



DIVE MANAGEMENT LOG

Sub C Divers - BSAC Branch 1206 (Est. 1980)

Dive Site		Date		High Water	
Dive Manager : (DL+)		Briefing Time	am / pm	Low Water	
Ass' Dive Manager : (Min. Trainee SD)		Weather Cond' / Temp'		Slack	
Fist Aid / O2: (SD+)		Water Temp' / Vis'		Sea State	

PRIOR TO EVERY DIVE: Divers to complete a buddy check & report to the Dive Manager with dive plan.

Specific RA needed for unfamiliar site or if dive is below 30m

	Full Name	Diver Qual	Lead Diver (✓)	Buddy Check	Cyl Size (L)	CTC	Gas In (Bar)	Air / N2 (%O2)	Planned Max Depth (M)	Planned Dive Time (Mins)	Time Down	Time Up	Dive Time (Mins)	Planned Deco' Stops			Safety Stop (3Mins @ 6M)	Max Depth (M)	Gas Out (BAR)	SC
														(Mins @ M)	(Mins @ M)	(Mins @ M)				
1																				
2																				
3																				
4																				
5																				
6																				
7																				
8																				
9																				
10																				
11																				
12																				

Diving Officer	Chris Heywood	07737 711368	Message / Call DO - all out safe	Add Initials of NQI(s) using entry pass here:			
DD/OD Trg Officer	Carl Walker	07868 418321	Add student names & successfully completed lessons below:				
SD/DL Trg Officer	Stella Evison	07890 029703					
Equip' Officer	Jeff Taylor	07887 553649					
Welfare Officer	Lucy McKay	07912 696620	"ICE / NOK" Details Held by both Diving & Welfare Officers - DCI advice & Contact numbers overleaf				

DCI Care :

Next of Kin Details Held by both Diving & Welfare Officers

Any abnormal symptoms following a dive should be considered a possible DCI even if the dive itself was considered normal.

After a fast or abnormal ascents or missed decompression where no immediate symptoms are experienced, then following these steps whilst seeking advice will also minimise the risks.

These simple steps will help minimise the risks and where appropriate prevent the situation deteriorating and help promote recovery. (Previous advice given on proper buoyancy control and the need to practice skills and with new equipment is still especially relevant in preventing these incidents.)

Lay the Casualty Down

Where DCI is evident or suspected then the most important consideration is **NOT** to raise the legs

Where DCI is **not** the problem and there is risk of shock then raising the legs can help.

Oxygen

Oxygen is an effective first-aid treatment for all diving-related injuries including DCI, near-drowning, trauma, carbon dioxide toxicity and shock. However in cases of DCI, it is a first-aid treatment and not a substitute for recompression. While dedicated oxygen administration equipment is by far the best option available, don't forget that rebreathers and rich nitrox mixes are a source of oxygen which can also be used to treat DCI if dedicated equipment is exhausted or not available.

When planning to go diving, you need to think about how much therapeutic oxygen you need to take with you. This will depend on lots of factors, including how remote the site is, what depths you are diving to, what rescue facilities are available, whether the charter boat carries oxygen.

Whenever oxygen is used you should always seek professional medical advice.

Fluids

Giving fluids, preferably plain water, to a conscious (non convulsing) casualty in small amounts at an overall rate of around a litre over an hour can also help minimise the deterioration of symptoms.

Advice

The recommended (by BSAC and the British Diving Safety Group - BDSG) means of seeking medical advice for a diving Incident is provided in 'Safe Diving' and is the National Decompression Illness Helpline

If calling in **England, Northern Ireland or Wales** call **07831 151 523** to be connected to the BHA / RN Diver Helpline.

If calling in **Scotland** call **0345 408 6008** to be connected with the **Aberdeen Royal Infirmary**.

When at sea, contact should be made via the Coastguard on VHF DSC channel 70 (or Channel 16).

For **other** emergency assistance, **when ashore in the UK, use 999** or 112, as usual.

When diving outside of the UK, ensure that you know the local emergency contact procedures.

BSAC Members can find the above Emergency numbers printed on their membership cards.

Dive Managers should also however ensure they **have the contact details for the main Chamber for the area they are diving.**