**Dive Boat Checklist**

Date_________ Location ________________________
Name Operations ______________________________

Boat Name ___________________________________

Insurance carrier______________ Limits _______________

Size ___________ Crew # _______________________

Dive Master __________________________________
First Aid/Oxygen Kit __Y __ N Dt. last checked _____

Emergency Evac Plan ___________ Fluids __________
Fathometer ___________ GPS/Loran ___________
Dive Flags _____ Recall Device _____ Lights_____
Boarding Ladder/procedure ______________________
Tag Line _________ Ascent/Descent Line __________
Hang Bar _________ Hang Bottle/air supply ___________

Site Name ______________________ (popular__ Remote _)
Site Sketch for orientation ___ Y ___ No
Sea State _____Winds _______ Bottom type ________

Currents ___________ Drift Dive? _____________
Visibility ___________ Overhead conditions ______

Site Depth - Max _______ Bottom Time ________

# of Divers ____________________________
Head Count/list (pre/post) ___________________
Approximate Level _________________________
  (new, adv, Mstr, Rsq, Instr, Speciality )
Dive Master Orientation ______________________

Tables _________ Computer ___________________
  (Agency - PADI, NAUI, SSI, NASDS, IANTD, other)

Plan Dive 1 -
Depth ____ , Btm. Time ____ PSI _____ SS ___
RGL ___ SIT ___ RGL ___ RNT ______
Contingency:
Depth ____ Time ____ PSI _____ SS/DS _____
Depth ____ Time ____ PSI ____ SS/DS ______

Plan Dive 2 -
Depth ____ Time ____ RNT _____ TBT ____ SS ___
SIT ____ RGL ___ PSI _________

Signature ___________________________________
Dive Boat Checklist

Dive Master/Instructor Checklist for Open Water dive.

This document is to assist in risk management for dive instructors and dive masters. It may be helpful to divers also if used. The intent is to present a list of conditions and responses which will minimize hazards existing on all dives. Some items not listed should be covered in the actual dive plan. Items such as CO in the air supply can be monitored, with additional equipment. Dehydration and stress also may be monitored though this list is not designed to deal with the divers.

When taking students on a dive, it is generally accepted that the dive will be on a charter operation wherein the dive boat provider has a safe and functional dive setup for hire. The custom is to call or contact a dive shop or charter boat operator in the area where it is desired to dive. The size and training level is presented and the general type of desired dive expressed. The boat operator then indicates that such a dive can be delivered. A price is established and the trip is on. Students are then told of the dive plan in a broad general context and escorted to the dive activity by the dive master or instructor.

In some cases, while on a private dive charter, the dive instructions may be a little less specific, with the dive master assuming that the divers are competent to make their own dive. Such dives are based on diver training levels of advanced or higher. The level of training should be supplemented by a degree of experience. The log may indicate an advance diver with only 3 or 4 dives per year. This is not suitable for some types of advanced dive, regardless of the "card" carried. In such a case, they are provided with a general briefing - "this is such and so a reef and we are in 100 ft of water, be back in the boat in 20 minutes with at least 500 psi in your tanks."

The attached check list provides the diver, dive master or instructor on a charter boat with a basis for evaluation of provided competence. It is intended to permit recording most of the aspects of safe diving that are controlled by the dive boat or the weather. Certain limits should be established to minimize risk to the divers. Such factors as current speed, maximum depths, thermoclines, visibility, sea state (rough waves), tidal flow, and bottom conditions (silt, caves, hot coral) must be considered. This list does not address the general dive plan. The Instructor/divemaster should already have same. Two other areas that may be of concern for the dive is the temperature of the water and the wind-chill index since these can contribute to diver hypothermia.

The general dive plan - depth limits and time limits should be presented prior to the dive. In addition, it would be wise to provide a contingency figure for someone who makes an erroneous judgement and exceeds the proposed dive plan. Given students or divers with computers, they should be cautioned to take a safety stop anyway as a compensatory device for rapid ascent and computer error. Stress that where divers are using different tables or computers, they should stop by the more conservative of the two. Divers should keep a record of weights used, air consumed, bottom depth and time. Also note a dive roster and insure that ALL divers are back on board prior to starting the engine or pulling the anchor unless the move is to collect a drifting diver. Even then, insure that no diver is below the boat when the props begin to move.