UCSB Scientific Dive Checklist

PRIOR TO DIVE DAY

✓ Dive Plan: Approved by DSO.
✓ Diver Status: Check diver’s status, specialized training and depth authorization on Webdiver.
✓ Waivers: UCSB Sci. Scuba Diving Waiver required by non-UCSB employed diver.
✓ Oxygen and First Aid: Ensure available from dive location.
✓ Shore Contact: Establish and provide them with dive and emergency contact info.
✓ Determining Decompression Status: Ensure each diver has a dive computer or dive table and timing device.

ON DIVE DAY

Remember S-E-A-B-A-G

✓ Site & Signals
  ▪ Review dive site entry/exit procedures. Evaluate and discuss potential hazards.
  ▪ Review underwater signals for the dive team and raise dive flag.

✓ Emergency Procedures
  ▪ Emergency Equipment Available: Communication Device, Oxygen and First Aid.
  ▪ Review Low/Out-of-Air procedures and lost diver procedures.

✓ Activity Discussion
  ▪ Review Dive Plan: Dive objectives and specialized equipment. Estimated max depth/bottom time. Min. cylinder pressure prior to ascent. Slow ascent, safety stop(s) and surface with at least 500psi.
  ▪ Buddy Communication: Discuss buddy communication approved in dive plan.
  ▪ Refusal to Dive: Remember any diver has the right to refuse to dive without fear of penalty, for any reason.
  ▪ New Divers on Project
    ▪ Buoyancy Check: Newer divers should complete a buoyancy check on the surface.
    ▪ Tasks: Limit any tasks for any 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.

✓ Buoyancy
  ▪ Check personal buoyancy control device and weight system.
  ▪ Review buddies buoyancy control device and weight system.

✓ Air
  ▪ Check that cylinder is full and gas analyzed if required.
  ▪ Check that regulators function properly and confirm location of buddy’s octopus/air source.
  ▪ Review tank pressure divers should have when beginning their ascent.

✓ Gear-Up & Go
  ▪ Conduct functional check of all gear and only use gear if it is functioning properly.
  ▪ Notify DSO of any issues or concerns.
  ▪ Record dive details for Webdiver entry.
Diving First Aid

CPR

- Assess the scene
- Check responsiveness: “Are you ok?”
- Alert EMS: Call 911, VHF Channel 16 (Bystander assist)
- Control any severe bleeding with direct pressure

1. AIRWAY: head-tilt, chin lift.

2. BREATHING: quickly look in mouth for airway obstruction give 2 normal breaths until the chest rises clear airway if necessary.

3. COMPRESSION: look, listen, feel (5-10 secs). If the victim is not breathing, begin 30 compressions.

4. AED: Deliver 1 shock as prompted by the AED followed by immediate CPR.

**CPR: 30 Compressions / 2 Breaths**

(3-4 cycles per min)

DIVING ACCIDENT MANAGEMENT

1. Rescue victim and primary assessment
2. Alert local EMS as detailed in dive plan
3. CPR and/or administer First Aid including 100% oxygen
4. Secure victim’s dive computer and scuba equipment
5. Contact Diving Safety Office
6. Submit accident Report

**PHONE NUMBERS**

- UCSB DIVING SAFETY CELL: (805) 451-5099
- DAN: Emergency Hotline - (919) 684-9111
  - Information only (m-f, 9-5) – (919) 684-2948
- UC Travel Assistance Program (out-of-state/country)
  - 1-866-451-7606 (inside US) / 202-828-5896 (outside US)

**OXYGEN ADMINISTRATION**

AIRWAY → BREATHING → CIRCULATION

- BREATHING DIVER
- NON-BREATHING DIVER

- Demand Mask
- Non-Rebreather Mask (10-15 lpm O2)
- Pocket Mask or Pos. Pressure Ventilate w/O2

**FIELD NEURO-EXAM**

1. Orientation: name, place and time
2. Eyes: movement, peripheral vision, and pupil size
3. Face: sensation, smile, bite and whistle
4. Hearing: hearing equal on both sides, abnormal sounds
5. Swallow: watch Adam’s Apple
6. Shoulders: shrug resistance
7. Arms and hands: sensation, grip strength, resistance
8. Legs: balance check, leg strength and resistance

[http://www.ehs.ucsb.edu/dive](http://www.ehs.ucsb.edu/dive)