### The Villages Scuba Club

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# **Boat Diving**

### Advantages of boat diving

- Easy access to great dives sites off-shore
- No walking around with dive kit on your back
- No wading through surf

### Types of Diving Boats

- Rigid Hull Inflatable Boat (RHIB)
- Day Boats or Hard Boats
- Live-Aboards
- Types of Diving off Boats
  - Moored
  - Drift Diving





### Preparation

#### • Get your gear ready

- Have you tested your new gear in a benign dive environment?
- Use your checklist to ensure all your gear is packed.
- Is your gear marked?

#### • Don't forget:

- Cert card and Nitrox card, if renting tanks
- Cash for tips \$10 per dive suggested
- Sunglasses, hat, reef-safe sunscreen
- Jacket for boat for the ride out and back
- Batteries charged and installed?
- Save-a-dive kit for your specific gear.
- A DSMB should be carried by all divers in open water.
- Pack your dive gear in a <u>COLLAPSIBLE</u> boat bag!!! Roll-boards and hard cases take up lots of room.
- A small dry bag is great for keeping your non-waterproof valuables safe while diving.

#### Get yourself ready

- Hydrate limit your alcohol
- Good night's sleep
- Seasickness medication?



### Don't be that diver!

# **Boarding and Pre-Dive**

- Many crews are very particular about boat boarding. It is best to get permission prior to boarding. Also, some boats may require you to remove shoes or flip-flops.
  - Once on-board, locate your assigned position and set up your gear.
  - Once gear is set up, verify operation of regulators and inflate BCD. <u>Do this before</u> the boat is ready to leave the dock!
  - Request weights from deck hands.
  - Stow your loose gear (fins, mask, snorkel, etc) out of the way of traffic.

#### Pay attention to briefings

- Boat familiarization and safety briefing typically by captain before leaving the dock.
  - Amenities (Head, Water, Snacks)
  - Location of safety gear
  - Water entry procedures
  - Emergency recall procedures
  - Water exit procedures
- Dive site briefing by the Dive Master
  - Bottom depth(s) and type, current, expected visibility
  - Maximum bottom time, safety stop requirements
  - Potential sightings
  - Potential hazards.



# Water Entry/Exit - Moored

#### Water Entry

- Usually via giant stride.
- Depending on boat and dive site, this can be stern, side or bow entry.
- Follow trail/swim lines to mooring Line and descend.
- Careful!
  - A diver can easily dislodge the anchor line of a small boat
  - Watch for hooks and shells on mooring line. Gloves are a good idea.

#### • Water Exit - typically via ladders

- Ascend mooring line to safety stop.
- Follow trail/swim lines to ladder.
- Keep regulator and mask on until at top of ladder.
- Keep fins on until you have a hold of the boat.
- Stay clear of ladder when another diver is on ladder.
- Many ladders float and tend to push diver around. Step onto ladder and empty your BCD.
  - Christmas tree ladder keep fins on with gear on or off.
  - Standard ladder remove fins before climbing ladder.



- A Trail or Current Line
- B Tagline, Swim or Granny Line
- C Mooring Line
- **D** Descent Line

# Water Entry/Exit - Drift Dive

#### Water Entry

- Work way to entry point, holding onto boat with at least one hand. Don't hold onto tanks.
- Usually via giant stride.
  - For most dives, put air in BCD before entering
  - Upon entry flash OK sign and find your buddy.
  - Descend with dive group, when everyone is ready.

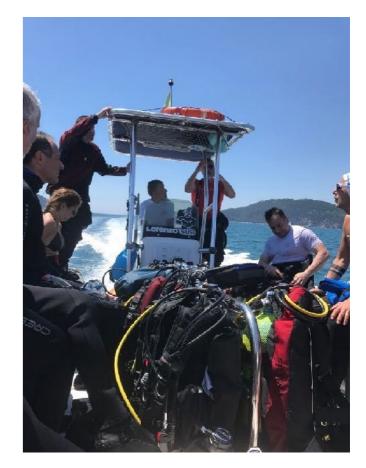
#### Water Exit via ladders

- Ensure surface marker (DMSB, Float Flag) is deployed at Safety Stop (or earlier) if you have a reel.
- After Safety Stop, ascend and bunch up. When all are on surface, give boat OK to approach.
- Wait for deck hand to wave in divers.
- Keep regulator and mask on until at top of ladder.
- Stay clear of ladder when another diver is on ladder.
- Many ladders float and tend to push diver around. Step onto ladder and empty your BCD.
  - Christmas tree ladder keep fins on with gear on or off.
  - Standard ladder remove fins before climbing ladder.



# Rigid Hull Inflatable Boats (RHIB)

- Very common in Europe, Asia, and some live-aboard use as a tender.
- Provides access to sites that may be difficult to reach via hard boat or shore diving.
- Limited range, limited stowage, limited amenities.
  - Typically dive kit is pre-set up before loading on RHIB one dive per trip.
  - Stow mask (in case), fins, and gloves in small mesh bag.
  - Stow hat, sunglasses in mesh bag when in water.
- Water Entry- Typically via Back Roll. Alternatively, drop in water and don gear.
- Water Exit
  - Ladder equipped remove weights, fins and hand up to deck hand before climbing ladder.
  - Tube flop remove weights and hand up to deck hand. Remove BCD/tank and secure to gear line. Grab hold of safety rope, extend arms and kick hard and pull up. You will be judged on your style and grace.

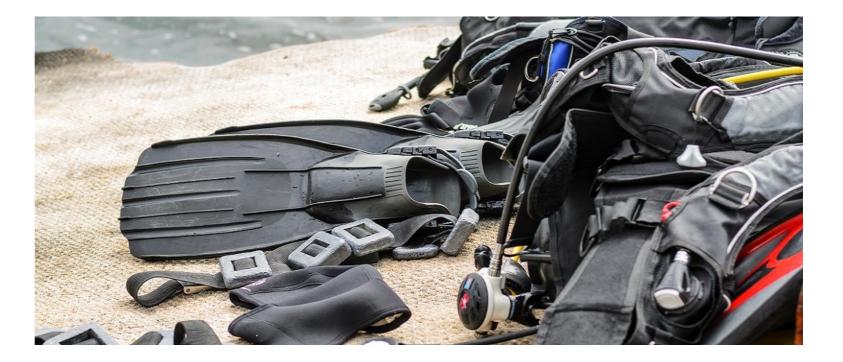




### **Post Dive Procedures**

### Take care of your gear right away

- Secure tank so it won't fly around
- Find fins and DSMB
- Return weights
- Break down kit
- Pack up and stow bag
- Hydrate



### Tips for a good day on the boat for you, other divers, and the crew

- Arrive on Time
- Assemble and check your gear before leaving the dock.
- Be neat from the beginning of the trip to the end. Stow your gear. Watch out for other diver's gear.
- Don't interfere with the crew.
- Pay attention to briefings.
- Don't use camera tank for mask rinsing.
- Familiarize yourself with your computer before diving. RTFM.
- Don't be a tank blaster.
- If feeling seasick move out to fresh air, out of exhaust and watch the horizon. There is
  ocean everywhere, no need to spew into boat do it downwind.
- Do your business before boarding the boat. The holding tanks are typically vented aft of boat. No one wants to smell your business.
- Hydrate!
- Don't forget to tip the crew!

**Key Factors** 

- Preparation.
- Organization on Board!!

### **Questions / Discussion**