



Snorkel Guide Candidate Handout

A. Course Introduction

1. Course goals – this course will help:
 - a. Develop your theoretical knowledge of snorkeling and the environment.
 - b. Develop your practical snorkeling skills.
 - c. Enable you to safely organise and conduct snorkel excursions.
 - d. Develop your rescue and emergency management skills.

2. Course overview
 - a. Classroom presentations.
 - b. Confined and / or Open Water sessions.

3. Certification
 - a. Upon successful completion of the course, candidates will receive the PADI Snorkel Guide rating.
 - b. Certification is awarded through an application process. Candidates will receive a certification card directly from PADI.
 - c. PADI Snorkel Guides are associated members of PADI. Renewal requirements include submitting a completed renewal application along with dues annually.
 - d. The PADI Snorkel Guide credential is applicable in Egypt only and meets the requirements laid down by the CDWS. Check the CDWS website (www.etf.org.eg/cdws.asp) for information regarding current requirements (e.g., insurance and membership).

4. Class requirements
 - a. Complete paperwork.
 - b. Course costs.
 - c. Equipment needs.
 - d. Schedule and attendance.

B. Roles and Responsibilities of a Snorkel Guide

- ***Why do people want to snorkel?***

1. People snorkel because they want to see and interact with the underwater world. Aquatic life identification books, slates and videos are popular snorkeling materials because they enhance the snorkelers' experiences by defining and categorizing the animals and plants they see.

Beyond aquatic life identification, snorkelers may have other specific goals. For example, photography and videography are natural extensions of aquatic life interests. Collecting and sharing photos or videos taken while snorkeling broadens and diversifies the experience. Shallow water exploration can include searching for artefacts and research activities. Wrecks near shore or partially submerged can provide exciting snorkeling. Night snorkeling can produce the same thrill experienced by night divers.

Snorkeling often appeals to those with a general interest in oceans, tide pools, and inland waterways. Snorkelers tend to be nature-oriented people who pursue environmental causes, and want to take part in preserving our underwater resources. Snorkelers can be strong Project AWARE ambassadors, participating in beach cleanups, shallow water cleanups and other activities.

2. Snorkeling is easy and safe. Because most people who snorkel do so without formal training, potential snorkelers may not be interested in seeking professional instruction. Snorkelers may enjoy themselves in the water, even if they have little or no aquatic ability. Although most people enjoy snorkeling in the open water environment, snorkeling in a swimming pool may also be fun. For example, snorkeling may be an aerobic activity, part of an overall fitness program in health clubs, colleges and universities.

- ***What is the role of the Snorkel Guide?***

The role of the Snorkel Guide is to be able:

1. To safely organise and execute snorkel excursions for participants.
2. To supervise snorkeling activities.
3. To be able to assist in the event of an emergency.
4. To provide local environmental information (e.g. tides and currents)
5. To provide advice to participants on their interaction with the environment.
6. To provide information on the local marine life

- ***What are the duties of the Snorkel Guide?***

As a guide you may be called on to:

1. Lead a tour, pointing out interesting features of the environment.
2. Assist snorkelers with equipment selection and fit.
3. Brief snorkelers on safety and environmental issues.
4. Assist snorkelers with entering and exiting the water.
5. Organise and supervise activities from the shore or boat, without leading a tour.
6. Respond appropriately in emergency situations.

Snorkel guides may teach Emergency First Response courses after successfully completing the EFR Instructor course.

- ***What are the responsibilities of the Snorkel Guide?***

As a Snorkel Guide, the safety, comfort and enjoyment of the snorkeling participants are your responsibility. You will need to be able to plan safe and appropriate tours to suit the abilities of the participants, who will look to you as a role model, leader and mentor. You are both an ambassador for the underwater environment and a professional associated member of PADI, and as such should adhere to a strict code of conduct.

As a PADI Snorkel guide, you must:

1. Maintain your associated PADI membership.
2. Conduct yourself and your PADI-related activities in a professional manner.
3. Not wrongfully disparage the PADI organization, PADI Members or any other dive industry professionals.
4. Exhibit common honesty in your PADI-related activities.
5. Cooperate during official PADI investigations by responding fully and promptly to enquiries.
6. Abide by the requirements and intent of the PADI Member Youth Leader's commitment whenever supervising children.
7. Be a role model for other snorkelers when interacting with the environment.

- ***What are the benefits of the Snorkel Guide?***

1. As a PADI Snorkel Guide you'll be an associated member of PADI, the world's largest and most respected diver training organization.
2. As an associated member of PADI, you may earn income or benefits by performing the duties of a Snorkel Guide in Egypt.

C. Planning and Conduct of a Snorkel Excursion

- ***What are the key elements of a snorkeling excursion?***
 1. **Preparation** – adequate planning, risk assessment of the environmental conditions, group size and logistics, having appropriate and sufficient equipment, and being ready to respond to problems.
 - a. Ensure participants complete any paperwork (Go Snorkel brochure – product no. 19207) required for the snorkel excursion, discuss any health or fitness concerns with the participants, and remind all participants to avoid alcohol or other intoxicating substances while taking part in snorkeling activities.
 - b. Perform a risk assessment of the snorkeling environment, and of the participants, and decide on the most appropriate method of supervision for the group. Depending on the circumstances the Snorkel Guide may act as a lookout, or enter the water to guide the snorkelers.
 - c. Ensure that all equipment is clean and fully assembled.
 2. **Briefing** – inform the snorkelers about procedures, the snorkel plan, and any other relevant information (more on this later).
 3. **Supervision** – put yourself in the most effective position to see and assist snorkelers. Points to consider are:
 - a. Entry into the water.
 - (1) Assisting snorkelers with dive ladders, or entries from the side of boat.
 - (2) Advice on holding equipment in place during entry.
 - (3) Advice on entering from shore if applicable, including when to don fins etc.
 - b. Counting snorkelers in.

- c. Vantage point or guiding during snorkel (where appropriate).
 - (1) Organising group and keeping the group together.
 - (2) Pointing out interesting features and marine animals.
 - (3) Maintaining contact with shore/boat cover.
 - (4) Using floats/lines.
 - (5) Signals.
- d. Problem Recognition – anticipating and identifying possible problems so you can prevent, correct or respond to them.
- e. Exiting the water.
 - (1) Assisting snorkelers with dive ladder or other means of exiting the water.
 - (2) Being aware of waves and other hazards.

4. **Roll Call.**

- 5. **Debrief** - Congratulate snorkelers and remind them of the highlights of the tour. Make it clear to all participants when the supervised snorkel excursion is over, and encourage them to register online.

6. **Equipment cleaning and storage.**

- ***What equipment can assist in supervising snorkeling activities?***
 1. Management equipment – may be useful depending upon the environment.
 - a. Clipboard/ roster.
 - b. Binoculars / polarised sunglasses.
 - c. Site maps.
 - d. Slates.

 2. Emergency response equipment (see also Chapter 3 of the PADI *Rescue Diver Manual*)
 - a. Emergency oxygen.
 - b. First aid kit with pocket mask and barriers.
 - c. Rescue float or life ring with line.
 - d. Marine radio/cellular telephone.
 - e. Blanket.

 3. Other useful equipment
 - a. Tool kit with spare mask /fin straps.
 - b. Surface marker buoy.
 - c. Individual flotation devices / snorkel vests.
 - d. Rescue float or life ring for tour.
 - e. Torch.
 - f. Identifiable clothing

- ***What should be included in a Briefing?***

The term “Briefing” relates specifically to the information you provide to snorkelers before they enter the water. It is usually delivered whilst onboard a boat or at the beach.

Snorkel Guide briefings should cover:

1. Location (site name, any relevant local information, site map).
2. Points of interest (the local reef, particularly noticeable rock formations or coral heads).
3. Marine life typical of the local environment
4. Information relating to potential hazards (strong currents, boat traffic, specific marine life that may inhabit the area).
5. Environmental considerations (a reminder not to touch anything, to stay clear of the reef and not to attempt to feed or chase fish).
6. Photography tips if applicable.
7. How to prepare and don equipment, including de-fogging and clearing of mask and snorkel.
8. Proper equalisation techniques for snorkelers who will be taking part in breath-hold diving, including advice on avoiding hyperventilation and the risk of shallow water blackout.
9. Entry/exit techniques (including the use of ladders or small boats as applicable).

10. Organisation:

- a. where they will snorkel to
- b. when they will turn back
- c. whether they will be in buddy teams or one group
- d. position of the snorkel guide
- e. use of buddy system for breath-hold diving
- f. hand signals or other means of communication as appropriate
- g. emergency procedures (recall signal, how to signal for help if required)
- h. A reminder to snorkel within their limitations, stay shallow, or stay close to the snorkel guide if the guide is in the water

11. Logistics (how snorkelers will be counted in/out of water, how long they will be in the water).

• ***What is the primary purpose of snorkeler accounting procedures?***

1. When supervising more than a handful of snorkelers, the primary concern is making sure each snorkeler is back aboard/ashore after an excursion.
2. Procedure – names are usually recorded on a roster as snorkelers arrive on board/at site, and as they enter and exit the water. Ensure snorkelers are visually present to confirm everyone is out of the water.
3. When practical, or if needed by local regulations, it may be useful to record additional information:
 - a. time entered water
 - b. time exited water
4. On larger vessels, counters may be used to count people on board, and before departing site. Although everyone on board may not be a snorkeler, this role may fall to the Snorkeling Guide to facilitate.
5. Ensure your roll call procedure includes a written record, which you should then verify.

- ***How do you evaluate general site conditions, and how do conditions affect snorkeling?***
 1. Site conditions affect snorkeling, and therefore are an important element of excursion planning.
 - a. Determining “acceptable” conditions may depend partly on the skill, fitness and experience of the snorkelers. Your briefings and recommendations help snorkelers determine whether the conditions are acceptable for them.
 - b. It helps snorkelers plan their own activities when you tell them your observations and conclusions regarding the conditions. It also teaches them about evaluating conditions.
 - c. There is a broad range of acceptable conditions. You advise snorkelers of the conditions, but snorkelers must accept the responsibility of assessing their own skills and deciding whether or not to enter the water. Ensure there is a contingency exit point available, and abort the trip if conditions are unsuitable for the group, or conditions deteriorate.
 - d. Factors affecting the snorkeling conditions include:
 - (1) Weather (wind, rain, sun).
 - (2) Tides.
 - (3) Currents.

- ***What supervision options are available to the Snorkel Guide?***

Depending on the size of the group, and the results of the initial risk assessment, the Snorkel Guide may enter the water to guide the participants, or take up an appropriate vantage point to supervise the activities.

You should consider fitness, and the abilities of the participants as well as environmental conditions when determining group logistics and choosing a site.

Other factors to consider are:

- Use of snorkel vests
- Keeping weaker snorkelers close to you
- Make up of buddy pairs
- Buddy system (one up / one down) for breath-hold divers
- Depth of site (choose shallower sites where possible)
- Ease of access

D. Snorkeling Equipment

- ***What equipment is needed for snorkeling?***
 1. Masks are used to create an air space in front of our eyes, which allow us to see properly. Snorkeling masks include a pocket for the nose, allowing snorkelers to equalise if breath-hold diving.
 2. Snorkels allow us to breathe whilst our faces are under the water. Some types may include a purge, allowing us to clear water from the snorkel easily.
 3. Fins allow us to swim quickly and easily through the water. Some fins are designed to be worn on bare feet, others require wetsuit boots to be worn.
 4. Exposure suits. Even in warm climates, snorkelers can quickly get cold. Wetsuits protect us by trapping a thin layer of water around our bodies, which is then warmed up. They also protect snorkelers from sunburn and minor scrapes.
 5. Snorkelling vests (buoyancy aids) can be used to provide support at the surface if a snorkeler is tired or having difficulty.
 6. Signalling device (e.g. whistle) can allow a snorkeler to indicate that they need assistance.
 7. Accessories:
 - a. Floats can be used to make snorkelers more visible in busy areas.
 - b. Flotation devices or other rescue aids may be valuable for the snorkel guide to have to hand.
 - c. Accessory bags can be used to hold equipment, or for collecting rubbish (however, not for collecting souvenirs!).
 - d. Underwater cameras – there is a wide range of disposable cameras available which can be used for snorkeling.
 - e. Torches can be used when snorkeling at night, or to bring out the colours while breath-hold diving.

- ***What equipment maintenance procedures are necessary?***
 1. Snorkel equipment should be kept clean and sanitised between uses.
 2. After each use, equipment should be checked for tears on mask skirts, broken straps, etc.

E. Environmental Considerations

Snorkelers are natural ambassadors for the underwater world. Encourage them to act responsibly and include environmentally responsible practices in your briefings.

- ***What are the different types of snorkeling environment?***
 1. Coral reefs – the most popular snorkeling environment, as they are shallow, warm, easily accessible and provide an abundance of aquatic life.
 2. Wrecks – can be used as snorkeling sites if shallow.
 3. Beaches.
 4. Inland / artificial sites, including pools and aquariums.
 5. Other shallow sites

- ***What are responsible snorkeling practices?***

With particular regard to reefs, as the most popular snorkeling environment:

1. Coral is a living animal. Coral tissue is very thin and easily damaged, so should not be touched. Also, resist the temptation to touch other creatures. For this reason, many marine reserves require that snorkelers do not wear gloves, then they are not tempted to grab the reef.
2. Passively observe organisms by floating in one spot and allowing fish to swim to you.
3. Remain at least an arm's length from the reef unless you're looking at something very carefully.
4. Avoid kicking up sand because this smothers corals when it settles and is stressful to other reef animals.
5. Always be aware of your body and equipment's position in relation to the reef, especially your fins, and never stand on coral.
6. Avoid feeding reef fish. This may introduce unhealthy food items and disrupt their natural behaviour.
7. Do not chase, tease or harass underwater creatures.

- **What is Project AWARE?**

Project AWARE: Aquatic World Awareness, Responsibility and Education



- **What is the Project AWARE Foundation?**

The Project AWARE Foundation, set up by PADI, is a non profit organisation working with divers and water enthusiasts to conserve underwater environments.

Through its Grant Programme, Project AWARE has distributed over \$2 million to worthwhile aquatic projects including public education, grass roots conservation, scientific research, public awareness initiatives and volunteer-supported community activism. Project AWARE runs campaigns such as Protect the Living Reef, Protect the Sharks, Respect Our Wrecks, Sustainable Fisheries, Go Eco and AWARE Kids. Information on these, and ways to get involved, can be found at www.projectaware.org.

- **What is Coral Watch?**

Coral Reefs are the oldest, most productive and diverse ecosystems in the sea. They are nursery grounds to 25% of marine species and home to nearly 33% of all known fish species. Coral reefs are rapidly being destroyed worldwide. Up to 30% of the world's reefs have already died; another 30% are severely damaged.

Climate change is having a dramatic effect on coral reefs. Increases in ocean temperatures contribute to coral bleaching episodes – a process whereby corals lose symbiotic algae living inside their tissue supplying coral with energy. This loss leaves coral transparent and reveals the white coral skeleton underneath. This potentially fatal process yields the “bleached” appearance.

Project AWARE has partnered with CoralWatch, a nonprofit research organization from the University of Queensland, Australia, to monitor coral reefs worldwide. The CoralWatch monitoring chart uses a series of colours representing different stages of bleaching and recovery, and can be easily used by snorkelers. The data collected is analyzed by scientists to answer questions on coral bleaching and recovery patterns, to help conserve reefs in the future.

F. Emergency Care and Safety Considerations

- ***What are the Emergency Care and Safety considerations for snorkelers?***

1. Emergency plans

The planning process should cover procedures for handling the following situations:

- a. Emergency assistance plans
- b. First aid / CPR.
- c. Rescue.
- d. Evacuation. (Local protocols including Search and Rescue (SAR) facilities, landing points and emergency services)
- e. Missing persons.

2. First aid, CPR and oxygen

- a. Timely and appropriate use of first aid is an important factor in the treatment of a snorkeling related injury. Oxygen administration may be an important part of resuscitation, or for use with any snorkeler who is breathing but who is in respiratory distress.
- b. Remove patients from the water as quickly as possible in any emergency before commencing first aid / CPR.

3. Aquatic life injuries

Venomous aquatic animals can cause a variety of problems for snorkelers, although serious cases are rare. Injury signs and symptoms are specific to the type of creature encountered, however, in general they include:

- a. Excruciating pain.
- b. Local swelling, inflammation or welts.
- c. Weakness, nausea, mental confusion and shock.
- d. Spreading numbness, paralysis and convulsions.
- e. Unconsciousness, respiratory or cardiac arrest.

To provide effective first aid:

- a. Always begin with primary assessment.
- b. Remove with care any foreign objects – spines, tentacles, stingers, etc.
- c. Soak afflicted area in hot water (43-49°C/110-120°F) for at least 30 to 90 minutes; use hot compresses if soaking isn't possible.
- d. If afflicted area is a limb, keep the limb below heart level.
- e. Treat for shock.
- f. Continue to monitor the injured snorkeler's lifeline and transport to emergency medical assistance as soon as possible.

4. Heat related concerns

- a. *Heat exhaustion* occurs when the body's ability to cool becomes taxed. Symptoms include profuse sweating, nausea, dizziness, weakness and faintness. The body temperature will be near normal with cool, clammy skin.

To treat suspected heat exhaustion, begin with primary assessment.

Move the patient into a cool, shaded area. Have the patient remove the exposure suit, drink water (up to a litre/quart). If symptoms don't subside within 30 minutes, contact the emergency medical services.

- b. *Heat stroke* occurs when rising temperatures exceed the body's ability to cool. Symptoms include hot, dry, flushed skin. The patient is hot to the touch and does not perspire. Heat stroke is like a high fever that can destroy tissue and cause permanent disability. Consider it immediately life threatening.

To treat suspected heat stroke, begin with primary assessment. Get the patient into a cool area, remove the exposure suit and immerse the patient in cool water or apply cool wet towels. Contact the emergency medical services while monitoring the patient's lifeline.

- c. *Hypothermia* – continuous shivering is a warning signal. If this occurs, patients should get out of the water, dry off and seek warmth.
- d. *Dehydration* can occur quickly in warm climates. Ensure snorkeling participants have sufficient water and adequate sun protection, as the sun's rays will be amplified in the water.
- e. Certain factors increase the risk of these conditions developing (e.g. sunbathing, alcohol intake, inadequate thermal protection)

5. Moving vessel hazards

Ensure snorkelers are advised of potential hazards during the snorkel briefing. These can include movement of the snorkel vessel itself (where appropriate), other vessels, jet skis and other water craft. Ensuring that vessels used for snorkeling are equipped with propeller guards, have snorkel flags available, and that snorkel areas are clearly marked with buoys, can help minimize risks. Have a crew member keep a lookout for other vessels in the area.

Propeller injuries can be life threatening, and may result in the loss of limbs. Follow CPR protocols should an injury occur.

6. Overexertion can lead to panic, but is easily avoided if participants move slowly and steadily through the water. Advise them to maintain a streamlined position, with legs straight and arms by the sides. If tired, participants should stop, rest, and hold on to a buoy or other flotation device for support if possible.

7. Shallow water blackout

This can occur when snorkelers participate in breath-hold diving, commonly following excessive hyperventilation (more than three or four breaths). Hyperventilation allows breath-hold divers to hold their breath for longer. At depth their bodies consume oxygen faster than carbon dioxide accumulates (it is the carbon dioxide which stimulates breathing). However, if hyperventilation is excessive, snorkelers may lose consciousness as they ascend, due to insufficient oxygen in their bodies. It is therefore recommended to avoid excessive repeated hyperventilation. Ensure participants are informed of these risks during the snorkel briefing, and that they use the one up, one down buddy system if breath-hold diving.

8. Equalisation problems

When snorkelers participate in breath-hold diving, they may experience problems equalising their ear, sinus or mask air spaces. Snorkel Guides should ensure that proper equalisation techniques are covered during the snorkel briefing whenever snorkelers are likely to take part in breath-hold diving. If a problem occurs, the snorkeler should be advised to discontinue breath-hold diving.

9. Cramp

Cramp is a painful condition that usually occurs in the leg muscles. Advise participants how to relieve this by stretching the affected muscle.

PADI Snorkel Guide Membership Agreement

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY – Sign statement on application

PADI Membership is offered by PADI Worldwide Corp. (hereinafter, along with PADI Americas, Inc. and PADI Worldwide Corp.'s licensed Local Area Offices, referred to collectively as PADI) to qualified individuals.

PADI Membership and continued renewal is partially based on you reading and signing this Agreement. PADI will consider your membership or renewal of your membership subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. I understand that the credential of PADI Snorkel Guide is designed to meet the requirements of the CDWS in the Arab Republic of Egypt and that I may only work or promote myself as a PADI Snorkel Guide in Egypt.
2. I understand and agree that I will organise and run all snorkelling trips with which I am involved according to the initial training I received as a PADI Snorkel Guide and any subsequent updates from PADI.
3. I understand that PADI has a Quality Assurance process and am aware of the recourse available to me to refute any complaints that may be reported. I understand and agree that all rulings by the Quality Management Committee with regards to such complaints shall be deemed binding.
4. I acknowledge that snorkelling is a physically strenuous activity and that it is my personal responsibility to maintain the necessary level of fitness in order to involve myself in snorkelling supervisory activities. I also acknowledge that should my physical condition or health change, rendering me incapable of meeting the physical requirements of snorkelling supervision, I will cease my supervisory activities until I am again capable and, if necessary, cleared by a scuba diving medical examination performed by a licenced physician.
5. I understand and agree that financial irresponsibility in dealings with PADI or its corporate affiliates or associated companies is grounds for membership suspension or termination.
6. I will not discredit PADI or its corporate affiliates or associated companies, nor cause any action that will create a liability to them. PADI will have the sole right to determine whether any of my actions violate the intentions of this paragraph.
7. I will file a PADI Incident Report Form with PADI for any incident relating to my activities as a PADI Member of which I may become aware that may have or potentially may have harmed myself or another individual.
8. I understand and agree that the terms and conditions of this Agreement are effective and binding from 1 January 2006 and for subsequent years of my membership with PADI. Should PADI modify this Agreement, I will be notified in writing of the changes prior to the next renewal.
9. I understand and agree that this Agreement does not create an agency relationship between PADI and myself. Except as otherwise provided in this Membership Agreement, PADI has no control over or involvement with my day-to-day operations and activities and bears no responsibility for the same.
10. I understand and agree that PADI Membership is granted at the sole discretion of PADI, based upon its unilateral determination of several criteria including, but not limited to, whether acceptance and continuation of any membership is in the best interest of PADI. Satisfaction of minimum requirements does not guarantee membership. PADI Membership, at any level, may be revoked by PADI, at its sole discretion, at any time.

License Agreement for PADI Members

PADI Worldwide Corp. (a California corporation) has the right and authority to use and sublicense various marks owned by PADI Americas, Inc. (a California corporation) (hereinafter referred to collectively as PADI), Diving Science and Technology Corp (a California corporation, hereinafter DSAT), Emergency First Response Corp (a California corporation, hereinafter EFR, the use of whose marks are provided to IRRA Members with a renewed EFR Instructor teaching its EFR programmes) and Project AWARE Foundation (a California non-profit foundation, hereinafter PAF). The PADI marks include, but are not limited to, the Word Mark Professional Association of Diving Instructors, the Word Mark PADI, certain logotypes including a diver placed on a world, a Mark for The Undersea Journal, as well as other marks, including Specialty and Certification marks. The DSAT marks include, but are not limited to, the Word Mark DSAT. The EFR marks include, but are not limited to, the Word Mark EFR and the EFR logotype, which consists of a heart with a pulse line inside a box, with the words Emergency First Response. The PAF marks include, but are not limited to, the Word Mark Project AWARE and the Project AWARE logotype, which consists of a diver and a fish with the words Project AWARE. For the purposes of this Licence Agreement, these various marks shall be referred to collectively as the Marks.

PADI relies upon the foregoing Marks to indicate the source of origin of its and its related services, certifications, support programmes and products, so that the public will be protected; and so PADI individual members, IRRA Members, students and others associated with PADI will receive the highest-quality services and products pertaining to its business. To provide PADI Members with the ability to advertise, promote and indicate the source of origin of the PADI services, certifications, support programmes and products they provide, PADI Members are hereby granted a licence to use the foregoing Marks on promotional materials only, specifically printed, film or video formats, and software, fixed media, such as floppy disks, hard drives or CDROM, or any interactive digital or broadcast media or methods, including, but not limited to, internet or world wide web sites. The single exception to the terms above is that, with specific, written authorisation from the respective licenced PADI Local Area Office, IRRA Members may place the PADI diver and globe Mark on their facility staff shirts, in very limited quantities. Such shirts may not be resold in any manner, and each such printing must receive separate written authorisation.

The licence shall not extend to the provision of other printed materials, such as manuals, books, instructions, clothing (except as noted above) or products or any other materials whether or not they are manufactured, sold, distributed or licenced to others by PADI, DSAT, EFR or PAF.

This licence extended by PADI Worldwide Corp. shall only be with respect to (1.) Printed advertising and promotional materials, (newspaper and periodical advertisements, telephone-directory advertising, handbills and signs, except for staff shirts, as noted above); (2.) Film and video format promotional materials such as television commercials, slide shows or promotional videos; and (3.) Software, fixed media, such as floppy disks, hard drives or CD-ROM, or any interactive digital or broadcast media or methods, including, but not limited to, internet or world wide web sites, with such uses governed by the most current guidelines, as may be published by PADI from time to time; none of which shall include use on any item or product intended for resale.

None of the PADI, DSAT, EFR or PAF company names, trade names or Marks may be used in internet domain names or e-mail addresses.

The foregoing licence for advertising and promotional use shall in all respects follow the exact format, character, general appearance, type style, background and proportions of the Marks originating from PADI, DSAT, EFR and PAF, respectively. In no case shall the Marks be combined with other marks, symbols, language or be in a format and appearance other than that actually used by PADI, DSAT, EFR and PAF, respectively. The full trademark must be used; truncated or partial use of a

Mark is not authorised. This licence shall be personal to the individual member and shall be non-transferable, non-divisible and not capable of being sublicensed in any manner through any party. None of the PADI, DSAT, EFR or PAF company names, trade names or Marks may be incorporated into any other trademark or trade name.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, PADI and the licenced PADI Local Area Offices shall have the sole right to disapprove of any promotional materials prepared and shall be the sole judge of the criteria of whether it meets the standard of this licence agreement. To this end, any suggestions or requests by authorised members of the PADI staff as to the usage of the Marks shall be complied with as soon as possible to avoid mistakes, deceptions, dilution or other problems that would be detrimental to the foregoing Marks.

Regardless of the foregoing licence, PADI, DSAT, EFR or PAF, individually and cooperatively, shall have the right to institute and bring any suit or any other action necessary to protect the Marks as to any person, firm or corporation now or prospectively using the Marks or any similar marks, derivations, analogs, trade names, fanciful scripts or designs.

This licence shall extend for the term of membership and shall be terminated forthwith upon termination of the member's membership with PADI Worldwide Corp.

Youth Leader's Commitment

Working with children is both a privilege and a responsibility. **Therefore, in all instructional activities involving children, PADI Members will:**

- **Look after the child's health, safety and welfare.**
- **Ensure appropriate supervision during all instructional activities.**
- **Whenever possible, meet the child's parents or guardians and share program goals and objectives.**
- **Strive to keep parents or guardians involved and informed through verbal reports and updates as often as possible.**
- **Treat children, parents or guardians with respect regardless of age, race, gender and religious affiliation.**
- **Honor all commitments made to children.**
- **Discuss disciplinary problems with parents or guardians.**
- **Not engage in inappropriate contact with children.**
- **Respect a child's right to privacy and intrude only when health and safety demand.**
- **Whenever possible, ensure two adults are with children at all times.**

If you suspect a child may be abused, check with your local authorities and determine the appropriate course of action.



PLEASE COMPLETE AND SEND IMMEDIATELY
TO YOUR PADI OFFICE

OFFICE USE ONLY

INCIDENT REPORT FORM

THIS REPORT IS PREPARED FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECEIVING LEGAL ADVICE
OR FOR USE IN ANTICIPATED LITIGATION.

Date of Incident _____ Time _____ a.m. p.m.
Day/Month/Year

Fatal Non-Fatal Training Non-Training Diving Non-Diving Recreational Dive Technical Dive

Extent of injury if known _____

VICTIM/INJURED PARTY INFORMATION (Please print clearly.)

Name _____
First Initial Last

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State/Province _____ Country _____ Zip/Postal Code _____

Phone (_____) _____ Age _____ Height _____ Weight _____

Occupation _____ Gender Male Female

Next of Kin _____ Relationship _____

Phone (_____) _____ Contacted: Yes No

If previously certified: Agency _____ Certification Level _____ Certification Date _____
Day/Month/Year

ALL MEASUREMENTS IN THIS REPORT ARE: METRIC IMPERIAL

LOCATION OF INCIDENT

City _____ State/Province _____ Country _____

Name of Dive Site _____ Shore Boat Ocean Lake Quarry Altitude _____

Other _____ Depth incident started _____

Water temperature _____°C _____°F Visibility _____ Current _____ Surface conditions _____

VICTIM/INJURED PARTY'S DIVE PROFILE

Please include all dives in the last 24 hours prior to the incident, recorded as accurately as possible. If any information is estimated or approximated, please indicate so. Also, indicate the source of the dive profile in your information (i.e. dive computer log, written dive log, buddy's recollection, etc.) Do not guess or speculate as to the dive profiles. *Provide computer log if available.*

DATE	BOTTOM TIME	DEPTH	SURFACE INTERVAL	DATE	BOTTOM TIME	DEPTH	SURFACE INTERVAL
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

OFFICE USE ONLY

PLEASE CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE

