



Australian Government

Assessment Requirements for SISOSCB003 SCUBA dive at night

Release: 1

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Modification History

Not applicable.

Performance Evidence

Evidence of the ability to complete tasks outlined in elements and performance criteria of this unit in the context of the job role, and:

- complete three night dives
- during each dive consistently:
 - follow safety procedures and safely negotiate hazards utilising lights
 - communicate effectively with buddy, other divers and support crew using a combination of these night dive specific communication methods:
 - hand signals
 - light signals
 - use of slates
 - whistles
 - use effective techniques, personal diver lights and lit reference points to maintain orientation throughout diving activities
- participate in one simulation to respond to a personal diver light failure.

Knowledge Evidence

Demonstrated knowledge required to complete the tasks outlined in elements and performance criteria of this unit:

- organisational safety and emergency response procedures for night dive activities
- reasons for selecting known sites for night diving activities
- optimum conditions for night dives and conditions that make diving at night unsuitable
- communication protocols, particular to night dives, used between divers, buddies and crew members:
 - hand signals
 - light signals
 - use of slates
 - whistles
- exposure suits, gloves and booties suitable for night dive activities and reasons for wearing regardless of water temperature:
 - greater chance of exposure to scrapes and marine animal stings
 - prevention of pre and post-dive hypothermia in cooler ambient air temperatures at night

- features and operation of buoyancy control devices with low-pressure inflators and reasons for use during night dives
- features, functions and operation of diver lights, advantages and disadvantages of different types:
 - primary lights, narrow and wide beam
 - back up lights
 - reflectors
 - bulbs of different types, light output, power usage and bulb life ratings
 - disposable and rechargeable batteries
- features and functions of individual diver marker lights, where and how to attach to self
- features and functions of marker lights used by divers to identify position of boats, buoys, descent and ascent lines
- features and functions of other types of lights utilised for night diving, where to place and how to attach:
 - strobe lights
 - surface support lights
- techniques specific to night dives:
 - entering, exiting, descending and ascending the water from the shore using sloping bottom and diver lights for orientation
 - entering and exiting the water from boats using lit reference points for orientation
 - descending and ascending using personal diver lights and lit lines for orientation
 - using personal diver lights at appropriate angles and heights to:
 - illuminate path of travel and to identify natural features for navigation
 - avoid adverse effects on buddy, other divers, support crew and marine animals
 - managing stress and disorientation
 - negotiating marine animals attracted to lights.

Assessment Conditions

Skills must be demonstrated in an open water site between sunset and sunrise. Dives can be completed from either a boat or from the shore.

During assessment:

- direct vertical access to the surface must be possible; aquatic plants are not considered an overhead obstruction
- the following resources must be available to replicate industry conditions of operation:
 - first aid equipment
 - oxygen equipment
 - communication equipment for emergency response
 - diver flags of a type and size that meet local maritime regulator requirements.

Assessment must ensure use of:

- a diving buddy with whom the candidate can dive
- fins
- masks
- snorkels
- cylinders and valves
- buoyancy control devices with low-pressure inflators
- regulators with submersible pressure gauges
- alternative air source
- weight ballast systems
- exposure suits, gloves and booties suitable for conditions
- timing devices (luminous or electrically lit)
- depth gauges (luminous or electrically lit)
- underwater compasses (luminous or electrically lit)
- surface lighting systems - lights, strobes or beacons to mark entry and exit location
- strobe or marker lights to mark descent and ascent line location (for boat dives)
- dive lights and back up lights for individual divers
- marker lights to mark and identify individual divers.

Assessors must satisfy the Standards for Registered Training Organisations requirements for assessors, and:

- be an individual who is currently certified and sanctioned by an industry authorised organisation to teach and assess night diving.

Links

Companion Volume Implementation Guides -

<https://vetnet.gov.au/Pages/TrainingDocs.aspx?q=1ca50016-24d2-4161-a044-d3faa200268b>