of VGE.
- 3 Dose-response curves for direct decompression are of fundamental importance to the development of decompression procedures.
- 4 Classification of decompression illness should be by specific signs/symptoms to guide therapy and prognosis and provide improved data for analysis.
- 5 There is a potential risk of bone necrosis for long shallow dives followed by inadequate decompression.
- 6 Multiple decompressions per day for multiple days can be potentially hazardous. The number of dives per day and the number of consecutive days during which diving can be conducted with reasonable safety is uncertain at present and depends upon the decompression procedures that are used.

Data Analysis and Procedure Calculation, R.W. Bill Hamilton, Moderator.

- 1 Maximum likelihood and other statistical techniques are useful for evaluation and assessment of new procedures based on past experience.
- 2 Predictive models are sensitive to the data set used to determine the parameter estimates of the model.
- 3 Field data can be useful and data exchange should be encouraged.

Decompression Trials, Ronald Y. Nishi, Moderator.

- 1 After all these years, we still do not know much about DCS. None of the table or dive computer developers really have decompression "models". What they actually have are decompression calculation methods as stated by Brian Hills in his book "Decompression Sickness".
2. There are two primary methods for developing decompression tables and designing decompression trials. The first is the traditional approach, where tables are developed from some model and selected profiles are dived to test whether or not DCS occurs. A variation on this approach is to include risk analysis. Dives are tested, either by following printed tables or by following dive computers. It is necessary to use other tools such as Doppler and complement analysis to determine decompression stress.
- 2 The second approach to designing trials is the probabilistic method. In this case, a large amount of carefully documented (well-calibrated) dive data is required to estimate the risk of DCS, compute optimum profiles and test with appropriate criteria for rejecting or accepting profiles. With the proper design of sequential tests, the total decompression time can be minimized and the number of trials and cases of DCS can also be minimized. The probabilistic method appears to be the way of the future but still needs further development. To make it work, accurate dive data and DCS information are required, which the military, scientific, commercial and recreational diving communities must supply.
- 3 What does this all mean for the scientific, recreational and commercial diving communities? Although designers and testers of decompression trials may talk about incidences or risks of DCS which are much higher than the different communities are willing to accept, the eventual tables will probably be more effective than those commonly in use now. It must be kept in mind that DCS is a probabilistic event.

APPENDIX 16 REVERSE DIVE PROFILES WORKSHOP

Michael A. Lang and Charles E. Lehner
Co-Chairs
Smithsonian Institution
October 29 - 30, 1999

Co-Sponsors:
Smithsonian Institution
Divers Alert Network
American Academy of Underwater Sciences
Diving Equipment and Marketing Association
Dive Training Magazine

Workshop Findings

- Historically neither the U.S. Navy nor the commercial sector have prohibited reverse dive profiles
- Reverse dive profiles are being performed in recreational, scientific, commercial, and military diving
- The prohibition of reverse dive profiles by recreational training organizations cannot be traced to any definite diving experience that indicates an increased risk of DCS
- No convincing evidence was presented that reverse dive profiles within the no-decompression limits lead to a measurable increase in the risk of DCS

Workshop Conclusion

We find no reason for the diving communities to prohibit reverse dive profiles for no-decompression dives less than 40 msw (130 fsw) and depth differentials less than 12 msw (40 fsw)