

# Safety rules for SUB-BSI

Adopted by the Board of SUB-BSI on August 13, 2007 with subsequent amendments no later than March 08, 2024.

## 1. General

- 1.1. All diving under the auspices of SUB-BSI must at all times be carried out in accordance with the club's current safety rules, and all members are obliged to familiarize themselves with these.
- 1.2. The safety manager may, in consultation with the relevant dive leader, grant dispensation from the safety rules in special cases.
- 1.3. All undesirable incidents, near misses and accidents must be reported to the safety manager.

## 2. The diver

- 2.1. The diver is responsible for being physically and mentally fit for diving. The diver must also not be under the influence of drugs or other medication that may affect the diver's ability to ensure their own and others' safety.
- 2.2. Diving shall be carried out in accordance with the certificates, accompanying equipment and procedural requirements, as well as the diver's experience and qualifications at any given time. The diver shall ensure that their dive buddy also has the necessary certification, experience and equipment required for the dive.
- 2.3. The use of a dry suit requires that the diver can demonstrate relevant training or experience.

## 3. Planning and scheduling

- 3.1. All dives must be planned and agreed in advance with the dive buddy and dive leader. Planning means *at least* total dive time, depth and review of emergency procedures. The plan must be followed. Swimming direction must be agreed and followed unless there are strong reasons to the contrary.
- 3.2. Procedures for teamwork during the dive should be agreed in advance. If contact is lost during the dive, divers should search for one minute for their buddy. If the buddy is not found, divers shall return to the surface in a controlled manner to re-establish contact.
- 3.3. All ordinary club dives should be planned and conducted without mandatory decompression, and never deeper than 30m. Rules and guidelines for decompression diving are described in the *Appendix to the safety rules for SUB-BSI*.

## 4. Organization

- 4.1. All dives must be organized. Different types of dives require different forms of organization. If a dive cannot be organized to be done in a safe manner, it must not be carried out.
- 4.2. A responsible dive leader and communications manager must always be appointed (ref. SUB alarm plan). The dive leader is always sovereign in their decisions.

- 4.3. In addition to the dive leader, all dives require surface readiness in the form of a rescue swimmer or a boat with a qualified boat driver. Boats should be used as much as possible where they are the fastest means of reaching the divers.
- 4.4. If a boat is available at the dive site, it should, as far as possible, follow the divers. In addition to the boat driver, there should also be a helper (preferably a rescue swimmer) in the boat.
- 4.5. The dive leader is responsible for ensuring that relevant safety equipment is brought on all club dives.
- 4.6. All dives must be logged in SUB's common log, and each diver should keep a personal dive log.
- 4.7. The dive leader must ensure that the alarm plan is set up for the dive site in question, that the action plan is known and feasible, and that everyone knows their role in the event of an accident.

## **5. Ending the dive**

- 5.1. All dives should be ended with a safety stop (3-5 min at 3-5m) or minimum decompression.
- 5.2. Always ensure positive buoyancy at the surface. Inflate the vest and close the outlet valve on the drysuit if necessary. Drop the weight belt if necessary in an emergency. When positive buoyancy is secured for yourself and your fellow diver, give a clear OK signal to the dive leader or boat driver.

## **6. Marking of the dive site**

- 6.1. The site/area where the actual dive is to take place must be marked with a dive flag (signal flag A). The flag (flags if necessary) must be hoisted and clearly visible for the duration of the diving activity.
- 6.2. When using a boat, dive flags must be attached to the boat in an easily visible position.

## **7. Equipment**

- 7.1. Always dive with complete equipment. Minimum requirements are: appropriate thermal protection, buoyancy control device independent from suit (that is backplate-and-wing, side-mount harness, or jacket style BCD), depth gauge, timer, pressure gauge and 2 second stages. Check the equipment carefully before the dive; do a buddy check.
- 7.2. For night dives, each diver must bring their own main light and spare light. Two lights per team (one light per team member) can in certain circumstances be accepted at the discretion of the dive leader.
- 7.3. If conditions warrant it (e.g. current diving, night diving or diving in large waves), the dive leader may require at least one diver in each dive pair to bring an inflatable marker buoy/diver surface marker buoy (DSMB).
- 7.4. Do not lend diving equipment to a person who is not certified or otherwise not qualified for diving.

## **8. Breathing gas**

- 8.1. It is only permitted to dive with breathing gas for which you are certified. Each diver is responsible for the contents of the cylinders and the safe depth of use for the gas in question. Gas must always be analyzed before diving.

8.2. Dives must be planned and carried out with pO<sub>2</sub> (partial pressure oxygen) maximally equal to 1.4 bar during activity.

**9. Use of boat (rubber boat with outboard motor and subline)**

9.1. The boat driver must always use suitable rescue equipment (e.g. closed dry suit or life jacket).

9.2. Inflatable boat shall only be operated by members who have received the necessary training from a qualified person. Oars must always be carried in the boat, and VHF communication between dive leader and boat driver should always be used.

9.3. Subline should only be operated by members with a boating license and internal training.