FOREWORD

Since 1951 the scientific diving community has endeavored to promote safe, effective diving through self-imposed diver training and education programs. Over the years, manuals for diving safety have been circulated between organizations, revised and modified for local implementation, and have resulted in an enviable safety record.

This document represents the minimal safety standards for scientific diving at the present day. As diving science progresses so shall this standard, and it is the responsibility of every member of the Academy to see that it always reflects state of the art, safe diving practice.

American Academy of Underwater Sciences

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Academy thanks the numerous dedicated individual and organizational members for their contributions and editorial comments in the production of these standards.

Revision History
April, 1987
- Added Sec 7.6.1 Nitrox Diving Guidelines.
- Revised Appendix 7 and 11.
October, 1990
- Revised Section 1.23.1 DSO Qualifications.
- Revised Section 5.31.4 Emergency Care Training.
May, 1994
- Revised Section 6 Medical Standards.
- Made Sec 7.6.1 Nitrox Diving Guidelines into Section 7.
January 1996
- Added Section 8.0 Scientific Aquarium Diving.
March 1999
- Moved Section 7.0 to Section 9.0 Other Diving Technologies.

January 2001
- Revised Section 1.23.1 DSO Qualifications.
- Revised Section 5.31.4 Emergency Care Training.
- Revised Section 6 Medical Standards.
- Made Sec 7.6.1 Nitrox Diving Guidelines into Section 7.

April 2002
- Added Section 8.0 Scientific Aquarium Diving.
- Removed Appendix 7 AAUS Checkout Dive and Training Evaluation.
- Revised Section 5.33.3.
- Revised Section 4.23.2.

August 2003
- Section 1.27.3 Delete reference to Appendix 9 (checkout dive).
- Section 1.4 Remove word "waiver".
- Section 2.21 Change "supervisor" to "lead diver".
- Section 2.72.2.1 Remove reference to Appendix 13, and remove Appendix 13. Replace with "at www.aaus.org" after Incident Report.
- Section 3.28.3 Remove Appendix 10 (dive computers).
- Section 5.32 Training and 100-hour requirement, eliminate "beyond the DIT level".

March 2006
- Section 13.00 Added new section for cave and cavern diving.
- Section 11.5 and 11.6, revised definitions for Hookah and surfaced supplied diving.
April 2006
Section 5.30 Deleted emergency care training prerequisite.
Section 5.50 Added emergency care training requirements to Continuation of Certificate.

November 2006
Section 2.60 flying after diving rules updated to meet current DAN standards.
Section 3.20 dive computers reference changed to “appendix 8”.
Section 3.60 air quality guidelines updated to meet current CGA standards.
Section 5.30 – added words “Transect Sampling” to item #9.
Appendix 1 – Updated one medical web link.
Appendix 2 – Added the abbreviation “DO” to the MD signature line.
Appendix 6 – new LOR template.
Updated and added Appendix 8 dive computer recommendations
Added Appendix 9 (criteria for entering diving statistics).

January 2012
Added dive log template to Appendix 9

December 2012
Section 7.30 Added surface-supplied training to nitrox guidelines
Appendix 2 – reformatted medical examination form
Appendix 3 – update medical history form
Appendix 9, Section 2.70 – accept dive computer profiles as dive logs

December 2013
Section 3.10- added “and serviced according to manufacturers’ recommendations”
Section 9.1(c) (1)- added “omitted decompression”
Section 9.1(c) (7)- added “qualified” to DSO’s designee
Section 9.30 (k)- replaced “mixed gas” with “decompression”
Section 4.0- removed specific requirements for Entry-Level Training. Adopted WRSTC/ISO standards by reference.
Section 5.0- merged requirements for Entry-Level Diver Training with Scientific Diver Training
Formatted document for consistency

June 2017
Section 12- Revised.

December 2017
Appendices 1, 2, and 2b- revised.

March 2018
Appendices 1, 2, 2b, 4- revised.
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Volume 1
SECTION 1.00 GENERAL POLICY

1.10 Scientific Diving Standards

Purpose

The purpose of these Scientific Diving Standards is to ensure that all scientific diving 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.

This standard sets 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 AAUS organizational members that adhere to these minimum standards.

This standard was developed and written by AAUS by compiling the policies set forth in the diving manuals of several university, private, and governmental scientific diving programs. These programs share a common heritage with the scientific diving program at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO). Adherence to the SIO standards has proven both feasible and effective in protecting the health and safety of scientific divers since 1954.

In 1982, OSHA exempted scientific diving from commercial diving regulations (29CFR1910, Subpart T) under certain conditions that are outlined below. The final guidelines for the exemption became effective in 1985 (Federal Register, Vol. 50, No.6, p.1046). AAUS is recognized by OSHA as the scientific diving standard setting organization.

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.

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):

a) 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.

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

c) The tasks of a scientific diver are those of an observer and data gatherer. Construction and trouble-shooting tasks traditionally associated with commercial diving are not included within scientific diving.

d) 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.

Review of Standards

Any recommendations for modifications of these standards shall be submitted to the AAUS for consideration.

1.20 Operational Control

University of Rhode Island Auspices Defined

For the purposes of these standards the auspices of the University of Rhode Island (URI) includes any scientific diving operation in which URI 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 URI 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 with URI or are diving as members of an organization recognized by URI.

It is the University of Rhode Island responsibility to adhere to the AAUS Standards for Scientific Diving Certification and Operation of Scientific Diving Programs. The administration of the local diving program will reside with the organizational member’s Diving Control Board (DCB).

The regulations herein shall be observed at all locations where scientific diving is conducted.

University of Rhode Island Scientific Diving Standards and Safety Manual

The University of Rhode Island shall develop and maintain a scientific diving safety manual that provides for the development and implementation of policies and procedures that will enable URI to meet requirements of local environments and conditions as well as to comply with the AAUS scientific diving standards. The URI scientific diving manual shall include, but not be limited to:

a) AAUS standards may be used as a set of minimal guidelines for the development of URI’s scientific diving safety manual. Volume 1, Sections 1.00 through 6.00 and the Appendices are required for all manuals. Volume 2, Sections 7.00 through 9.00 are required only when the URI conducts that diving activity, and with the prior approval of the URI DCB, refer to Volume 3.

b) Emergency evacuation and medical treatment procedures.

c) Criteria for diver training and certification.

d) Standards written or adopted by reference for each diving mode utilized which include
the following:
1. Safety procedures for the diving operation.
2. Responsibilities of the dive team members.
3. Equipment use and maintenance procedures.
4. Emergency procedures.

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.

a) Qualifications
1. Shall be appointed by the responsible administrative officer or designee, with the advice and counsel of the Diving Control Board.
2. Shall be trained as a scientific diver.
3. Shall be a full member as defined by AAUS.
4. Shall be an active underwater instructor from an internationally recognized certifying agency.

b) Duties and Responsibilities
1. Shall be responsible, through the DCB, to the responsible administrative officer or designee, for the conduct of the scientific diving program at URI. 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.

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.

3. Shall be guided in the performance of the required duties by the advice of the DCB, but operational responsibility for the conduct of the local diving program will be retained by the Diving Safety Officer.

4. Shall suspend diving operations considered to be unsafe or unwise.
Diving Control Board

a) The Diving Control Board (DCB) shall consist of a majority of active scientific divers. Voting members shall include the Diving Safety Officer, the responsible administrative officer, or designee, and should include other representatives of the diving program such as qualified divers and members selected by procedures established by the University of Rhode Island. A chairperson and a secretary may be chosen from the membership of the board according to local procedure.

b) Has autonomous and absolute authority over the scientific diving program’s operation.

c) Shall approve and monitor diving projects.

d) Shall review and revise the diving safety manual.

e) Shall assure compliance with the diving safety manual.

f) Shall certify the depths to which a diver has been trained.

g) Shall take disciplinary action for unsafe practices.

h) Shall assure adherence to the buddy system for scuba diving.

i) Shall act as the official representative of the membership organization in matters concerning the scientific diving program.

j) Shall act as a board of appeal to consider diver-related problems.

k) Shall recommend the issue, reissue, or the revocation of diving certifications.

l) Shall recommend changes in policy and amendments to AAUS and the membership organization’s diving safety manual as the need arises.

m) Shall establish and/or approve training programs through which the applicants for certification can satisfy the requirements of the organizational member’s diving safety manual.

n) Shall suspend diving programs that are considered to be unsafe or unwise.

o) Shall establish criteria for equipment selection and use.

p) Shall recommend new equipment or techniques.

q) Shall establish and/or approve facilities for the inspection and maintenance of diving and associated equipment.

r) Shall ensure that URI’s air station(s) meet air quality standards as described in Section 3.60.

s) Shall periodically review the Diving Safety Officer’s performance and program.

t) Shall sit as a board of investigation to inquire into the nature and cause of diving accidents or violations of URI’s diving safety manual.

Instructional Personnel

a) Qualifications - All personnel involved in diving instruction under the auspices of URI shall be qualified for the type of instruction being given.

b) Selection - Instructional personnel will be selected by the responsible administrative officer, or designee, who will solicit the advice of the DCB in conducting preliminary screening of applicants for instructional positions.
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:

a) Coordination with other known activities in the vicinity that is likely to interfere with diving operations.

b) Ensuring all dive team members possess current certification and are qualified for the type of diving operation.

c) Planning dives in accordance with Section 2.20

d) Ensuring safety and emergency equipment is in working order and at the dive site.

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

Reciprocity and Visiting Scientific Diver

a) 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.

b) A Scientific Diver from one Organizational Member shall apply for permission to dive under the auspices of another Organizational Member by submitting to the Diving Safety Officer of the host Organizational Member a document containing all the information described in Appendix 6, signed by the Diving Safety Officer or Chairperson of the home Diving Control Board.

c) A visiting Scientific Diver may be asked to demonstrate their knowledge and skills for the planned dive.

d) If a host Organizational Member denies a visiting Scientific Diver permission to dive, the host Diving Control Board shall notify the visiting Scientific Diver and their Diving Control Board with an explanation of all reasons for the denial.

Waiver of Requirements

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

1.30 Consequence of Violation of Regulations by Scientific Divers

Failure to comply with the regulations of the URI diving safety manual may be cause for the revocation or restriction of the diver’s scientific diving certificate by action of the URI Diving Control Board.
1.40 Consequences of Violation of Regulations by Organizational Members

Failure to comply with the regulations of this standard may be cause for the revocation or restriction of URI recognition by AAUS.

1.50 Record Maintenance

The Diving Safety Officer or 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 URI Diving Control Board, and other pertinent information deemed necessary.

Availability of Records:

a) Medical records shall be available to the attending physician of a diver or former diver when released in writing by the diver.

b) Records and documents required by this standard shall be retained by URI for the following period:

1. Physician’s written reports of medical examinations for dive team members - 5 years.
2. Diving safety manual - current document only.
3. Records of dive - 1 year, except 5 years where there has been an incident of pressure-related injury.
4. Pressure-related injury assessment - 5 years.
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 the URI scientific diving program unless they hold a current certification issued pursuant to the provisions of this standard.

2.20 Pre-Dive Procedures

Dive Plans

Dives should be planned around the competency of the least experienced diver. Before conducting any diving operations under the auspices of the URI scientific dive program, the lead diver for a proposed operation must formulate a dive plan that should include the following:

a) Divers qualifications, and the type of certificate or certification held by each diver.

b) Emergency plan (Appendix 7) with the following information:
   1. Name, telephone number, and relationship of person to be contacted for each diver in the event of an emergency.
   2. Nearest operational decompression chamber.

c) Approximate number of proposed dives.

d) Location(s) of proposed dives.

e) Estimated depth(s) and bottom time(s) anticipated.

f) Decompression status and repetitive dive plans, if required.

g) Proposed work, equipment, and boats to be employed.

h) Any hazardous conditions anticipated.

Pre-dive Safety Checks

a) Diver’s Responsibility:
   1. Scientific divers shall conduct a functional check of their diving equipment in the presence of the diving buddy or tender.
   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 URI diving safety manual.
   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.
   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.
b) Equipment Evaluations
   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. Each diver shall have the capability of achieving and maintaining positive buoyancy.

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

2.30 Diving Procedures

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.

Refusal to Dive
   a) The decision to dive is that of the diver. A diver may refuse to dive, without fear of penalty, whenever they feel it is unsafe for them to make the dive.
   b) 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 they would be violating the precepts of their training or the regulations in this standard.

Termination of the Dive
   a) It is the responsibility of the diver to terminate the dive, without fear of penalty, whenever they feel it is unsafe to continue the dive, unless it compromises the safety of another diver already in the water.
   b) 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.

Emergencies and Deviations from Regulations
Any diver may deviate from the requirements of this standard 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 URI Diving Control Board explaining the circumstances and justifications.

2.40 Post-Dive Procedures

Post-Dive Safety Checks
   a) After the completion of a dive, each diver shall report any physical problems, symptoms of decompression sickness, or equipment malfunctions.
   b) 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 them to a decompression chamber if necessary.

2.50 Emergency Procedures
The URI scientific dive program has developed emergency procedures which follow the standards of care of the community and must include procedures for emergency care, recompression and evacuation for each dive location (Appendix 7).
2.60 Flying After Diving or Ascending to Altitude (Over 1000 feet)

Following a Single No-Decompression Dive: Divers should have a minimum preflight surface interval of 12 hours.

Following Multiple Dives per Day or Multiple Days of Diving: Divers should have a minimum preflight surface interval of 18 hours.

Following Dives Requiring Decompression Stops: Divers should have a minimum preflight surface interval of 24 hours.

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

Personal Diving Log

Each certified scientific diver shall log every dive made under the auspices of the URI program, and is encouraged to log all other dives. Standard forms will be provided to each scientific diver. Log sheets shall be submitted to the Diving Safety Officer to be placed in the diver’s permanent file. Details of the submission procedures are left to the discretion of the Diving Safety Officer. Dive computer downloadable profiles are also acceptable forms of submission. The diving log shall include at least the following:

a) Name of diver, buddy, and Lead Diver.
b) Date, time, and location.
c) Diving modes used.
d) General nature of diving activities.
e) Approximate surface and underwater conditions.
f) Maximum depths, bottom time, and surface interval time.
g) Diving tables or computers used.
h) Detailed report of any near or actual incidents.

Required Incident Reporting

All diving incidents requiring recompression treatment, or resulting in moderate or serious injury, or death shall be reported to the University of Rhode Island Diving Control Board and the AAUS. The 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:

a) The URI DCB shall record and report occupational injuries and illnesses in accordance with requirements of the appropriate Labor Code section.
b) If pressure-related injuries are suspected, or if symptoms are evident, the following additional information shall be recorded and retained by the URI DSO, with the record of the dive, for a period of 5 years:

2. Written descriptive report to include:
   • Name, address, phone numbers of the principal parties involved.
   • Summary of experience of divers involved.
   • Location, description of dive site, and description of conditions that led up to incident.
   • Description of symptoms, including depth and time of onset.
   • Description and results of treatment.
   • Disposition of case.
   • Recommendations to avoid repetition of incident.

   c) The University of Rhode Island shall investigate and document any incident of pressure-related injury and prepare a report that is to be forwarded to AAUS during the annual reporting cycle. This report must first be reviewed and released by the URI 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. All equipment shall be regularly examined by the person using them and serviced according to manufacturer recommendations. Equipment that is subjected to extreme usage under adverse conditions should require more frequent testing and maintenance.

3.20 Equipment

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.

c) Regulators will consist of a primary second stage and an alternate air source (such as an octopus second stage or redundant air supply).

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.

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.

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.

Gauges

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

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.

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 8

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

First aid supplies

A first aid kit and emergency oxygen shall be available.

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.

Compressor Systems - University of Rhode Island 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

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
b) Submersible pressure gauges
c) Depth gauges
d) Scuba cylinders
e) Cylinder valves
f) Diving helmets
g) Submersible breathing masks
h) Compressors
i) Gas control panels
j) Air storage cylinders
k) Air filtration systems
l) Analytical instruments
m) Buoyancy control devices
n) Dry suits

Compressor Operation and Air Test Records

a) Gas analyses and air tests shall be performed on each 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).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CGA Grade E</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Component</strong></td>
<td><strong>Maximum</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen</td>
<td>20 - 22% /v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Monoxide</td>
<td>10 PPM /v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Dioxide</td>
<td>1000 PPM /v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condensed Hydrocarbons</td>
<td>5 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Hydrocarbons as Methane</td>
<td>25 PPM /v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Vapor ppm</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectionable Odors</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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-LEVEL TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

4.10 General Policy
Training and certification as an entry-level diver is a prerequisite to AAUS Scientific Diver Training. In lieu of writing/promulgating AAUS specific standards for entry-level divers, AAUS references here, the standards for entry-level diver training as defined by the WRSTC and/or ISO. AAUS programs who wish to train entry-level divers may do so using one of the following options:

a) under the auspices and standards of an internationally recognized diver training agency.

b) under the auspices of AAUS using the minimum guidelines presented by the most current version of the RSTC/WRSTC and/or ISO entry-level diver standards.

4.20 References
“Minimum Course Content for Open Water Diver Certification”– World Recreational Scuba Training Council (WRSTC), www.wrstc.com.

SECTION 5.00 SCIENTIFIC DIVER CERTIFICATION

This section describes the training and performance standards for AAUS Scientific Divers. These standards represent the minimum required level of knowledge and skills presented in a generalized format. Individual diving programs are encouraged to expand upon and augment these requirements, develop or utilize appropriate educational materials, and optimize instructional programs to suit and reflect their specific needs.

5.10 Prerequisites

Administrative
The applicant/candidate must complete all administrative and legal documentation required by the Organizational Member.

Diver Certification
The applicant/candidate must, at minimum, show documented proof of entry-level diver certification from an internationally recognized training agency. As an alternative, AAUS OMs who wish to train and certify entry-level divers under AAUS auspices may do so under the guidelines presented in Section 4.0.

Medical Examination
The applicant/candidate must be medically qualified for diving as described in Section 6.0 of the AAUS Standards for Scientific Diving.

Swimming/Watermanship Evaluation
The applicant/candidate must demonstrate the following in the presence of the Diving Safety Officer, instructor, or other approved examiner. All tests are to be performed without swim aids, however, where exposure protection is needed, the applicant must be appropriately weighted to provide for neutral buoyancy.

a) Swim underwater for a distance of 25 yards/meters without surfacing.
b) Swim 400 yards/meters in less than 12 minutes.
c) Tread water for 10 minutes, or 2 minutes without the use of hands.
d) Transport a passive person of equal size a distance of 25 yards/meters in the water.

5.20 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.

Theoretical Training/ Knowledge Development

Required Topics:

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. Scientific Method
9. Data Gathering Techniques (Only Items specific to area of study 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:
10. Specific Dive Modes (methods of gas delivery)
    • Open Circuit
    • Hooka
    • Surface Supplied diving
11. Small Boat Operation
12. Rebreathers
    • Closed
    • Semi-closed
13. Specialized Breathing Gas
    • Nitrox
    • Mixed Gas
14. Specialized Environments and Conditions
    • Blue Water Diving,
    • Ice and Polar Diving (Cold Water Diving)
    • Zero Visibility Diving
Practical Training/ Skill Development

Confined Water Evaluation
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.

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.

Checkout Dive/ Additional Experience
Practical training must include an Open Water checkout dive(s), with evaluation of the skills listed in 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.

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

1. Function, care, use, and maintenance of diving equipment.
2. Physics and physiology of diving.
3. Diving regulations and precautions.
5. Dangerous marine animals.
6. Emergency procedures, including buoyant ascent and ascent by air sharing.
7. Currently accepted decompression procedures.
8. Demonstrate the proper use of dive tables.
10. Aspects of freshwater and altitude diving.
11. Hazards of breath-hold diving and ascents.
12. Planning and supervision of diving operations.
14. 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.
15. Suggested topics (from Sec. 5.20) at the DSO’s discretion.

**Equipment**

The trainee will be subject to examination/review of:

1. Personal diving equipment
2. Task specific equipment

**5.40 Diver Permits/ Certifications**

AAUS requires that no person shall engage in scientific diving unless that person is authorized by an organizational member pursuant to the provisions of this standard. Only a person diving under the auspices of the organizational member that subscribes to the practices of AAUS is eligible for a scientific diver certification.

*Scientific Diver-In-Training Permit*

This is a permit to dive, usable only while it is current and for the purpose intended. This permit signifies that a diver has completed and been certified as at least an entry level diver through an internationally recognized certifying agency or scientific diving program, and has the knowledge skills and experience necessary to continue training as a scientific diver under supervision, as approved by the DSO.

*Scientific Diver Certification*

This permit signifies a diver has completed all requirements in Section 5.0 and is authorized by the AAUS OM to engage in scientific diving without supervision, as approved by the DSO. 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.

**5.50 Depth Certifications**

*Depth Certifications and Progression to Next Depth Level*

A certified diver diving under the auspices of the organizational member 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 5.00.

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.

5.60 Continuation of Certificate

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.

Re-qualification of Depth Certificate

Once the initial certification requirements of Section 5.00 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.

Medical Examination

All certified scientific divers shall pass a medical examination at the intervals specified in Section 6.0. After each major illness or injury, as described in Section 6.0, a certified scientific diver shall receive clearance to return to diving from a physician before resuming diving activities.

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)

5.70 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.

5.80 Recertification

If a diver’s certificate expires or is revoked, they 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 their case to the DCB before conditions for re-certification are stipulated.

5.90 Waiver of Requirements/Temporary Diver

A temporary diver permit constitutes a waiver of the requirements of Section 5.0 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 Section 5.0 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.
SECTION 6.00 MEDICAL STANDARDS

6.10 Medical Requirements

General

a) The University of Rhode Island’s DSO and DCB 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)

6.20 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 University of Rhode Island’s DCB.

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.

6.30 Information Provided Examining Physician

The University of Rhode Island shall provide a copy of the medical evaluation requirements of this standard to the examining physician. (Appendices 1, 2, and 3).

6.40 Content of Medical Evaluations

Medical examinations conducted initially and at the intervals specified in Section 6.10 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).
6.50 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.

6.60 Laboratory Requirements for Diving Medical Evaluation and Intervals

**Initial examination under age 40:**

1. Medical History
2. Complete Physical Exam, emphasis on neurological and otological components
3. Urinalysis
4. Any further tests deemed necessary by the physician.

**Periodic re-examination under age 40 (every 5 years):**

1. Medical History
2. Complete Physical Exam, emphasis on neurological and otological components
3. Urinalysis
4. Any further tests deemed necessary by the physician
First exam over age 40:

1. Medical History
2. Complete Physical Exam, emphasis on neurological and otological components
3. Detailed assessment of coronary artery disease risk factors using Multiple-Risk-Factor Assessment\(^1\)\(^2\) (age, family history, lipid profile, blood pressure, diabetic screening, smoking history). Further cardiac screening may be indicated based on risk factor assessment.
4. Resting EKG
5. Chest X-ray
6. Urinalysis
7. Any further tests deemed necessary by the physician

Periodic re-examination over age 40 (every 3 years); over age 60 (every 2 years):

1. Medical History
2. Complete Physical Exam, emphasis on neurological and otological components
3. Detailed assessment of coronary artery disease risk factors using Multiple-Risk-Factor Assessment\(^1\) (age, family history, lipid profile, blood pressure, diabetic screening, smoking history). Further cardiac screening may be indicated based on risk factor assessment.
4. Resting EKG
5. Urinalysis
6. Any further tests deemed necessary by the physician

6.70 Physician’s Written Report

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 report will be reviewed by the DCB.

The organizational member shall make a copy of the physician’s written report available to the individual.

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Volume 2
SECTION 7.00 NITROX DIVING GUIDELINES

The following guidelines address the use of nitrox by scientific divers under the auspices of the University of Rhode Island Scientific Diving Program. 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

Eligibility

Only a certified Scientific Diver or Scientific Diver In Training (Sections 4.00 and 5.00) diving under the auspices of the University of Rhode Island 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 in Section 5.40.

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

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. 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:

Training

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

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.

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).

Classroom Instruction

d) 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.

e) 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.

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.

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:
1. Equivalent air depth (EAD) for a given fO₂ and actual depth;
2. pO₂ exposure for a given fO₂ and depth;
3. Optimal nitrox mixture for a given pO₂ exposure limit and planned depth;
4. Maximum operational depth (MOD) for a given mix and pO₂ exposure limit;
5. For nitrox production purposes, percentages/psi of oxygen present in a given mixture, and psi of each gas required to produce a fO₂ 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.

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 (e.g., scuba). If the MOD for the mix being used can be exceeded at the training location, direct, in-water supervision is required.

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

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 of 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 pO$_2$ exposure limit for the dive team if on-site conditions so indicate (see Sec. 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 pO₂ 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 bailout 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 \( pO_2 \) limit and \( fO_2 \) 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Air Purity</th>
<th>CGA Grade E (Section 3.60)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Condensed Hydrocarbons</td>
<td>5mg/m$^3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocarbon Contaminants</td>
<td>No greater than 0.1 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
g) Gas Mixing and Analysis for Organizational Members

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

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 at pressures above 150 psi, 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.
b) Scuba Cylinder Identification Marking

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

1. Cylinders should be marked “NITROX”, or “EANx”, or “Enriched Air”.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. Other markings, which identify the cylinder as containing gas mixes other than Air, may be used as the approval of the DCB.
5. A contents label should be affixed, to include the current fO₂, date of analysis, and MOD.
6. The cylinder should be labeled to indicate whether the cylinder is prepared for oxygen or nitrox mixtures containing greater than 40% oxygen.

c) 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.

d) Other Support Equipment

1. 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.
2. All diver and support equipment should be suitable for the fO₂ being used.

e) Compressor system

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

f) 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 University of Rhode Island’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

Section 3.20 is modified to read as follows:

In an aquarium of a known maximum obtainable depth:

1. A depth indicator is not required, except that a repetitive diver shall use the same computer used on any prior dive.
2. Only one buddy must be equipped with a timing device.
3. 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

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.

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

c) 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, and omitted decompression.

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.
6. 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

7. Divers shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the DSO or the DSO’s qualified designee proficiency in planning and executing required decompression dives appropriate to the conditions in which diving operations are to be conducted.

8. 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.

d) Minimum dive equipment shall include:
   1. Snorkel is optional at the DCB’s discretion, as determined by the conditions and environment.
   2. Diver location devices adequate for the planned diving operations and environment.
   3. Compass

e) Redundancy in the following components is desirable or required at the discretion of the DCB or DSO:
   1. Decompression Schedules
   2. Dive Timing Devices
   3. Depth gauges
   4. Buoyancy Control Devices
   5. Cutting devices
   6. 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 decompression 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

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

(b) Classroom training including:
4. Review of topics and issues previously outlined in Nitrox and required decompression diving training as pertinent to the planned operations.
5. The use of helium or other inert gases, and the use of multiple decompression gases.
6. Equipment configurations
7. Mixed gas decompression planning
8. Gas management planning
9. Thermal considerations
10. END determination
11. Mission planning and logistics
12. Emergency procedures
13. Mixed gas production methods
14. Methods of gas handling and cylinder filling
15. Oxygen exposure management
16. Gas analysis
17. Mixed gas physics and physiology
(c) Practical Training:

1. Confined water session(s) in which divers demonstrate proficiency in required skills and techniques for proposed diving operations.

2. A minimum of 6 open water training dives.

3. At least one initial dive shall be in 130 feet or less to practice equipment handling and emergency procedures.

4. Subsequent dives will gradually increase in depth, with a majority of the training dives being conducted between 130 feet and the planned operational depth.

5. Planned operational depth for initial training dives shall not exceed 260 feet.

6. 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.

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, require equipment or procedures that require training. Supplementary guidelines for these technologies are in development by the AAUS. Any University of Rhode Island Scientific Diver using these, must have guidelines established by their Diving Control Board. Divers shall comply with all scuba diving procedures in this standard unless specified.

11.10 Blue Water Diving

Blue water diving is defined as diving in open water where the bottom is generally greater than 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-CSGCP-014).

11.20 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.

11.30 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.

11.40 Saturation Diving

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

11.50 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.

11.60 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.
SECTION 12.00 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.

B. There are three classes of rebreathers:

1. **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 limited in depth of use due to the physiological limits associated with oxygen toxicity.

2. **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.

3. **Closed-Circuit Rebreathers**: Closed-circuit mixed gas rebreathers (CCR) recycle all of the exhaled gas. Electronically controlled CCRs (eCCR) replace metabolized oxygen via an electronically controlled valve, governed by oxygen sensors. Manually controlled CCR (mCCR) rely on mechanical oxygen addition and diver monitoring to control oxygen partial pressure (pO₂). Depending on the design, manual oxygen
addition may be available on eCCR units as a diver override, in case of electronic system failure. Systems are equipped with two cylinders; one with oxygen, the other with a diluent gas source used to make up gas volume with depth increase and to dilute oxygen levels. CCR systems operate to maintain a constant ppO₂ during the dive, regardless of depth

12.20 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 25 open-water dives on open circuit SCUBA. The DCB may require increased dive experience depending upon the intended use of the rebreather system for scientific diving.

C. For SCR or CCR, a minimum 60-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.

12.30 Training

A. 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). (See training section for details.)

B. 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.

C. Post training supervised dives are required before the Scientific rebreather diver is authorized to use rebreather for research dives. (see training section for details).

II. Individual Equipment Requirements
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key: X = include, IA = If Applicable</th>
<th>O2</th>
<th>SCR</th>
<th>CCR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCB approved rebreather make and model</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottom timer, and depth gauge</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dive computer (separate from rebreather unit)</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Approved dive tables</td>
<td>IA</td>
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<tr>
<td>SMB (surface marker buoy) and line reel or spool with sufficient line to deploy an SMB from the bottom in the training environment</td>
<td>IA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access to an oxygen analyzer</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cutting implement</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>BCD capable of floating a diver with a flooded loop and/or dry suit at the</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bailout gas supply of sufficient volume for planned diving activities</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved CO2 absorbent and other consumables</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
12.40 Equipment Requirements

A. General

1. Only those models of rebreathers specifically approved by DCB shall be used

2. Rebreathers should meet the quality control/quality assurance protocols of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) requirements: ISO 9004: 2009 or the most current version, AND successful completion of CE (Conformité Européenne) or DCB approved third party testing

3. Rebreather modifications (including consumables and operational limits) that deviate from or are not covered by manufacturer documentation should be discussed with the manufacturer and approved by the DCB prior to implementation

B. Equipment Maintenance Requirements

1. The DCB or their designee will establish policies for the maintenance of rebreathers and related equipment under their auspices. Rebreathers should be maintained in accordance with manufacturer servicing recommendations

2. Field repairs and replacement of components covered in rebreather diver training is not annual maintenance and may be performed by the rebreather diver in accordance with DCB policy

3. A maintenance log will be kept and will minimally include:
   a) Dates of service
   b) Service performed
   c) Individuals or company performing the service

12.50 Operational Requirements

A. Dive Plan

1. In addition to standard dive plan components, at a minimum all dive plans that include the use of rebreathers must include:
   a) Information about the specific rebreather model(s) to be used
b) Type of CO₂ absorbent material

c) Composition and volume(s) of supply gasses

d) Bailout procedures

e) Other specific details as required by the DCB

f) Particular attention should be paid to using rebreathers under conditions where vibration or pulsating water movement could affect electronics or control switches and systems

g) Particular attention should be paid to using rebreathers under conditions where heavy physical exertion is anticipated

B. Ideally, respired gas densities should be less than 5 g·L⁻¹, and should not exceed 6 g·L⁻¹ under normal circumstances.

C. User replaceable consumable rebreather components should be replaced per manufacture recommendations or as defined by the DCB

D. If performed, periodic field validation of oxygen cells should be conducted per DCB designated procedure

E. Diver carried off-board bailout is not required under conditions where the onboard reserves are adequate to return the diver to the surface while meeting proper ascent rate and stop requirements, and the system is configured to allow access to onboard gas. These calculations must take into consideration mixed mode operations where an open circuit diver could require assistance in an out of gas situation

F. Use and reuse of CO₂ scrubber media should be per manufacture recommendations or as defined by the DCB

G. Planned oxygen partial pressure in the breathing gas shall not exceed 1.4 atmospheres at depths greater than 30 feet, or 1.6 at depths less than 30 feet

H. Both CNS and Oxygen Tolerance Units (OTUs) should be tracked for each diver. Exposure limits should be established by the DCB

I. The DCB or their designee will:

1. Establish policies for the use of checklists related to rebreather operations
2. Establish policies for pre and post dive equipment checks to be conducted by their divers

3. Establish policies for disinfection of rebreathers to be used by their divers

4. Establish policies for pre-breathing of rebreathers used by their divers

5. Establish policies for the use of mixed mode and mixed rebreather platform dive teams under their auspices.
   a) Mixed mode and/or mixed platform dive teams are permitted.
   b) At minimum, divers must be cross briefed on basic system operations for establishing positive buoyancy, closing a rebreather diver’s breathing loop, and procedures for gas sharing

6. Establish policies for the maximum depth of dives conducted using a particular class of rebreather within the auspices of their diving operations

7. Establish policies for depth progression/depth certification/depth certification maintenance for divers using rebreathers

8. Establish policies for implementing workup dives within program
   a) Pre-operation workup dives, including review and practice of emergency recognition and response skills, and management of task loading are required for operations defined by the DCB as beyond the scope of normal operating conditions.

9. Establish policies for the minimum use of rebreathers to maintain proficiency.
   a) The minimum Annual rebreather diving activity should be 12 rebreather dives, with a minimum of 12 h underwater time.
   b) To count, dives should be no less than 30 min in duration. A required element of maintaining proficiency is the periodic performance and reevaluation of skills related to in-water problem recognition and emergency procedures

J. Establish policies for reauthorization for the use of rebreathers if minimum proficiency requirements are not met

1. Reestablishment of authorization to use rebreathers must require more than just performing a dive on a particular make or model of rebreather
2. At minimum demonstrated skills included in the required training elements for the level of rebreather operation must be performed and reevaluated.

REBREATHER TRAINING SECTION

A. Entry Level Training

1. The training area for O2 Rebreather should not exceed 20 fsw in depth
2. Entry level CCR and SCR training is limited in depth of 130fsw and shallower
3. Entry level CCR and SCR training is limited to nitrogen/oxygen breathing media
4. Divers at the CCR and SCR entry level may not log dives that require a single decompression stop longer than 10 minutes
5. Who may teach: Individuals authorized as a CCR, SCR, or O2 Rebreather Instructor by the DCB; in all cases, the individual authorized must have operational experience on the rebreather platform being taught, and where applicable the individual being authorized should be authorized as an instructor by the respective rebreather manufacturer or their designee.
6. Maximum Student/Instructor Ratio: 4 to 1. This ratio is to be reduced as required by environmental conditions or operational constraints
7. Upon completion of practical training, the diver must demonstrate proficiency in pre-dive, dive, and post-dive operational procedures for the particular model of rebreather to be used
8. Supervised dives target activities associated with the planned science diving application. Supervisor for these dives is the DSO or designee, experienced with the make/model rebreather being used

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rebreather Entry Level Training Requirements</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key:</strong> X = include, IA = If Applicable, ISE = If So Equipped</td>
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<td><strong>O2</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Required Training Topic</strong></td>
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<td>History of technology</td>
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<td>Medical &amp; physiological aspects of:</td>
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<td>Oxygen toxicity</td>
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<td>chemical burns &amp; caustic</td>
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<td>Hypoxia – insufficient O₂</td>
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<td>Hypercapnia – excessive</td>
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<td>Hygienic concerns</td>
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<td>Nitrogen absorption &amp; decompression</td>
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<td>CO₂ retention</td>
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<td>Hyperoxia-induced</td>
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**System design, assembly, and operation, including:**

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<th>Layout and design</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen control systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diluent control systems</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of checklists</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete assembly and disassembly of the</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canister design &amp; proper packing and handling of chemical</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decompression management and applicable tracking</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen and high pressure gas handling and</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire triangle</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filling of cylinders</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-dive testing &amp; trouble</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-dive break-down and</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trouble shooting and manufacturer authorized field</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required maintenance and</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturer supported additional items</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
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**Dive planning:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operational planning</th>
<th>X</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gas requirements</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen exposure and</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas density calculations</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen metabolizing</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrubber limitations</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed mode diving (buddies using different dive)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed platform diving (buddies using different rebreather)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Problem Recognition & Emergency Procedures:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Applicable open circuit emergency procedures for common gear</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of electronics</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially flooded loop</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fully flooded loop</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell warnings</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery warnings</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High O₂ warning</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low O₂ warning</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High CO₂ warning</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognizing issues as indicated by onboard scrubber</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognizing hypercapnia signs and symptoms in self or</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excluded O2 cell(s)</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Heads Up Display</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of buoyancy</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diluent manual add button not</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O2 manual add button not</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhausted oxygen supply</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhausted diluent supply</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost or exhausted bailout</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handset not functioning</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solenoid stuck open</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solenoid stuck closed</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADV stuck open</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADV stuck closed</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolator valve(s) not</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen sensor validation</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂ sensor validation</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>IA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas sharing</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diver assist and diver</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other problem recognition and emergency procedures specific to the</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Practical Training and Evaluations

**Demonstrated skills shall include, at a minimum:**

<p>| Use of checklists | X | X | X |
| Carbon dioxide absorbent canister | X | X | X |
| Supply gas cylinder analysis and pressure | X | X | X |
| Test of one-way valves | X | X | X |
| System assembly and breathing loop leak | X | X | X |
| Oxygen control system | ISE | ISE | X |
| Proper pre-breathe | X | X | X |
| In-water bubble check | X | X | X |
| Proper buoyancy control during descent, dive operations, and | X | X | X |
| System monitoring &amp; control during descent, dive operations, and | X | X | X |
| Proper interpretation and operation of system | X | X | X |
| Proper buddy contact and | X | X | X |
| Use of a line reel or spool to deploy an SMB from planned | X | X | X |
| Proper management of line reel or spool, and SMB | X | X | X |
| Unit removal and replacement on the | X | X | X |
| Bailout and emergency procedures for self and buddy, including: | X | X | X |
| System malfunction recognition and | X | X | X |
| Manual system control | ISE | ISE | ISE |
| Flooded breathing loop | IA | IA | IA |
| Absorbent canister failure | X | X | X |
| Alternate bailout options | X | X | X |
| Manipulation of onboard and offboard cylinder | X | X | X |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manipulation of bailout cylinders (removal, replacement,</th>
<th>ISE</th>
<th>ISE</th>
<th>ISE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manipulation of quick disconnects, isolator valves, and</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper system maintenance, including:</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breathing loop disassembly and</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen sensor</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery removal and replacement or</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other tasks as required by specific rebreather</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Written Evaluation**

X X X

**Supervised Rebreather Dives**

X X X

---

## Entry Level Training – Minimum Underwater Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pool/Confined Water</th>
<th>Openwater</th>
<th>Supervised Dives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>O2</strong></td>
<td>1 Dive, 90 – 120 minutes</td>
<td>4 dives, 120 minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SCR</strong></td>
<td>1 Dive, 90 – 120 minutes</td>
<td>4 dives, 120 minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCR</strong></td>
<td>1 Dive, 90 – 120 minutes</td>
<td>8 dives, 380 minute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**B. Rebreather Required Decompression, Mixed Gas, and Hypoxic Mix Training**

9. Required Decompression and Mixed Gas Training may be taught separately or combined. If combined, open water and supervised dive requirements are added together to equal the total of the courses if taught separately.

10. Prerequisites:

   a) Required Decompression 25 rebreather dives for a minimum cumulative dive time of 25 hours

   b) Mixed Gas:

      (1) Non-hypoxic Mixes – 25 rebreather dives for a minimum cumulative dive time of 25 hours

      (2) Hypoxic Mixes – Rebreather Required Decompression Certification and Mixed Gas Certification and 25 dives for a minimum cumulative dive time of 40 hours on dives requiring decompression

11. Who may teach: Individuals authorized as a CCR/SRC required decompression and/or Mixed Gas and/or Hypoxic Mix instructor by the DCB or their designee (this is in addition to the original authorization from section A #5)

12. Maximum Student/Instructor Ratio: 2 to 1. This ratio is to be reduced as required by environmental conditions or operational constraints

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13. Upon completion of practical training, the diver must demonstrate proficiency in pre-dive, dive, and post-dive operational procedures for the particular model of rebreather to be used.

14. Supervised dives target activities associated with the planned science diving application. Supervisor for these dives is the DSO or designee, experienced with the make/model rebreather being used.

<p>| Rebreather Required Decompression, Mixed Gas &amp; Hypoxic Mix Training Requirements |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| <strong>Key:</strong> X = include, IA = If Applicable, ISE = If So Equipped |
| <strong>Required Training Topic</strong>                     | Deco | Mixed Gas | Hypoxic Mixes |
| <strong>Academic</strong>                                    |      |           |               |
| Review of applicable subject matter from previous | X    | X         | X             |
| <strong>Medical &amp; physiological aspects of:</strong>         |      |           |               |
| Hypercapnia, hypoxia,                           | X    | X         | X             |
| Oxygen limitations                              | X    | X         |               |
| Nitrogen limitations                            | X    | X         |               |
| Helium absorption and                           |      |           | X             |
| High Pressure Nervous Syndrome                  |      |           | X             |
| <strong>System design, assembly, and operation, including:</strong> |      |           |               |
| Gear considerations and                         | X    | X         | X             |
| Gas switching                                  | X    | X         |               |
| <strong>Dive planning:</strong>                              |      |           |               |
| Decompression                                  | X    | X         | X             |
| Gradient Factors                                | X    | X         | X             |
| Scrubber duration and the effects of depth on scrubber | X    | X         | X             |
| Gas requirements including bailout              | X    | X         | X             |
| Bailout gas management – individual vs team     | X    | X         |               |
| Gas density calculations                       | X    | X         |               |
| Operational Planning                           | X    | X         |               |
| Equivalent narcosis depth                      | X    |           |               |
| Gas selection, gas mixing and gas              | X    | X         |               |
| <strong>Problem Recognition &amp; Emergency Procedures:</strong> |      |           |               |
| Applicable open circuit emergency procedures for common gear | X    | X         | X             |
| Flooded loop                                   | X    | X         | X             |
| Cell warnings                                  | X    | X         |               |
| Battery warnings                               | X    | X         |               |
| Hypercapnia, hypoxia,                          | X    | X         | X             |
| <strong>Practical Training and Evaluations</strong>          |      |           |               |
| <strong>Demonstrated skills shall include, at a minimum:</strong> |      |           |               |
| Proper demonstration of applicable skills from previous | X    | X         | X             |
| Proper manipulation of DSV and/or              | X    | X         | X             |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proper descent and bubble check</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper monitoring of setpoint switching and pO2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper interpretation and operation of system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System monitoring &amp; control during descent, dive operations, and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrate the ability to manually change setpoint and</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
<td>ISE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrate buoyancy control; ability to hover at fixed position in water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onboard and offboard valve manipulation for proper use, and reduction of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosis of and proper reactions for a flooded absorbent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Diagnosis of and proper reactions for CO₂</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosis of and proper response to Cell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosis of and proper reactions for Low oxygen</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Diagnosis of and proper reactions for Flooded</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosis of and proper reactions for High Oxygen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosis of and proper reactions for electronics and battery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation in semi-closed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Properly execute the ascent procedures for an incapacitated dive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrate controlled ascent with an incapacitated diver</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including surface tow at least 30 metres / 100 feet with equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper buddy contact and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of a line reel or spool to deploy an SMB from planned</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper management of line reel or spool, and SMB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrate the ability to maintain minimum loop</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrate comfort swimming on surface and at depth carrying a</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>single</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrate ability to pass and retrieve a single bailout/decompression cylinder or bailout rebreather while maintaining position in the water</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrate ability to pass and retrieve multiple bailout/decompression cylinders or bailout rebreather while maintaining position in the water</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstration of the ability to perform simulated decompression stops</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstration of the ability to perform decompression stops</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrate competence managing multiple bailout cylinders, drop</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrate appropriate reaction to simulated free-flowing deco</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas share of deco gas for at least 1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrate oxygen rebreather mode at appropriate stop</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete bailout scenarios from depth to</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Minimum Underwater Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pool/Confined Water</th>
<th>Openwater</th>
<th>Supervised Dives**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deco</strong></td>
<td>1 Dive / 60 min</td>
<td>7 Dives / 420 min*</td>
<td>4 Dives / 240 min.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mixed Gas</strong></td>
<td>1 Dive / 60 min</td>
<td>7 Dives / 420 min*</td>
<td>4 Dives / 240 min.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hypoxic Mixes</strong></td>
<td>7 Dives / 420 min</td>
<td>4 Dives / 240 min.</td>
<td>4 Dives / 240 min.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*If Deco and Mixed Gas training are done concurrently, a minimum of three mixed gas dives for a minimum cumulative time of 180 minutes must be conducted; a minimum of 4 supervised dives is required

**A minimum of three supervised dives should comply with certification parameters

B. Rebreather Crossover Training

1. Crossover training to a new rebreather platform requires a minimum of 4 training dives for a minimum cumulative dive time of 240 min.

2. Advanced level certification on a new rebreather platform may be awarded upon successful demonstration of required skills using the new platform
Appendices
APPENDIX 1
UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND
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 University of Rhode Island. Their answers on the Diving Medical History Form (attached) 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, the Undersea Hyperbaric and Medical Society, or the Divers Alert Network. Please contact the undersigned Diving Safety Officer if you have any questions or concerns about diving medicine or the University of Rhode Island standards. Thank you for your assistance.

____________________________________
_____________________________
URI Diving Safety Officer

Diver’s Name

___________________________
_____________________________
Date

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. Recent deaths in the scientific diving community have been attributed to cardiovascular disease. 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]
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 disease. [33 - 35]
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. Asthma. [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
Available from Best Publishing Company, P.O. Box 30100, Flagstaff, AZ 86003-0100, the Divers Alert Network (DAN) or the Undersea and Hyperbaric Medical Society (UHMS), Durham, NC
APPENDIX 2
UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND &
AAUS MEDICAL EVALUATION OF FITNESS FOR SCUBA DIVING REPORT

To The Examining Physician: Scientific divers require periodic scuba diving medical examinations to assess their fitness to engage in diving with self-contained underwater breathing apparatus (scuba). Their answers on the Diving Medical History Form may indicate potential health or safety risks as noted. Scuba diving is an activity that puts unusual stress on the individual in several ways. Your evaluation is requested on this Medical Evaluation form. 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 (see references, following page). An absolute requirement is the ability of the lungs, middle ears and sinuses to equalize pressure. Any condition that risks the loss of consciousness should disqualify the applicant. Please proceed in accordance with the AAUS Medical Standards (Sec. 6.00). If you have questions about diving medicine, please consult with the Undersea Hyperbaric Medical Society or Divers Alert Network.

TESTS: THE FOLLOWING TESTS ARE REQUIRED:

DURING ALL INITIAL AND PERIODIC RE-EXAMS:
  • Medical history
  • Complete physical exam, with emphasis on neurological and otological components
  • Urinalysis
  • Any further tests deemed necessary by the physician

ADDITIONAL TESTS DURING FIRST EXAM OVER AGE 40 AND PERIODIC RE-EXAMS OVER AGE 40:
  • Chest x-ray (Required only during first exam over age 40)
  • Resting EKG
  • Assessment of coronary artery disease using Multiple-Risk-Factor Assessment¹
    (age, lipid profile, blood pressure, diabetic screening, smoking)
    Note: Exercise stress testing may be indicated based on Multiple-Risk-Factor Assessment²

PHYSICIAN’S STATEMENT:

  01  Diver IS medically qualified to dive for: 2 years (over age 60)
      3 years (age 40-59)
      5 years (under age 40)

  02  Diver IS NOT medically qualified to dive: Permanently Temporarily.

I have evaluated the abovementioned individual according to the American Academy of Underwater Sciences medical standards and required tests for scientific diving (Sec. 6.00 and Appendix 1) and, in my opinion, find no medical conditions that may be disqualifying for participation in scuba diving. 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.

________________________________________________________________________
Name (Print or Type)  MD or DO  Date

________________________________________________________________________
Signature

________________________________________________________________________
Name (Print or Type)

________________________________________________________________________
Address

Telephone Number  E-Mail Address

My familiarity with applicant is:  This exam only  Regular physician for years

My familiarity with diving medicine is: ____________________________

June 2017
Name of Applicant (Print or Type)

Your patient (the diving applicant listed above) is requesting approval to participate in research diving at the University of Rhode Island. The activity of scientific research diving is much more rigorous than traditional recreational scuba diving. In addition to typical dive equipment (weighing roughly 50-75 lbs), research divers routinely carry and use additional heavy research equipment (e.g. coring materials, biological survey materials, underwater cameras). The participant may be asked to perform multiple dives a day while on SCUBA, repeatedly lifting, carrying and maneuvering 50+ lbs of dive gear and equipment, while operating in potentially adverse conditions (e.g. wet and crowded boat decks, or during prolonged exposure to sun/wind/waves). Research divers also often work underwater in variable conditions (e.g. strong currents, poor visibility, or cold temperatures). Please note that by signing this form, you are validating that in your professional medical opinion, the diving applicant is in proper physical condition, including appropriate abilities and endurance to handle research scuba diving under strenuous and sometimes adverse underwater environmental conditions.

_________________________________________________________________________  MD or DO
Signature                                                                    Date

Name (Print or Type)
_________________________________________________________________________
Address
_________________________________________________________________________
Telephone Number  E-Mail Address
APPENDIX 2b
AAUS MEDICAL EVALUATION OF FITNESS FOR SCUBA DIVING REPORT

APPLICANT'S RELEASE OF MEDICAL INFORMATION FORM

Name of Applicant (Print or Type)

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 ___________________________ Date ___________________________

REFERENCES

APPENDIX 3
UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND
DIVING MEDICAL HISTORY FORM
(To Be Completed By Applicant-Diver)

Name ____________________________   Sex ___ Age ___ Wt. ___ Ht. ___

Sponsor ____________________________________________Date __/___/___
(Dept./Project/Program/School, etc.) (Mo/Day/Yr)

TO THE APPLICANT:
Scuba diving places considerable physical and mental demands on the diver. Certain medical and physical requirements must be met before beginning a diving or training program. Your accurate answers to the questions are more important, in many instances, in determining your fitness to dive than what the physician may see, hear or feel as part of the diving medical certification procedure.

This form shall be kept confidential by the examining physician. 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 who 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.

<table>
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<th>No</th>
<th>Please indicate whether or not the following apply to you</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>Convulsions, seizures, or epilepsy</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fainting spells or dizziness</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>Been addicted to drugs</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Diabetes</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>Motion sickness or sea/air sickness</td>
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<td>Claustrophobia</td>
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<td>Mental disorder or nervous breakdown</td>
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<td>Are you pregnant?</td>
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<td>Do you suffer from menstrual problems?</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Anxiety spells or hyperventilation</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Frequent sour stomachs, nervous stomachs or vomiting spells</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>Had a major operation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Presently being treated by a physician</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>Taking any medication regularly (even non-prescription)</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Been rejected or restricted from sports</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>Headaches (frequent and severe)</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wear dental plates</td>
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<td>Please indicate whether or not the following apply to you</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wear glasses or contact lenses</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Bleeding disorders</td>
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<td>20</td>
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<td>Alcoholism</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>Any problems related to diving</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nervous tension or emotional problems</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td>Take tranquilizers</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>Perforated ear drums</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hay fever</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td>Frequent sinus trouble, frequent drainage from the nose, post-nasal drip, or stuffy nose</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td>Frequent earaches</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td>Drainage from the ears</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td>Difficulty with your ears in airplanes or on mountains</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ear surgery</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ringing in your ears</td>
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<td>Frequent dizzy spells</td>
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<td>Hearing problems</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Trouble equalizing pressure in your ears</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td>Asthma</td>
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<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wheezing attacks</td>
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<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cough (chronic or recurrent)</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td>Frequently raise sputum</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pleurisy</td>
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<td>Collapsed lung (pneumothorax)</td>
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<td>Lung cysts</td>
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<td>Pneumonia</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Tuberculosis</td>
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<td>Please indicate whether or not the following apply to you</td>
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<td>Shortness of breath</td>
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<td>Lung problem or abnormality</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td>Spit blood</td>
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<td>Breathing difficulty after eating particular foods, after exposure to particular pollens or animals</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Are you subject to bronchitis</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td>Subcutaneous emphysema (air under the skin)</td>
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<td>Air embolism after diving</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td></td>
<td>Decompression sickness</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rheumatic fever</td>
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<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td>Scarlet fever</td>
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<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td>Heart murmur</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td></td>
<td>Large heart</td>
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<td>56</td>
<td></td>
<td>High blood pressure</td>
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<td>57</td>
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<td>Angina (heart pains or pressure in the chest)</td>
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<td>58</td>
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<td>Heart attack</td>
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<td>59</td>
<td></td>
<td>Low blood pressure</td>
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<td>60</td>
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<td>Recurrent or persistent swelling of the legs</td>
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<td>61</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pounding, rapid heartbeat or palpitations</td>
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<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td>Easily fatigued or short of breath</td>
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<td>63</td>
<td></td>
<td>Abnormal EKG</td>
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<td>64</td>
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<td>Joint problems, dislocations or arthritis</td>
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<td>65</td>
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<td>Back trouble or back injuries</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ruptured or slipped disk</td>
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<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td>Limiting physical handicaps</td>
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<td>68</td>
<td></td>
<td>Muscle cramps</td>
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<td>69</td>
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<td>Varicose veins</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Please indicate whether or not the following apply to you</td>
<td>Comments</td>
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<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td>Amputations</td>
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<td>71</td>
<td></td>
<td>Head injury causing unconsciousness</td>
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<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td></td>
<td>Paralysis</td>
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<td>73</td>
<td></td>
<td>Have you ever had an adverse reaction to medication?</td>
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<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do you smoke?</td>
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<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td>Have you ever had any other medical problems not listed? If so, please list or describe below;</td>
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<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is there a family history of high cholesterol?</td>
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<td>77</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is there a family history of heart disease or stroke?</td>
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<td>78</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is there a family history of diabetes?</td>
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<td>79</td>
<td></td>
<td>Is there a family history of asthma?</td>
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<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td>Date of last tetanus shot? Vaccination dates?</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

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

1. Dr. Christopher Nasin, MD
   URI Health Services
   6 Butterfield Road
   Kingston, RI 02881
   T: 401.872.2246

2. Name: __________________________________________
   Address: _________________________________________
   Telephone: ________________________________________

3. Name: __________________________________________
   Address: _________________________________________
   Telephone: ________________________________________

4. Name: __________________________________________
   Address: _________________________________________
   Telephone: ________________________________________

For further information or if you are looking for a diving medical specialist in your area, you can call DAN at +1-989-684-2948 (Monday-Friday, 9am-5pm Eastern) or refer to their website at www.diversalertnetwork.org.
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.

December 2017
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.

fN2 - Fraction of nitrogen in a gas mixture, expressed as either a decimal or percentage, by volume.

fO2 - Fraction of oxygen in a gas mixture, expressed as either a decimal or percentage, by volume.

FFW – Feet or 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 pO2 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.

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

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 (Organizational Member) Diving Safety Manual, and has demonstrated competency in the indicated areas. (Organizational Member) is an AAUS OM and meets or exceeds all AAUS training requirements.

The following is a brief summary of this diver's personnel file regarding dive status at ____________________________ (Date)

( ) 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 administration (Agency)
( ) 02 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:

Emergency Information:
Name: ____________________________ Relationship: ____________________________
Telephone: ____________________________ (work) ____________________________ (home)
Address: ____________________________

This is to verify that the above individual is currently a certified scientific diver at ____________________________

Diving Safety Officer:

(Signature) ____________________________ (Date) ____________________________
(Print) ____________________________
APPENDIX 7
DIVING EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES

Introduction
A diving accident victim could be any person who has been breathing air 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 each AAUS organizational member to develop procedures for diving emergencies including evacuation and medical treatment for each dive location.

General Procedures
Depending on and according to the nature of the diving accident:
1. Make appropriate contact with victim or rescue as required.
2. Establish (A)irway, (B)reathing, (C)irculation as required.
3. Stabilize the victim
4. Administer 100% oxygen, if appropriate (in cases of Decompression Illness, or Near Drowning).
5. Call local Emergency Medical System (EMS) for transport to nearest medical treatment facility. Explain the circumstances of the dive incident to the evacuation teams, medics and physicians. Do not assume that they understand why 100% oxygen may be required for the diving accident victim or that recompression treatment may be necessary.
6. Notify DSO or designee according to the Emergency Action Plan of the organizational member.
7. Complete and submit Incident Report Form (www.aaus.org) to the DCB of the organization and the AAUS (Section 2.70 Required Incident Reporting).

List of Emergency Contact Numbers Appropriate For Local Diving:

1. Diver Alert Network
   T: 919-684-9111

2. Anya Hanson, Diving Safety Officer
   Office: 401-874-6205,  Cell: 203-258-4479

3. USCG Castle Hill Station, Rhode Island
   401-846-3675

4. Kent Hospital
   Wound Recovery & Hyperbaric Medicine
   401-736-4646

Emergency Plan Content
- Name, telephone number, and relationship of person to be contacted for each diver in the event of an emergency.
- Nearest operational decompression chamber.
- Nearest accessible hospital.
- Available means of transport.
Dive Operations & Accident Management Plan Form

DIVE OPERATION OVERVIEW

Location of Fieldwork:
Local Dive Safety Officer/POC:

Dates of research dives:

Scientific Dive Team: (First diver listed is lead diver)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diver Name</th>
<th>Diving Program Email Address</th>
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*Lead Diver must ensure that oxygen unit, first aid kit, & radio or cell phone are on-site.

Location of research dives (describe local sites):

Approximate number of proposed dives:

Estimated maximum depths and bottom times anticipated:

Personal Diving Equipment:

Special Equipment Required:

Other Equipment, Boats, etc.:

Any hazardous conditions anticipated:

Scope of Work (describe what you are doing):
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Primary Response

1. Diver will be removed from water and stabilized on a backboard if necessary.

2. Make appropriate contact with victim or rescuers as required.

3. Establish (A)irway, (B)reathing, (C)irculation as required.

4. Further stabilize the victim

5. Administer 100% oxygen, if appropriate (in cases of Decompression Illness, or Near Drowning).

6. Activate Emergency Medical System (EMS) for transport to nearest medical treatment facility. Call DAN to assist and track progress of evacuation. Explain the circumstances of the dive incident to the evacuation teams, medics and physicians.

7. Call appropriate Emergency Contacts to follow-through with primary response and prepare for Evacuation

8. Notify URI DSO or designee

9. Complete and submit the URI and AAUS Incident Report Form
EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION (adjust for your project)

Nearest emergency medical facility/phone #: Call 911

Name of Emergency Transporter/Method of Transport/Transporter Phone #: Call 911

Nearest hyperbaric chamber location/contact information:

**RI**
Wound Recovery and Hyperbaric Medicine Center
15 Health Lane, Building 2-D
Warwick, Rhode Island

Contact Information: Ricardo Duran  401-736-4646

Hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 am to 4:30 pm
24-hour emergency hyperbaric oxygen (HBO) therapy service available

**CT**
Recompression Chamber, USN Submarine Base, Groton, CT.
Group Two Duty Chamber telephone numbers: 860-694-3676 or 860-694-3929
Duty Medical Officer at Sub Base Chamber: 860-694-2075 Pager: 860/332-4352

**Directions to the USN Sub-Base:** The recompression chamber at the Groton Sub-Base is approximately 42 miles from the Narragansett Bay Campus; travel time is approximately 50 minutes. Take route 138 west, travel south on route 95, and get off at exit 86. Travel north on route 12. The main entrance into the Sub-Base is on your left, approximately two miles on route 12.

**Divers Alert Network (DAN) Contact Information:**
DAN Diving Emergencies - +1-919-684-4326 or +1-919-684-9111
DAN TravelAssist for Non-Diving Emergencies - 1-800-326-3822
DAN Non-Emergency Diving Questions and all other DAN services +1-919-684-2948

**URI Emergency Contact Information:**

**URI Dive Safety Officer:** Anya Hanson, (cell) 203-258-4479

**Local Diving Safety Officer:**

**Divers’ Emergency Contacts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diver Name</th>
<th>Emergency Contact Person</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Emergency Phone</th>
<th>DAN#</th>
</tr>
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APPENDIX 8
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/her 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.

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. Multiple deep dives require special consideration.
APPENDIX 9
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.
**URI Scientific Diving Dive Log Form**

This is formatted to collect statistics for our AAUS stats submission requirement. Please log all dives and submit to the DSO after returning from a field event. Failure to file dive logs will result in delays with processing future dive requests. Contact the DSO for this form in MS Excel. Dive computer downloadable profiles are also acceptable forms of submission.
APPENDIX 10

DIVING FROM THE R/V ENDEAVOR

POLICY

Scientific diving is a normal operation from the research vessel Endeavor. All diving from the Endeavor is under the auspices of the University National Oceanographic Laboratory Systems (UNOLS) Research Vessel Safety Standards and the guidelines of the University of Rhode Island (URI) Research Diving Manual. All scientific diving conducted from the Endeavor must be approved by the vessel’s Master and URI’s Diving Safety Officer (DSO). All diving must meet the minimum standards of the American Academy of Underwater Sciences (AAUS).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

In a multi-institutional diving cruise, a lead Diving Control Board (DCB) will be designated by agreement of all DCB’s involved. The procedures, rules and regulations that govern diving operations for that particular cruise will be those of the designated lead DCB.

Cruise Planning

An onboard Diving Supervisor will be proposed by the Principal Investigator (PI) and approved by the lead institution’s DCB. It is the responsibility of the Diving Supervisor to assure that all scientific diving is conducted in accordance with all applicable regulations. The Principal Investigator (PI) or their designee will supply a detailed dive plan to their DCB, who will forward the dive plan, once approved, to the lead institution’s DCB 90 days before cruise departure. The dive plan will include:

1. Diving credentials for all diving members of the scientific party, including Scientific Diver certification, current diving physicals, dive logs. Reciprocity exists for Scientific Divers in good standing between URI and other AAUS organizations (Appendix 6 URI Research Diving Manual).

2. An emergency plan including:
   a. accident management and emergency evacuation protocols;
   b. a list of medical supplies required;
   c. a specified quantity of medical grade oxygen with a positive pressure demand delivery system;
   e. request for diving support equipment (e.g., small boats).

3. Forward the approved dive plan to the Chief Scientist and Marine Superintendent.

Cruise Personnel

1. The Master has responsibility for the safety of all activities aboard Endeavor, including diving (Section 14.4 UNOLS Research Vessel Safety Standards).
2. The PI of the diving project is responsible for the planning and coordination of the research diving operations.
3. The Diving Supervisor will be the main point of contact for scientists, technicians and crewmembers participating in research diving. The diving supervisor is responsible for the
execution of the research diving operations in accord with the dive plan. He or she has the authority to restrict or suspend diving operations and alter the cruise plan in consultation with the Master and the PI. The diving supervisor’s responsibilities include:

a. Meeting with the Master and Chief Scientist to review the dive plan and emergency procedures prior to any diving activities.

b. Assure that a copy of the URI Research Diving Manual or the lead institution’s Diving Manual is on board, and available to the scientists and crew. The Research Diving Manual and emergency plan should be filed on the bridge.

c. Act, at all times, as supervisor of diving operations. Before diving, divers should submit, in writing, or verbally, a detailed dive plan to the diving supervisor for approval. The dive supervisor will then communicate the plan to the bridge for final go ahead. No diving is to be undertaken without the knowledge of both the Diving Supervisor and the Master or Watch Officer. Failure to follow this procedure can result in revocation of diving privileges for the duration of the cruise.

d. Inspecting high-pressure SCUBA cylinders and breathing air compressors to assure that they meet URI’s standards (Section 5.5 URI Research Diving Manual).

4. Scientific Divers must recognize their individual responsibility for their safety.

Small Boats

Diving from Endeavor will be supported from one of the vessel’s small boats. Crewmembers or a member of the scientific party can operate small boats. The Master, or their designee, will decide the competency of all boat operators and approve the use of the scientific party members as small boat operators. Whenever divers are in the water, a small boat will be deployed to assist. All small boat operators will be versed in emergency procedures. Small boats will be equipped with a hand-held VHF marine radio and medical grade oxygen with a positive pressure demand delivery system.

DIVING EQUIPMENT

Diving from the Endeavor often reflects the regional and personal preferences of participants from multiple institutions and this is reflected in their equipment choices. Most of the variability in diving equipment does not present a problem, but sometimes this variation can be potentially hazardous. To avoid such incidents, it is the responsibility of the PI to advise URI’s DSO of any significant equipment variations 60 days before cruise departure (Section 5.0 URI Research Diving Manual).

SCUBA Cylinders

Sixty days before cruise departure, certification of a current visual internal inspection (VIP) and hydrostatic testing, performed according to accepted methods, must be supplied by the SCUBA cylinder’s owner, to the Diving Safety Officer. The diving supervisor, in consultation with the appropriate ship’s personnel will secure all SCUBA cylinders aboard Endeavor in an appropriate manner.

Compressed Air

Diving-quality compressed air is available on board the Endeavor in the form of a diving support van. Certification of air quality for all compressors will be supplied to the lead DCB upon request. All compressors are operated in accordance with manufacturers’ specifications and meet AAUS minimum standards.

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