



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS
SCIENTIFIC DIVING PROGRAM

DIVING SAFETY MANUAL

The American Academy of Underwater Sciences
2019 Revision

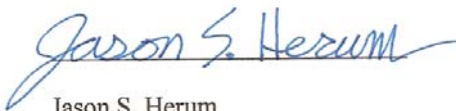
(Updated to AAUS 2019 standards by UCD DCB 5/2019)

FOREWORD

A researcher's presence in the environment has proven to be an improved method of collecting data. Specifically, the effectiveness of the underwater scientist lies in having the trained mind and eye at sites of primary interest. The superior observational capabilities of the human eye in depth perception and color sensitivity, the use in diving of the sense of touch and the special ability of the human mind to integrate the field observation and to provide rapid feedback, are of prime importance in such areas as spatial distribution, population dynamics, behavior and dynamic geological processes (Jim Stewart, 1988).

In short, diving, when conducted in a manner, which will maximize protection of the scientific diver while allowing efficiency of observation, is a tool of great potential value, a means of collecting data, which in many cases is available through no other means.

This document is drawn from the American Academy of Underwater Sciences (AAUS) Standards for Scientific Diving Certification and Operations of Scientific Diving Programs, of 2019. 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 manual, derived from the AAUS document, represents the minimum safety standards for scientific diving at the present day. It will be continuously reviewed by the University of California Davis Diving Control Board and Diving Safety Officer to see that it always reflects state of the art, safe diving practices.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jason S. Herum". The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underlining the name.

Jason S. Herum

UC Davis Diving Safety Officer

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Volume 1

**Sections 1.00 through 5.00
Required For All Organizational Members**

SECTION 1.00 GENERAL POLICY

1.10 THE SCIENTIFIC DIVING STANDARDS

Purpose

The purpose of these Scientific Diving Standards is to ensure scientific diving is conducted in a manner that will maximize the 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 (OMs or OM). Fulfillment of these purposes shall be consistent with the furtherance of research and safety, and facilitation of collaborative opportunities between AAUS OMs.

This *Manual* sets minimum standards for the establishment of 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 OMs that adhere to these minimum standards.

Historical Perspective

This *Manual* 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 does not include performing any tasks usually associated with commercial diving such as: Placing or removing heavy objects underwater; inspection of pipelines and similar objects; construction; demolition; cutting or welding; or the use of explosives.”

Scientific Diving Exemption

The two elements that a diving program must contain as defined by OSHA in 29 CFR 1910 Subpart T 1910.401(a)(2)(iv) are:

- a) Diving safety manual which includes at a minimum: Procedures covering all diving operations specific to the program; procedures for emergency care, including recompression and evacuation; and criteria for diver training and certification.

- b) Diving control (safety) board, with the majority of its members being active divers, which must 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.

OSHA has granted an exemption for scientific diving from commercial diving regulations under the following guidelines (Appendix B to 29 CFR 1910 Subpart T):

- The Diving Control Board consists of a majority of active scientific divers and has autonomous and absolute authority over the scientific diving program's operation.
- The purpose of the project using scientific diving is the advancement of science; therefore, information and data resulting from the project are non-proprietary.
- The tasks of a scientific diver are those of an observer and data gatherer. Construction and trouble-shooting tasks traditionally associated with commercial diving are not included within scientific diving.
- Scientific divers, based on the nature of their activities, must use scientific expertise in studying the underwater environment and therefore, are scientists or scientists-in-training.

Recommendations for Changes to AAUS Manual

As part of each OMs annual report, recommendations for modifications of this *Manual* must be submitted to AAUS for consideration.

Liability

In adopting the policies set forth in this manual, the University assumes no liability not otherwise imposed by law. Each diver is assumed under this policy to be voluntarily performing activities for which he/she assumes all risks, consequences, and potential liability.

Release and Waiver

All students and other personnel (other than University employees) diving under University auspices shall execute a release holding the Regents harmless from any claims which might arise.

1.20 OPERATIONAL CONTROL

University Auspices and Responsibilities

UCD auspices include any scientific diving operation in which UCD is connected because of ownership of life support equipment used, locations selected, or relationship with the associated individual(s). This includes all cases involving the operations of authorized individuals of UCD or auxiliary organizations, where such individuals are acting within the scope of their authorization.

It is UCD's 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 DSO in consultation with the UCD Diving Control Board. The regulations herein shall be observed at all locations where scientific diving is conducted.

The Diving Safety Manual

UCD shall develop and maintain a Diving Safety Manual (DSM), which provides for the development and implementation of policies and procedures that will enable UCD to meet requirements of local environments and conditions as well as to comply with the AAUS minimum standards.

Diving Control Board

- The DCB shall consist of a majority of active scientific divers. Membership shall consist of three faculty, one staff, and one student representative. The Chair of the Board shall be a faculty member, and will represent the Vice Chancellor-Research. Other members will be the Diving Safety Officer, a physician who is familiar with diving medicine (The Diving Medical Officer), a representative of the UCD instructional staff, the Senior Divers at the TERC, SeaDoc, and BML. A secretary may be chosen from the membership of the board according to DCB procedures.
- Has autonomous and absolute authority over the scientific diving program's operation.
- The DCB must:
 - Establish additional standards, protocols, and operational procedures beyond the AAUS minimums to address specific needs and concerns.
 - Approve and monitor diving projects.
 - Review and revise the diving safety manual.
 - Ensure compliance with the diving safety manual.
 - Approve the depth to which a diver has been authorized to dive.
 - Take disciplinary action for unsafe practices.
 - Ensure adherence to the buddy system for scientific diving.
 - Act as the official representative of UCD in matters concerning the scientific diving program.
 - Act as a board of appeal to consider diver-related problems.
 - Recommend the issue, reissue, or the revocation of diving authorizations.
 - Recommend changes in policy and amendments to AAUS and UCD's diving safety manual as the need arises.
 - Establish and/or approve training protocols or standards through which the applicants for authorization can satisfy the requirements of UCD's diving safety manual.
 - Suspend diving operations considered to be unsafe or unwise.
 - Establish criteria for equipment selection and use.
 - Recommend new equipment or techniques.
 - Establish and/or approve facilities for the inspection and maintenance of diving and associated equipment.
 - Ensure that UCD's air station(s) meet air quality standards as described in [Section 3.60](#).
 - Periodically review the DSO's performance and program.
 - Investigate diving incidents within the UCD's diving program or violations of UCD's diving safety manual.
- The DCB may delegate operational oversight for portions of the program to the DSO; however, the DCB may not abdicate responsibility for the safe conduct of the diving program.

Diving Safety Officer

The Diving Safety Officer (DSO) serves as a voting member of the DCB, and should be designated one of the OM Representatives to AAUS. This person should have broad technical expertise and experience in research related diving.

Qualifications:

1. Must be an active scuba instructor from an internationally recognized certifying agency.
2. Must be appointed by the responsible administrative officer or designee, with the advice and counsel of the DCB.
3. Must qualify as a Full Voting Member of AAUS as defined by AAUS Bylaws:
 - “(a) Holds a diving certification from a recognized national certifying agency or equivalent, and
 - (b) Has engaged in sustained or successive scientific diving activities during the past two years, or
 - (c) Has completed a course in scientific diving that meets the requirements as specified by the most current edition of the AAUS Standards for Scientific Diving.”
4. Must attend an AAUS DSO Orientation within one year of accepting a position at UCD, unless he/she has served as a DSO for another current AAUS OM within the last year.

Duties and Responsibilities

1. Answers, through the DCB, to the appropriate administrative officer or designee, for the conduct of the scientific diving program at UCD.
2. If delegated by the DCB, the routine operational authority for this program rests with the DSO. This oversight includes, but is not limited to: training, diver authorizations, approval of dive plans, maintenance of diving records, and ensuring compliance with this Manual.
3. May permit some duties and responsibilities to be carried out by a qualified delegate, with the approval of the DCB.
4. Must be guided in the performance of the required duties by the advice of the DCB, but operational responsibility for the conduct of the scientific diving program will be retained by the DSO.
5. Must suspend diving operations determined to be unsafe or unwise

Instructional Personnel

All personnel involved in diving instruction under the auspices of UC Davis shall be qualified for the type of instruction being given, and hold active leadership certification from a nationally recognized training agency. Instructional personnel will be selected by the responsible administrative officer, or her/his 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:

- Ensuring dives are conducted in accordance with [Section 2.0](#).
- Ensuring all dive team members possess current authorization and are qualified for the type of diving operation.
- Coordination with other known activities in the vicinity that are likely to interfere with diving operations.
- Ensuring safety and emergency equipment is in working order and at the dive site.
- Suspending diving operations if in their opinion conditions are not safe.
- Reporting to the DCB, through the DSO, any physical problems or adverse physiological effects including symptoms of pressure-related injuries.

Reciprocity and Visiting Scientific Diver

- Two or more AAUS OMs engaged jointly in diving activities, or engaged jointly in the use of diving resources, must designate one of the participating DCBs to govern the joint dive project. However, responsibility for individual divers ultimately resides with the home institution.
- A Scientific Diver from one OM must apply for permission to dive under the auspices of another OM by submitting to the DSO of the host OM a document containing all the information listed in Appendix 6, signed by the DSO or designee of the home DCB.
- A visiting Scientific Diver may be asked to demonstrate their knowledge and skills for the planned dive.
- If a host OM denies a visiting Scientific Diver permission to dive, the host DCB must notify the visiting Scientific Diver and their DCB with an explanation of all reasons for the denial.

UC Davis Dive Team Composition

Each UCD diver should be paired with another active AAUS diver verified by an institutional Letter of Reciprocity (LOR). If the non-UCD diver cannot secure a LOR, approval to dive with a UCD diver must be obtained from the UCD Diving Control Board or their designee. The primary concern of the Dive Safety Program is that all dive buddies have appropriate training and experience, medical and physical fitness to dive and recent diving activity in similar environments. The following steps outline how approval can be obtained when a LOR cannot be presented.

Definitions

Staff Diver: paid or volunteer UCD staff that will be a participant on a dive team. This person can be a faculty, postdoc, staff, graduate or undergraduate student. This person will be covered under UCD worker's compensation program and will be incorporated into UCD's diver database (Webdiver).

Collaborator: non-paid, non-volunteer, non-UCD diver that may be a participant on a dive team. This person will be diving under their home academic institution auspices and will not be covered under UCD's worker's compensation program. They will not be incorporated into Webdiver.

Unaffiliated Dive Buddy: due to research constraints, the UCD diver needs to dive with the most qualified diver available in the area of operation. This person is not affiliated with an academic institution but shall have his/her own liability insurance and medical coverage.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ABOVE DIVERS

UCD Staff Divers:

- 1) If they have active scientific diver status with an AAUS institution, a Letter of Reciprocity is required. A checkout dive may also be required.
- 2) If they were trained as a scientific diver at an AAUS institution but are currently unaffiliated with an AAUS institution, a Verification of Training is required. All documentation required to be a current UCD scientific diver must be presented prior to a checkout dive with the UCD DSO or his/her designee.
- 3) If they have scientific diving experience but no documented training the diver will need to go through a five-day challenge course at UCD to document swimming and scuba skills, knowledge of diving related topics and an open water checkout that includes a complete unconscious diver rescue.
- 4) If any aspect of section “3” cannot be met, the Diving Control Board will need to review and approve the diver for the intended project.

Collaborators:

- 1) If they have active scientific diver status with an AAUS institution a Letter of Reciprocity is required.
- 2) If they were trained as a scientific diver at an AAUS institution but are currently unaffiliated with an AAUS institution, a Verification of Training is required. All documentation equivalent to being a current UCD scientific diver will be required.
- 3) If they have scientific diving experience but no documented AAUS training, the diver will need to provide the following documentation: Authorization from their home institution to do scientific diving on the project; coverage for diving medical emergencies (DAN insurance); medical approval to be diving (letter from a physician); copies of dive certification cards; documentation of diving first aid training (First Aid/CPR/O2); proof of regulator/gauge/BCD inspection/service within the last year and their last 12 dive logs.
- 4) If any aspect of section “3” cannot be met, the Diving Control Board will need to review and approve the diver for the intended project.

Unaffiliated Dive Buddy:

1. The UCD diver shall conduct dives through an established diving operation that is recognized by an international training agency or institution, and has a website and email connectivity.
2. The unaffiliated dive buddy shall be a Divemaster (DM) or Dive Instructor affiliated with the diving operation or an independent and locally active DM or Instructor. The dive buddy must provide documentation of currency as a DM or Instructor by emailing a copy of their current card and dive log for last six months to the UCD DSO or designee.
3. Lacking a locally active DM or Instructor the potential dive buddy shall be reviewed on a case by case basis and approved by the Diving Control Board for the intended project.
4. Unaffiliated dive buddies must show self-insurance in regards to medical and liability coverage before diving operations are approved.

Waiver of Requirements

The DCB may grant a waiver for specific requirements of training, examinations, depth authorizations, and minimum activity to maintain authorizations. AAUS medical standards may not be waived.

1.30 Consequence of Violation of Regulations by Scientific Divers

Failure to comply with the regulations of the UCD's diving safety manual may be cause for the restriction or revocation of the diver's scientific diving authorization by action of the UCD DCB.

1.40 Consequences of Violation of Regulations by Organizational Members

Failure to comply with the regulations of this *Manual* may be cause for the restriction or revocation of the UCD's recognition by AAUS.

1.50 Record Maintenance

UCD must maintain consistent records for its diving program and for each participant. These records include but are not limited to: diving safety manual; equipment inspection, testing, and maintenance records; dive plans (project and/or individual); records of dive (project and/or individual); medical approval to dive; diver training records; diver authorization(s); individual dive log; dive incident reports; reports of disciplinary actions by the DCB; and other pertinent information deemed necessary by the DCB.

Availability of Records:

- Medical records must be available to an attending physician of a diver or former diver when released in writing by the diver.
- Records and documents required by this Manual must be retained for the following period:
 1. Diving safety manual – Current document only.
 2. Equipment inspection, testing, and maintenance records – Minimum current entry or tag.
 3. Records of Dive – minimum of 1 year, except 5 years where there has been an incident of pressure-related injury.
 4. Medical approval to dive – Minimum of 1 year past the expiration of the current document except 5 years where there has been an incident of pressure-related injury.
 5. Diver training records – Minimum of 1 year beyond the life of the diver's program participation.
 6. Diver authorization(s) – Minimum of 1 year beyond the life of the diver's program participation.
 7. Pressure-related injury assessment - 5 years.
 8. Reports of disciplinary actions by the DCB – Minimum of 1 year beyond the life of the diver's program participation.

SECTION 2.00 DIVING REGULATIONS

2.10 Introduction

No person shall engage in scientific diving operations under the auspices of the UCD scientific diving program unless they are authorized pursuant to the provisions of this *Manual*.

2.20 Pre-Dive Procedures

Dive Plans

Before conducting any diving operations under the auspices of UCD, a dive plan for the proposed project or dive must be formulated and submitted for approval by the DCB or designee. Dives should be planned around the competency of the least experienced diver. The dive plan (project or individual) should include the following:

- Diving Mode(s) and Gas(es)
- Divers' authorizations
- Approximate number of proposed dives
- Location(s) of proposed dives
- Estimated depth(s) and bottom time(s) anticipated
- Decompression status and repetitive dive plans, if required
- Proposed work, equipment, and boats to be employed
- Any hazardous conditions anticipated
- Emergency Action Plan (Appendix 7)
- In water details of the dive plan should include:
 - Dive Buddy assignments and tasks
 - Goals and objectives
 - Maximum depth(s) and bottom time
 - Gas management plan
 - Entry, exit, descent and ascent procedures
 - Perceived environmental and operational hazards and mitigations
 - Emergency and diver recall procedures

Diver Responsibility and Refusal to Dive

The decision to dive is that of the diver. The ultimate responsibility for safety rests with the individual diver. It is the diver's responsibility and duty to refuse to dive, without fear of penalty, if in his/her judgment, conditions are unsafe or unfavorable, or if he/she would be violating the precepts of regulations in this *Manual*.

No dive team member will be required to be exposed to hyperbaric conditions against his/her will.

No dive team member may dive for the duration of any known condition, which is likely to adversely affect the safety and health of the diver or other dive team members.

Pre-dive Safety Checks

- Prior to commencing the dive, the team must assure that every team member is healthy, fit, and trained for the type of dive that is being attempted.
- Scientific divers must conduct a functional check of their diving equipment in the presence of the dive buddy or tender. They must ensure the equipment is functioning properly and

suitable for the type of diving operation being conducted.

- Each diver must have the capability of achieving and maintaining positive buoyancy at the surface.
- Environmental conditions at the site will be evaluated prior to entering the water.

Pre-dive Briefings

Before conducting any diving operations under the auspices of UCD, the dive team members must be briefed on:

- Dive Buddy assignments and tasks
- Dive objectives.
- Maximum depth(s) and bottom time
- Turn around pressure and required surfacing pressure
- Entry, exit, descent and ascent procedures
- Perceived environmental and operational hazards and mitigations
- Emergency and diver recall procedures

2.30 Diving Procedures

Solo Diving Prohibition

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

Decompression Management

- On any given dive, both divers in the buddy pair must follow the most conservative dive profile.
- A safety stop (3-5 minutes @ 15') performed during the ascent phase of the dive should be conducted on any dive that exceeds 30fsw. A deep stop (1 minute @ ½ the maximum depth) should be incorporated into the ascent phase of any dive that exceeds 60fsw.

Termination of the Dive

Any dive must 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.

It is the responsibility of the diver to terminate the dive that he/she considers unsafe, without fear of reprisal, in a way that does not compromise the safety of another diver already in the water.

Emergencies and Deviations from Regulations

Any diver may deviate from the requirements of this *Manual* to the extent necessary to prevent or minimize a situation likely to cause death, serious physical harm, or major environmental damage. A written report must be submitted to the DCB explaining the circumstances and justifications.

2.40 Post-Dive Procedures

Post-Dive Safety Checks

After the completion of a dive, each diver must report any physical problems, symptoms of decompression sickness, or equipment malfunctions to the Lead Diver, DSO, and/or DCB.

2.50 Emergency Procedures

Each dive project leader will develop emergency procedures which follow the standards of care of the community and must include procedures and implementation criteria for emergency care, recompression, evacuation, and incident reporting.

2.60 Flying After Diving or Ascending to Altitude (Over 1000 feet/304 meters)

- 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 (304 meters): 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 authorized scientific diver must log every dive made under the auspices of the UCD's program and is encouraged to log all other dives. Dives should be logged into Webdiver at the earliest reasonable opportunity but no later than 1 month following the dive. The dive log shall include at least the following:

- Name of diver and buddy
- Date, time, and location
- Diving modes used
- General nature of diving activities
- Maximum depth and dive time
- Diving tables or computers used
- Detailed report of any near or actual incidents

Required Incident Reporting

All diving incidents shall be reported to the UCD DSO in a timely manner. All occupational injuries and illnesses should follow established UCD procedures for incident reporting, including those required by the AAUS and the appropriate Labor Code section. The report will specify the circumstances of the incident and the extent of any injuries or illnesses. The DCB 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.

- If pressure-related injuries are suspected, or if symptoms are evident, the following

additional information must be recorded and retained by the OM, with the record of the dive, for a period of 5 years:

- Written descriptive report shall 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.
 - The circumstances of the incident and the extent of any injuries or illnesses.
 - Description of symptoms, including depth and time of onset.
 - Description and results of treatment.
 - Disposition of case.
 - Recommendations to avoid repetition of incident.

In addition to requirements specific to UCD, all diving incidents will be reported to the AAUS. This report must first be reviewed and released by the UCD's DCB and at a minimum contain:

- Complete AAUS Incident Report.
- Summary of experience of divers involved.
- Description of dive site, and description of conditions that led up to incident.
- The circumstances of the incident and the extent of any injuries or illnesses.
- Description of symptoms, including depth and time of onset.
- Description and results of treatment.
- Disposition of case.
- Recommendations to avoid repetition of incident.

SECTION 3.00 DIVING EQUIPMENT

3.10 General Policy

All equipment must meet standards as determined by the DSO and the DCB. All equipment must be regularly examined by the person using it 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

The UCD DCB must establish the minimum equipment configuration for all dives.

Regulators and Gauges

- Scuba regulators and gauges must be inspected and tested prior to each use and serviced, at a minimum, according to manufacturer's recommendations
- Standard open circuit (OC) regulator configuration is:
 - A first stage
 - Primary 2nd stage
 - Back up 2nd stage
 - Submersible Pressure Gauge (SPG)
 - Inflator hose for a Buoyancy Compensator Device
- A Full Face Mask may be used in place of the primary 2nd stage according to manufacturer's recommendations

Equipment for Determination of Decompression Status

- Each member of the buddy team must have an underwater timing device and depth indicator, or dive computer
- If dive tables are being used a set must be available at the dive location
- If a dive computer is used the diver must use the same computer used on repetitive dives.
- In an aquarium or other manmade structure of a known maximum obtainable depth:
 - A depth indicator is not required, except when a diver's decompression status must be taken into consideration on repetitive dives.
 - Only one buddy must be equipped with a timing device.
 - The maximum obtainable depth of the aquarium must be used as the diving depth.

Scuba Cylinders

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

Buoyancy Compensation Devices (BCD)

- Each diver must have the capability of achieving and maintaining neutral buoyancy underwater and positive buoyancy at the surface.
- BCDs, dry suits, or other variable volume buoyancy compensation devices must be equipped with an exhaust valve.
- These devices must be functionally inspected and tested at intervals not to exceed 12 months.
- BCDs, dry suits, or other variable volume buoyancy compensation devices must not be used as a

lifting device in lieu of lift bags.

3.30 Auxiliary Equipment

Handheld Underwater Power Tools

- Power tools and equipment used underwater must be specifically approved for this purpose.
- Tools and equipment supplied with power from the surface must be de-energized before being placed into or retrieved from the water.
- Handheld power tools must 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 appropriate for the diving being conducted must be available at the dive site.

Diver's Flag

- A diver's flag must be displayed prominently whenever diving is conducted under circumstances where required or where water traffic is probable.

Compressor Systems - Organizational Member Controlled

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

- Low-pressure compressors used to supply air to the diver if equipped with a volume tank must have a check valve on the inlet side, a relief valve, and a drain valve.
- Compressed air systems over 500 psig must have slow-opening shut-off valves.
- All air compressor intakes must 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 must be logged, including the date and nature of work performed, serial number of the item (if applicable), and the name of the person performing the work for the following equipment:

- Regulators
- Gauges (SPG, Depth Gauges, Timers, and Dive Computers)
- BCDs
- Dry suits
- Scuba cylinders and valves
- Full Face Masks
- Compressors, air filtration systems, gas control panels, and storage banks
- Surface supplied equipment
- Rebreather systems
- Additional equipment categories as determined by the DCB

Compressor Operation and Air Test Records

Gas analyses and air tests must be performed on each OM-controlled breathing air compressor at regular intervals of no more than 100 hours of operation or 6 months, whichever occurs first. The results of these tests must be entered in a formal log and be maintained.

3.60 Air Quality Standards

Breathing Gas

Breathing gas must meet the following specifications as set forth by the Compressed Gas Association (CGA Pamphlet G-7.1; see table below).

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

For breathing air used in conjunction with self-contained breathing apparatus in extreme cold where moisture can condense and freeze, causing the breathing apparatus to malfunction, a dew point not to exceed -50°F (63 pm v/v) or 10 degrees lower than the coldest temperature expected in the area is required.

Remote Operations

For remote site operations using gas sources not controlled by UCD, every effort should be made to verify breathing gas meets the requirements of this standard. If CGA Grade E gas is not verifiable, sensory evaluation of the breathing gas must be made by each diver prior to diving as well as analyzation of the gas with Oxygen and Carbon Monoxide analyzers.

SECTION 4.00 SCIENTIFIC DIVER TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

GENERAL POLICY

Set forth, below, are the training requirements for UCD Scientific Diver certification. No person shall engage in scientific diving activities under the auspices of UCD until the DSO, acting on behalf of the DCB, has issued a Scientific Diving Authorization and approved a submitted UCD Dive Plan.

Submission of documents and participation in aptitude examinations does not automatically result in certification. The applicant must convince the DSO that he/she is sufficiently skilled and proficient to be certified by the DCB. Any applicant who does not possess the necessary judgment, under diving conditions, for the safety of the diver and his/her partner, may be denied UCD Scientific Diver privileges.

4.10 PREREQUISITES

Eligibility

- A. Only persons diving under UCD auspices are eligible for UCD Scientific Diver training and certification. Generally, these people will be affiliated with UCD however non-affiliated trainees may be admitted to the training program with the permission of the DCB.
- B. The applicant for training and certification should be at least eighteen years of age, have at least entry level SCUBA training from an internationally recognized agency and at a minimum of 12 logged dives since the entry level training was completed.

Application

Application for certification should be submitted to the DSO on the UCD Scientific Diver Application form available online: <https://webdiver.ehs.ucsb.edu/webdiverapplication/UCD>

Medical Examination

The candidate must be medically qualified for diving as described in [Section 5.0](#) and [Appendices 1-4](#) of this Manual. AAUS medical standards may not be waived.

Swimming/Watermanship Evaluation

The candidate must demonstrate the following in the presence of the DSO or designee. All tests are to be performed without swim aids. However, where exposure protection is needed, the candidate must be appropriately weighted to provide for neutral buoyancy.

- a) Swim underwater for a distance of 25 yards (23 meters) without surfacing.
- b) Swim 400 yards (366 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 (23 meters) in the water.

4.20 Training

The candidate must successfully complete prerequisites, theoretical aspects, practical training, and examinations for a minimum cumulative time of 100 hours and a minimum of 12 open water dives. Theoretical aspects must include principles and activities appropriate to the intended area of scientific study. Formats for meeting the 100 hour training requirement include a formalized training course, or a combination of formalized and on the job training.

When a diver's resume provides clear evidence of significant scientific diving experience, the diver can be given credit for meeting portions of the 100 hour course requirements. The DCB will identify specific

overlap between on-the-job training, previous scientific diving training/experience and course requirements, and then determine how potential deficiencies will be resolved. However, UCD cannot “test-out” divers, regardless of experience, when they have no previous experience in scientific diving.

Any candidate who does not convince the DCB, through the DSO, that they possess the necessary judgment, under diving conditions, for the safety of the diver and his/her buddy, may be denied UCD scientific diving privileges.

Theoretical Training / Knowledge Development	
Required Topics:	Suggested Topics:
Diving Emergency Care Training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) • AED • Standard or Basic First Aid • Recognition of DCS and AGE • Accident Management • Field Neurological Exam • Oxygen Administration 	Specific Dive Modes (methods of gas delivery) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Circuit • Hookah • Surface Supplied diving • Rebreathers (closed and/or semi-closed)
Dive Rescue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To include procedures relevant to OM specific protocols. (See water skills below) 	Specialized Breathing Gas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nitrox • Mixed Gas
Scientific Method	Small Boat Operation
Data Gathering Techniques (Only items specific to area of study required) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transects and Quadrats • Mapping • Coring • Photography • Tagging • Collecting • Animal Handling • Archaeology • Common Biota • Organism Identification • Behavior • Ecology • Site Selection, Location, and Re-location • Specialized Data Gathering Equipment 	Specialized Environments and Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blue Water Diving • Altitude • Ice and Polar Diving (Cold Water Diving) • Zero Visibility Diving • Polluted Water Diving • Saturation Diving • Decompression Diving • Overhead Environments • Aquarium Diving • Night Diving • Kelp Diving • Strong Current Diving • Potential Entanglement/Entrapment • Live boating
Required Topics:	Suggested Topics:
Navigation	HazMat Training
HazMat Training <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HP Cylinders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical Hygiene, Laboratory Safety (Use of Chemicals)
Decompression Management Tools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dive Tables 	Specialized Diving Equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full face mask

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dive Computers • PC Based Software 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry Suit • Communications • Dive Propulsion Vehicle (DPV) • SMBs/Lift Bags • Line Reels
AAUS Scientific Diving Regulations and History <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific Dive Planning • Coordination with other Agencies • Appropriate Governmental Regulations 	
Hazards of breath-hold diving and ascents	
Dive Physics (Beyond entry level scuba)	Other Topics and Techniques as Determined by the DCB
Dive Physiology (Beyond entry level scuba)	
Dive Environments	
Decompression Theory and its Application	

Practical Training / Skill Development	
Confined Water	<p>At the completion of training, the trainee must satisfy the DSO or DCB-approved designee of their ability to perform the following, as a minimum, in a pool or in sheltered water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter water fully equipped for diving • Clear fully flooded face mask • Demonstrate air sharing and ascent using an alternate air source, as both donor and recipient, with and without a face mask • Demonstrate buddy breathing as both donor and recipient, with and without a face mask • Demonstrate understanding of underwater signs and signals • Demonstrate ability to remove and replace equipment while submerged • Demonstrate acceptable watermanship skills for anticipated scientific diving conditions
Open Water Skills	<p>The trainee must satisfy the DSO, or DCB-approved designee, of their ability to perform at least the following in open water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface dive to a depth of 10 feet (3 meters) without scuba* • Enter and exit water while wearing scuba gear* ^^ • Kick on the surface 400 yards (366 meters) while wearing scuba gear, but not breathing from the scuba unit* • Demonstrate proficiency in air sharing ascent as both donor and receiver* • Demonstrate the ability to maneuver efficiently in the environment, at and below the surface* ^^ • Complete a simulated emergency swimming ascent* • Demonstrate clearing of mask and regulator while submerged* • Underwater communications^^ • Demonstrate ability to achieve and maintain neutral buoyancy while submerged* • Demonstrate techniques of self-rescue and buddy rescue* • Navigate underwater ^ • Plan and execute a dive^ • Demonstrate judgment adequate for safe scientific diving* ^^
	Rescue Skills:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rescue from depth and transport 25 yards (23 meters), as a diver, a passive simulated victim of an accident: surface diver, establish buoyancy, stabilize victim • Demonstrate simulated in-water mouth-to-mouth resuscitation • Removal of victim from water to shore or boat • Stressed and panicked diver scenarios • Recommendations For Rescue Of A Submerged Unresponsive Compressed-Gas Diver – Appendix 9
	Successfully complete a minimum of one checkout dive and at least eleven additional open water dives in a variety of dive sites, for a cumulative surface to surface time of 6 hours. Dives following the checkout dive(s) may be supervised by an active Scientific Diver holding the necessary depth authorization experienced in the type of diving planned, and with the knowledge and permission of the DSO
	The eleven dives (minimum) following the initial checkout dive may be conducted over a variety of depth ranges as specified by the OM DCB. Depth progression must proceed shallower to deeper after acceptable skills and judgement have been demonstrated, and are not to exceed 100 feet (30 m) during the initial 12 dive cycle
	<p>* Checkout dive element ^^ Evaluated on all dives ^ Evaluated at some point during the training cycle</p>

Examinations	
Equipment	<p>The trainee will be subject to examination/review of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal diving equipment • Task specific equipment • Function and manipulation of decompression computer to be employed by the diver (if applicable)
Written Exams	<p>The trainee must pass a written examination reviewed and approved by the OM DCB that demonstrates knowledge of at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Function, care, use, and maintenance of diving equipment • Advanced physics and physiology of diving • Diving regulations • Applicable diving environments • Emergency procedures for OM-specific dive mode(s) and environments, including buoyant ascent and ascent by air sharing • Currently accepted decompression theory and procedures • Proper use of dive tables • Hazards of breath-hold diving and ascents • Planning and supervision of diving operations • Navigation • Diving hazards & mitigations • Cause, symptoms, treatment, and prevention of the following: near drowning, air embolism, hypercapnia, squeezes, oxygen toxicity, nitrogen narcosis, exhaustion and panic, respiratory fatigue, motion sickness, decompression sickness, hypothermia, and hypoxia/anoxia • Applicable theoretical training and knowledge development from the Required and Suggested Topics (above)

4.30 Diver Certification and Authorizations

Only a person diving under the auspices of an UCD that subscribes to the practices of the AAUS is eligible for a scientific diver certification.

Diver-In-Training (DIT) Authorization

This is an authorization to dive, usable only while it is current and for the purpose intended. This authorization signifies that a diver has completed and been certified as at least an entry level diver through an internationally recognized certifying agency and has the knowledge skills and experience necessary to commence and continue training as a scientific diver under supervision, as approved by the DCB. DIT status must only be used when the diver is on his/her way to becoming certified as a scientific diver. While it is recommended for DIT's to have hands-on scientific diver experience during their training, the DIT status is intended to be a temporary authorization, not a substitute for Scientific Diver Certification.

Scientific Diver Certification

Signifies a diver has completed all requirements in [Section 4.20](#) and is certified by UCD to engage in scientific diving without supervision, as approved by the DCB through the DSO. Submission of documents and participation in aptitude examinations does not automatically result in certification. To be certified, the applicant must demonstrate to the DCB, through the DSO, that s/he is sufficiently skilled and proficient, and possess the necessary judgement for their safety and/or that of the dive team. Scientific Diver Certification is only active when required authorizations are in place and current.

Scientific Aquarium Diver Certification

Scientific Aquarium Diver is a certification authorizing the diver to participate in scientific diving solely in the aquarium environment.

All requirements set forth for Scientific Diver certification must apply, except follows:

- Practical training must include at least 12 supervised aquarium dives for a cumulative bottom time of 6 hours.
- Training requirements for navigation and 400-yard (366-meter) surface swim in scuba gear may be waived at the discretion of the DCB.

Temporary Diver Authorization

Only a diver not under the auspices of an AAUS OM may be granted a Temporary Diver Authorization. The individual in question must demonstrate proficiency in diving and can contribute measurably to a planned dive. A Temporary Diver Authorization constitutes a waiver of selected requirements of [Section 4.0](#) and is valid only for a limited time, as approved by the DCB. A Temporary Diver Authorization must be restricted to the planned diving operation and must comply with all other policies, regulations, and standards of this Manual, including medical requirements. This authorization is not to be utilized as a repeated mechanism to circumvent existing standards set forth in this Manual.

4.40 Depth Authorizations

Depth Ratings and Progression to Next Depth Level

Indicates the maximum depth in which a diver can conduct science and may supervise other divers holding a lesser depth authorization. A scientific diver requires a valid depth authorization to be considered active.

A diver may be authorized to the next depth level after successfully completing the requirements for that level. A diver may exceed his/her depth authorization when accompanied and supervised by a dive buddy holding a depth authorization greater or equal to the intended depth. Dives must be planned and executed with the permission of the DCB or designee.

In the event a diver within UCD does not hold an authorization at the desired next level, the DCB may authorize a required progression or procedure for a diver to attain a deeper authorization. If local conditions do not conform to traditional AAUS depth progressions, the DCB may devise a reasonable accommodation. However, the total number of dives to obtain a given depth authorization must follow the cumulative number of dives listed below.

- a) Authorization to 30 Foot Depth - Initial science diver depth authorization, approved upon the successful completion of training listed in [Section 4.00](#). Cumulative minimum supervised dives: 12.
- b) Authorization to 60 Foot Depth - A diver holding a 30-foot authorization may be authorized to a depth of 60 feet after successfully completing and logging 12 supervised dives to depths between 31 and 60 feet under supervision of a diver authorized by the DCB, for a minimum total time of 4 hours. Cumulative minimum supervised dives: 24.
- c) Authorization to 100 Foot Depth - A diver holding a 60-foot authorization may be authorized to a depth of 100 feet after successfully completing and logging 6 supervised dives to depths between 61 and 100 feet under supervision of a dive buddy authorized by the DCB. The diver must also demonstrate proficiency in the use of the appropriate decompression profiling method. Cumulative minimum supervised dives: 30.
- d) Authorization to 130 Foot Depth - A diver holding a 100-foot authorization may be authorized to a depth of 130 feet after successfully completing and logging 6 supervised dives to depths between 100 and 130 feet under supervision of a dive buddy authorized by the DCB. The diver must also demonstrate proficiency in the use of the appropriate decompression profiling method. Cumulative minimum supervised dives: 36.
- e) Authorization to 150 Foot Depth - A diver holding a 130-foot authorization may be authorized to a depth of 150 feet after successfully completing and logging 6 supervised dives to depths between 130 and 150 feet under supervision of a dive buddy authorized by the DCB. The diver must also demonstrate knowledge of the special problems of deep diving and of special safety requirements. Cumulative minimum supervised dives: 42.

Diving on air is not permitted beyond a depth of 190 feet. Dives beyond 190 feet require the use of mixed gas.

4.50 Maintaining Active Status

Minimum Activity to Maintain Authorizations

During any 12-month period, each scientific diver must log a minimum of 12 scientific, scientific training, or proficiency dives. At least one dive must be logged near the maximum depth, as defined by the DCB, of the diver's authorization during each 6-month period. Divers authorized to 150 feet or deeper may satisfy these requirements with dives to 130 feet or deeper. Failure to meet these requirements will result in revocation or restriction of authorization by the DSO under procedures established by the DCB.

Requalification of Authorization

Once the initial requirements of [Section 4.00](#) are met, divers whose depth authorization has lapsed due to lack of activity may be requalified by procedures adopted by the DCB.

Medical Examination

All scientific divers must pass a medical examination at the intervals specified in [Section 5.0](#). A medically cleared diver experiencing any Conditions Which May Disqualify Candidates From Diving (Appendix 1) must receive clearance to return to diving from a physician before resuming diving activities. This medical examination requirement cannot be waived for any diver.

Emergency Care Training

The scientific diver must hold current training in the following:

- Adult CPR and AED
- Emergency oxygen administration
- First aid for diving accidents

4.60 Revocation of Authorization

An individual's scientific diver certification can be restricted or revoked for cause by the DCB. Authorizations associated with an individual's scientific diver certification may be restricted or suspended for cause by the DSO. Restrictions or suspensions issued by the DSO may be rescinded by the DSO; these issues will be reported to and reviewed by the DCB, and the outcomes or actions resulting from this review will be documented in the diver's UCD record. Violations of regulations set forth in this Manual or other governmental subdivisions not in conflict with this Manual, or demonstration of poor judgement, may be considered cause. The DCB or designee must inform the diver in writing of the reason(s) for revocation. The diver will be given the opportunity to present their case in writing to the DCB for reconsideration. Following revocation, the diver may be reauthorized after complying with conditions the DCB may impose. All such written statements and requests, as identified in this section, are formal documents, and therefore part of the diver's file.

SECTION 5.00 MEDICAL STANDARDS

5.10 Medical Requirements

General

- All medical evaluations required by this *Manual* must be performed by, or under the direction of, a licensed physician of the applicant-diver's choice, preferably one trained in diving/undersea medicine.
- The diver should be free of any chronic disabling disease and any conditions contained in the list of conditions for which restrictions from diving are generally recommended. (Appendix 1)
- The DSO shall verify that divers have been declared by the examining medical authority to be fit to engage in diving activities.

5.20 Frequency of Medical Evaluations

<i>Medical evaluation must be completed:</i>		
Before Age 40	After age 40 Before Age 60	After Age 60
Before a diver may begin diving, unless an equivalent initial medical evaluation has been given within the preceding 5 years	Before a diver may begin diving, unless an equivalent initial medical evaluation has been given within the preceding 3 years	Before a diver may begin diving, unless an equivalent initial medical evaluation has been given within the preceding 2 years
At 5-year intervals	At 3-year intervals	At 2-year intervals
Clearance to return to diving must be obtained from a healthcare provider following a medically cleared diver experiencing any Conditions Which May Disqualify Candidates From Diving (Appendix 1), or following any major injury or illness, or any condition requiring chronic medication. If the condition is pressure related, the clearance to return to diving must come from a physician trained in diving medicine.		

5.30 Information Provided Examining Physician

The diver shall provide a copy of the medical evaluation requirements of this *Manual* to the examining physician. (Appendices [1](#), [2](#), and [3](#)).

5.40 Content of Medical Evaluations

Medical examinations conducted initially and at the intervals specified in [Section 5.20](#) must consist of the following:

1. Diving physical examination ([Appendix 2](#)). Modifications or omissions of required tests are not permitted
2. Applicant agreement for release of medical information to the Diving Safety Officer and the DCB ([Appendix 2b](#))
3. Medical history ([Appendix 3](#))

5.50 Physician's Written Report

- A Medical Evaluation of Fitness For Scuba Diving Report (or OM equivalent) signed by the examining physician stating the individual's fitness to dive, including any recommended restrictions or limitations will be submitted to the DSO for the diver's record after the

examination is completed.

- The Medical Evaluation of Fitness For Scuba Diving Report will be reviewed by the DCB or designee and the diver's record and authorizations will be updated accordingly.
- A copy of any physician's written reports will be made available to the individual.
- It is the diver's responsibility to provide to the DSO a written statement from the examining medical authority listing any restrictions, limitations, or clearances to dive resulting from medical examinations obtained by the individual outside of their normal diving medical examination cycle. These statements will be reviewed by the DCB or designee and the diver's record and authorizations will be updated accordingly.

Volume 2

Sections 6.00 through 12.00 Required When Conducting Described Diving Activities

Certain types of diving, some of which are listed below, require specialized equipment or procedures that require training beyond Scientific Diver. Those needing to use methods listed in these sections shall request, and must have, authorization from the Diving Control Board prior to commencing diving activities.

SECTION 6.00 NITROX DIVING

This section describes the requirements for authorization and use of nitrox for Scientific Diving.

6.10 Requirements for Nitrox Authorization

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

Prerequisites

Only a certified Scientific Diver or DIT diving under the auspices of UCD is eligible for authorization to use nitrox.

Application for authorization to use nitrox must be made to the DCB. Submission of documents and participation in aptitude examinations does not automatically result in authorization to use nitrox. The applicant must convince the DCB through the DSO that they are sufficiently knowledgeable, skilled and proficient in the theory and use of nitrox for diving.

Training

In lieu of writing/promulgating AAUS specific training standards for Nitrox divers, AAUS references the standards for Nitrox diver training as defined by the WRSTC and/or ISO. AAUS programs who wish to train Nitrox 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 Nitrox diver training standards.

References:

"Minimum Course Content for Enriched Air Nitrox Certification" - World Recreational Scuba Training Council (WRSTC), www.wrstc.com.

"Recreational diving services- Requirements for training programs on enriched air nitrox (EAN) diving". ISO 11107:2009 - International Organization for Standardization (ISO), www.iso.org

Practical Evaluation

- Oxygen analysis of nitrox mixtures.
- Determination of MOD, oxygen partial pressure exposure, and oxygen toxicity time limits, for various nitrox mixtures at various depths.
- 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.
- Nitrox dive computer use may be included, as approved by the DCB.
- A minimum of three supervised open water dives using nitrox is required for authorization.

Written Evaluation

- Function, care, use, and maintenance of equipment cleaned for nitrox use.
- Physical and physiological considerations of nitrox diving (eg.: O₂ and CO₂ toxicity)
- Diving regulations, procedures/operations, and dive planning as related to nitrox diving
- Equipment marking and maintenance requirements
- Dive table and/or dive computer usage
- Calculation of: MOD, pO₂, and other aspects of Nitrox diving as required by the DCB

6.20 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.

6.30 Operational Requirements

Oxygen Exposure Limits

- The inspired oxygen partial pressure experienced at depth should not exceed 1.6 ATA.
- The maximum allowable exposure limit should be reduced in cases where cold or strenuous dive conditions, or extended exposure times are expected.

Calculation of Decompression Status

- A set of DCB approved nitrox dive tables should be available at the dive site.
- Dive computers may be used to compute decompression status during nitrox dives. Manufacturers' guidelines and operation instructions should be followed.
- Dive computers capable of pO₂ limit and fO₂ adjustment should be checked by the diver prior to the start each dive to ensure conformity with the mix being used.

Gas Mixture Requirements

- Only nitrox mixtures and mixing methods approved by the DCB may be used.
- UCD personnel mixing nitrox must be qualified and approved by the DCB for the method(s) used.
- Oxygen used for mixing nitrox should meet the purity levels for "Medical Grade" (U.S.P.) or "Aviator Grade" standards.
- In addition to the AAUS Air Purity Guidelines outlined in [Section 3.60](#), any air that may come in contact with oxygen concentrations greater than 40% (i.e., during mixing), must also have a hydrocarbon contaminant no greater than .01 mg/m³.
 - For remote site operations using compressors not controlled by the OM where this is not verifiable, the DCB must develop a protocol to mitigate risk to the diver.

Analysis Verification by User

- Prior to the dive, it is the responsibility of each diver to analyze the oxygen content of his/her scuba cylinder. And acknowledge in writing the following information for each cylinder: fO₂, MOD, cylinder pressure, date of analysis, and user's name.
- Individual dive log reporting forms should report fO₂ of nitrox used, if different than 21%.

6.40 Nitrox Diving Equipment

Required Equipment

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

- Labeled SCUBA Cylinders in Accordance with Industry Standards
- Oxygen Analyzers
- Oxygen compatible equipment as applicable

Requirement for Oxygen Service

- All equipment, which during the dive or cylinder filling process is exposed to concentrations greater than 40% oxygen, should be cleaned and maintained for oxygen service.
- Any equipment used with oxygen or mixtures containing over 40% by volume oxygen must be designed and maintained for oxygen service. Oxygen systems over 125 psig must have slow-opening shut-off valves.

Compressor system

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

SECTION 7.00 Surface Supplied Diving Technologies

Surface supplied diving technologies include any diving mode in which a diver at depth is supplied with breathing gas from the surface.

7.10 Prerequisites

All surface supplied and hookah divers must be certified scientific divers or divers in training and have completed system specific training as authorized by UCD.

7.20 Surface Supplied Diving

Surface Supply Definition

A mode of diving using open circuit, surface supplied, compressed gas delivered 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, often with voice communications.

Procedures

- Each diver must be continuously tended while in the water.
- A diver must be stationed at the underwater point of entry when diving is conducted in enclosed or physically confined spaces.
- Each diving operation must have a primary breathing gas supply sufficient to support divers for the duration of the planned dive including decompression.
- For dives deeper than 100 feet (30 m) or outside the no-decompression limits:
 - A separate dive team member must tend each diver in the water;
 - A standby diver must be available while a diver is in the water;
- A diver using Surface Supply may rely on surface personnel to keep the diver's depth, time and diving profile
- Surface supplied air diving must not be conducted at depths deeper than 190 feet (57.9 m).
- The DCB is responsible for developing additional operational protocols

Manning Requirements

The minimum number of personnel comprising a surface supplied dive team is three. They consist of: a Designated Person-In-Charge (DPIC), a Diver, and a Tender. Additional dive team members are required when a diving operation or dive site is considered complex, or when the task loading of a dive team member is deemed excessive. It is the DCB's responsibility to define when the surface supplied dive team must be expanded beyond the minimum manning requirements.

Equipment

- The diver will wear a positive buckling device on the safety harness to which the umbilical hose will be secured. The attachment must be of sufficient strength to prevent any strain on the helmet/full face mask hose connections and equipment must be configured to allow retrieval of the diver by the surface tender without risk of interrupting air supply to the diver.
- Each diver must be equipped with a diver-carried independent reserve breathing gas supply containing sufficient volume to complete the ascent to the surface, including all required decompression and safety stops.

- Masks and Helmets
 - Surface supplied and mixed gas masks and helmets must have:
 - A non-return valve at the attachment point between the mask/helmet and hose which must close readily and positively; and
 - An exhaust valve
 - Surface-supplied masks and helmets must have a minimum ventilation rate capability of 4.5 actual cubic feet per minute (acfm) at any depth at which they are operated or the capability of maintaining the diver's inspired carbon dioxide partial pressure below 0.02 atmospheres absolute (ATA) when the diver is producing carbon dioxide at the rate of 1.6 standard liters per minute
 - Helmets or masks connected directly to the dry suit or other buoyancy-changing equipment must be equipped with an exhaust valve
- Air supplied to the diver must meet the air quality standards outlined in section 3.60

Surface Supplied in Aquariums

- In an aquarium habitat where the maximum depth is known, a pneumofathometer is not required.
- The maximum obtainable depth of the aquarium may be used as the diving depth
- One tender may line-tend multiple divers, provided the tender is monitoring only one air source, there is mutual assistance between divers, there are no overhead obstructions or entanglements, or other restrictions as defined by the DCB.
- The DCB is responsible for developing additional operational protocols for surface supplied diving specific to the aquarium environment.

7.40 Hookah

Hookah Definition

Hookah is an open circuit diving mode comprised of a remote gas supply, a long hose, and a standard scuba second stage or full face mask. Hookah is generally used in shallow water (30 feet or less), though the configuration has been used to supply breathing gas from a diving bell, habitat, or submersible/submarine.

Equipment Requirements

- The air supply hose must be rated for a minimum operating pressure of 130psi.
- Air supplied to the hookah diver must meet the air quality standards outlined in section 3.60
- Hookah supply systems must be capable of supplying all divers breathing from the system with sufficient gas for comfortable breathing for the planned depth and workload.
- Hookah system second stage should be capable of being attached to the diver in a way to avoid pulling stress on the second stage mouthpiece and affords easy release if the diver must jettison the regulator and hose.
- An independent reserve breathing gas supplied will be carried by each hookah diver:
 - When the diver does not have direct access to the surface or
 - At depths or distance from alternate breathing gas source determined by the DCB.

Operational Requirements

- Hookah diving must not be conducted beyond depths or distance from alternate breathing gas

source as determined by the DCB.

- A diver's independent reserve breathing gas supply, if worn, must contain sufficient volume to allow the diver(s) to exit to the surface or alternate breathing gas source
- Hookah divers not supported by diving bell, or underwater habitat must not be exposed to dives that require staged decompression.
- The DCB is responsible for developing additional operational protocols.

Hookah Diving in Aquariums

- In an aquarium habitat where the maximum depth is known and planned for, a depth gauge is not required.
- The maximum obtainable depth of the aquarium may be used as the maximum diving depth.
- A hookah configured diver may operate without an in-water buddy in an aquarium provided the diver is tended from the surface; has visual, line pull, or voice communication with the tender; the diver carries an independent reserve breathing gas source containing sufficient volume to allow the diver to exit to the surface or alternate breathing gas source; and under other operational conditions as determined by the DCB.
- The DCB is responsible for developing additional operational protocols for hookah diving specific to the aquarium environment.

SECTION 8.00 STAGED DECOMPRESSION DIVING

Decompression diving is 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 must be observed when conducting dives requiring planned decompression stops.

8.10 Minimum Experience and Training Requirements

Prerequisites

- 1) Scientific Diver qualification according to [Section 4.00](#).
- 2) Minimum of 100 logged dives with experience in the depth range where decompression dives will be conducted.
- 3) Demonstration of the ability to safely plan and conduct dives deeper than 100 feet.
- 4) Nitrox certification/authorization according to AAUS [Section 6.00](#) recommended.

Training

Training must be appropriate for the conditions in which dive operations are to be conducted. Minimum Training must include the following:

9. 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.
10. 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.
11. At least 6 open-water training dives simulating/requiring decompression must be conducted, emphasizing planning and execution of required decompression dives, and including practice of emergency procedures.
12. Progression to greater depths must be by 6-dive increments at depth intervals as specified in [Section 5.50](#).
13. No training dives requiring decompression shall be conducted until the diver has demonstrated acceptable skills under simulated conditions.
14. 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

Divers must 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.

Upon completion of training, the diver must be authorized to conduct required decompression dives with DSO approval.

8.20 Minimum Equipment Requirements

1. Valve and regulator systems for primary (bottom) gas supplies must 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.
2. Cylinders with volume and configuration adequate for planned diving operations
3. One of the second stages on the primary gas supply must be configured with a hose of adequate length to facilitate effective emergency gas sharing in the intended environment.
4. Minimum dive equipment should include:
 - a) Diver location devices adequate for the planned diving operations and environment.
 - b) Compass
5. Redundancy in the following components may be required at the discretion of the DCB:
 - a) Decompression Schedules
 - b) Dive Timing Devices
 - c) Depth gauges
 - d) Buoyancy Control Devices
 - e) Cutting devices
 - f) Lift bags and line reels

8.30 Minimum Operational Requirements

1. The maximum pO_2 to be used for planning required decompression dives is 1.6 for open circuit. It is recommended that a pO_2 of less than 1.6 be used during bottom exposure.
2. Decompression dives may be planned using dive tables, dive computers, and/or PC software

approved by the DCB.

3. Breathing gases used while performing in-water decompression must contain the same or greater oxygen content as that used during the bottom phase of the dive.
4. The dive team prior to each dive must review emergency decompression procedures appropriate for the planned dive.
5. If breathing gas mixtures other than air are used for required decompression, their use must be in accordance with those regulations set forth in the appropriate sections of this Manual.
6. Use of additional nitrox and/or high-oxygen fraction decompression mixtures as travel and decompression gases to decrease decompression obligations is recommended.
7. Use of alternate inert gas mixtures to limit narcosis is recommended for depths greater than 150 feet.
8. The maximum depth for required decompression using air as the bottom gas is 190 feet.
9. If a period of more than 6 months has elapsed since the last decompression dive, a series of progressive workup dives defined by the DCB to return the diver(s) to proficiency status prior to the start of project diving operations are required.
10. Mission specific workup dives are recommended.

SECTION 9.00 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.

9.10 Minimum Experience and Training Requirements

Prerequisites

1. Nitrox authorization ([Section 6.00](#)).
2. If the intended use entails required decompression stops, divers will be previously authorized in decompression diving ([Section 8.00](#)).
3. Divers must demonstrate to the DCB's satisfaction skills, knowledge, and attitude appropriate for training in the safe use of mixed gases.

Classroom training including

1. Review of topics and issues previously outlined in nitrox and required decompression diving training as pertinent to the planned operations
2. The use of helium or other inert gases, and the use of multiple decompression gases
3. Equipment configurations
4. Mixed gas decompression planning
5. Gas management planning
6. Thermal considerations
7. END determination
8. Mission planning and logistics
9. Emergency procedures
10. Mixed gas production methods
11. Methods of gas handling and cylinder filling
12. Oxygen exposure management
13. Gas analysis
14. Mixed gas physics and physiology

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 must 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 must not exceed 260 feet.
6. Diving operations beyond 260 feet requires additional training dives.

9.20 Equipment and Gas Quality Requirements

1. Equipment requirements must be developed and approved by the DCB. Equipment must meet other pertinent requirements set forth elsewhere in this Manual.
2. The quality of inert gases used to produce breathing mixtures must be of an acceptable grade for human consumption.

9.30 Minimum Operational Requirements

1. All applicable operational requirements for nitrox and decompression diving must be met.
2. The maximum pO_2 to be used for planning required open circuit decompression dives is 1.6. It is recommended that a pO_2 of less than 1.6 be used during bottom exposure.
3. Divers decompressing on high-oxygen concentration mixtures must closely monitor one another for signs of acute oxygen toxicity.
4. If a period of more than 6 months has elapsed since the last decompression dive, a series of progressive workup dives defined by the DCB to return the diver(s) to proficiency status prior to the start of project diving operations are required.
5. Mission specific workup dives are recommended.

SECTION 10.00 SPECIALIZED DIVING ENVIRONMENTS

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. The DCB defines these activities and references the following publications and recommendations as operational policy for these diving modes and environments Divers must comply with all scuba diving procedures in this *Manual* unless specified.

10.10 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).

10.20 Altitude Diving

Persons diving at sites with elevations greater than 300 meters (1,000’) must have specialized training in the unique conditions and problems associated with high altitude diving and requires prior approval from the Diving Control Board. Specific guidelines that should be followed are outlined in the “UC Altitude Diving Procedures Manual.”

10.30 Ice and Polar Diving

Divers planning to dive under ice or in polar conditions should use the following: “PESH-POL_2000.08 Standards for the Conduct of Scientific Diving”, National Science Foundation, Division of Polar Programs, 2015.

10.40 Overhead Environments

Overhead environments include water filled Caverns, Caves, Flooded Mines and Ice diving, as well as portions of Sunken Shipwrecks and other manmade structures. For the purposes of this *Manual*, Ice diving is a specialized overhead environment addressed in [Section 10.30](#) and supplemented by requirements and protocols established by the OM’s DCB. Cavern, Cave, or Flooded Mine Diving see [Section 12](#). It is the DCB’s responsibility to establish the requirements and protocol under which diving will be safely conducted in overhead environment portions of sunken shipwrecks and other manmade structures.

10.50 Saturation Diving

UCD does not conduct or supervise saturation diving operations. Any planned saturation diving operations must comply with the saturation diving guidelines of the OM sponsoring the saturation diving operation with the approval of the UCD DSO and DCB.

10.60 Aquarium Diving

An aquarium is an artificial, 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 *Manual*. In those circumstances it is the responsibility of the DCB to establish the requirements and protocol under which diving will be safely conducted.

SECTION 11.00 REBREATHERS

**** NO REBREATHER DIVING CURRENTLY CONDUCTED AT UC DAVIS****

**INCORPORATION OF AAUS STANDARD and DCB REVIEW REQUIRED PRIOR TO
ENGAGING IN THESE ACTIVITIES**

SECTION 12.00 SCIENTIFIC CAVE AND CAVERN DIVING

**** NO CAVE/ CAVERN DIVING CURRENTLY CONDUCTED AT UC DAVIS****

**INCORPORATION OF AAUS STANDARD and DCB REVIEW REQUIRED PRIOR TO
ENGAGING IN THESE ACTIVITIES**

APPENDIX 1
DIVING MEDICAL EXAM OVERVIEW FOR THE EXAMINING PHYSICIAN

TO THE EXAMINING PHYSICIAN:

This person, _____, requires a medical examination to assess their fitness for certification as a Scientific Diver for the _____ (Organizational Member). 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 _____ standards. Thank you for your assistance. Organizational Member

Diving Safety Officer

Date

Printed Name

Phone Number

Scuba and other modes of compressed-gas diving can be strenuous and hazardous. A special risk is present if the middle ear, sinuses, or lung segments do not readily equalize air pressure changes. The most common cause of distress is eustachian insufficiency. 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]
3. Stapedectomy or middle ear reconstructive surgery. [11]
4. Recent ocular surgery. [15, 18, 19]
5. Psychiatric disorders including claustrophobia, suicidal ideation, psychosis, anxiety states, untreated depression. [20 - 23]
6. Substance abuse, including alcohol. [24 - 25]
7. Episodic loss of consciousness. [1, 26, 27]
8. History of seizure. [27, 28]
9. History of stroke or a fixed neurological deficit. [29, 30]
10. Recurring neurologic disorders, including transient ischemic attacks. [29, 30]
11. History of intracranial aneurysm, other vascular malformation or intracranial hemorrhage. [31]
12. History of neurological decompression illness with residual deficit. [29, 30]
13. Head injury with sequelae. [26, 27]
14. Hematologic disorders including coagulopathies. [41, 42]
15. Evidence of coronary artery disease or high risk for coronary artery 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

- Elliott, D.H. ed. 1996. *Are Asthmatics Fit to Dive?* Kensington, MD: Undersea and Hyperbaric Medical Society.
- Bove, A.A. 2011. The cardiovascular system and diving risk. *Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine* 38(4): 261-269.
- Thompson, P.D. 2011. The cardiovascular risks of diving. *Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine* 38(4): 271-277.
- Douglas, P.S. 2011. Cardiovascular screening in asymptomatic adults: Lessons for the diving world. *Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine* 38(4): 279-287.
- Mitchell, S.J., and A.A. Bove. 2011. Medical screening of recreational divers for cardiovascular disease: Consensus discussion at the Divers Alert Network Fatality Workshop. *Undersea and Hyperbaric Medicine* 38(4): 289-296.
- Grundy, S.M., Pasternak, R., Greenland, P., Smith, S., and Fuster, V. 1999. Assessment of Cardiovascular Risk by Use of Multiple-Risk-Factor Assessment Equations. AHA/ACC Scientific Statement. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, 34: 1348-1359. <http://content.onlinejacc.org/cgi/content/short/34/4/1348>
- Bove, A.A. and Davis, J. 2003. *DIVING MEDICINE*, Fourth Edition. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Company.
- Edmonds, C., Lowry, C., Pennefather, J. and Walker, R. 2002. *DIVING AND SUBAQUATIC MEDICINE*, Fourth Edition. London: Hodder Arnold Publishers.
- Bove, A.A. ed. 1998. *MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF SPORT SCUBA DIVERS*, San Antonio, TX: Medical Seminars, Inc.
- *NOAA DIVING MANUAL*, NOAA. Superintendent of Documents. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *U.S. NAVY DIVING MANUAL*. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX 2
AAUS MEDICAL EVALUATION OF FITNESS FOR SCUBA DIVING REPORT

Name of Applicant (Print or Type)

Date of Medical Evaluation (Month/Day/Year)

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. 5.00). 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 (UNDER AGE 40):

- 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 Assessment¹

PHYSICIAN'S STATEMENT:

I have evaluated the above mentioned individual according to the tests listed above. 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.

_____ 01 I find no medical conditions that may be disqualifying for participation in scuba diving.

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.

Signature MD or DO _____
Date

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: _____

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

¹Grundy, S.M., Pasternak, R., Greenland, P., Smith, S., and Fuster, V. 1999. Assessment of Cardiovascular Risk by Use of Multiple-Risk-Factor Assessment Equations. AHA/ACC Scientific Statement. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, 34: 1348-1359. <http://content.onlinejacc.org/cgi/content/short/34/4/1348>

APPENDIX 3 DIVING MEDICAL HISTORY FORM

(To Be Completed By Applicant-Diver)

Name _____ DOB _____ 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 must 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 must 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.

	Yes	No	Please indicate whether or not the following apply to you	Comments
1			Convulsions, seizures, or epilepsy	
2			Fainting spells or dizziness	
3			Been addicted to drugs	
4			Diabetes	
5			Motion sickness or sea/air sickness	
6			Claustrophobia	
7			Mental disorder or nervous breakdown	
8			Are you pregnant?	
9			Do you suffer from menstrual problems?	
10			Anxiety spells or hyperventilation	
11			Frequent sour stomachs, nervous stomachs or vomiting spells	
12			Had a major operation	
13			Presently being treated by a physician	
14			Taking any medication regularly (even non-prescription)	
15			Been rejected or restricted from sports	
16			Headaches (frequent and severe)	
17			Wear dental plates	
18			Wear glasses or contact lenses	
19			Bleeding disorders	
20			Alcoholism	
21			Any problems related to diving	
22			Nervous tension or emotional problems	

	Yes	No	Please indicate whether or not the following apply to you	Comments
23			Take tranquilizers	
24			Perforated ear drums	
25			Hay fever	
26			Frequent sinus trouble, frequent drainage from the nose, post-nasal drip, or stuffy nose	
27			Frequent earaches	
28			Drainage from the ears	
29			Difficulty with your ears in airplanes or on mountains	
30			Ear surgery	
31			ringing in your ears	
32			Frequent dizzy spells	
33			Hearing problems	
34			Trouble equalizing pressure in your ears	
35			Asthma	
36			Wheezing attacks	
37			Cough (chronic or recurrent)	
38			Frequently raise sputum	
39			Pleurisy	
40			Collapsed lung (pneumothorax)	
41			Lung cysts	
42			Pneumonia	
43			Tuberculosis	
44			Shortness of breath	
45			Lung problem or abnormality	
46			Spit blood	
47			Breathing difficulty after eating particular foods, after exposure to particular pollens or animals	
48			Are you subject to bronchitis	
49			Subcutaneous emphysema (air under the skin)	
50			Air embolism after diving	
51			Decompression sickness	
52			Rheumatic fever	
53			Scarlet fever	
54			Heart murmur	
55			Large heart	
56			High blood pressure	
57			Angina (heart pains or pressure in the chest)	
58			Heart attack	

	Yes	No	Please indicate whether or not the following apply to you	Comments
59			Low blood pressure	
60			Recurrent or persistent swelling of the legs	
61			Pounding, rapid heartbeat or palpitations	
62			Easily fatigued or short of breath	
63			Abnormal EKG	
64			Joint problems, dislocations or arthritis	
65			Back trouble or back injuries	
66			Ruptured or slipped disk	
67			Limiting physical handicaps	
68			Muscle cramps	
69			Varicose veins	
70			Amputations	
71			Head injury causing unconsciousness	
72			Paralysis	
73			Have you ever had an adverse reaction to medication?	
74			Do you smoke?	
75			Have you ever had any other medical problems not listed? If so, please list or describe below;	
76			Is there a family history of high cholesterol?	
77			Is there a family history of heart disease or stroke?	
78			Is there a family history of diabetes?	
79			Is there a family history of asthma?	
80			Date of last tetanus shot? Vaccination dates?	

Please explain any "yes" answers to the above questions.

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

Signature

Date

APPENDIX 4

RECOMMENDED PHYSICIANS WITH EXPERTISE IN DIVING MEDICINE

A List of Medical Doctors that have training and expertise in diving or undersea medicine can be found through the Undersea and Hyperbaric Medical Society or Divers Alert Network. See links below

<https://www.uhms.org/resources/diving-medical-examiners-list.html>

<https://www.diversalertnetwork.org/medical/physicians.asp>

1. Name: Karega Paisley, M.D.
Address: Occupational Health Services
University of California, Davis
Telephone: (530) 752-6051 urgent/emergencies (530) 797-6691

2. Name: Thomas March, M.D.
Address: Dignity Health Medical Foundation - Woodland Memorial Hospital
632 W Gibson Rd. Woodland, CA 95695
Telephone: (530) 668-2600 (530) 666-1631

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.

Alternate Gas Supply - Fully redundant system capable of providing a gas source to the diver should their primary gas supply fail.

Authorization-The DCB authorizes divers to dive using specialized modes of diving, and the depth they may dive to.

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

Bubble Check - Visual examination by the dive team of their diving systems, looking for O-ring leaks or other air leaks conducted in the water prior to entering a cave. Usually included in the "S" Drill.

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

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

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

Cave Dive - A dive, which takes place partially or wholly underground, in which one or more of the environmental parameters defining a cavern dive are exceeded.

Cavern Dive - A dive which takes place partially or wholly underground, in which natural sunlight is continuously visible from the entrance.

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

(Scientific Diver) Certification- A diver who holds a recognized valid certification from an AAUS OM

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

Designated Person-In-Charge – Surface Supplied diving mode manning requirement. An individual designated by the OM DCB or designee with the experience or training necessary to direct, and oversee in the surface supplied diving operation being conducted.

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 – A person who stays underwater for long periods by having compressed gas supplied from the surface or by carrying a supply of compressed gas.

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.

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

Diving Control Board (DCB) - Group of individuals who act as the official representative of the membership organization in matters concerning the scientific diving program ([See Diving Control Board under Section 1.0](#)).

Diving Safety Officer (DSO) - Individual responsible for the safe conduct of the scientific diving program of the membership organization ([See Diving Safety Officer under Section 1.0](#)).

DPIC – See Designated Person-In-Charge.

EAD - Equivalent Air Depth (see below).

Emergency Swimming Ascent - An ascent made under emergency conditions where the diver may exceed 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 6.00](#)).

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.

Flooded Mine Diving - Diving in the flooded portions of a man-made mine. Necessitates use of techniques detailed for cave diving.

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

FSW - Feet of seawater.

Gas Management - Gas planning rule which is used in cave diving environments in which the diver reserves a portion of their available breathing gas for anticipated emergencies (See Rule of Thirds, Sixths).

Gas Matching – The technique of calculating breathing gas reserves and turn pressures for divers using different volume cylinders. Divers outfitted with the same volume cylinders may employ the Rule of Thirds for gas management purposes. Divers outfitted with different volume cylinders will not observe the same gauge readings when their cylinders contain the same gas volume, therefore the Rule of Thirds will not guarantee adequate reserve if both divers must breathe from a single gas volume at a Rule of Thirds turn pressure. Gas Matching is based on individual consumption rates in volume consumed per minute. It allows divers to calculate turn pressures based on combined consumption rates and to convert the required reserve to a gauge based turn pressure specific to each diver’s cylinder configuration.

Guideline - Continuous line used as a navigational reference during a dive leading from the team position to a point where a direct vertical ascent may be made to the surface.

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 Recompression chamber.

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

Independent 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.

Jump/Gap Reel - Spool or reel used to connect one guide line to another thus ensuring a continuous line to the exit.

Life Support Equipment – Underwater equipment necessary to sustain life.

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

Organizational Member (OM) - 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 Manual*.

Manifold with Isolator Valve - A manifold joining two diving cylinders, that allows the use of two completely independent regulators. If either regulator fails, it may be shut off, allowing the remaining regulator access to the gas in both of the diving cylinders.

Mixed Gas - Breathing gas containing proportions of inert gas other than nitrogen greater than 1% by volume.

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.

Nitrox - Any gas mixture comprised predominately of nitrogen and oxygen, most frequently containing between 22% and 40% oxygen. Also be referred to as Enriched Air Nitrox, abbreviated EAN.

Normal Ascent - An ascent made with an adequate air supply at a rate of 30 feet per minute or less.

OTU - Oxygen Toxicity Unit

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 - 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.

Penetration Distance - Linear distance from the entrance intended or reached by a dive team during a dive at a dive site.

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.

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

Primary Reel - Initial guideline used by the dive team from open water to maximum penetration or a permanently installed guideline.

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

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

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

Restriction - Any passage through which two divers cannot easily pass side by side while sharing air.

Rule of Thirds - Gas planning rule which is used in cave diving environments in which the diver reserves 2/3's of their breathing gas supply for exiting the cave or cavern.

Rule of Sixths - Air planning rule which is used in cave or other confined diving environments in which the diver reserves 5/6's of their breathing gas supply (for DPV use, siphon diving, etc.) for exiting the cave or cavern.

Safety Drill - ("S" Drill) - Short gas sharing, equipment evaluation, dive plan, and communication exercise carried out prior to entering a cave or cavern dive by the dive team.

Safety Reel - Secondary reel used as a backup to the primary reel, usually containing 150 feet of guideline that is used in an emergency.

Safety Stop - A stop made between 15-20 feet (5-6 meters) for 3-5 minutes during the final ascent phase of a dive.

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.

Side Mount - A diving mode utilizing two independent SCUBA systems carried along the sides of the diver's body; either of which always has sufficient air to allow the diver to reach the surface unassisted.

Siphon - Cave into which water flows with a generally continuous in-current.

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.

Tender - Used in Surface supplied and tethered diving. The tender comprises the topsides buddy for the in-water diver on the other end of the tether. The tender must have the experience or training to perform the assigned tasks in a safe and healthful manner.

Turn Pressure - The gauge reading of a diver's open circuit scuba system designating the gas limit for terminating the dive and beginning the exit from the water.

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.

APPENDIX 6

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO •  • SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS

DIVING SAFETY PROGRAM
 707-875-2032 voice
<http://bml.ucdavis.edu/facilities/dive-program/>
 jsherum@ucdavis.edu

2099 Westshore Rd.
 PO Box 247
 BODEGA BAY, CA 94923

UCD/AAUS REQUEST FOR DIVING RECIPROCITY VERIFICATION OF DIVER TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE

A scientific diver that is currently certified under the auspices of an organizational member institution of the American Academy of Underwater Sciences (AAUS) shall be recognized by any other organizational member of AAUS and may apply for reciprocity in order to dive with the host organization. Organizational members that are in good standing with AAUS operate, at a minimum, under the AAUS Standards for Scientific Diving Certification and Operation of Scientific Diving Programs (2001 edition). The visiting diver will comply with the diving regulations of the host organization's Diving Safety Manual unless previously arranged by both organizations DCBs.

The host organization has the right to approve or deny this request and may require, at a minimum, a checkout dive with the Diving Safety Officer (DSO) or designee of the host organization. If the request is denied, the host organization should notify the DSO of the visiting diver the reason for the denial. The DSO for the visiting scientific diver has confirmed the following information:

Name of Diver: _____

Email: _____

Dive Dates: _____

	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Renewal</u>
Last diving medical examination	_____	_____
Scuba regulator/equipment service/inspected	_____	_____
CPR training	_____	_____
Oxygen administration	_____	_____
First aid for diving	_____	_____
Depth certification	_____	_____
Date Assigned Current Certification Depth	_____	
Date of last dive	_____	
Number of dives completed within previous 12 months?	_____	
Maximum dive depth within previous 12 months?	_____	
Maximum dive depth within previous 6 months?	_____	

Total number of dives logged:

UCD Scientific: _____
 UCD Training: _____
 Non-UCD : _____

Dive Log History:

Depth Range	Dives	Depth Range	Dives
0-40 ft.:	_____	130-150 ft.:	_____
40-60 ft.:	_____	150-190 ft.:	_____
60-100 ft.:	_____	190+ ft.:	_____
100-130 ft.:	_____		

Initial Sci. Dive Training Date: _____ Organization: _____

Additional specialty training/certifications: _____

Comments/Restriction: _____

Person to Notify in an Emergency: _____ Relationship: _____

Contact Number: Home: _____

This is to verify that the above individual is currently a certified scientific diver at UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS and that UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS is an organizational member of AAUS. This document does not verify employment status with, or insurability of the divers activity by UCD. If you have questions about this diver other information provided, please contact the UCD's Diving Safety Program.

Diving Safety Officer: _____

Date: _____

**APPENDIX 7
UC DAVIS
DIVING EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES**

Introduction

A diving accident victim could be any person who has been breathing compressed gas underwater regardless of depth. It is essential that emergency procedures are pre-planned and that medical treatment be initiated as soon as possible. It is the responsibility of each dive project lead diver or dive supervisor 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, stabilize the patient, administer 100% oxygen, contact local Emergency Medical System (EMS) for transport to medical facility, contact diving accident coordinator as appropriate. 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.

1. Make appropriate contact with victim, rescue as required.
2. Establish ABCs (Airway, Breathing, Circulation) or CAB as appropriate.
3. Call local Emergency Medical System (911 in the most of US) for transport to nearest medical treatment facility.
4. Administer 100% oxygen, if appropriate (in suspected cases of decompression illness, barotrauma, shock, or near drowning).
5. Call UC Davis Occupational Health at (530) 797-6691 for advice and to coordinate possible hospital to chamber transportation. They will need to know: Destination of the ambulance, telephone number at the ambulance's destination, patient's signs and symptoms, first aid administered, patient's name, age, sex, usual physical condition, what happened and any contributing factors involved or suspected.
6. Contact DSO Jason Herum (work 707-875-2032, cell 707-774-5052) or his designee.
7. If the injured person is diving under UC Davis auspices, a report must also be made to UCD's Workman's Compensation carrier within 24 hours. Report to your Department Personnel Manager. At BML contact (707) 875-2011, Fax (707) 875-2009.
8. Complete and submit AAUS Incident Report Form (Appendix 8 of the Diving Safety Manual) to the UCD Diving Control Board (As required in Section 2.72).

List additional emergency contact numbers appropriate for dive location:

(See Appendix 7A and 7B for local emergency contact information)

Divers Alert Network (DAN) 24 hour EMERGENCIES (919) 684-9111

DAN non-emergency medical information (919) 684-2948 or 1-800-446-2671

DAN Website www.diversalertnetwork.org

**APPENDIX 7A
BODEGA MARINE LABORATORY
EMERGENCY SERVICES CONTACT INFORMATION**

Sonoma/Mendocino counties Emergency Medical Services, (EMS) Standards.....	911
Sheriff Department Dispatch (cell phone)	(707) 565-2121
Bodega Bay Fire Department, (Paramedics)	(707) 875-3700 or 567-1365 or 911
Palm Drive Hospital, 501 Petaluma Ave, Sebastopol (nearest).....	(707) 823-8511
Memorial Hospital, 1165 Montgomery Dr, Santa Rosa (Helicopter destination)	(707) 546-3210
Sonoma Medical West Center, 501 Petaluma Ave, Sebastopol (nearest)	(707) 823 -8511
UC Davis Occupational Health Services	(530) 752-6051
Dr. Karega Paisley, MD (UCD Diving Physician, Lifeflight Coordinator)	(530) 797-6691
.....	kpaisley@ucdavis.edu
Lifeflight (UCD Med Center helicopter -- Hospital to Chamber transport)	1-800-862-5433
Jason Herum, (DSO).....Office (707) 875-2032.....	jsherum@ucdavis.edu cell (707) 774-5052
James Fitzgerald, (BSO)....Office (707)875-1933....	jfifitzgerald@ucdavis.edu ... cell (707)217-6047
UCD Police Department Emergency hotline	1-800-4 UCDAVIS or 1-800-482-2847
Hyperbaric Treatment Chambers:	
Travis AFB, business hours	(707) 423-3987
Travis AFB; Weekends, after hours.....	(707) 423-3829
Pacific Grove - Monterey area	(831) 375-3147
Divers Alert Network (DAN) - General & medical information	(919) 684-2948
DAN --- 24 hour EMERGENCIES	(919) 684-9111
DAN Website	www.diversalertnetwork.orgDAN Fax.....(919) 490-6630
US Coast Guard Station Bodega Bay	(707) 875-3596
USCG VHF radio frequency	Channel 16
Doran Beach County Park Ranger Station.....	(707) 875-3540
Salt Pt State Park Ranger Station	(707) 847-3221
Ft Ross Ranger Station..	(707) 847-3286
BML research vessel VHF radio call sign (channel 16)	WTV 3405

Report any diving-related accident and/or injury to the DSO and Dr. Paisley immediately.

Dive teams must have an oxygen unit and first aid kit available.

Oxygen units and a small first aid kit are stored in Room 200, the Dive Locker.

Research vessels must have a VHF radio, or some other form of communication with shore, and all other USCG, State & UC required safety equipment on board when underway.

**APPENDIX 7B
LAKE TAHOE EMERGENCY SERVICES
CONTACT INFORMATION
RESEARCH DIVING PROGRAM
TAHO ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH CENTER**

EMERGENCY SERVICES CONTACT INFORMATION

Tahoe Basin emergency medical services (EMS).....	911
Give exact location of accident	
Truckee EMS	911
Truckee-Tahoe Medical Group (nearest) 24 hours	(530) 581-8864
Tahoe Forest Hospital (in Truckee) 24 hours	(530) 587-6011 or 800-733-9953
UC Davis Occupational Health Services	(530) 752-6051
Dr. Karega Paisley, MD (UCD Diving Physician, Lifeflight Coordinator)	(530) 797-6691
.....	kpaisley@ucdavis.edu
Life flight (Hospital to Chamber Transportation).....	1-800-862-5433
Hyperbaric Treatment Chamber - Travis Air Force Base:	
Weekdays, 8:00 - 5:00	707 423-3987
Weekends & after hours.....	423-3828
Divers Alert Network (DAN) - General & medical information	(919) 684-2948
DAN --- 24 hour EMERGENCIES	(919) 684-9111
DAN Website	www.diversalertnetwork.org
US Coast Guard Station, Lake Tahoe	(530) 583-4433
UCSG VHF radio frequency	Channel 16
TERC – Field Lab Director, Brant Allen. (530) 604-6551, cell (530) 582-5794 hm, bcallen@ucdavis.edu	
TERC – Director, Geoff Schladow.....	(530) 902-2272 gschladow@ucdavis.edu
TRG Research Vessel Descriptions:	
R/V John Le Conte -	37' aluminum cabin/hull with 'A' frame # CF 1288 XS Radio Call Sign WYK 3721
R/V Bob Richards -	27' aluminum cabin/hull (Munson) # CF 9519 XS

There is an oxygen unit at the Tahoe City Hatchery scuba locker and it must be taken to all dive sites and returned to the hatchery after use. Each vessel contains a small first aid kit.

APPENDIX 8

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 underwater utilizing compressed gas and subsequent ascent/return to the surface with a minimum surface interval of 10 minutes.

Dives will not be differentiated as open water or confined water dives. But open water 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 diver's home organization. Only a diver who has actually logged a dive during the reporting period is counted under this category.

Incident(s) that occur during the collection cycle: Only incidents that occurred 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 percentages different from those of air.
- Mixed Gas: Dives where the bottom gas used for the dive is a combination of oxygen, nitrogen, and helium (or other inert 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 monitor 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 monitoring his/her own depth, time, and diving profile.
- Rebreathers: Dives where the breathing gas is repeatedly recycled in a 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, 191-250, 251-300, and 301->. Depths are in feet seawater (when measured in meters: 0-10, >10-30, >30-40, >40-45, >45-58, >58-76, >76-92, and >92->). 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 requires the use of multiple-tethers 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 must not be logged by AAUS.
- Aquarium: An aquarium is a shallow, confined body of water, which is operated by or under the control of an institution and is used for the purposes of specimen exhibit, education, husbandry, or research (Not a swimming pool).

Incident Types:

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

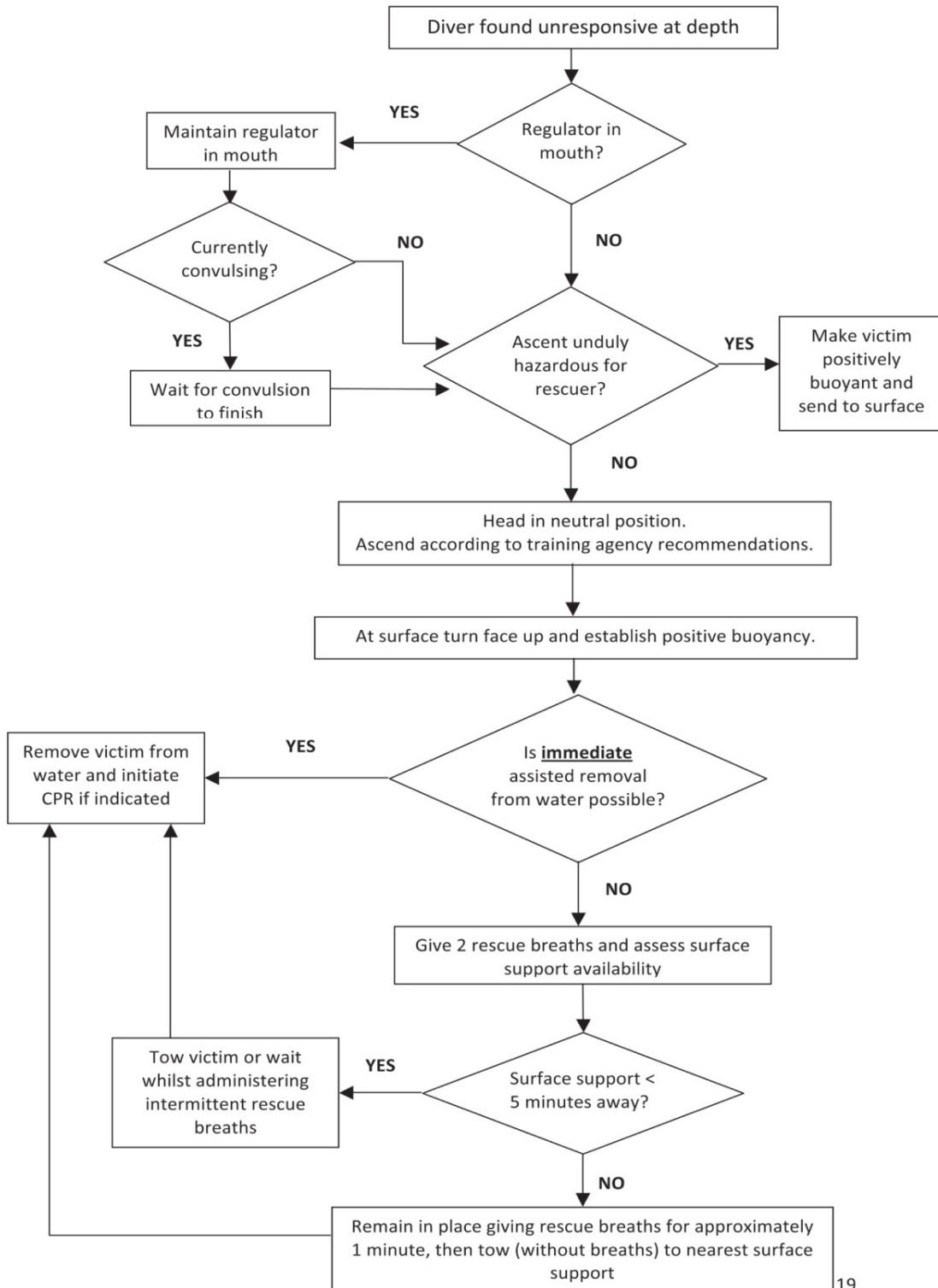
Incident Classification Rating Scale:

- Minor: Injuries that the OM considers being minor in nature. Examples of this classification of incident would include, but not be limited to:

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

APPENDIX 9

Recommendations For Rescue Of A Submerged Unresponsive Compressed-Gas Diver



APPENDIX 10

Scientific Dive Checklist

PRIOR TO DIVE DAY

- ✓ **Dive Plan:** approved by DSO.
- ✓ **Diver Status**
 - Diver's status and depth certification checked on Webdiver.
- ✓ **Waivers/Work Comp. form**
 - UCD Sci. Scuba Diving Waiver and any Work Comp. Volunteer forms completed by any non-UCD employed diver.
- ✓ **Oxygen and First Aid:** available at dive site.
- ✓ **Shore Contact:** establish and provide copy of the dive plan and emergency procedures.
- ✓ **Determining Decompression Status:** Ensure each diver has a dive computer or they are planning their dive with a Dive Table and has a timing device:
 - Dive Computers: *At no time should the remaining time No Deco Time displayed on the computers at depth be less than 10 minutes (5 min at depths 100 ft or greater).*
 - Dive Tables: *Diver without a computer must plan their dive with a dive table and record the dive details (max. depth, bottom time, time-in, time-out and the Letter Group) before and after each dive.*

ON DIVE DAY

- ✓ **Conduct Pre-Dive briefing**
 - Review Dive Plan:
 - *dive objectives, buddy communication, specialized equipment, estimated max depth and bottom time, min. cylinder ending pressure prior to ascent, safety stop, slow ascent and surface with at least 500psi.*
 - Evaluate and discuss potential hazards:
 - *currents/surge/low visibility/boat traffic/fog/marine life/etc.*
- ✓ **Review Emergency Plan:**
 - Emergency Contact Procedures:
 - *VHS radio, cell phone, satellite phone, location (GPS if available).*
 - Low/Out-of-air procedures
 - Lost diver procedures
- ✓ **New Divers on Project**
 - Buoyancy Check: *divers new to the project should complete a buoyancy check on the surface*
 - Tasks: *limit any tasks for any new diver for your project until he/she is comfortable with the tasks/environment and you can gauge their comfort and abilities in the water first hand.*
- ✓ **Dive Flag:** Raise prior and lowered after a dive.
- ✓ **Dive Details:** Note dive details for Webdiver Entry

APPENDIX 11

SHARK ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATIONS

Sharks are part of the environment we work in but rarely do we see evidence of their presence. However there may be times when there is evidence of shark activity at a dive site. If large and/or aggressive shark activity is apparent at your dive site, it is recommended that diving operations be cancelled for the day. When subsequent diving at the site and in the areas adjacent to the site is necessary, it is advisable to incorporate as many of the recommendations listed below as are operationally possible.

1. All dive plans should be pre-approved by the DSO prior to departure - this can be done by email or verbally. You will need to provide days and location of operations, members of team, shore contact and planned operations.
2. All divers, boat operators and shore contacts should be made aware of the inherent hazards associated with operations during times of increased shark activity and be especially attentive to surroundings during the operations. Shore contacts should be able to be contacted at any time during the hours of operations. All vessels need to have at least two means of communicating with the shore contact.
3. All boat operations should have a person on the boat at all times that can render immediate aid (bringing an injured diver into the boat and providing first aid) and should be able to operate all aspects of the vessel. An efficient method of coming aboard the vessel in an emergency should be discussed prior to departure. A first aid and trauma kit should be onboard the vessel. Diver recall strategies also should be discussed. Boats should be anchored well into the kelp bed, avoid anchoring in open water.
4. Surface swimming should be minimized, know compass headings back to the anchor line and as a backup, to shore. If the situation dictates a direct ascent to the surface, do not make a safety stop but do ascend as slow as you can but as fast as you need to with your buddy. Be prepared to enter the vessel as quickly as possible, ditching BC and weight belt if necessary.
5. Buddy teams should stay within touching distance at all times, especially on the surface. This "safety in numbers" statistically proves to be effective when reviewing shark attacks on SCUBA divers. Each dive team should carry a surface float that can be deployed to notify the boat driver of their location.
6. Each diver needs to assess the risks of each dive and make their own decision as to their ability to safely complete the assigned dive. Any diver may refuse to make a dive, even if their decision will lead to the cancellation of the day's activities.

APPENDIX 12

UC Davis Guidelines for Snorkeling and Free Diving

1.0 Introduction

UC Davis supports and encourages the use and enjoyment of the marine and aquatic environment and requires guidelines be followed to promote individual safety. Snorkeling and Free Diving require skills and awareness specific to these activities to promote safety.

The following guidelines are to be observed by all individuals engaged in official UC Davis activities and/or engaged in recreational activities at UC Davis facilities or sponsored by UC Davis.

2.0 General Considerations for Snorkeling and Free Diving

As with any activity, individuals should exercise good judgment and err on the side of caution in questionable circumstances.

2.1 Personal Fitness/ Experience

Individuals are encouraged to objectively evaluate their level of personal fitness, watermanship, and appropriate experience prior to engaging in any in-water activity. Consultation with a medical provider may be necessary to understand personal fitness in the context of snorkeling and free diving.

2.2 No Lifeguard on Duty

There is no lifeguard on duty at many/most outdoor, shorefront locations. Individuals who require or prefer supervision by a qualified lifeguard are encouraged to seek locations that have supervision or lifeguards available.

Individuals participating in water-related activities are encouraged to possess or seek training in appropriate water rescue and self-rescue skills.

2.3 Personal Floatation Devices

All individuals participating in water-related activities should consider wearing wear an appropriate, U.S. Coast Guard approved, Personal Floatation Device (PFD) as activities allow. PFDs are required, *and should be worn* while onboard any UC Davis vessels and onboard any vessel used for official UC Davis activities, including canoes and kayaks.

2.4 Environmental Conditions

Individuals are encouraged to monitor local weather forecasts and be aware of changing conditions prior to engaging in, and during any outdoor activities including snorkeling and free diving.

Weather- Air temperature, winds, precipitation, visibility, and storm activity are all factors to be considered. Marine/aquatic weather conditions can vary greatly from mainland conditions and changes often occur rapidly. Weather reporting for marine environment is often different than general weather reporting.

Water- Water temperature, waves, tides, and currents are all factors to be considered. Water conditions also often change rapidly.

Even in relatively warm water, exposure protection in the form of a wetsuit or drysuit is recommended for all in-water activities.

2.5 Vessel Traffic

Many waterways are used by a variety of commercial and recreational boating traffic. Individuals are encouraged to plan activities to provide maximum distance from and avoidance of local boat traffic. High contrast apparel, signaling devices, and/or shorefront spotters are recommended to provide maximum visibility for individuals in the water.

2.6 Buddy System

Use of the buddy system is encouraged for all in-water activities (*i.e.*, two or more comparably skilled individuals in constant communication).

2.7 Float Plan/ Shore Contact

Individuals participating in water related activities should consider completing and sharing a Float Plan describing at minimum their mode of operation, destination, activity, and estimated time of return. A designated contact person should be informed of the float plan and be capable of notifying the appropriate authorities in the event the party does not return.

Float plans are required for all UC Davis vessel operations, including canoes and kayaks.

3.0 Emergencies

A general emergency plan should be established for all in-water activities, with specific information for each location. In general, if an emergency occurs, notify others in the area and call 911.

Maintain visual contact with the individual(s) in distress and, if possible, provide them with adequate flotation or other appropriate means of assistance. Do not attempt an in-water or vessel rescue if you are not trained to do so.

4.0 References

1. Aquatics Safety Research Group- <http://www.aquaticsafetygroup.com/ShallowWaterBlackout.html>
2. Butler, FB. Breath-hold Diving: A proposed 60-second rule. Alert Diver, Sep./Oct. 2004; 34-40
3. Dive Wise- www.divewise.org
4. Pollack, NW. Breath-hold Diving: Expanding our aquatic range. Alert Diver, Sep./Oct. 2008; 52-55.
5. UC Davis Diving Safety Program- <https://marinescience.ucdavis.edu/bml/dive-program>
6. UC Davis Boating Safety Program - <https://marinescience.ucdavis.edu/bml/boating-safety-program>

5.0 Snorkeling vs. Free Diving

Snorkeling and free diving are two very different activities even though they seem similar to members of the public engaged in recreation. However, there are significant differences between snorkeling and free diving and their inherent hazards. For the purposes of UC Davis sponsored activities, UC Davis establishes the following distinctions:

- *Snorkeling*- swimming on the surface of the water, using any combination of mask, snorkel, and/or fins, without any breath-holding or submersion.
- *Free diving*- swimming on or under the surface of the water, using any combination of mask, snorkel, and/or fins, with occasional or repeated breath-holding excursions to any depth.
- *Hookah Diving*- allows a diver to breathe compressed air without the use of traditional scuba equipment. Also called Hookah Snorkeling, Supplied-Air Snorkeling (SAS), or Surface-Air Supplied Snorkeling (SASS), these systems are incorrectly perceived to be no different than snorkeling. In fact, hookah systems subject users to the same physical and physiological effects and hazards of scuba diving. *Hookah or compressed air diving is considered scuba diving at UC Davis. Individuals who wish to use hookah systems in any UC Davis activity must be trained scuba divers. Contact the UC Diving Safety Officer for further information and requirements.*

6.0 UC Davis Snorkeling Guidelines

When snorkeling for UC Davis academic or work-related activities, or at UC Davis facilities or sponsored activities:

1. Be familiar with and follow these guidelines.
2. Objectively evaluate your level of personal fitness, swimming/snorkeling ability, and experience prior to entering the water.
3. Individuals who require or prefer supervision by a qualified lifeguard are encouraged to find locations where lifeguards are available.
4. Use a buddy system.
5. Obtain training in appropriate rescue and self-rescue skills.
6. Use personal floatation devices or snorkeling vests.
7. Wear appropriate exposure protection (wetsuit or drysuit).
8. Monitor local weather forecasts and be aware of changing weather and water conditions.
9. Be aware of and monitor vessel traffic.
10. Use high contrast apparel, signaling devices, and shorefront spotters to provide maximum visibility for swimmers in the water.
11. Notify appropriate personnel prior to engaging in activities near working waterfronts.
12. File a Float Plan or tell someone your plans.
13. In general, swim/snorkel during daylight hours only.
14. Carry a cutting device or similar tool in case of entanglement when snorkeling.
15. If free diving is to be conducted in conjunction with snorkeling, follow the new guidelines in Sec. 7.0.

7.0 UC Davis Free Diving Guidelines

Free diving or breath-hold diving is a hazardous activity which can result in serious injury or death. Repetitive free diving and/or excessive hyperventilation can result in a condition known as “shallow-water blackout” or “free diver blackout.” Blackout occurs when body oxygen levels become insufficient to maintain consciousness. As a breath-hold diver ascends and oxygen levels drop, they may become unconscious. If support personnel are not properly trained and equipped to handle the situation, the diver will likely die by drowning. When free diving for UC Davis academic or work-related activities, or at UC Davis facilities:

1. Be familiar with and follow these guidelines.
2. Objectively evaluate your level personal fitness, swimming/diving ability, and experience prior to entering the water.
3. Individuals who require or prefer supervision by a qualified lifeguard are encouraged to find locations where lifeguards are available.
4. Obtain appropriate training in free diving techniques/skills.
5. Use the buddy system (1 up, 1 down).
6. Avoid free diving when water conditions prohibit constant visual contact between divers.
7. Monitor local weather forecasts and be aware of changing weather and water conditions.
8. Be aware of and monitor vessel traffic.
9. Be familiar with and follow appropriate and safe pre-dive breathing procedures. Avoid excessive hyperventilation.
10. Limit free diving tasks/activities to observation only, avoid excessive work, tasks or equipment loading. Consider using self contained breathing apparatus (SCUBA) (if properly trained and authorized) when additional work, tasks, or equipment are needed.
11. Take appropriate intervals for rest between dives.
12. When using weights, divers should be weighted such that they are slightly positively buoyant from the surface to 30 feet below surface and can achieve positive buoyancy at any time by dropping their weights.
13. Notify appropriate personnel prior to engaging in activities near working waterfronts.
14. File a Float Plan with a competent shore-based contact person.
15. In general, free dive during daylight hours only.
16. Each free diver should carry a cutting device or similar tool in case of entanglement.
17. Do not free dive after scuba or hookah diving activities.