



Snorkel Guide Course Instructor Outline

Introduction

This section includes suggestions on how to use this guide and an overview of the course philosophy and goals.

How to Use this Guide

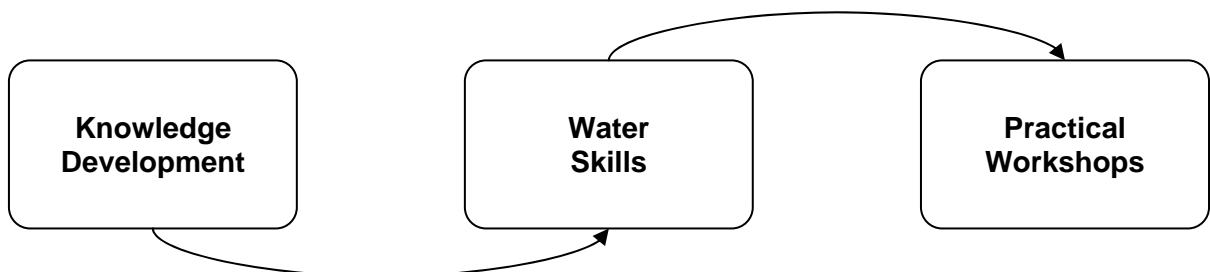
This guide speaks to *you*, the PADI Open Water Scuba Instructor. The guide contains four sections – the first contains standards specific to this course, the second contains knowledge development presentations, the third considers water skills and the fourth details the practical workshops. All required standards, learning objectives, activities, and performance requirements specific to the PADI Snorkel Guide course appear in **boldface** print. **The boldface assists you in easily identifying those requirements that you must adhere to when you conduct the course.** Items not in boldface print are recommendations for your information and consideration. General course standards applicable to *all* PADI courses are located in the General Standards and Procedures section of your PADI *Instructor Manual*.

Course Philosophy and Goals

The PADI Snorkel Guide course is a simple training program for candidates who will be conducting guided snorkel tours in Egypt, in accordance with the Chamber of Diving and Watersports (CDWS). The course is designed to develop candidates' organisational, rescue management and water skills to enable them to safely organise and conduct snorkeling trips for participants.

Course Overview

The PADI Snorkel Guide course consists of three separate modules:



These modules may be conducted in any order, however all three must be completed prior to certification.

Section One: Course Standards

This section lists the PADI Snorkel Guide course requirements and general considerations for course conduct. Here you will find details of the:

- Course standards and structure
- Course prerequisites and requirements
- Required and recommended training materials

Standards at a Glance

Topic	Course Standard	
Minimum Instructor Rating	PADI Open Water Scuba Instructor	
Prerequisites	First Aid and CPR certification within the past 24 months	
Minimum Age	18 years	
Ratios	8:1	
Course hours	The course should be delivered over 2 days	
Materials and Equipment	Instructor: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mask, snorkel and fins• PADI Snorkel Guide Instructor Outline	Candidate: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mask, snorkel and fins

Instructor Prerequisites

To qualify to teach the PADI Snorkel Guide course, an individual must be a Teaching status PADI Open Water Scuba Instructor or higher.

Candidate Prerequisites

By the start of the course, a candidate must:

1. Be at least 18 years old
2. Have completed a sanctioned course in first aid and CPR within the past 24 months
3. Complete and sign the PADI Snorkel Guide Programme Statement of Risks and Liability
4. Complete and sign the PADI Medical Statement

Supervision and Ratios

Open Water Workshops

A teaching status PADI Open Water Scuba Instructor must be present and in control of all activities.

The ratio for open water workshops is 8 snorkel guide candidates per instructor (8:1), with 4 additional snorkel guide candidates allowed per certified assistant (4:1)

Course Hours

The Snorkel Guide course is typically a two-day program with a class of 8 candidates. (See sample course schedule at the end of this section).

Materials and Equipment

Instructor Materials and Equipment

Required

- **Mask, snorkel and fins suitable for snorkeling and skin diving in open water**
- **PADI Snorkel Guide Instructor Outline**
- **PADI Snorkel Guide Candidate Handout**
- **Go Snorkel brochure (product no. 19207)**

Recommended

- Lines, floats, slates, fish ID cards as appropriate for local environment

Useful Additional Resources

- Discover the Underwater World video and Field Guide
- AWARE – Our World, Our Water manual
- Project AWARE brochures
- Coral Watch kit
- Local marine life guides

Candidate Materials and Equipment

Required

- **Mask, snorkel and fins suitable for snorkeling and skin diving in open water**

Recommended

- EFR “At a Glance” quick reference card

Certification Requirements and Procedures

At the time of certification, a PADI Snorkel Guide candidate must:

- 1. Meet all certification requirements**
- 2. Read and agree to abide by the PADI Snorkel Guide Membership and License Agreement**
- 3. Read and agree to abide by the PADI Members Youth Leader's Commitment**

The instructor certifying the snorkel guide must ensure that all certification requirements have been met. To certify a snorkel guide, submit a completed and signed Snorkel Guide Application form (see appendix) to your local PADI Office.

Renewal Requirements

PADI Snorkel Guides are associated members of PADI. Renewal requirements include submitting a completed renewal application along with dues annually.

It is recommended that snorkel guides carry liability insurance. Requirements may vary from one PADI Office to another.

Note:

Remind candidates to check local regulations in their area as the insurance requirements will vary depending on local legislation.

Sample PADI Snorkel Guide Course Schedule

The following sample schedule suggestion is designed to help you organise the PADI Snorkel Guide course. Of course, you may rearrange the schedule to fit your logistical and candidates' needs.

Day One:

Approximate timing
(based on class of 6)

Classroom:	A. Course Introduction	1 hour
	B. Roles and Responsibilities of a Snorkel Guide	1 hour
	C. Planning and Conduct of a Snorkel Excursion	1 hour 30 minutes
Pool/Confined or Open Water	Water Skills and Stamina	3 hours
	1. Stamina Assessment and Development (15 Minute tread and 800m Snorkel Swim)	
	2. Snorkeling/Skin Diving Skills	
	3. Rescue Skills	

Day Two:

Classroom:	D: Snorkelling Equipment	1 hour
	E: Environmental Considerations	1 hour
	F. Emergency Care and Safety Considerations	1 hour 30 minutes
Classroom/Beach	Practical Workshops	
	1. Conduct a Briefing	1 hour 30 minutes
	2. Planning and Conduct of a Snorkel Excursion	2 hours
Classroom	Close	
	Question and Answer session	
Paperwork completion		30 minutes

Section Two: Knowledge Development

Conduct

The Knowledge Development module establishes the knowledge foundation that PADI Snorkel Guides will apply while supervising snorkeling excursions. **Use the following teaching outline to provide candidates with the information they will require in order to be able to explain the following learning objectives.** Elaborate to add local information as appropriate.

Learning Objectives

By the end of knowledge development, candidates will be able to explain:

Roles and Responsibilities of a Snorkel Guide

- **Why do people want to snorkel?**
- **What is the role of the Snorkel Guide?**
- **What are the duties of the Snorkel Guide?**
- **What are the responsibilities of the Snorkel Guide?**
- **What are the benefits of the Snorkel Guide?**

Planning and Conduct of a Snorkel Excursion

- **What are the key elements of a snorkeling excursion?**
- **What indicators are available to the snorkeling guide to assess participants' readiness regarding fitness and attitude?**
- **What equipment can assist in supervising snorkeling activities?**
- **What should be included in a briefing?**
- **What is the primary purpose of snorkeler accounting procedures?**
- **How do you evaluate general site conditions, and how do conditions affect snorkeling?**
- **What supervision options are available to the Snorkel Guide?**

Snorkeling Equipment

- **What equipment is needed for snorkeling?**
- **What equipment maintenance procedures are necessary?**

Environmental Considerations

- **What are the different types of snorkeling environment?**
- **What are responsible snorkeling practices?**
- **What is Project AWARE?**
- **What is the Project AWARE Foundation?**
- **What is Coral Watch?**
- **What common marine life exists in the local area?**

Emergency Care and Safety Considerations

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

Knowledge Development Teaching Outline

Suggestions to *you*, the PADI Open Water Scuba Instructor, appear in note boxes.

A. Course Introduction

1. Staff and candidate introductions

Note:

Introduce yourself and assistants. Have candidates introduce themselves and explain why they're interested in becoming Snorkel Guides — break the ice and encourage a relaxed atmosphere.

Give times, dates and locations as appropriate for knowledge development presentations, confined water and / or open water sessions.

2. 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.
3. Course overview
 - a. Classroom presentations.
 - b. Confined and / or Open Water sessions.
4. 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).
5. Class requirements
 - a. Complete paperwork.
 - b. Course costs.
 - c. Equipment needs.
 - d. Schedule and attendance.

Note:

Explain all course costs and materials, and what the costs do and do not include, including equipment use, open water site fees etc. Review the schedule for the course, and explain what equipment candidates must have, and what you will provide.

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.

Note:

Offer your Snorkel Guide candidates the opportunity to try scuba diving where appropriate – however be sure to emphasise the fact that snorkeling is a worthwhile activity in its own right, and need not necessarily lead to scuba diving.

- ***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.

Note:

Ensure that your Snorkel Guide candidates are aware that they may not teach and certify PADI Skin Divers, nor can they conduct the PADI Seal Team Aquamission: Skin Diver specialist, or PADI Discover Snorkeling Experience.

- **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.
8. Report any incident relating to your activities as an associated Member of PADI to PADI.

Note:

Review the following information with candidates:

- PADI Snorkel Guide Membership and License Agreement
- PADI Members Youth Leader's Commitment

- **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.

Note:

Remind candidates to check local regulations in their area as the administrative requirements will vary depending on local legislation.

- 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.

Note:

Sometimes the briefing may be split into two sections, particularly on a boat trip: the first would encompass an introduction to boat safety, snorkeling equipment and how to use it, points of interest and plans for the day etc; the latter part immediately prior to the dive covering the safety elements, tips and reminders. Discuss some possible scenarios with the candidates.

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.

Note:

Discuss with candidates how each factor may impact on planning decisions, entry / exit sites etc., and emphasise the importance of contingency exit points. Provide candidates with information on local weather services and other sources of information available in the area.

- **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

Note:

Have a selection of different equipment to show to the candidates for this session, so that they can become familiar with the different types of equipment available.

- **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

Note:

Discuss the local environment with your candidates, introducing local fish ID guides, and other sources of information specific to the area. Remind candidates they will be expected to be an effective source of local environmental information when conducting snorkel excursions.

- ***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.

Note:

Show candidates a range of Project AWARE brochures. Encourage candidates to take part in the Project AWARE Specialty course and AWARE – Coral Reef Conservation Specialty course to increase their understanding of the underwater world and enhance their ability to promote good snorkeling practices.

- **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.

Note:

Encourage your candidates to [sign up](#) with Project AWARE to regularly monitor local coral reefs and receive the CoralWatch Kit.

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.

Note:

Review CPR protocols using the EFR At a Glance card. Remind candidates to check local regulations with regards to first aid / CPR and oxygen administration, and encourage them to take part in the PADI Emergency Oxygen Provider course to increase their knowledge and ability to respond in an emergency situation.

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.

Note:

Discuss with your candidates the most frequently encountered marine life injuries common to the local area, and how to avoid them.

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.

Note:

Discuss various equalisation techniques with candidates.

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.

Section Three: Water Skills and Stamina

The Water Skills and Stamina module confirms that candidates have attained the appropriate level of watermanship for someone working in a leadership capacity, and develops these skills in candidates where necessary.

Conduct and standards

The Water Skills and Stamina module has three components:

- Stamina Assessment and Development
- Snorkeling / Skin Diving Skills
- Rescue Skills

You may conduct all portions of the Water Skills and Stamina module in either confined or open water.

Stamina Assessment and Development

There are two exercises in this section, both of which must be completed prior to certification.

1. 15 Minute Tread

Using no aids and wearing only a swimsuit, the candidate must stay afloat by treading water, drownproofing, bobbing or floating for 15 minutes.

2. 800 Metre/Yard Snorkel Swim

Using a mask, fins, snorkel and swimsuit only (no flotation aids) and swimming with the face in the water, the candidate must swim nonstop for 800 metres/yards in 15 minutes or less. The candidate may not use arms to swim, unless the candidate has a physical challenge that limits leg use and arm-swimming is the individual's normal swimming method.

Snorkeling / Skin Diving Skills

There are four exercises in this section, all of which must be completed prior to certification. Introduce, and then ensure candidates demonstrate satisfactory completion of the following skills, using snorkeling equipment:

1. **Dive vertically headfirst from the surface in water too deep to stand up in.**
2. **Swim at least 15 metres/50 feet under water on a single breath of air.**
3. **Ascend safely by looking up and around while swimming, and by holding one hand over the head.**
4. **Clear a snorkel of water by using the blast method and resume breathing through the snorkel without lifting the face from the water.**

Note:

You may also introduce candidates to the displacement method of snorkel clearing if appropriate.

Rescue skills

There are five exercises in this section, all of which must be completed prior to certification. Introduce these skills as you would the corresponding diver rescue skills in the PADI Rescue Diver Instructor Guide, and then ensure candidates, equipped with mask, fins and snorkel, demonstrate satisfactory completion of the following skills:

1. **Cramp Release.** (Rescue Training Session One, Self-Rescue Review)
2. **Tired Snorkeler.** (Rescue Training Session One, Rescue Exercise 1)
3. **Panicked Snorkeler.** (Rescue Training Session One, Rescue Exercise 2)
4. **Response from Shore/Boat.** (Rescue Training Session Two, Rescue Exercise 3)
5. **Unresponsive Snorkeler.** (Rescue Training Session Four, Rescue Exercise 7)

Section Four: Practical Workshops

The Practical Workshops module allows Snorkel Guide candidates to put into practice the knowledge and skills they will use as functioning snorkel guides.

Conduct and Standards

The Practical Workshops module has two components:

- Conducting a briefing – this session may be conducted in a classroom setting or at an open water site.
- Planning and conduct of a snorkel excursion – this session must be conducted in open water.

Use the same evaluation methodology as for a Divemaster internship exercise to evaluate candidate performance. Mastery of these exercises is based on scoring a 3 or higher on each of the performance requirements.

Score Performance

- 5 Candidate independently accomplished the objective without noticeable errors, and showed creativity and anticipation of snorkelers' needs in the process.
- 4 Candidate accomplished the objective with no noticeable errors and without significant help from instructor or staff.
- 3 Candidate accomplished the objective adequately with a few insignificant errors. Instructor correction and intervention limited to brief reminders or suggestions.
- 2 Candidate showed rudimentary understanding of tasks required to meet objective, but made significant errors or omissions. Instructor correction and intervention was required for a competent result.
- 1 Candidate made many or substantial errors and omissions in attempting task, or task not completed.

Conducting a Briefing

This session allows candidates to observe and deliver a role model briefing. **Prior to certification, PADI Snorkel Guide candidates must deliver an effective briefing for a snorkel excursion.**

Note:

This session should be interactive – encourage your candidates to ask questions and provide examples from their own experience.

Either you or one of the certified assistants should provide a role model briefing of an appropriate site. Candidates should then each be allocated a familiar site and asked to provide a briefing to the group. This allows them to practise the skills involved in briefing future participants. You may wish to provide them with a local site they are familiar with, or allow them to choose sites they know. All candidates must practise providing briefings and must cover the information required in a satisfactory manner.

Planning and conduct of a snorkel excursion

This session allows candidates to observe and participate in a role model snorkel excursion. **Prior to certification, PADI Snorkel Guide candidates must plan and conduct an effective snorkel excursion.**

Note:

This is an opportunity for candidates to put the information they have been provided with into action. Break the candidates into groups if necessary and allow them planning time. Allocate a suitable snorkeling site to them, and ask them to arrange, brief and conduct a snorkel excursion there. The group can split roles between themselves or you can appoint segments after seeing their plan. The other candidates or staff can take the place of participants. To make the scenario as realistic as possible, assign some simple problems that the candidates must deal with.

This course is only to be provided to candidates intending to comply with regulations set down by the Chamber of Diving and Watersports in Egypt

Appendix

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PADI
padi.com

**SNORKEL GUIDE PROGRAMME
STATEMENT OF RISKS AND LIABILITY
(PADI International Ltd)**

Candidate Record (Confidential Information)

Name _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State/Province _____

Country _____ Zip/Postal Code _____

Home Phone (_____) _____ Work Phone (_____) _____

Birth Date _____ Age _____

Please read carefully and fill in all blanks before signing.

This is a statement in which you are informed of the risks of snorkelling and skin diving. The statement also sets out the circumstances in which you participate in the PADI Snorkel Guide programme at your own risk.

Your signature on this statement is required as proof that you have received and read this statement. It is important that you read the contents of this statement before signing it. If you do not understand anything contained in this statement, then please discuss it with your course instructor.

WARNING

Snorkelling and skin diving have inherent risks which may result in serious injury or death. Snorkelling and skin diving are physically strenuous activities and you will be exerting yourself during this programme. You must advise truthfully and fully inform the dive professional and the facility through which this programme is offered of your medical history.

EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY

Past or present medical conditions may be contraindicative to my participation in this programme. I affirm that I am not currently suffering from a cold or congestion or have an ear infection. I affirm that I do not have a history of seizures, dizziness or fainting; nor a history of heart condition (e.g.: cardiovascular disease, angina, heart attack). I further affirm that I do not have a history of respiratory problems such as asthma, emphysema or tuberculosis. I affirm that I am not currently taking medication that carries a warning about any impairment of my physical or mental abilities.

Neither the course instructor, _____, the facility through which this experience is offered, _____, PADI International Ltd., or PADI Americas, Inc., accept any responsibility for any death, injury or other loss suffered or caused by you or resulting from your own conduct or any matter or condition under your control which amounts to your own contributory negligence.

In the absence of any negligence or other breach of duty by the course instructor, _____, the facility through which this experience is offered, _____, PADI International Ltd., and PADI Americas, Inc., your participation in this snorkelling/skin diving programme is entirely at your own risk.

I acknowledge receipt of this statement and have read all of the terms before signing this statement.

Participant Name (Please Print)

Participant Signature

Date (Day/Month/Year)

SNORKEL GUIDE APPLICATION

 Return certification package to: Dive Center/Resort Instructor Applicant

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY

 Name _____
First Initial Last

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State/Province _____

Zip/Postal Code _____ Country _____

Home Phone (_____) _____ Business Phone (_____) _____

Email Address _____ Date of Birth _____

 Sex: M F Preferred Language _____

PREREQUISITE REQUIREMENTS

Must hold a current (within 24 months) Emergency First Response Primary Care (CPR) and Secondary Care (First Aid) certification or hold qualifying certifications from another organisation. **Copies of ALL non-EFR certifications must be attached to this application.**

EFR Student number _____

SNORKEL GUIDE CERTIFICATION INFORMATION

This Application must be signed by the applicant and the certifying instructor (a PADI Open Water Scuba Instructor or higher level). This application does not constitute membership. Membership is activated only upon review and approval of this application by PADI.

 PADI Snorkel Guide Course Completion Date _____ Course Location _____
D/M/Y City/State/Province/Country

Certifying Instructor Name _____ Phone (_____) _____

Dive Center/Resort Name (if applicable) _____ Store No. _____

I have read the PADI Snorkel Guide Membership Agreement and License Agreement and hereby consent and agree to the terms and conditions in their entirety. I understand and agree that any criminal conviction on my part involving abuse of a minor or sexual abuse of an adult occurring either during or prior to my Snorkel Guide membership with PADI will be automatic grounds for denial or termination of my membership. I hereby certify that all the above statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

 Applicant's Signature _____ Date _____
Signature — Required D/M/Y

I certify that all prerequisites and certification requirements have been met as outlined in the PADI Instructor Manual.

Certifying Instructor _____ PADI No. _____ Date _____

PAYMENT METHOD

See current price list for payment information.

 MasterCard VISA American Express
 Maestro/Solo (UK only) Cheque/Bank Draft Number* _____

*Cheque/Bank Draft must be payable in the currency of the PADI Office the application is submitted to.

Card Number _____

Card expiration date _____ Security code _____

Maestro/Solo valid from date _____ Or Issue No. _____ (UK only)

Cardholder Name _____

Authorised Signature _____

CARD OPTIONS

 PADI Standard Card (no additional fee)

To help preserve the aquatic environment, please select & indicate the amount of donation and receive a Project AWARE version of your PADI Snorkel Guide Card:

 Project AWARE Card _____ (Contact your PADI Office for minimum donation)

Mail to: Your local PADI Office, Attention: Snorkel Guide certification (see price list for fee).

Tape / Attach a
 4.5cm x 5.7 cm
 13/4" x 21/4" (approx)
 Head and Shoulder
 Photo
**PRINT NAME ON
 BACK OF PHOTO**
 Coin Machine Photos
 OK
 No Dark Glasses

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.