

# Sea Lancers Diving Club

## HAZMAT

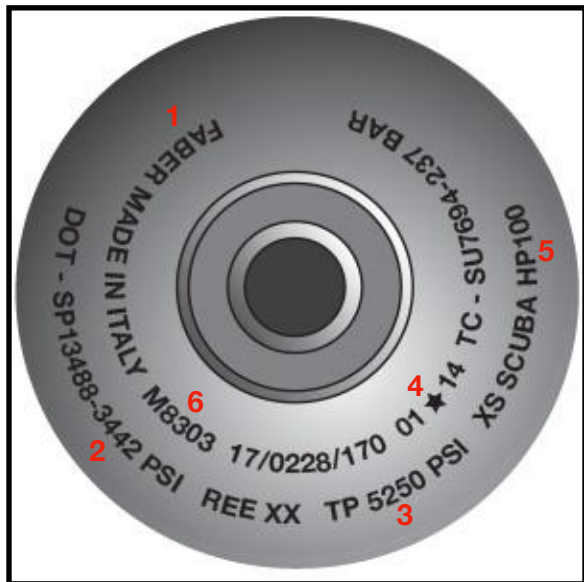
- 1. Club Members are considered “employees” and must be HAZMAT trained**
  - DoT enforces Federal Law requiring all employees who handle or transport high pressure cylinders to have “function specific” HAZMAT training
  - Must have training within 90 days of joining and every 36 months
- 2. Air fill stations are considered hazardous and fall under OSHA guidelines**
  - 40 psi and up is considered high pressure under federal standards
  - All adult members are considered Fill Station Operators (FSO)
- 3. Fill Station Operator (FSO) requirements**
  - Responsibility for cylinder safety lies with cylinder owner and the FSO
  - Owner is responsible for cylinder maintenance - FSO is responsible for filling ONLY legal, properly maintained cylinders in a safe manner
  - 18 years or older - HAZMAT trained (within 36 months)
  - Be able to identify illegal, damaged, or condemned cylinders
- 4. Legal cylinders that can be filled at Sea Lancers Diving Club**
  - All high pressure cylinders filled in the U.S. must have a DOT stamp
  - All SCUBA cylinders MUST have a current Hydrostatic test date (stamp) and Visual Inspection (VIS/VIP) (sticker) regardless of size
  - Steel tanks hydrostatically tested and marked with a “+” symbol may be filled to +10%
  - Aluminum (AL) can only be filled to working pressure
  - DO NOT FILL tanks marked with SP6576, SP6688, or SP890 or any tank with markings covered with “XXXXX”
- 5. Fill station policies**
  - ONLY FILL legal, properly maintained, undamaged SCUBA cylinders
  - Fill at 100-300 psi/minute to service pressure
  - Do not overfill or over-pressurize cylinders - know your tank’s service pressure and monitor the fill process. Bank pressure may be over your tank’s service pressure.
  - Never allow un-trained persons or children to operate the fill station
  - Ensure tank valve and fill whip are dry before attaching whip to tank - never allow fill whip to fall into water tank.
  - Know how to properly operate fill station - if ever in doubt about what to do or the condition of the fill station contact the Sea Lancers Staff.

## Sea Lancers Air Fill Stations

Sea Lancers is the only 24-7 air fill station for SCUBA tanks on Oahu, and one of only a handful in the world. We take our air system, its maintenance, and our safety policies seriously, and are committed to having uninterrupted, clean, safe air available to our members at all times

# Sea Lancers Diving Club

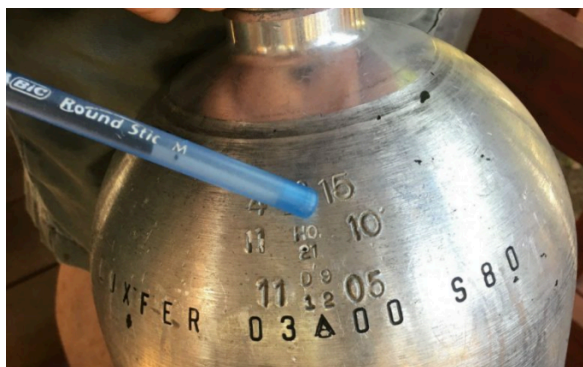
## HAZMAT



1. Manufacturer
  2. Service Pressure
  3. Test Pressure (for hydro test)
  4. Manufacture Date / hydro date will be located on the crown in similar format if tank is older than 5 years
  5. Volume (100 cubic foot)
  6. Unique serial number
- Note: This is a steel tank but cannot be filled to +10% since the hydro/ manufacture date is not marked with a +



1. Manufacturer
2. Service Pressure in psi
3. US Specification for 3-gauge Aluminum
4. Manufacture Date / hydro date will be located on the crown in similar format if tank is older than 5 years
5. Volume (40 cubic foot)



Typical Hydrostatic testing stamps on an Aluminum 80cuft tank (AL80)

## SCUBA Tank Markings

Many times SCUBA tanks will have numerous markings on the crown. It is important to be able to decipher what these markings mean to determine if the tank is good to fill. If you ever have any questions either bring the tank in to Sea Lancers and have a Staff member look at it, or take a picture and send it to us.

# Sea Lancers Diving Club

## 10 Tenants of Safety

- 1. You are responsible for your own safety.**
  - Anyone can call any dive at any time, if at any time you are uncomfortable say something and call the dive
  - NEVER pressure anyone to continue on a dive if they are not comfortable
- 2. Be fit to dive**
  - Being fit reduces DCS risks and air consumption
  - Never dive while under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Check with your doctor about diving on prescription medications
  - Minor colds can cause sinus blockage problems and lead to serious complications
- 3. Buddy checks save lives and save dives**
  - Complacency kills – take the time to do a buddy check
- 4. Never go alone**
  - Only divers specifically trained and certified in solo diving should dive alone.
- 5. Plan you dive, dive your plan**
  - Know where you are going and how to get back
  - Never dive without a means to monitor depth and time underwater, and have a back-up. If your primary fails, end the dive
- 6. Dive within your limits**
  - Never attempt a dive that is beyond your skills or qualification level
- 7. Use complete, well-maintained, familiar equipment**
  - Inspect for correct fit and function prior to each dive – look over your equipment before going to the dive site
  - Carry at least one surface signaling device
  - Deny use of SCUBA equipment to uncertified divers
- 8. Practice safety skills, no matter how many dives you have**
  - Know how to use your buddies alternate air, be confident in using a DSMB, knowing how to disconnect and reconnect your inflator hose can save your life
- 9. Always breathe properly for diving**
  - Never hold your breath or skip-breathe
- 10. Know and obey local dive laws and regulations**
  - Dive flags are required in Hawaiian waters
  - Know where you can and cannot collect shells and sea-life

## Safety First

Sea Lancers Diving Club is committed to the safety of our members and to the safe enjoyment of the sport of SCUBA diving. Sea Lancers Members should strive to be safe, conscientious divers and promote safe practices in and out of the water.

# Sea Lancers Diving Club

## Island Orientation

### 1. Ocean life is beautiful, but can be dangerous.

- Tiger, Sandbar, Galapagos, Hammerhead, and White-tip sharks live in the ocean we dive in – encounters are rare but possible.
- Jellyfish can inflict painful and dangerous stings – know the cycle of when and where they show up
- Sea Urchins are beautiful to look at – but can cause painful injuries. Watch your hands and your buoyancy
- Coral can cause painful injuries and is extremely fragile and damages easily – do not touch and watch your fins

### 2. Mother Nature is to be respected

- Ocean temperatures and sea breezes will keep you comfortable while the sun is causing painful burns – use reef safe sunscreen
- Never turn your back on the ocean – rogue waves will ruin your day
- If the rocks are wet there is a reason – expect waves that will remove you from them

### 3. Seasons of diving on Oahu

- Oahu does not have a protective barrier reef and the full force of the ocean can hammer our dive sites unchecked, therefore it is important to know where and when to dive
- North Shore – generally diveable April – September
- South Shore – best diving September – April
- West Shore (side) – generally good year round
- East Shore – more challenging dive sites – go with someone experienced
- If the surfers are out, divers are not – if no one is out there is a reason

### 4. Monk Seals, Spinner Dolphins, and Sea Turtles

- Do not mess with protected animals - they are protected for a reason and fines are steep
- Dolphins “sleep” during the day, they move toward shore to be more protected. Harassing them makes them vulnerable to predators at night
- If you spot an injured, entangled, or stranded animal, you can best help it by calling Hawaiian Marine Animal Response at the NOAA hotline: 888-256-9840

### 5. Lifeguards are the Experts on Ocean Conditions

- It is always a good idea to talk to the lifeguards about conditions of the beach you are about to dive at
- Pay attention to signs and warnings that are posted at beaches – they are there for a reason

## Island Diving

Hawaiian underwater ecosystem is diverse, beautiful, fragile, and can be dangerous. Best practice is to observe – don't touch. Respect is the operating word on the Islands. Respect the Island, respect the people, respect the ocean, respect the wildlife, and respect the island lifestyle and culture.

