

U.S. Department
of Transportation

United States
Coast Guard



COAST GUARD

DIVING

POLICIES & PROCEDURES



COMDTINST M3150.1A

COMDTINST M3150.1A
August 6, 2001

COMMANDANT INSTRUCTION M3150.1A

Subj: COAST GUARD DIVING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES MANUAL

Ref: (a) U.S. Navy Diving Manual, Revision 4, NAVSEA 0994-LP-708-8000 (NOTAL)

1. PURPOSE. This Manual establishes policy and procedures for the administration, application and execution of diving within the Coast Guard.
2. ACTION. District commanders, commanders of maintenance and logistics commands, and unit commanding officers shall ensure compliance with the provisions of this Manual.
3. DIRECTIVES AFFECTED. Coast Guard Diving Policies and Procedures Manual, COMDTINST 3150.1 is canceled.
4. SUMMARY OF CHANGES. This Manual has been significantly revised from the previous version. Major changes to content are summarized below:
 - a. Chapter 1.C. Establishes standards for surface supplied diving operations within the Coast Guard and specifies authorization for three person dive operations.
 - b. Chapter 2.B. – Raises the maximum age for initial applicants to 34 years.
 - c. Chapter 3.A. – Deletes minimum depth and bottom time for requalification dives.
 - d. Chapter 4.B. – Deletes requirement for six month diver requalification paperwork.
 - e. Chapter 8.A. – Establishes NAVEDTRA PQS as the baseline for diver PQS.
 - f. Chapter 9.B. – Adds use of fire and police department dive teams for non-emergency diving services for the U.S. Coast Guard.

COMDTINST M3150.1A

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- g. Chapter 9.E. – Allows scientists deployed aboard polar icebreakers to dive from the cutter.
 - h. Chapter 11 – New chapter that outlines the capabilities and limitations of the Hyperlite Emergency Evacuation Hyperbaric Stretcher.
 - i. Enclosure (3) changes the physical test requirements for all courses and SCUBA in particular.
5. REQUEST FOR CHANGES. Recommendations for changes to the Manual shall be submitted to Commandant (G-OCU) via the chain of command.
6. FORMS/REPORTS AVAILABILITY. Form CG-3150/1, Diving Operations Report, shall be reproduced locally. Forms CG-5289 and CG-5293 are located in jetform filler.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1 - Policies and Procedures

A. Support.....	1-1
B. Policy	1-2
C. Field Operations.....	1-2
D. Equipment.....	1-4
E. Diver's Air Sample Program	1-4
F. Unit Administration	1-4
G. Dive Accident Reporting	1-5

Chapter 2 - Application Procedures

A. General.....	2-1
B. Eligibility Requirements	2-1
C. Physical Screening Test	2-3
D. Waivers	2-3
E. Pre-reporting Procedures	2-3

Chapter 3 - Requalification and Reporting

A. Requalification.....	3-1
B. Reporting Procedures.....	3-2
C. Qualification Codes	3-3

Chapter 4 - Authorization for Diving Duty, and Dive Pay

A. Authorization for Diving Duty.....	4-1
B. Dive Pay.....	4-1

Chapter 5 - Training

A. Orders.....	5-1
B. Length and Location of Commercial and U.S. Navy Schools.....	5-1

Chapter 6 - Diving Insignia

A. General.....	6-1
B. Officers	6-1
C. Enlisted	6-1

Chapter 7 - Equipment and Maintenance

A. Service Approved/Authorized Diving Equipment.....	7-1
B. PMS Program.....	7-1
C. Equipment Spare Parts Inventory	7-1

Chapter 8 - Training Requirements

A. General.....	8-1
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Chapter 9 – Use of non-Coast Guard Divers

A. SAR.....	9-1
B. Non-Emergency Diving.....	9-4
C. Memorandum of Understanding.....	9-4
D. Reporting.....	9-5
E. Scientific Diving.....	9-5

Chapter 10 - Diving Operations Report

A. General.....	10-1
B. Procedures.....	10-1
C. Instructions.....	10-1

Chapter 11 – Emergency Evacuation Hyperbaric Stretcher

A. General.....	11-1
B. SOS Hyperlite EEHS	11-1
C. Component Description	11-1
D. CG Uses and Indications.....	11-2
E. EEHS Training.....	11-3
F. Procedures for Hyperbaric Treatment of Civilian Personnel.....	11-3
G. Administration	11-4
H. Maintenance.....	11-4

- Enclosures: (1) Sample Letter Format Requesting Diving Training
(2) Sample Diving Officer/Master Diver Interview Questions
(3) Physical Screening Test
(4) NDSTC Medical Screening Form
(5) Sample Format for Unit Diver Requalification Letter
(6) Personnel Qualification Standards (PQS) For Coast Guard Dive Stations
(7) Long Range Training Plan
(8) Diving Program Training Attendance/Evaluation Report
(9) Diver’s Personnel Information Sheet
(10) Dive Team Equipment Issue
(11) Diving Equipment Authorized for Coast Guard Use
(12) Diving Operations Report

CHANGE RECOMMENDATION

PUBLICATION: _____

DATE: _____

TYPE OF CHANGE: ADD: _____

DELETE: _____

MODIFY: _____

EXACT CHANGES RECOMMENDED:

RATIONALE:

SUBMITTED BY: _____
(ORIGINATING COMMAND)

POINT OF CONTACT: _____

PHONE NUMBER: _____

HQ ACTION: _____
(HQ DIV)

ACCEPTED: _____

MODIFIED: _____

REJECTED: _____

REMARKS:

SEND ALL CHANGE RECOMMENDATIONS TO COMMANDANT (G-OCU)

Chapter 1 POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

A. Support.

1. General. Diving in the Coast Guard is administered by the Commandant. Those phases of the program concerning transfer and temporary duty under instruction assignment are the responsibility of Commander, Coast Guard Personnel Command (CGPC) in coordination with Commandant (G-OCU).
2. Program Manager Functions. The functions of the Dive Program Manager (G-OCU) are:
 - a. Develop and promulgate Coast Guard diving policy.
 - b. Identify, plan, and budget for specific diving needs with responsible Program Managers.
 - c. Authorize establishment of diving duty billets and units, and periodically review the diving duty allowances.
 - d. Maintain status of qualified divers.
 - e. Direct and advise operational units on matters of proper diving procedures and training.
 - f. Identify and promulgate procedures for obtaining diving and salvage assistance from both U.S. Navy and commercial sources.
 - g. Review all Coast Guard diving accidents and casualties, and initiate appropriate corrective action.
 - h. Authorize diving pay to personnel in excess of unit allowance of divers at any operational diving unit.
 - i. Maintain liaison with other Government agencies and civilian groups on matters affecting Coast Guard diving.
 - j. Authorize rescinding of individual diver qualifications if the situation dictates.
 - k. Coordinate and participate in annual diving unit safety survey inspections.
 - l. Oversee technical administration of procurements and contracts.
 - m. Authorize divers from other Federal services to carry out their missions with Coast Guard divers.
3. Operational Support Function. Operational support is provided through the Coast Guard Liaison Office (CGLO) at the Naval Diving and Salvage Training Center (NDSTC). This includes:
 - a. Providing administrative support to Coast Guard students in training at NDSTC.
 - b. Providing recommendations and technical support to Commandant (G-OCU) for establishing policies and procedures for the Coast Guard diving program.
 - c. Providing guidance and support for issues involving diving to Coast Guard units without assigned dive billets.
 - d. Providing guidance and technical support to Coast Guard units with divers.
 - e. Acting as type commander, providing administrative and technical support for conducting the Navy 3M program aboard Coast Guard units with divers.

- f. Coordinating through G-OCU, the standardization, distribution, maintenance, and use of equipment used in the Coast Guard diving program.
- g. Providing annual refresher training to Coast Guard units with divers and representation during Naval Safety Center surveys.
- h. Development of Coast Guard unique dive related training.
- i. Reviewing all dive applicant packages before forwarding to G-OCU.

B. Policy. The following policies pertain to performance of diving operations in support of Coast Guard missions:

- 1. Procedures. Units receiving diving services or conducting diving operations and commanding officers of units having diving billets shall comply with policies and procedures stated in the administration, execution and reporting of diving operations in support of Coast Guard missions.
- 2. Safety. Except as modified herein, the primary guidance for diving in the Coast Guard is the U.S Navy Diving Manual, NAVSEA 0910-LP-708-8000, Revision 4 (NOTAL). Diving safety surveys may be conducted annually by a Coast Guard team to ensure safety of equipment and operations. It is emphasized that the safety of all diving operations is the responsibility of the commanding officer.
- 3. Use of Diving Resources. Coast Guard divers aboard units with divers are intended for the operational support of that vessel. This does not limit the use of these divers. Any unit may request support from these units, other military divers, certified commercial divers or similarly highly trained diving resources, such as local police/fire divers, through appropriate channels. For further information see Chapter 9.

C. Field Operations.

- 1. Except as discussed in paragraphs 1-B.3. and Chapter 9, a unit commanding officer will not authorize Coast Guard, military, or civilian personnel to participate in diving operations in support of Coast Guard missions unless they meet the following requirements:
 - a. “Qualified diver” (graduate of a Navy Dive School);
 - b. Currently qualified in accordance with Chapter 3 of this manual;
 - c. Assigned “diving orders,” and;
 - d. Diving with an authorized Coast Guard or other Federal dive unit.
- 2. Diving shall be limited by the individual’s equipment and depth qualifications. SCUBA and surface supplied dives (SSD) deeper than 130 feet salt water (FSW) shall only be done under the following circumstances:
 - a. With the authorization of the unit commanding officer to conduct that specific dive;
 - b. For SCUBA - Using twin cylinders, buoyancy compensator, and regulators approved for use to 190 FSW.
 - c. For SSD - Equipment shall be approved to 190 FSW. For dives below 60 FSW and where no direct route to the surface is available (i.e. ice diving); a minimum of a 30 cu. ft. cylinder for emergency gas supply (EGS) will be used.

3. Since access to recompression chambers is limited, units shall conduct all dives within the “no decompression limits.” However, life critical circumstances may necessitate a decompression dive. In this case, the unit commanding officer shall carefully weigh the requirements for the dive against the hazards outlined in reference (a), and ensure the following conditions are met:
 - a. Under no circumstances will the time, including decompression, exceed the available air supply, excluding reserves.
 - b. All planned emergency decompression dives will be accomplished with surface supplied equipment.
 - c. Coast Guard personnel diving with other diving units shall follow that service’s regulations for conducting decompression dives.
4. All costs incurred as a result of the diving operation will be funded by the requester. Normally, the reimbursable cost of using Coast Guard or Navy divers is the per diem expenses for divers, transportation, equipment, and expendable materials.
5. Surface supplied diving shall not be performed until all dive team members have completed appropriate training and PQS.
6. The following chart will be substituted for figure 6-16 in the U. S. Navy Dive Manual.

	SCUBA		Surface Supplied	
	Single Diver	Buddy Pair	Single Diver	Buddy Pair
Supervisor	1	1	1	1
Comms/Logs	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Console Operator	----	----	(b)	(b)
Diver(s)	1	2	1	2
Diver Tender(s)	(d)(f)	----	(d)(f)	(f)
Standby Diver	1	1	1	(e)
Standby Diver Tender	(c)(f)	(c)(f)	(c)(f)	(c)(f)
Total Divers	3	4	3	3

- | |
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| <p>(a) The Diving Supervisor may fill the requirements for comms and logs for operations.</p> <p>(b) The Diving Supervisor may fill the requirements for console operator.</p> <p>(c) The Diving Supervisor may tend the Standby diver.</p> <p>(d) Standby diver may act as tender until deployed.</p> <p>(e) Standby diver can be deployed as a working diver IAW paragraph 6-9.8.2 of ref (a).</p> <p>(f) Tender requirement may be filled by a non-diver upon completion of Tender JQR.</p> |
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WARNING: These are the minimum personnel levels required, below which diving operations are not permitted. Circumstances may require that these minimum personnel levels be increased so the diving operations can be conducted safely.

- D. Equipment. The following guidelines govern equipment use in Coast Guard diving operations:
1. Only diving equipment specifically approved by the Navy or Coast Guard (enclosure (11)) shall be used for Coast Guard diving operations.
 2. Unit commanding officers desiring to increase present capabilities must first seek approval from Commandant (G-OCU) via the CGLO NDSTC. Commandant (G-OCU) will coordinate the selection, procurement, placement and use of all diving equipment with technical assistance from the CGLO.
 3. The Preventative Maintenance System (PMS) for all diving equipment is the U. S. Navy 3M System. Equipment not covered by the USN PMS shall use the manufacturer's guidelines for maintenance.
 4. Commandant (G-OCU) will direct and advise diving units on the transfer of Coast Guard diving equipment.
- E. Diver's Air Sampling Program (DASP).
1. In order to monitor adherence to the diver's breathing air standards cited in reference (a) and to enhance the safety of air diving within the Coast Guard, air samples will be required semi-annually. The sampling is accomplished by using a portable air sampling kit to be supplied by the contractor.
 2. Commandant (G-OCU) shall sponsor the DASP within the Coast Guard, and is authorized to suspend use of the air sources, based on analysis results not meeting the standards of reference (a).
 3. Commanding officers of units with assigned diver's breathing air sources shall designate personnel to sample the air sources. The sampling of the air sources will be accomplished in accordance with the instructions enclosed with the test kit. A file of air analysis shall be kept at each unit for three years for comparison purposes.
 4. The contractor shall supply the kit, analytical capabilities and reports to the unit. A copy of the analytical results shall be forwarded to Commandant (G-OCU) by the unit.
 5. Any questions or problems concerning this program shall be directed to the Dive Program Manager.
- F. Unit Administration. The commanding officer of each unit having diving duty billets and qualified divers on board is responsible for the safety and proper operation of the unit diving program.
1. The unit commanding officer shall assign a diving officer in accordance with paragraph 6-9.3.1 of reference (a) to carry out these responsibilities. The diving officer need not be a qualified diver, and is entitled to receive diving pay only if the requirements of paragraph 1-C.1 are met.
 2. The responsibilities of the diving officer concerning proper conduct of diving operations is outlined in Chapter 6 of reference (a). At the minimum, diving officers shall be thoroughly familiar with reference (a) and this manual. Duties shall also include the following:
 - a. Administration of the unit diving program including: PMS, physical and diver training, diver qualifications, and proper personnel and medical record entries.
 - b. Annual administration of the physical screening test.

- c. Initiating, supervising, and participating in a mandatory diver training program in accordance with Chapter 8 of this manual.
- d. Ensuring the diving supervisor, required by reference (a), is a diver whose competency and reliability are commensurate with the particular mission.
- e. Ensuring qualification codes are current and entered in the SDA II system.
- f. Ensuring accountability for and inventory of diving equipment.
- g. Ensure recording of dives according to the U. S. Navy Dive Reporting System.
- h. Ensuring that sufficient staff hours are allotted each week for completion of the above tasks.

G. Dive Accident Reporting. The Naval Safety Manual, Navy Occupational Safety and Health (NAVOSH) Program Manual for Forces Afloat, Volume I, OPNAVINST 5100.19C Change 1 Chapter A6-G will be used to report incidents for Coast Guard units with divers. The message will INFO Commandant (G-OCU), (G-WKH) and the Coast Guard Liaison Officer, NDSTC.

Chapter 2 APPLICATION PROCEDURES

- A. General. It is the commanding officer's responsibility to ensure that applicants ordered to initial diver training are qualified in all respects.
1. Personnel Eligible. Applicants must be on active duty and volunteer.
 2. Officers. Officers may apply for SCUBA or Ship Salvage Diving Officer.
 3. Enlisted. Enlisted members must be eligible for sea duty. Rated and non-rated personnel may apply. Personnel shall indicate on their request for diver training, that they will not accept "A" school or transfer (as applicable) prior to completing at least one year onboard their assigned unit after completion of dive training.
 4. Transfer Policy From a Non-Diving Unit. Applications may be submitted without regard to length of tour at present unit; however, candidates shall not normally be selected for training until they are "at" or "tour complete".
 5. Application Submission. Submit completed applications through the chain of command to Commandant (G-OCU) via the CGLO at NDSTC for final screening and approval. For personnel not currently assigned to a diving unit; assignment to diver equipped cutters shall be made by Commandant (G-CGPC-epm-2) from a pool of approved applications maintained by Commandant (G-OCU). Applications shall be submitted in the format outlined in enclosure (1) to arrive at Commandant (G-OCU) via the CGLO at NDSTC at least two months prior to the CLCVN date. Contact CGLO at NDSTC (850-235-5244) for latest information prior to application.
 6. Disenrollment. Members who voluntarily disenroll from initial training may re-apply after one year. An evaluation from the present command, recommending approval/disapproval must accompany the application.
- B. Eligibility Requirements.
1. Initial Training. Volunteers for diving school must meet the requirements as outlined herein prior to assignment to training. Waivers will be considered on an individual basis by Commandant, except where specifically stated.
 2. Age. For initial training, maximum age is 34 years.
 3. Battery Test Scores. For enlisted members, minimum combined ASVAB, AR+WK=104 (110 for HS candidates) and MC of 50.
 4. Obligated Service. Shall be in accordance with the Training and Education Manual, COMDTINST M1500.10 (series).
 5. Marks. Applicants must not have marks less than 4 in any category for the previous 6 months.
 6. Interview. An interview by the unit commanding officer and a diving officer/master diver will be conducted.
 - a. The diving officer/master diver's interview shall address the following areas (see enclosure (2)):
 - (1) The nature of the diving program with the applicant, (inherent risks, training, duty

assignments, pay, etc.).

- (2) The applicant's reasons for volunteering and assess their motivation to complete initial training.
 - (3) Reviewing the entry requirements with the applicant to determine which requirements have been met and which requirements require a waiver.
 - b. The unit commanding officer's comments shall include the following information:
 - (1) A statement concerning the applicant's suitability for the type of training requested, and subsequent duty assignment.
 - (2) A statement concerning the applicant's mental and emotional stability with regard to pressure situations, leadership, and motivation for becoming a Coast Guard diver.
 - (3) A statement concerning the applicant's physical fitness, and involvement in physical activities.
 - (4) Ensuring evaluation marks and comments indicate a member who is industrious, capable of self-discipline and meeting the requirements for reenlistment.
 - c. Interview results will be included in the application package.
 - d. An overseas screening shall be conducted for personnel not currently assigned to an overseas unit and will be included in the application package.
7. Medical Requirements. A diving candidate physical examination is required according to Section 3-H of the Medical Manual, COMDTINST M6000.1 (series), and must be included with the application. The NDSTC Medical Screening Form (enclosure (4) shall be used to ensure all medical requirements are completed and it shall be included as part of the application package. When possible, the diving medical examination should be performed by a Diving Medical Officer (DMO). A reexamination may be required on arrival at Navy diving schools. Immunizations shall be in accordance with alert force standards before reporting for training.
 8. Pressure Tolerance Test. This test is conducted in a hyperbaric chamber. It is designed to determine if the applicant can successfully adapt to increased atmospheric pressure without an adverse reaction. If this test can not be readily accomplished, do not delay submission of the package.
 9. Bay Swim Preparation. To prepare for the required timed bay swim administered at dive school, a candidate should practice swimming a minimum of 1,000 yards on their back using fins with no arm strokes. Maximum completion time is 21 minutes for other than SCUBA classes.
 10. Water Proficiency/Confidence. Diver candidates are encouraged to familiarize themselves with the following proficiencies: (A lifeguard should be readily available poolside.)
 - a. Drown-proofing techniques. This consists of drown-proofing for 5 minutes using arms and legs, followed by drown-proofing for 5 minutes with a line wrapped around the ankles, followed by drown-proofing for 5 minutes with hands loosely tied behind the back.
 - b. Mask/fin/snorkel proficiencies require the student to breathe through a snorkel without wearing a mask when the face is submerged. This is followed by having the student swim

around the perimeter of the pool breathing through a snorkel and frequently submerging the body and clearing the snorkel upon surfacing without raising the face from the water.

- c. The final proficiency is having the student retrieve a mask and snorkel from 12 feet water depth, without wearing fins, don the mask, clear it of water, come to the surface, purge the snorkel and breathe through it without raising the head out of the water.

C. Physical Screening Test. This test is designed to determine the applicant's physical ability to undergo initial training and will be re-administered to reporting students by each applicable Navy training activity. Failure to pass the test when it is administered by the Navy training activity will result in disenrollment of the student.

1. Administration. To the extent possible the test outlined in enclosure (3) shall be administered by a qualified U.S. Navy-trained diver. In the absence of a Navy-trained diver, the unit Wellness Coordinator or an AMT may administer the test after contacting the CGLO at NDSTC. The test must be administered exactly as indicated, with all rest periods taken in a standing position.
2. Documentation. The test requirements are outlined in enclosure (3). A duplicate copy of enclosure (3a) will be submitted as an enclosure to the application. Ensure all times are recorded and signed by the person administering the test.

Note: The activity transferring the member to dive training for initial diver training must verify the member's physical condition by administering the physical screening test approximately 30 days prior to transferring the member. Personnel who fail the physical screening test at that time will retest approximately 15 days before the CLCVN date. If the member fails the repeat test, his/her orders will be held in abeyance and Commandant (G-OCU) and TQC will be notified.

D. Waivers.

1. Medical. Medical waiver requests must be submitted in accordance with the Medical Manual, COMDINST M6000.1 (series) section 3-A-8.
2. Age and Battery Test Scores. Waiver requests must be submitted to Commandant (G-OCU).
3. Physical Screening Test. No waiver will be granted for failure to pass this test. If the test is interrupted for any reason, it must be started again from the beginning. If any portion of the test is failed, the test must be retaken in its entirety.

E. Pre-reporting Procedures.

1. Study Guides. Due to the fast pace of the curriculum, it is highly recommended that applicants read and become familiar with dive medicine and physics found in Chapters 2, 3, 19, 20 and 21 of reference (a).

Chapter 3 REQUALIFICATION AND REPORTING

- A. Requalification. Periodic requalification of personnel is necessary to maintain individual proficiency and unit capability. In that personnel safety is directly related to proficiency, unit commanding officers shall ensure that assigned personnel maintain individual qualifications without lapse.
1. Diving Duty Requalification Period. Diving qualification extends for a period of six months. When dives are conducted in accordance with paragraph 4 below, within the period of previous qualification, a diver will be considered qualified for an additional six month period commencing the date their previous qualification would have lapsed. Divers cannot requalify for more than one period at a time. The smooth command dive log and hard copy individual DRS reports shall serve as a record of diver requalification. Divers departing on PCS orders shall be requalified according to their most recent qualifying dive.
 2. Non-Diving Duty Personnel. If diving qualification has lapsed for more than one year, but less than three years, the diver must perform the required requalification dives. Prior to performing the dives, an updated physical must be on file in the member's health record. The diver must also successfully complete the physical screening test, and be recommended by the unit commanding officer. The diver shall be considered qualified for a 12-month period from the date requalification is accomplished. All requests for non-diving duty requalification shall be submitted to the Dive Program Manager.

Note: If in the opinion of Dive Program Manager, refresher training is needed, the diver will fulfill those requirements along with those stated above.

3. Refresher Training. If diving qualification has lapsed for more than three years, the diver must successfully complete the physical screening test and have a current diving physical (within 5 years including immunizations). The diver must retake the portions of the diving course that apply to the desired qualification. These courses include:
 - a. All classroom portions relating to diving physics and/or general diving procedures.
 - b. All classroom portions relating to diving medicine.
 - c. All classroom and practical portions relating to diving equipment in which the individual has not been trained.
 - d. Requalification dives as defined below.
4. Requalification Dives. All working and training dives will be authorized for requalification purposes provided they are performed with a military or federal dive unit. Four dives shall be completed within a six month period with no minimum depth or time requirements but dives must stay within no decompression limits.
5. Funding. Commandant (G-OCU) will coordinate all requalification requests, if funding is available.
6. Recording. Upon successful completion of the requalification requirements, a letter shall be entered in the diver's personal data record with a copy sent to Commandant (G-OCU).
7. Diving Duty. All Coast Guard divers who would like to be considered for future assignment involving diving duties shall annotate their electronic Assignment Data Card, listing units with divers, with a copy to Commandant (G-OCU).

B. Reporting Procedures.

1. Information on diving operations will be reported via the U.S. Navy Dive Reporting System. Accidents associated with diving and diving related hyperbaric exposure within the Coast Guard will be reported by message in accordance with the U.S. Navy Occupational Safety and Health Program Manual for Forces Afloat, OPNAVINST 5100.19 (series) with Commandant (G-OCU, G-WKS, G-WKH and CGLO NDSTC)) as an info addressee. The identification of unsafe diving practices and conditions determined through analysis provides valuable assistance in the implementation of corrective actions.
2. All personnel conducting diving or hyperbaric exposures shall electronically submit, to the Naval Safety Center, the USN Dive Reporting System (DRS) reports at least semi-annually. When underway or deployed and operations preclude meeting this requirement, submission upon return to port is authorized. An electronic copy of each report will also be sent to Commandant (G-OCU).
3. Diving Officers shall maintain a hard copy of the applicable DRS printouts in each diver's training folder.
4. Diving commands no longer desiring to retain their command smooth diving logs shall send them to the dive program manager for archiving.

C. Qualification Codes.

1. All diving commands shall insure that all divers have the properly entered SDAII and qualification codes as follows:

Diver Qualification	SDAII	Enl Qual Code
Ship Salvage Dive Officer	241372	
Basic Diving Officer	400312	
Master Diver	242170	DD
Diver, First Class	240340	DC
Diver, Second Class	240350	DB
Diving Medical Technician	240590	9C
Diver, Scuba	240900	DA
Poseidon Regulator Maintenance	500377	
Bauer Compressor Maintenance	500375	
Recognition and Treatment of Diving Casualties	242080	9A or 9B

Chapter 4 AUTHORIZATION FOR DIVING DUTY AND DIVE PAY

A. Authorization for Diving Duty.

1. General. Diving is a collateral duty and the addition or removal of a Diving Duty allowance is not a personnel billet change.
2. Request for Allowance Change. Units may request Diving Duty allowances and changes thereto by addressing a letter via their appropriate program manager to Commandant (G-OCU) containing the following information:
 - a. The specific unit for which a Diving Duty allowance (or change in allowance) is desired, and the number of Diving Duty authorizations and level of qualifications requested.
 - b. Justification, duration, and expected benefits of having divers at the unit.
 - c. The number of divers that would have to be trained in order to initially fill the proposed diver allowance of the unit.
 - d. The type of diving equipment required to fulfill mission area tasks and project cost.
3. Disestablishing Allowances. When Diving Duty allowances are no longer desired or justified, units shall, in writing, notify their appropriate program manager with a copy to Commandant (G-OCU). Diving Duty allowances considered unjustified will be removed by Commandant (G-OCU), with concurrence of responsible vessel program manager.
4. Established Diving Duty Allowances. The allowances currently authorized are as follows:

<u>Command</u>	<u>Diver Allowances</u>	
	Officer	Enlisted
USCGC POLAR STAR	1	5
USCGC POLAR SEA	1	5
USCGC HEALY	1	5
USCGC KUKUI	1	5
USCGC WALNUT	1	5
USCGC SASSAFRAS (SEQUOIA)	1	5
USCG Headquarters (G-OCU)	1	
CG Liaison-Naval Diving & Salvage Training Center (NDSTC)	1	1

5. Required Training. Each cutter will have one trained Basic Dive Officer (paragraph 5.B.5). The remaining allowance of diver billets can be a combination of enlisted and officer divers with a minimum training level of SCUBA (paragraph 5.B.1)

B. Dive Pay. Chapter 4, section G of Coast Guard Pay Manual, COMDTINST M7220.29 (series), cites the authority and describes the circumstances that allow for the issuance of dive pay. Paragraph 1-C.1. of this manual outlines the eligibility criteria for Coast Guard divers to receive dive pay.

1. Starting and Stopping Dive Pay. With the exception of the following paragraphs, dive pay will commence upon reporting to a dive unit and will terminate when:
 - a. member fails to meet requalification standards according to Chapter 3 A.4.

- b. member is suspended from diving.
 - c. member is transferred PCS.
2. Diving Orders. Commanding officers of units with divers are authorized to issue Diving Duty orders to qualified divers assigned to a diving unit, in excess of allowance, not to exceed 6 months, except when the diver assigned is TAD for an extended deployment on an icebreaker. Non-Diving Duty commands shall not issue “Diving Orders” unless authorized by Commandant (G-OCU).
 3. Diving Officer. Officers assigned as “Diving Officer”, in accordance with paragraph 1.F.1, are not authorized diving pay unless the requirements of paragraph 1.C.1. of this manual have been met.
 4. TAD. Divers assigned TAD to a diving duty unit on diving orders for the sole purpose of “requalification dives” for less than 30 days are eligible for dive pay on a per diem basis for the period the dives were conducted provided qualifications have not lapsed.
 5. Students Under Training. Dive students undergoing training for EOD instruction and above are entitled to dive pay at the appropriate level upon successful completion of the SCUBA pool phase.

Chapter 5 TRAINING

A. Orders.

1. Advance Copy. Units issuing orders for personnel being assigned to a Navy training command will forward a copy of the orders to the applicable Navy command.

Coast Guard Liaison Officer
Naval Diving and Salvage
Training Center
350 South Crag Road
Panama City, FL 32407

Commanding Officer
U.S. Navy Diving School
NAVSUBTRACENPAC
U.S. Submarine Base
Pearl Harbor, HI 96830

2. Training at Panama City. Forward a copy of the orders to Commander, Eighth Coast Guard District and Commander, PERSRU, Coast Guard Group Mobile, AL. Annotate “DIVE SCHOOL, PANAMA CITY”. If reporting during normal workday hours, students shall report to the CGLO at NDSTC. After working hours, students shall report to the Coastal Systems Station BOQ/BEQ.

Note: All reporting students must hand carry their health records including dental records. Unit commanding officers must ensure that the health record is checked for accuracy and contains the diving physical per 2.B.7 of this Manual. Candidates for diver training must have the physical signed within one year of reporting for training.

B. Length and Location of Commercial and U.S. Navy Schools.

1. SCUBA (DV) (A-433-0023) (minimum required training for Coast Guard divers)
 - a. Duration: 35 training days
 - b. Location: Panama City, FL and Pearl Harbor, HI*
 - c. Prerequisite: Must submit an updated physical and the requirements of enclosure (1).
 - d. Purpose: provides basic instruction in the operational use and maintenance of open circuit scuba equipment, diving physics, identifying diving injuries and recognizing the need for treatment. Training evolutions include underwater work projects, hull inspections and qualification dives. Course qualifies trainee to a depth of 130 feet. This course includes CG specific diver training including the use of drysuits, lift bags, servicing of AtoN, Hyperlite EEHS operations and surface-supplied operations.

* Although the Pearl Harbor SCUBA course meets the minimum requirements, it does not include the CG specific training. Therefore, this course shall only be used as a last resort due to scheduling conflicts with NDSTC classes.
2. DIVER SECOND CLASS (DV2) (A-433-0022) (optional training)
 - a. Duration: 100 training days
 - b. Location: Panama City, FL
 - c. Prerequisite: Must submit an updated physical and the requirements of enclosure (1).
 - d. Purpose: provides basic instruction and training in surface-supplied air and scuba diving techniques, underwater repair, salvage and search procedures. Instruction includes diving physics and medicine, scuba, surface supported diving systems, underwater tools and

work techniques, and underwater cutting and welding procedures. Course qualifies trainees to a maximum depth of 190 feet.

3. DEEP SEA DIVING MEDICAL TECHNICIAN (DMT) (A-433-0020) (optional training)
 - a. Duration: 119 training days
 - b. Location: Panama City, FL
 - c. Prerequisite: At least 2 years in the HS rate. Must submit an updated physical and requirements of enclosure (1).
 - d. Purpose: provide qualified health services technician with the training necessary to perform operational air surface supplied diving as a team member/diver and to understand the responsibilities and duties of a diving supervisor. Instruction includes advanced diving physics, medicine and underwater physiology to enable the health services technician to understand the effects of pressure on the human body and the treatment of diver diseases and injuries, with particular emphasis on the use of Navy standard decompression tables. Prerequisite is qualification as Health services technician. U.S. Navy Diving Medical Technicians (DMT's) are trained in all aspects of diving. The first 20 week portion of this course is the same as the Diver Second Class training.
4. DIVER FIRST CLASS (DV1) (A-433-0025) (optional training)
 - a. Duration: 40 training days
 - b. Location: Panama City, FL
 - c. Prerequisite: Diver Second Class Qualified. Must submit an updated physical and meet the requirements of enclosure (PT test).
 - d. Purpose: provide qualified Second Class Divers with the training necessary to perform operational air diving as a diving team member/diver and to understand the responsibilities and duties of a diving supervisor. Instruction includes advanced diving physics and medicine, dive system certification, planning for all surface supplied diving operations, open circuit scuba and all hyperbaric chamber operations. Prerequisite course is Diver Second Class (A-433-0022).
5. BASIC DIVING OFFICER (BDO) (A-4N-0024) (One BDO required for each dive team)
 - a. Duration: 80 training days
 - b. Location: Panama City, FL
 - c. Prerequisite: Must submit an updated physical and requirements of enclosure (1)
 - d. Purpose: provides students with the training necessary to perform operational air surface supported and scuba diving and to possess the knowledge and duties of the Diving Officer. Instruction includes diving physics and medicine, underwater tools, diving system certification, scuba, and surface supported air diving operations. Course qualifies trainee to a depth of 190 feet.
6. SHIP SALVAGE DIVING OFFICER (SSDO) (A-4N-0026) (optional training)
 - a. Duration: 31 training days
 - b. Location: Panama City, FL

- c. Prerequisite: Basic Diving Officer qualified. Must submit an updated physical and the requirements of enclosure (1).
 - d. Purpose: provides qualified diving officers follow-on training in all phases of salvage operations. Instruction includes salvage seamanship, salvage machinery, salvage computation, and practical experience in conducting and supervising salvage operations. Students complete their final phase of training by performing diving operations under actual at sea operations while raising a salvage hulk from the bottom of the harbor. Prerequisite course is Basic Diving Officer (CIN A-4N-0024).
7. RECOGNITION AND TREATMENT OF DIVING CASUALTIES (A-4N-0018)
(optional training although highly recommended for HSs onboard dive team equipped cutters))
- a. Duration: 10 training days
 - b. Location: Panama City, FL
 - c. Prerequisite: Medical Officer, Physician's Assistant or non-diving HS assigned to dive unit. Must submit an updated dive physical.
 - d. Purpose: To provide training in diving medicine and hyperbaric chamber operations.
8. BAUER COMPRESSOR (optional training)
- a. Duration: 3 training days
 - b. Location: Hayward, CA
 - c. Prerequisite: Diver preferably in an engineering rate.
 - d. Purpose: Repair, maintenance and troubleshooting of Bauer compressors.

Chapter 6 DIVING INSIGNIA

- A. General. All diving insignia shall be worn in accordance with the Uniform Regulations Manual, COMDTINST M1020.6 (series).
- B. Officers.
 1. Diving Officer Insignia. Officers who have successfully completed the Basic Diving Officer course are authorized to wear the Diving Officer Insignia.
 2. Officer, SCUBA. Officers who successfully complete the SCUBA training course are authorized to wear the SCUBA diver insignia (gold).
 3. Authorization/Revocation. A letter entry shall be made, with a copy to Commandant (G-OCU), indicating date entitlement authorized. This authorization continues indefinitely unless specifically revoked upon request of the member concerned or by the unit commanding officer because performance in diving duties is such as to demonstrate unfitness.
- C. Enlisted.
 1. Enlisted Insignia. Enlisted personnel are authorized to wear the underwater insignia appropriate for their qualification upon successful completion of approved training.
 2. Authorization/Revocation. A letter entry shall be made, with a copy to Commandant (G-OCU), indicating date entitlement authorized. This authorization continues indefinitely unless specifically revoked upon request of the member concerned or by the unit commanding officer because performance in diving duties is such as to demonstrate unfitness.

Chapter 7 EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

A. Service Approved/Authorized Diving Equipment.

1. Equipment List. Diving equipment approved or authorized for Coast Guard/Navy use is listed in the Diving Equipment Authorized for Navy Use (ANU) NAVSEAINST 10560 (series) and enclosure (11). Only those items listed are permissible in diving equipment inventories aboard Coast Guard diving units.
2. Substitution of Equipment. Dive units desiring to use non-approved Coast Guard/Navy equipment shall have a waiver approved by Commandant (G-OCU) via CGLO NDSTC prior to the use of the substitute equipment. The Dive Program Manager will coordinate the disposition of non-approved equipment.

B. PMS Program.

1. PMS Coverage. Preventative Maintenance System (PMS) coverage for diving equipment is implemented under the Navy 3-M program as described in Navy Ship's Maintenance and Material Management (3-M) Systems, OPNAVINST 4790.4 (series).
2. Organization. The diving officer is the unit PMS coordinator and the CGLO is the type commander and program coordinator as defined in Navy Ship's Maintenance and Material Management (3-M) Systems, OPNAVINST 4790.4.
3. 3-M Training. Diving units are encouraged to send at least one diver to the Navy 3-M training course. This training can be given during the annual dive survey and annual diver refresher training.
4. Dive equipment not covered under the USN PMS will be maintained according the manufacturers recommendations.

C. Equipment Spare Parts Inventory.

1. Equipment Coverage. A spare parts inventory will be maintained at each dive unit. It should contain repair and replacement parts for the brand(s) and model(s) of regulators, valves, backpacks, and any other accessories held by the unit.
2. Minimum Stock Level. The diving officer will determine and stock the minimum amount of spare parts required by historical data.
3. Responsibility for Reordering. The diving officer shall be responsible for maintaining the spare parts inventory and reordering parts as necessary.

Chapter 8 TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

A. General. Training is required to ensure all dive team members stay proficient in water skills and general diving knowledge. Unit commanding officers must ensure that required training is conducted.

1. Physical Training. It is the responsibility of the individual to maintain good health and physical fitness. Divers are required to maintain the physical conditioning, at a minimum, to be able to pass the physical screening test as outlined in enclosure (3) annually. Commanding officers should provide time for physical training.
2. Personal Qualification Standards (PQS). PQS is a system for qualifying officer and enlisted personnel to perform certain duties. It is a compilation of the knowledge and skills required to qualify for a specific watchstation, maintain specific equipment or perform as a team member within your unit. The PQS program is not designed as a training program, but provides many training objectives. Specific PQS details are included in enclosure (6).

NAVEDTRA 4345-C Personnel Qualification Standard for Navy Diver, shall be used to qualify personnel in their respective dive stations. Section 100 – Introduction to Fundamentals and Section 200 – Introduction to Systems shall be completed at the Naval Diving and Salvage Training Center. All references to the MK20 MOD 0 or AGA shall be substituted with EXO-26BR.

Enclosure (6) contains Job Qualification Record (JQR) to train non-divers to perform tender duties on a Coast Guard dive station in conjunction with reduced manning levels outlined in Chapter 1.C.6.

3. Diver Training. Diver training is an important part of maintaining an effective dive team and should be held monthly. All dive training will be conducted according to the Cutter Training Manual, COMDTINST M3502.4 (series) and enclosure (7), long range dive training plan. This training should include in water and classroom instructions to keep the dive team proficient in all areas of the diving program.
 - a. The Diving Officer will maintain a unit training folder. It will include the following:
 - (1) Section 1 - Long range training plan (enclosure (7)). This plan contains a listing of recommended lectures. Additional lectures may be added at the Dive Officer's discretion.
 - (2) Section 2 - Quarterly training plan. Form CG-5293 should be used to coordinate training between the dive department and the unit training officer.
 - (3) Section 3 - Departmental training record. The departmental training record may be used to record training for the entire year. The Quarterly Training Plan (CG-5293) and the Departmental Training Record (CG-5289) are available in jetform filler or from your training officer.
 - (4) Section 4 - Evaluation report (enclosure (8)).
 - (5) Section 5 - Completed PQS packages.
 - (6) Section 6 - Lesson training guides.

- b. The Diving Officer should also maintain a personal training record for each diver.
 - (1) Section 1 - Diver's personal information (e.g., qualification lapse date, physical lapse date, etc.). A sample form is contained in enclosure (9).
 - (2) Section 2 - Record of training attended. A departmental training record can be used to document this.
 - (3) Section 3 - Diver's personal copy of PQS qualifications.
 - (4) Section 4 - Qualification letters and amplifying information.
 - (5) Section 5 - Dive Reporting System log printouts.

Chapter 9 USE OF NON-COAST GUARD DIVERS

General. Except as noted below, all diving in the Coast Guard will be conducted according to this manual and reference (a). Diving will be conducted by Navy-trained divers or civilian workers trained in U.S. Navy dive schools using dive gear authorized for Navy and Coast Guard use.

A. Search and Rescue (SAR).

1. Additional references.

(a) International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue Manual, IAMSAR, Volume 2, Chapter 6.

(b) United States National Search and Rescue Supplement to the IAMSAR, Chapter 6.15

2. Coast Guard Divers. Coast Guard divers are currently located in two geographical areas: onboard buoy tenders assigned to the Fourteenth Coast Guard District and onboard the Polar Icebreakers. If practicable, these divers will be used first. However, qualified divers are located at other CG units. Contact the CGLO at NDSTC or Dive Program Manager (G-OCU) for advice.

3. Civilian SAR Teams.

a. If there any questions pertaining to the qualification of diver rescue teams, you may contact either the Coast Guard Dive Program Manager, G-OCU, or the Coast Guard Liaison Office at the Naval Diving and Salvage Training Center.

b. Each Operational Commander, SAR Mission Coordinator (District SAR Coordinator) should identify potential Dive Rescue Teams in their AOR who could respond to SAR cases and establish a Memorandum of Understanding. Some police/fire department have long standing dive teams. These teams should be identified in each local operating area and contacted concerning future potential dive rescues for the Coast Guard. These groups usually have regular training and are familiar with the stress of the rescue scene. If the local police/fire department does not have a local team, they may be able to refer the Coast Guard to another local agency.

c. The SAR Mission Coordinator, based on recommendations from the On-Scene Commander, shall authorize any deployments.

d. Civilian SAR divers will dive according their standard protocols and be qualified by their parent organization. It is recommended that a dive supervisor be present to act as a liaison. Rescue dive teams should be allowed to control the dive while the CG controls the mission. In cases of conflicting direction or procedures, all diving will cease until the situation has been safely resolved. Some dive scene guidelines follow:

(1) The diver in charge will have authority and responsibility for the dive scene until all underwater work is complete or until he/she releases the scene.

(2) The diver in charge and/or any diver may refuse to perform a mission or cancel a mission in progress when such action can be justified by risk vs. benefit considerations.

- (3) The minimum size team shall be two divers when in the search and rescue mode. The diver in charge may deviate from this only in extreme situations, and then only when the risk is extremely low and the benefits extremely high. The first priority in any mission is the divers' safety.
 - (4) A request for diving that does not require immediate attention may be postponed and rescheduled for a later date by the diver in charge when conditions and/or manpower availability is inadequate.
 - (5) Team members will, at all times, conduct themselves in a respectful and professional manner on a scene and particularly when in the presence of family and friends of victims.
- e. Although there is no formally recognized standard for rescue divers, the following guidelines may help in determining the qualifications of the dive team guidelines to establish a working relationship with qualified SAR dive teams.
- (1) All divers should be in good physical condition.
 - (2) All surface personnel will wear an approved personal flotation device when on or around the water. Exposure suits shall be available for use by tenders as weather dictates.
 - (3) Rescue operations shall be considered as life and death situations. The rescue mode shall be pre-set amount of time from the initial call. This timeline will be used to determine whether an all out rescue effort is needed.
 - (4) If logistics allow, there should always be a standby diver, fully suited and ready to assist the primary diver(s). He or she shall receive the same briefings and instructions as the working diver(s) and monitor the progress of the work, so that if called upon for assistance, he or she is fully prepared to respond.
 - (5) The standby diver, when in the water, is to be line-tended.
 - (6) Dive teams will only use only equipment approved by their organization. All dive equipment must be in good serviceable condition. Divers shall perform basic inspection of their own and their team-mates equipment prior to each dive. Equipment deficiencies demand the cancellation or termination of the diving operation. Divers will not exceed equipment limitations.
 - (7) Training conducted by commercial dive rescue organizations is the preferred training. The dive rescue team should have an established SOP for review. There are several commercial books that provide guidelines and a good foundation of dive practices that should be observed.
- f. All identified dive teams should familiarize themselves with this Manual and the U.S. Navy Diving Manual.
4. Commercial Divers. Commercial divers, although highly competent, might not be able to respond in the time frame required for search and rescue situations. Commands developing a list of local dive resources should include contacting commercial diving operators in their AOR.

5. Use of Recreational Diving Resources. If faced with a **life threatening situation** and none of the diving resources discussed above are reasonably available, the SMC/OSC may consider using any personnel with diving qualifications, including recreational diving qualifications, who volunteer their services. Such personnel should be used only when, in the judgment of the SMC/OSC, the likelihood of saving a life and the hazard to the diver are both reasonable.

There is a considerable difference between SCUBA diving for sport and SCUBA diving as a member of a underwater search and rescue team. Sport divers generally go out in fair weather, in water with good visibility, and at times of their own choosing. While rescue divers are called upon in any weather, day or night, and often find themselves in algae-filled, weed-choked lakes and canals with near zero visibility. Sport divers are usually self-motivated about such things as: the serviceability of their gear, their physical conditioning, and keeping up to date on diving techniques. All of these things are of the utmost importance to a dive rescue specialist, and are obligations of no petty nature.

- a. The volunteer may be a Coast Guard member or a civilian. In either case, a recreational diver's qualifications and level of expertise are likely to be considerably lower than those of the divers discussed above. The unit commanding officer should consider the following factors before making a decision:
- (1) Medical/physical/psychological condition. The diver must have a justifiably high degree of confidence. There is a high probability of the diver being placed in a situation independent of the surface, without voice communications, and with a limited air supply. An ability to reason carefully and respond correctly in an emergency is a fundamental requirement for success.
 - (2) Training and experience. Recreational divers may lack the training and experience to accomplish a rescue mission within acceptable limits of risk.
 - (3) Condition of equipment. The diver's safety and success depends on equipment that is reliable and performs as designed. This is accomplished only when the equipment has been properly maintained through a regular preventative maintenance program.
 - (4) Hazards. Divers face numerous environmental, physiological, and psychological hazards. Tides, currents, temperature, visibility, depth, wind, waves, oil and chemical pollution, potentially hostile marine life, decompression sickness, nitrogen narcosis, and air embolism are some examples. The volunteer divers must understand how these and other hazards will affect them during a dive. When diving around vessel or marine structure, the diver should appreciate hazards associated with the propellers, rudders, intakes, etc. as well as the lack of stability associated with a damaged vessel.
- b. In a **life threatening** situation, the unit commanding officer may not have time for a detailed analysis of a volunteer diver's capabilities. However, the individual's physical appearance, the condition of their equipment and their answers to questions designed to bring out the information outlined in paragraph 9.A.5.a. can give the SMC/OSC useful information in making an informed decision on the volunteer's suitability to attempt a rescue. Acquiring such information is highly desirable, but is not required.

6. Deployment of SAR divers.

- a. Helicopter Deployments. Only Coast Guard approved equipment shall be used in the deployment of rescue divers from helicopters. Rescue divers shall not be deployed into

the water via the free fall method, but via the helicopter's hoist using a Coast Guard maintained rescue harness. The basket does not have enough room to insert a fully outfitted diver, it is too small requiring separate hoists for diver and gear, delaying response time. The harness can also be used to deploy a diver directly to the scene, such as ice rescues.

For weight and space consideration, helicopters should plan for at least 2 divers plus their equipment. Divers shall be briefed prior to deploying and should familiarize themselves with the harness prior to the actual SAR. In order to help with communications between the divers and the helicopter, deployment of the rescue swimmer is an option to be considered on case-by-case basis. In addition, if any divers are injured, the rescue swimmer can immediately assist.

- b. Cutter/Small Boat Deployment. The use of live-boating (not anchored or moored with engines running) should be avoided but if used, the coxswain should attempt to recover the diver(s) without engines operating.
- B. Non-Emergency diving. Includes situations such as a missing person underwater (body recovery), hull inspections, fouled screw, etc. The following resources shall be used in order of precedence, if available.
1. Coast Guard divers assigned to dive billets.
 2. DOD trained divers including civil service divers.
 3. Fire and police department dive teams.
 4. Commercial Dive Operators. All commercial diving operations must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.400 subpart T. or USCG 46 CFR Part 197 as applicable. Although some operations may be considered commercial dive operations, unless they dive according to the above standards, they should not be considered for dive operations except as a last resort due to liability problems. Most commercial dive operations are members of the Association of Dive Contractors (ADC) and comply with the Consensus Standards for Commercial Diving.
 5. Local Dive shops. (may be recreational divers). Although some operations may be considered commercial dive operations, unless they operate according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.400 subpart T, they should not be considered for dive operations except as a last resort due to liability problems.
 6. Recreational Divers. No recreational divers will be used to conduct dive operations for the Coast Guard other than those listed in 9.A.5. (life threatening situations)
- C. Memorandum of Understanding. It is recommended that MOUs be utilized between the applicable Coast Guard unit and the dive teams that may be expected to be utilized. The MOU should ensure:
1. Divers are currently qualified by their parent organization.
 2. Equipment is authorized by their parent organization.
 3. Coast Guard equipment will not be used without the authorization of the commanding officer. Other agencies' air cylinders may be filled if in compliance with reference (a).
 4. Divers do not exceed their equipment or qualification limits.
 5. All divers remain within U.S. Navy no-decompression limits.

6. All dives will be coordinated with the on-scene commander when operating aboard a Coast Guard unit.
 7. In case of conflicting directions or procedures, diving will be suspended until the situation is resolved.
 8. Diving will not commence until all divers read and initial the MOU, except in life threatening situations.
- D. Reporting. When a diver is deployed in accordance with this chapter to support a Coast Guard mission, a message report shall be sent to the operational commander, info to Commandant (G-OCU). The format shown in figure 9-1 shall be used, unless the information is contained in a SITREP or CASREP.

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R
FM USCGC NEVERSAIL
TO OPERATIONAL COMMANDER
INFO COMDT COGARD WASHINGTON DC//G-OCU//
BT
UNCLAS //3150//
SUBJ: REPORT OF DIVING OPERATIONS
A. CG DIVING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES MANUAL
1. IAW REF A, THIS UNIT UTILIZED XYZ POLICE DIVE TEAM TO SUCCESSFULLY
REMOVE NETTING FROM THE PORT PROP. TOTAL TIME OF DIVE WAS 17 MINUTES
WITH A MAX DEPTH OF 22 FEET.
2. COST OF DIVE SERVICE: $
3. POINT OF CONTACT IS _____.
BT

```

Figure 9-1

- E. Scientific Diving. Scientists deployed onboard Coast Guard cutters, in particular the Polar Ice Breakers, may request to conduct dive operations in order to enhance their studies. Scientists who wish to dive while deployed onboard the Coast Guard Polar Ice Breakers shall follow these guidelines:
1. Individuals selected to dive onboard a Coast Guard Polar Icebreaker will submit a record of certification to the Coast Guard Dive Program Manager at least six months in advance of deployment in order to be adequately evaluated. This record will include signed authorization to dive from the home institution Diving Safety Officer (DSO). This record will also include depth certification and other pertinent information, such as drysuit experience. The scientist-diver requesting diving privileges shall have, at the minimum, completed the following:
 - a. Certified for at least one year.
 - b. Have a minimum of 50 logged open water dives.
 - c. Dry suit certification with a minimum of 15 logged open water dives.
 - d. Recent diving experience – 10 dives in the last 6 months.
- In all cases the most important criterion is whether the diver exhibits comfort in the water and with the equipment.

If requesting to use surface supplied equipment, then proper certification and logged dives shall be submitted.

2. Must supply his/her own equipment that is approved for the type of diving he/she is conducting, but may use the ship's SCUBA cylinders. Only twin cylinders may be used under the ice.
3. Scientists diving from CG vessels will be accompanied by a CG diver and will be tended from the surface either separately or with one tending line using a buddy line.
4. Must adhere to the Guidelines for the Conduct of Scientific Diving published by the National Science Foundation/Office of Polar Programs. Decisions of the CG Dive Officer will be final.
5. Must submit Appendix 8 (AAUS Request for Diving Reciprocity Form & Verification of Diver Training and Experience) of the AAUS Guidelines along with a proposed dive plan including purpose of diving to the CG Dive Program Manager for approval.

Chapter 10 DIVING OPERATIONS REPORT

- A. General. This report is to be used by the Diving Program Manager as a database for program funding, training and operations.
- B. Procedures.
 1. Preparation. Form CG-3150 (enclosure (12)) shall be used in preparing this report.
 2. Submission. Commands shall submit reports within 10 working days after the end of each quarter. Cutters underway shall submit report upon return to port.
 3. Review. Commanding Officers of diving units shall ensure the Diving Operations Report accurately reflects the dive team's performance.
- C. Instructions.
 1. Organization Data.
 - a. Reporting Unit: Input the full unit identification.
 - b. OPFAC Number: Input the full OPFAC.
 - c. Quarter: Fill in fiscal year quarter (i.e. 1-97).
 2. Mission Information.
 - a. Mission Block: A diving mission is defined as an operation where divers perform one or more dives to accomplish a specific underwater task.
 - b. Dives Block: The number of dives performed to complete the mission.
 - c. Depth block: The average depth for all dives conducted in each mission category. Also include deepest depth attained per mission category.
 - d. TBT Block: the sum of all bottom times from diving conducted for each mission category.
 3. Mission Category Definitions.
 - a. Salvage: Assisting vessels, small boats, aircraft or other items after damage.
 - b. Hull Inspection: Formal or informal inspection performed on underwater portions of ships or small boats.
 - c. Ship's Husbandry: Repair, cleaning, or maintenance performed on ship's or small boats.
 - d. Marine Science: Diving performed in support of scientific research or support of NOAA weather buoys.
 - e. AtoN: Diving performed for the purpose of maintaining, repairing or replacing Aids to navigation.
 - f. Marine Environmental Protection: Diving conducted in the support of marine environmental protection (i.e. oil spills, chemical spills, etc.).
 - g. Searches/Recovery: Dives conducted to locate and/or recover items.
 - h. Training: Diving conducted to maintain or improve diver proficiency.
 - i. Miscellaneous: Other diving activities not covered in any other category.

4. Totals.

- a. Missions: List the total number of missions conducted in all mission categories for the quarter.
- b. Dives: List the total number of dives conducted during the quarter.
- c. Depth: List the average depth for all diving conducted during the quarter (i.e. average the depths listed in each mission category depth block).
- d. TBT: List the Total Bottom Time for all dives conducted during the quarter.

5. Remarks.

Explain any dives conducted in the miscellaneous category or any dives requiring amplifying information. If extra space is needed, complete remarks on back of form or attach additional sheets. Include the status of diver transfers if applicable.

Chapter 11 EMERGENCY EVACUATION HYPERBARIC STRECHER

- A. General. The Emergency Evacuation Hyperbaric Stretchers (EEHS) have been purchased to fill a gap onboard U.S. Coast Guard vessels with divers. Multi-place recompression chambers, which were originally proposed, were too large and too heavy for the vessels. After the cancellation of this project, the need still remained to provide Coast Guard divers with greater level of protection from the debilitating effects of decompression sickness and other urgent dive casualties.
- B. SOS Hyperlite EEHS. The SOS Hyperlite EEHS is a one-person folding portable hyperbaric chamber for evacuation of patients needing recompression therapy. It uses modern lightweight composite material of great strength that is the result of composite structure comprising a seamless flexible tube of Kevlar fibers in an inert matrix of highly flexible silicone rubber. The stretcher tube can be folded and put into its storage box for easy transportation. At each end of this silicone tube is a reinforced flexible seal through which the rigid end domes can be inserted prior to use. The entire unit is self-sealing and becomes totally rigid even with minimal pressure, allowing easy transportation. The EEHS can be pressurized on site and then transferred under pressure to and into virtually any therapeutic facility without a need for a mating adapter.
- C. Component Description.
1. Stretcher Tube. The flexible tube is manufactured by winding Kevlar strands and binding in a silicone matrices. Both the inside and outside surfaces are covered with an abrasion resistant silicone. At each end of the tube there are sealing surfaces onto which the acrylic end domes fit. These surfaces should be smooth and be kept clean. Sharp objects must be kept away from the tube at all times. In the event that any damage to the surface of the tube appears, the tube should not be used until authorized personnel have carried out repairs.
 2. End Domes. The stretcher has two transparent acrylic end domes that fit on to the inside of the flexible filament wound tube at each end. The convex sides of the dome face inwards to the stretcher. Each acrylic penetrator end dome carries quick-connects from the umbilical to the control box on the outside as well as the emergency safety valves, overboard dump, the Built In Breathing System (BIBS) mask and microphone connections as well as the stretcher exhaust pipe connection on the inner face.
 3. Umbilical. The umbilical is a set a four hoses that transport air and oxygen between the control box and the penetrator end dome. At each end of the hoses are quick-disconnects that make setup and tear down of the system simple and fast. Neoprene covers are included to cover and protect the ends of the umbilical from damage.
 4. Control Box. All of the operating controls and the depth pressure gauge are contained in the control box. Their function is as follows:
 - a. Air supply pressure valve to increase stretcher pressure.
 - b. Stretcher exhaust valve to decrease stretcher pressure.
 - c. Breathing gas supply valve – a valve with two distinct positions to deliver either oxygen or air to the BIBS mask.

d. Depth gauge to tell operator the pressure depth of the stretcher in feet of seawater.

Inlet attachments for both air and oxygen as well as the overboard dump from the BIBS are included in the control box.

5. Specifications.

Design Code:	ASME PVHO-1/Code Case 6
Design Pressure:	30.5 psig
Certification Pressure:	29.4 psig (60 fsw)
Design Temperature:	-4 ⁰ – 104 ⁰ F
Dimensions	
Length:	88.5 inches
Diameter:	23.5 inches
Weight:	110 pounds
Internal Volume:	19.25 cubic feet
End Domes:	Acrylic, 0.9 inches thick
Medical Lock	
Diameter:	5 inches
Length:	5.5 inches
Volume:	105 cubic inches
Materials	
Stretcher Tube:	Kevlar/Silicone
End Domes:	Acrylic/Nylon 6
Medical Lock:	Acrylic/Nylon 6
Pressure Ratings	
Maximum Working:	30.5 psig (69 fsw)
Production Test:	46 psig (100 fsw)
Certified Test Burst:	188.5 psig (426 fsw)

D. CG Uses and Indications. The EEHS was purchased to provide timely and initial recompression therapy due to the geographic remote operation areas of our dive team equipped cutters. Although treatment tables may be completed during or before evacuation may occur, all efforts shall be made to evacuate the patient to a multi-place recompression chamber. If an evacuation is deemed risky, the dive officer, in consultation with a Diving Medical Officer (DMO), must weigh the benefits of evacuation against completing treatment at the current location with possible complications. Due to the depth limitations of the EEHS, only U.S. Navy treatment tables 5 and 6 (with extension(s)) shall be used. Deviations from treatment tables 5 and 6 will only be done with the concurrence of a DMO as per paragraph 21-2 of reference (a). If loss of oxygen is experienced, then the appropriate air table will be used. No treatments will be started without adequate air or oxygen. Volume 5 of reference (a) will be strictly followed with the following exceptions:

1. Neurological exam will be completed before treatment begins
2. The USN dive chart will be used to keep track of all treatments.

3. The chamber will not be used for planned surface decompression (i.e. SurD Air or SurD O2).
 4. Although treatment may be started before a DMO is contacted, every effort will be made to get a hold of the DMO.
 5. A minimum of two personnel are required on the outside to run the chamber.
 6. EEHS shall not be used to conduct recompression therapy for non-diving disorders (i.e. carbon monoxide poisoning, smoke inhalation, etc.) per paragraph 21-1.6 of reference (a).
- E. EEHS Training. Coast Guard dive teams shall conduct training with the EEHS every six months. This includes having all divers rotate through all positions. Each diver will spend a minimum of 10 minutes at 60 feet (this may count as a requal dive).
- F. Procedures for Hyperbaric Treatment of Civilian Personnel. Treatment of other than eligible personnel will not be undertaken unless the local non-military treatment facility is not available or any delay in treatment will threaten the life or may result in disability of the patient in the view of Dive Officer. It must be kept in mind that the EEHS is a pressurized stretcher - not a treatment chamber. If the situation allows for the patient to be transported without pressure, the EEHS should not be used. This is a last resort option and to be used for transportation to a treatment chamber not for treatment itself.

Normally, the patient presented for treatment will be examined on arrival by a DMO. However, should the patient's symptoms on arrival (as determined by those personnel present), be so serious that delay of recompression would likely cause further harm, immediate hyperbaric treatment will commence.

When realistic, and without causing a delay in treatment, the patient requesting treatment should be apprised of the following and documented using SF-522 (Request for Administration of Anesthesia and for Performance of Operations and Other Procedures), if the patient's condition permits. If the patient is a minor, every effort must be made to contact the legal guardian prior to treatment if possible without causing undue delay of the treatment.

1. The hyperbaric treatment procedures.
2. The risks involved.
3. The possibility of complications.
4. The possible duration of decompression.
5. The necessary post-treatment observation period.

Treatment shall be conducted in accordance with reference (a), using Standard Navy Treatment Tables and/or as modified by a qualified Diving Medical Officer.

G. Administration.

1. EEHS Log. This log will serve as the chronological record of procedures and events for an entire dive. All units having the Hyperlite EEHS shall keep a log. The minimum data items in the log shall be in accordance with paragraph 5-5, of reference (a).

2. Hyperbaric Treatment Reporting. Specific instructions for reporting hyperbaric treatment is provided in Section A-6, U.S. Navy Occupational Safety and Health Program Manual for Forces Afloat, OPNAVINST 5100.19 (series).
- H. Maintenance. Until PMS is covered by SYSCOM Maintenance Index Page (MIP), the manufacturer's recommended maintenance cycle shall be followed with the following exceptions:
1. Gauges shall be calibrated every 18 months.

SAMPLE FORMAT FOR REQUESTING DIVING TRAINING

From: MKC Iwana B. Adiver 123 45 6789, USCG

To: Commandant (G-OCU)

Via: Commanding Officer, My Unit

Coast Guard Liaison Officer, Naval Diving and Salvage Training Center

Subj: REQUEST FOR DIVER TRAINING

Ref: (a) Coast Guard Diving Policies and Procedures Manual, COMDTINST M3150.1A

1. According to the provisions of reference (a), I request consideration for diver training.
2. I certify my eligibility as follows:
 - a. Grade: Chief Petty Officer
 - b. Employee ID number:
 - c. Present OPFAC: 76-54321
 - d. Date reported to unit: 21 July 93
 - e. Expected rotation date: 21 July 97
 - f. Copy of electronic Assignment Data Form, enclosure ().
 - g. Diving Officer/Master Diver Interview, enclosure ().
 - h. Diving Physical (SF-88, SF-93 and NDSTC Medical Screening Form), enclosure ().
 - i. Pressure Test Results, enclosure ().
(This requirement may be fulfilled at the dive school if resources are not available locally).
 - j. Physical screening test, enclosure ().
 - k. ASVAB results: AR+WK= __ MC= __ (enlisted only)
 - l. Results of overseas screening interview, enclosure () (as applicable)
3. Waiver requests are submitted for the following items:
(If none; state - none)
4. I understand the extended service obligation I incur upon completion of diver training. I agree not to transfer or accept "A" school from my diving duties for minimum of 1 year from completion of diver training.

I. B. ADIVER

- Encl: (1) Copy of electronic Assignment Data Form
(2) Diving Officer/Master Diver Interview
(3) Diving Medical Physical
(4) Pressure Test Results
(5) Physical Screening Test
(6) Overseas Screening Results

SAMPLE DIVING OFFICER/MASTER DIVER INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

- A. One of the major factors in the high attrition rate at navy Dive School is an apparent lack of understanding by the new students of what is expected of them as divers. Students who voluntarily disenroll from the courses repeatedly state that they were not told how tough the school would be. Although some of these students are probably rationalizing their own failure, it is possible that a better initial diver candidate screening interview could prevent some of these dropouts. The following questions are provided to assist the interviewer in conducting a formal interview. The scope of the interview is not limited to these questions.
1. Does the applicant totally understand the mission and scope of the Coast Guard diving program?
 2. Does the applicant fully understand that the training regimen at dive school is very demanding? Does the applicant understand the expected performance?
 3. Is the applicant's motivation for entry into the program a sincere desire for personal growth and achievement and not solely financial or a means of escaping their present circumstances?
 4. Does the applicant have the ability to adapt to the requirements of the desired diving community? A review of past performance records can be useful.
 5. Is the applicant mentally prepared for the arduous training and high paced stress of the school? (i.e. Do they have any financial, marital, or other hardships that would prevent concentration on the training?)
 6. Has the applicant successfully completed the screening test? Do they participate in a regular physical training regimen and is he or she physically prepared for the intended course?
- B. A negative answer to any of the above questions should cause the interviewer to explore more critically into that particular area and could be cause for a negative recommendation.
- C. It is not the intention of this interview to reject candidates for diving training, but to ensure that reporting students are fully prepared for and understand the training regimen that they are about to begin. The prospective diver candidate interview, given by an experienced diver, is the best tool we have to ensure that our diver candidates are fully prepared to begin their training. It is critical to the entire program that the interviewer conduct as thorough an interview as possible.

PHYSICAL SCREENING TEST

- A. This test shall be administered by a qualified Navy trained diver. This test must be given exactly in the order indicated with all rest periods taken in the standing position. No waiver will be granted for failure to successfully pass the test. If a portion of the test is failed, the entire test must be administered at a later date.
1. 500 Meter Swim. (14 min) Applicant must swim continuously for 500 yards utilizing sidestroke and/or breaststroke. If performed in a pool, the applicant may push off the wall during turns.
 2. Ten Minute Rest. Standing position only.
 3. Perform 42 Continuous Push-ups. (2 min) The exercise should be performed with the back straight, head up, and knees together. Applicants will lower themselves to the ground, bending their elbows, keeping their body straight, until their chest touches the ground. They will then push their body up keeping their back straight, and locking their elbows. Applicants will count repetition aloud when they complete a push-up. For SCUBA applicants only, the USN PRT guidelines apply (i.e. chest must break the plane of the elbows)
 4. Two Minute Rest. Standing position only.
 5. Perform 50 Continuous Sit-Ups. (2 min) This exercise should be performed with the hands clasped behind the head, knees bent at approximately a 120 degree angle, feet together and held flat against the ground by an assistant. Applicants will raise their upper body to an upright position and attempt to touch their forehead to their knees, alternating left and right. Repetitions will be counted aloud by the applicant when they reach the up position. For SCUBA applicants only, the USN PRT guidelines apply (i.e. hands across chest, sit-up until elbows touch knees).
 6. Two Minute Rest. Standing position only.
 7. Perform 6 Pull-ups. (no time limit) (Delete for SCUBA diving applicants only)
Applicants will perform the exercise by grasping the pull up bar and hanging straight down. Hands should be placed on the bar with palms away, at shoulder width. Repetitions will be counted aloud by applicants each time they pull their chin over the bar. Applicants shall not swing or bicycle their feet, nor shall they cross their legs. The pull must be done straight up and down.
 8. Ten Minute Rest. Standing position only.
 9. Run 1.5 Miles. (12 min 45 sec)

NDSTC MEDICAL SCREENING FORM

NAME / RANK:

SS#:

DOB:

PRESENT COMMAND:

BRANCH OF SERVICE:

DATE:

PHYSICAL SCREENING (to be filled out by candidate):

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. HAVE YOU HAD ANY BLOOD PRESSURE OR HEART PROBLEMS? | Y/N |
| 2. DO YOU HAVE A HISTORY OF PAIN OR PRESSURE IN YOUR CHEST? | Y/N |
| 3. HISTORY OF PAIN IN NECK, ARMS, OR SHOULDERS WHEN EXERCISING? | Y/N |
| 4. HAS ANYONE IN YOU FAMILY HAD HEART PROBLEMS PRIOR TO AGE 50? | Y/N |
| 5. ARE YOU ACCUSTOMED TO EXERCISE? | Y/N |
| 6. ARE YOU BREATHLESS AFTER MILD EXERCISE? | Y/N |
| 7. HAVE YOU EVER HAD HEAT EXHAUSTION OR HEAT STROKE? | Y/N |
| 8. DO YOU EVER GET FAINT OR DIZZY? | Y/N |
| 9. DO YOU HAVE BONE, JOINT, OR BACK PROBLEMS? | Y/N |
| 10. ANY MEDICAL CONDITION THAT MIGHT INTERFERE WITH EXERCISE? | Y/N |

SIGNATURE OF CANDIDATE: _____

RECORDS SCREENING (to be filled out by medical department):

- | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----|
| G6PD result: | Typhoid date: | |
| Sickle cell result: | Tetanus date: | |
| Blood type: | Yellow fever date: | |
| Date of last SF-88: | Last PPD and result: | |
| Date of Pressure test: | Last HIV and result: | |
| Dental class and date of exam: | | |
| The following labs are complete on SF-88: Serology, CBC, and Lipid panel | | Y/N |
| The following studies are complete on SF-88: CXR, ECG, Audiogram, FALANT | | Y/N |

SIGNATURE OF MDR: _____

PRINTED NAME OF MDR: _____

DMO SCREEN (to be filled out by UMO, HMO, or qualified representative)

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. SF-88/93 are complete, correct; for diving duty; and within 1 year of application? | Y/N |
| 2. Any disqualifying condition has a completed, approved waiver from BUMED-21? | Y/N |
| 3. Any non disqualifying condition that might affect dive training is thoroughly documented per Article 15-75 of the MANMED | Y/N-N/A |
| 4. Any affirmative response to physical screening questions by candidate above is explained by yourself on an SF-600 in Health Record? (not including question 5) | Y/N-N/A |

SIGNATURE OF DMO: _____

STAMP OF DMO: _____

NOTE: ANY QUESTIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED BEFORE CANDIDATE ARRIVES IN PANAMA CITY. THE CGLO CAN BE REACHED AT (850) 235-5244.

Enclosure (5) to COMDTINST M3150.1A

SAMPLE FORMAT DIVER REQUALIFICATION LETTER

From: Command

To: Appropriate PERSRU

Subj: DIVER REQUALIFICATION

Ref: (a) Coast Guard Diving Policies and Procedures Manual, COMDTINST M3150.1A

1. As required by reference (a), the below listed divers have completed the requirements for requalification. The current pay lapse date is 31 December 200_

LTJG B. Poseidon	800 55 1212	SSDO
MK1 A. L. Wet	555 00 0001	Diver-Second Class
HS1 O. K. Red	007 65 4321	Diving Medical Tech
BM3 I. M. Diver	123 45 6789	Scuba Diver
SN D. C. Wannabe	111 22 3456	Scuba Diver

2. The next qualification lapse date is 30 June 200_. Request appropriate service record entries be completed.

Signature

Copy: COMDT (G-OCU)
Training Record

PERSONAL QUALIFICATION STANDARD (PQS) AND JOB QUALIFICATION
REQUIREMENTS (JQR) FOR COAST GUARD DIVE STATIONS

Ref: (a) PQS for Navy Diver NAVEDTRA 43245-C 0501-LP-481-9800

1. Reference (a) shall be used to qualify all CG divers for their particular dive stations. The NDSTC Coast Guard Liaison Officer shall sign all applicable sections (100 and 200) of the PQS book upon the completion of dive school. The dive unit shall complete the unfinished portions of the PQS and all the Watchstation sections.
 - a. The EXO-26BR MS shall be substituted for the MK-20 MOD 0 (AGA).
 - b. Due to the limitations of some Coast Guard dive equipment, the following sections shall not be completed: 113, 114, 115, 116, 203, 204, 205, 208, 209 and 305*.
2. The USN developed a JQR for the EXO-26 BR MS and can be found in a letter dated 17 May 2000, from COMNAVSEASYS. This letter also contained the PMS for the EXO-26 BR MS.
3. The following JQR was developed to train non-divers to perform duties on a Coast Guard dive side. Upon completion of this JQR, the member must be designated in writing by the Commanding Officer as qualified in the position.
 - a. Tailoring: The diving officer should review this JQR with their divers. Any portions not applicable to their command can be deleted or assigned a designation of not applicable (N/A) when a signature is indicated for that requirement. Then add any line items that are unique to your command and not covered in this JQR.
 - b. Qualifiers: Only qualified divers will sign the JQR.
 - c. Contents: The following enclosure contains the JQR for Non-Diver Tender.

PART A - Non-Diver Tenders

*The following section of 305 shall be completed: 305.2.1, 305.2.2, 305.2.3, 305.4,

Enclosure (6) to COMDTINST M3150.1A

JOB QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS (JQR) FOR NON-DIVER TENDER

A. PURPOSE: This training qualification is intended to be used as a guide in training non-divers for the position of tender during diving operations.

B. DISCUSSION: The tender assists the diver in dressing for the dive, moving on deck when dressed, tending life lines, sending and receiving line pull signals and undressing following a dive.

C. SKILL INIT DATE

- | | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| 1. Demonstrate the ability to properly dress a scuba diver using the following equipment: | | |
| a. Dry suit or wetsuit (depending on water temp). | _____ | _____ |
| b. Buoyancy Compensator (BC) | _____ | _____ |
| c. Knife, fins, gloves, watch. | _____ | _____ |
| d. Open circuit scuba ensuring: | _____ | _____ |
| 1) 1 st Stage is properly attached to scuba tank. | _____ | _____ |
| 2) 2nd Stage or EXO-26 mask is properly attached | _____ | _____ |
| 3) Depth gauge and max depth indicator read 0. | _____ | _____ |
| 4) Air pressure gauge reads 1800 psi minimum. | _____ | _____ |
| 5) Power inflator is attached. | _____ | _____ |
| 6) All quick releases are properly rigged. | _____ | _____ |
| e. Weight belt is worn outside all other equipment. | _____ | _____ |
| 2. Describe standard line pull signals. | _____ | _____ |
| 3. Explain tender responsibilities in the following scenarios: | | |
| a. Changing weather conditions and vessel traffic. | _____ | _____ |
| b. Location of bubbles on the surface. | _____ | _____ |
| c. Notice of a potential safety hazard. | _____ | _____ |
| d. Moving a diver. | _____ | _____ |
| e. Receiving an emergency signal from the diver. | _____ | _____ |
| 4. Demonstrate the ability to tend a diver: | _____ | _____ |
| 5. Demonstrate ability to set up emergency O2 kit. | _____ | _____ |
| 6. Demonstrate ability to set up and use diver recall system. | _____ | _____ |

Enclosure (6) to COMDTINST M3150.1A

Name/Rate: _____

Diving Officer's Recommendation: _____
(signature)

Date: _____

Commanding Officer's Endorsement: _____
(signature)

Date: _____

LONG RANGE DIVE TRAINING PLAN

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>LESSON TITLE</u>	<u>REQ'D</u>
01	Diving Administration	A
02	Neurological Exams.....	S
03	Pulmonary Overinflation Syndrome.....	S
04	Decompression Sickness Type I.....	S
05	Decompression Sickness Type II.....	S
06	Barotrauma.....	A
07	Vertigo	A
08	Breathing Gas Disorders.....	A
09	Hypothermia	A
10	Differential Diagnosis of Diving Disorders.....	S
11	Treatment Tables	A
12	Drugs and Diving.....	S
13	Gas Laws.....	A
14	Energy in Diving.....	O
15	Dive Planning	S
16	Line Pull Signals/Scuba Hand Signals.....	A
17	Ships Tag Out Procedure	A
18	Scuba Equipment	A
19	CPR.....	A
20	Oxygen Kit and Ambu Bag.....	S
21	Shock.....	S
22	Heat Stroke and Heat Exhaustion	A
23	Accident Investigation and Reporting	A
24	Omitted Decompression Procedures.....	O
25	Formulas Used in Diving	A
26	Underwater Search Techniques	O
27	3M Preventive Maintenance System	O
28	Divers Air Sampling Program	A
29	Dangerous Marine Life.....	O
30	Aids to Navigation Techniques.....	O
31	Ice/cold Diving Operations.....	O
32	Diving Emergencies (i.e. lost diver, blowup, loss of air, loss of buoyancy).....	A

A = Annual

S = Semi-annual

O = Optional

COAST GUARD DIVING PROGRAM TRAINING ATTENDANCE/EVALUATION REPORT

From: _____

To: Dive Training Officer

Subj: _____

1. Person conducting training: _____

2. Personnel in attendance:

1. _____

4. _____

2. _____

5. _____

3. _____

6. _____

3. Notes:

Copy: Each Individual's Training Record

DIVERS PERSONAL INFORMATION SHEET

NAME: _____ SSN: _____
REPORTING DATE: _____ DEPARTING DATE: _____
LAST PHYSICAL: _____ PHYSICAL DUE: _____
QUALS LAPSE DATE: _____ PAY LAPSE DATE: _____
SCUBA SCHOOL ATTENDED: _____ GRAD DATE: _____
2ND CLASS SCHOOL: _____ GRAD DATE: _____
1ST CLASS SCHOOL: _____ GRAD DATE: _____
SUPERVISOR QUALIFIED: _____

PREVIOUS DIVE UNITS:

DIVING OFFICER REMARKS:

DIVE TEAM EQUIPMENT ISSUE

Section I - Government Property

Item	Serial #	Date Rcv'd	Init
1. 1st Stage Regulator			
2. 2nd Stage Primary Regulator			
3. 2nd Stage Octopus Regulator			
4. Dive watch			
5. Light			
6. Buoyancy compensator			

I acknowledge receipt of the above equipment. I hold myself accountable to the Coast Guard for these articles until they are properly returned.

Member's Signature _____

Section II - Personal Gear

Item	Date Received	Member's Init
1. Wetsuit		
2. Booties		
3. Gloves		
4. Mask		
5. Fins		
6. Snorkel		
7. Knife		

I hereby acknowledge that I am responsible for the care and maintenance of the equipment listed above. If any of this equipment is lost, stolen or damaged outside the line of duty as a diver, I am responsible for its replacement and until such replacement of my equipment is made I may be placed in a non-active status and that my dive pay may be suspended. I understand that the above listed equipment has been issued to me and that I should consider it my own property.

Member's Signature _____

DIVING EQUIPMENT AUTHORIZED FOR COAST GUARD USE

- A. Coast Guard divers will conduct dives using equipment listed on the Authorized for Navy Use (ANU) list , or equipment granted a specific waiver by Commandant (G-OCU).
- B. The following equipment is currently waived for use by Coast Guard divers:
- Interspiro AGA Full Face Mask.
 - Dive Systems International EXO-26BR Full Face Mask.
 - AMCOMMAND II 8225-HP/28/FDH Two Diver Control System
 - Hyperlite EEHS
 - Pressed Steel Tank Co. high pressure steel scuba cylinders
 - Zeagle OCTO+ MKII Regulator/BC Inflator Combo Unit
 - Ocean Management System (OMS) IQ 4 BC/Backplate Harness System
- C. To request an equipment waiver, send a request to Commandant (G-OCU) via the Coast Guard Liaison Officer, Naval Diving and Salvage Training Center. The waiver request shall include the following:
1. Equipment Specifications
 2. Documented test and evaluation information
 3. Reason for waiver request
 4. Risk factors in using this equipment

DIVING OPERATIONS REPORT

Reporting Unit:	OPFAC:
Quarter:	

	MISSION CATEGORY	MISSION	DIVES	DEPTH	TBT
1	Salvage				
2	Hull Inspections				
3	Ship's Husbandry				
4	Marine Science				
5	AtoN				
6	AtoN Battery Salvage				
7	MEP				
8	Searches/Recovery				
9	Training				
10	Miscellaneous				
	Totals				

Remarks: _____

Diving Officer:	Date:
-----------------	-------

Commanding Officer:	Date:
---------------------	-------