

Open Water Study Guide

1. Neutrally buoyant objects in fresh water will float in saltwater
2. When a balloon is filled at the bottom of a pool and released the air will expand on the way to the surface.
3. When air is placed in an upside down glass at the surface and taken down to 33 ' the air becomes half the size it was at the surface.
4. If I am not able to equalize my body air spaces, it may be because I have a cold allergy, or another medical problem
5. If my ears and sinuses hurt while I am descending, it usually means that I am feeling a squeeze and need to clear.
6. The best place for me to position an alternate air source is in the triangular area formed by my chin and the lower corners of my rib cage.
7. Lung overexpansion injuries can be caused by holding my breath while scuba diving.
8. If my cylinder of air lasts 60 min. while at the surface breathing normally, assuming all else is the same, my cylinder will last 20 min. @ 66'
9. I should have my scuba tank visually inspected by a professional once a year
10. The difference between DIN valves and yoke valves is that DIN valves have threaded openings to screw the regulator into
11. Proper care for my scuba cylinder is to be sure to always keep some air inside
12. Know how to identify regulator parts:
Low Pressure Inflator Hose, Computer, Second Stage, First Stage, Alternate Air Source
13. When I look at things underwater they often seem larger and nearer
14. Sounds travel faster in water than it does in air.
15. Unless there are laws that say differently I should stay within 50' of my dive flag. FACT: Florida has adopted a 100' requirement. ***The correct answer to this question is the first part of the statement.***
16. If I work too hard and find it difficult to breathe underwater, I should stop all activity and rest, holding onto something for support if possible
17. As I descend my wet suit will compress from water pressure and I will lose buoyancy and warmth
18. I know I am properly weighted for diving if I float at eye level while holding a normal breath of air with an empty BCD
19. KNOW HAND SIGNALS:
Stop, Something is Wrong, OK, Distress, Out of Air, Low on Air, Share Air
20. If I become separated from my buddy I should search for one minute and then go up and reunite with my buddy at the surface.

21. I am most likely to become confused about which way is up or down in midwater
22. I feel a mild current at the start of my dive. I should begin my dive into the current
23. Bottom composition can play a big role in visibility
24. Most injuries caused by aquatic animals happen because the animals are trying to defend themselves
25. A diver at the surface is moving quickly and jerkily, has the mask off the face, the regulator/snorkel is out of the mouth, and the diver does not respond to direction. The diver is showing signs of distress
26. I am close to my buddy and realize I am out of air. The best response is to switch to my buddy's alternate air source
27. If my regulator begins to free flow while underwater I should hold the regulator without sealing my mouth around the mouthpiece and "sip" the air I need as I ascend
28. If I were low on air and about to run out I would:
 1. Low on air but not out of air-Normal ascent
 2. When my buddy is close by- Alternate Air source ascent
 3. When my buddy is too far- Controlled Emergency Swimming Ascent (CESA)
 4. When Buddy is too far and I'm deeper than 30'-Buoyant Ascent(Drop Weight)
29. There is an injured diver who is out of the water and is not responding to touch or my voice. The first thing to do would be to check if the diver is breathing
30. I should have cylinders filled at a dive center I trust, not use air that tastes or smells bad, nor use air from a compressor designed to fill car tires. This is important to reduce the risk of breathing contaminated air
31. Divers who act foolishly at depth due to gas narcosis may start acting normally again if they ascend to a shallower depth
32. I am likely to increase the risk of decompression sickness (DCS) if I dive while tired, cold, sick, thirsty or injured
33. If I think I have decompression sickness I should breathe 100% Oxygen and contact emergency medical care
34. The first step I using my dive computer is reading the manufactures instructions
35. When planning a diver with a computer, I use the "plan" or "no-stop scroll" mode to determine the maximum allowable time limits for depths in 10' increments
36. When making computer assisted dives each diver needs a personal computer
37. It's important that I do not turn off a dive computer between dives because it would lose memory of the previous dive and not calculate repetitive dives correctly
38. If I accidently exceed my computers no stop limits, I should follow the computer's instructions for decompression

39. If I'm diving in cold water or under strenuous conditions I should add an extra safety margin and stay will within my computers limits
40. If my computer fails during a dive, I can use my backup computer to continue the dive. If I'm not wearing a backup I should ascend , make a safety stop, and end the dive
41. I make two dives in one day and am flying home on a commercial plane. I should wait until my computer says I can fly or 18 hours, whichever is longer
42. As a new PADI Open Water Diver, the recommended maximum depth is 60' or the actual depth I reach in training, if shallower. The maximum depth for all recreational scuba divers, even experienced divers is 130'
43. When diving at an altitude above 1000 feet I need to follow special procedures and may need to set my computer for the altitude

5 POINT DESCENT METHOD S.O.R.T.ED.

Signal your buddy to go down

Orient yourself to assure you are at the descent point

Replace your snorkel with your regulator

Time. Set your stop watch or count down timer

Equalize as you

Descend

5 Point Ascent Method S.T.A.R.S.S.

S – Signal your buddy to begin ascent

T – Timer; stop your stop watch

A – Arms; raise your low pressure inflator up and your right arm up

R – Rotate; to increase your filed of vision

S - Slowly and safely ascend

S - Safety Stop; on all dives over 30' do a 3min SS @ 15-20 range

BWRAF Pre-Dive Safety Check....To be done before every dive by EVERYONE!!!

Buoyancy Compensator

Weight in place

Releases

Air –Full, turned on, and dummy check

Final OK

If you know all of these statements you should easily get a 100% on your final exam!