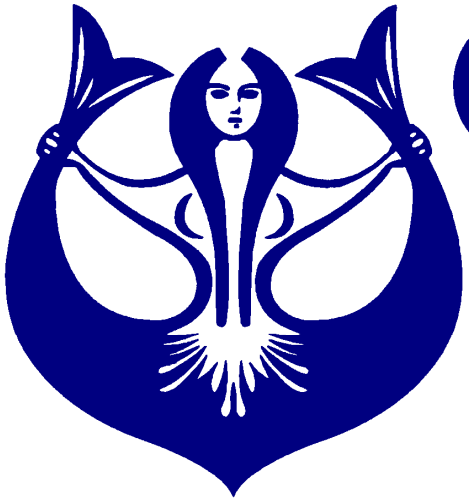

CMAS

CONFÉDÉRATION MONDIALE
DES ACTIVITÉS SUBAQUATIQUES

WORLD UNDERWATER FEDERATION

Advanced Drift Diving

Standard

Version 2010/01
(BoD 171)

SECTION I (Standards and Requirements)

1. Training Classification (Type and Level)

This standard is specifically intended for qualified divers who want to practice drift diving.

2. Training Objectives

The objective of this course is to provide qualified divers with the wherewithal to:

1.1. Plan and prepare for drift diving in moving current or tide.
1.2. Assess a proposed dive site for drift diving.
1.3. Develop their skills to handle drift diving.
1.4. Identify any special equipment that is required over and above basic Scuba equipment.
1.5. Manage a drift dive in a safe manner.
1.6. Ensure safety, first aid equipment are on hand together with the relevant skills.

3. Application Conditions

3.1 Candidate's entry requirements: CMAS One Star Diver or an equivalent certificate who has satisfactorily completed ten post qualifying dives.
3.2 Candidates must hold a current fitness to dive certificate that complies with the National /Federation's Standard.

4. Maximum Trainee / Instructor Ratios

4.1 Class room: 12:1
4.2 Underwater: 4:1 (P1 divers have to have a dedicated buddy of P2 grade or higher)

5. Specialist Instructor Qualifications

Specialist Instructor qualifying requirements:

5.1 CMAS 1 Star Instructor – with a Drift Diving endorsement.
5.2 An active Instructor as define by the National Federation.

6. Training Special Conditions

Emergency preparation:

- The leading Instructor must prepare a written Risk Assessment (RA) for both the Class room and Dive site.
- From these RAs the Leading Instructor will prepare detailed emergency plans, which must be communicated to all those involved with the course.

Dives:

- Dives can be completed in one day.
- The maximum depth is 20 metres for training dives

7. Trainee Success Criteria

Trainees should have the following qualifications by the end of the training:

7.1 Should know the Drift dive planning, preparations and techniques in theory and practice.
7.2 Must know and be able to explain the possible problems with drift diving and the related precautions (including separation procedures).
7.3 Being successful with written multi-choice examination.
7.4 Able to apply underwater direction finding techniques during dive without damage to the environment.
7.5 Able to control his/her buoyancy.
7.6 Should be able to apply the diving buddy system properly.
7.7 Demonstrate all required skills without stress.

8 Minimum Training Duration

8.1 Recommended number of theoretical lectures: 2
8.2 Minimum duration:
a. Theoretical course: 2hours.
b. Practical: 2 Drift dives

SECTION II (Theoretical Training Program)

What three advantages are of drift diving?
Energy saving.
Able to see a larger underwater region.
Do not have to return to point of entry.

What are there important points to consider in drift diving?
More attention at entrance and exit points
Stay in contact with your dive buddy and monitor their progress and air consumption.
Emphasise the importance of tracking dives movements from the cover boat.

What are different types of water conditions, and how do they occur?
Currents caused by waves and weather
Thermal currents at the surface
Tides caused by gravity forces of moon and sun
Localised Currents and eddies caused by underwater topography.
Rip currents

What are the characteristics of Tides/currents in your local area?
Their strength
Their direction

What are two general types of currents and under what condition to chose?
Drift diving done by using surface buoy

Management of Drift Dives
Drift dives on this training course are to be managed from a boat with a skipper and an assistant.

What Dive Management equipment should be available on this course?
Surface buoys
Shot-lines
Ropes
Blowing whistles, not powered from DVs.

What are six points to consider before going into water?
Sea condition: wave motion and wind strength and direction.
Current/ tide flow rate
Depth and visibility
Number of divers in each group.
The likely separation of dive teams during the dive.
Sea bed type.
The Surface Support Team (ie the number in the team and function of each member).

Techniques to be followed when getting into the water
Briefing: Instruct all divers to be fully prepared to dive on the command of the Diving Officer/Marshal.
The boat must be in the best possible position to drop the divers on the dive site, taking wind and tide/current into account.
The engine/propeller must be off when the divers enter the water,
Emphasize the need for correct buoyancy, BCDs and suit deflated.
Surface marker buoys with their reel and line must be set in readiness.

Emphasize the ascent procedure and warn of the dangers of boat propellers.
Outline the procedures of getting back on to the boat
Ensure the emergency plan for looking for lost divers is know by all.

Exam can be held before the practical lessons. Only successful trainees will be admitted to the training dives.

Practice Dives

1st Dive:

By the end of this dive, trainees should be able to

- Follow the prepared dive plan for chosen dive site.
- Monitor and protect their diving partners.
- Maintain their neutral buoyancy throughout the dive and hold station at the Safety-Stop within ± 0.5metres.
- Correctly use a surface marker buoy.
- Ascend at the Federations standard rate of ascent and comply with the National ascent rules.

Briefing should cover:

- Evaluation of conditions
- Facilities in the diving area
- Approach techniques and position of approach
- Exit techniques and including the position of the boat with-respect to wind direction.
- Information about the bottom conditions
- Information about the depth and strength of the current
- Ascent techniques
- Dive duration
- Signals

Diving Officer's Pre-dive Duties:

- Inform all divers of the emergency procedures for all divers, Instructors and Assistants.
- Assigning diving partners
- Ensure all divers complete their buddy and bubble checks before the descent.

During diving, requirements that should be fulfilled:

- Maintaining buddy contact.
- Identify potentially harmful marine life.
- Protection of the underwater environment from careless divers.
- Maintenance of neutral buoyancy.
- Exit preparation before the exit point is reached.
- Termination of the dive at a time that allows for the ascent and Safety-Stop so as to not exceed the planned dive duration.
- Have fun!

Debriefing should cover:

- Evaluation of the performance of students
- Discuss the tide/current met during the dive.
- Cooperation of the group and diving partner to dive partner.
- Discuss the underwater life seen.
- Discuss the level of information is required to be logged.

2nd Dive:

By the end of this dive, trainees should be able to do all of the above covered for the first dive plus:

Before diving, requirements that should be fulfilled:

- Prepare surface marker buoys, reels and lines in readiness for the next dive.
- All divers to attend the pre-dive briefing.

- Lead Instructor to discuss the candidates' dive performance and identify areas for improvement.
- Ensure all candidates who need to get better are notified of nature of the improvement required.

Debriefing should cover points as above.

Training materials to give trainees:

a) Technical handout notes.
b) For home study: Recommended pre-cause reading list can be submitted.

Training materials to be used by instructor:

- PowerPoint Presentation and teaching plan prepared by the Federation or Video and slides supplied by the Federation.
- Federation recommended reading material list.
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III. Knowledge Review and Skill Evaluation

1. Theoretical Knowledge:

Candidates will sit a written multiple-choice examination of theoretical class and before any training dives. Only those who pass this examination will be allow to make the training dives.

2. Practical Skills:

Candidates must satisfy the Instructor that they have attained the required skill level for this type of diving.

IV. Issuing of recognition material

At the satisfactory conclusion of the course candidates will receive a CMAS double-side Drift Diving Specially C-Card.