



Flippas-n-Fins Ltd.

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Student Information

First Name:

Initial:

Surname:

Date of Birth: DD/MM/YY

Sex: Male / Female

Email Address:

Mailing Address:

Phone: Mobile:

Home:

Emergency Contact Information

Name:

Relationship:

Address:

Phone: Mobile:

Home:



PADI OPEN WATER DIVER LEARNING AGREEMENT

Welcome to your PADI Open Water Course. Diver training courses are meant to be fun, but like any form of learning, you'll need to invest some time and effort reading and studying. Prior to the start of your course, you'll need to read and study the course material, to ensure you are fully prepared. Signing this Learning Agreement indicates that you are aware of and accept this responsibility as well as the other student responsibilities outlined by this agreement.

Student Responsibilities

As a student in this PADI Open Water Course you agree to:

1. Complete all required registration forms and submit documentation and full payment prior to the first class session including:
 - a) Student Record Folder (issued and completed on the first day of the course).
 - b) RSTC Medical Statement. Should you need to answer YES to any of the questions on your past or present medical history, you must ask Flippas-n-Fins for a PADI Medical Statement and Guidelines for Recreational Scuba Diver's Physical Examination to take to your physician. We will require a signed copy of the Medical Statement from your physician stating that you are fit to dive before the start of the course.
2. Complete all knowledge reviews in your manual, write the answers and bring them with you to your first class session.
3. Ask questions about anything not understood.
4. Follow all course procedures as set forth by the instructor.
5. Show up for all sessions on time and be prepared for all pool and theory sessions.
6. During the course you will be required to complete a 200 yard swim and a 10 minute float.
7. Be flexible to schedule changes.
8. Lost or broken equipment (caused by you) must be paid for by you before certification.
9. You will require mask, snorkel, and boots, for any open water dives.
10. Open Water dive sites will be used – any associated entry fee or boat charges must be met by you.
11. Transport to and from dive sites are your responsibility.

If you arrive at class without completed assignments, or if you fail to arrive on time, it may be necessary to make up the work and continue the course at a later date. As your course entails an examination, if you fail this, you will need to re-study and continue the course at a later date. You will be responsible for any additional costs and/or inconvenience this causes. In scheduling and determining additional cost, your Instructor agrees to give every reasonable consideration to unforeseen events that lead to this situation. Failure to attend a course on any day will result in loss of course fees. Where less than two full weeks' notice is given or where the cancellation/change of dates results in a course falling below minimum numbers, no refund/credit or change of dates can be permitted.

Instructor/Staff Responsibilities

The Instructor and Staff agree to:

1. Start the class as scheduled.
2. Provide a positive learning environment in which to master the course objectives.
3. Answer your questions to the best of their ability.
4. Assist you through learning challenges.

All course objectives must be met before you are eligible to complete your open water dives. In a situation where you are unable to meet all course requirements, additional training sessions may be required. Logistics and costs for additional training sessions are determined on a case-by-case basis.

Student Signature _____ Date _____

Print Name _____

Parents Signature _____ Date _____

For Office Use Only

Open Water Course

Name:

- ☐ Image uploaded/taken
- ☐ Student Information Sheet completed
- ☐ Received Medical Statement, Statement of Understanding and General Training Online/Paper?
- ☐ Received Open Water Learners Agreement

- ☐ Redeemed Registration Code
- ☐ Section 1 Knowledge review and Quiz completed and submitted
- ☐ Section 2 Knowledge review and Quiz completed and submitted
- ☐ Section 3 Knowledge review and Quiz completed and submitted
- ☐ Section 4 Knowledge review and Quiz completed and submitted
- ☐ Section 5 Knowledge review and Final Exam completed and submitted
- ☐ Open Water Quick Quiz completed

Quick Review

Name _____ Date _____

Directions: Choose the best answer from the choices provided.

Note: Use either metric or imperial numbers when figuring out your answers. Answer only for the system you're using. If your instructor teaches dive planning using dive computers answer questions 1-21, otherwise complete all 25 questions.

1. What is the most important rule in scuba diving?
 - ☐ Never dive alone.
 - ☐ Always perform a pre-dive safety check.
 - ☐ Establish positive buoyancy and relax when at the surface.
 - ☐ Breathe continuously and never hold your breath.
2. To keep my ears from hurting while descending, I should:
 - ☐ equalize early and often.
 - ☐ go down as quickly as possible.
 - ☐ blow air into my mask through my nose.
 - ☐ always descend head first.
3. Diving when I have a cold or allergies may cause me to:
 - ☐ become unconscious without warning.
 - ☐ become tired or seasick easily.
 - ☐ have significant difficulty equalizing pressure in my body air spaces.
 - ☐ use my air up too fast.
4. If I can't equalize my ears while descending, I should:
 - ☐ continue diving and deal with the pain.
 - ☐ end the dive.
 - ☐ swim just below the surface for the entire dive.
 - ☐ continue to ascend slightly and attempt equalizing until I run low on air.
5. Holding my breath while scuba diving can:
 - ☐ cause serious, life-threatening lung injuries.
 - ☐ make me float.
 - ☐ help me conserve air.
 - ☐ lead to oxygen toxicity.
6. If I work too hard and find it difficult to breathe underwater, I should:
 - ☐ inflate my BCD and immediately go to the surface.
 - ☐ stop all activity and rest, hold onto something for support if possible.
 - ☐ swim quickly to my buddy and signal for help.
 - ☐ do a controlled emergency swimming ascent (CESA – swimming up to the surface saying the ah-h-h-h sound).
7. During a dive, I can't stop shivering. What should I do?
 - ☐ Continue the dive, but plan to wear more exposure protection on the next dive.
 - ☐ Swim faster to warm up.
 - ☐ Exit the water immediately, dry off and seek warmth.
 - ☐ Exit the water when planned, but cancel the next dive.
8. The most important feature of my weight system is:
 - ☐ how tight I can get the belt to fit on my waist.
 - ☐ having enough weight to sink quickly.
 - ☐ a clip that prevents weights from accidentally dropping.
 - ☐ a quick release that allows me to drop enough weight to float.
9. If I become separated from my buddy underwater, what should I generally do?
 - ☐ Go up right away, wait a minute and then go back down underwater.
 - ☐ Search for a minute underwater and then go up to find my buddy.
 - ☐ Go to the surface right away and get out of the water.
 - ☐ Find my buddy's bubbles and follow the bubbles to my buddy.
10. My buddy and I observe a mild current at the dive site. Generally, how should we begin our dive?
 - ☐ Dive with the current.
 - ☐ Dive across the current.
 - ☐ Dive against or into the current.
 - ☐ Dive at an angle to the current.
11. My buddy and I can't get back to the boat due to a current. What should we do?
 - ☐ Make ourselves float, signal for help, rest and wait for the boat to pick us up.
 - ☐ Descend and try to swim against the current near the bottom.
 - ☐ Make ourselves float, signal for help, and try to swim against the current.
 - ☐ Try to swim against the current by staying just below the surface.
12. Most injuries caused by aquatic animals happen because:
 - ☐ the animal is trying to protect itself.
 - ☐ the animal is aggressive.
 - ☐ the animal can't see that you are a diver.
 - ☐ the animal thinks you are food.
13. If a diving-related problem occurs at the surface, I should:
 - ☐ immediately establish positive buoyancy and stop, think, then act to handle the problem.
 - ☐ descend to solve the problem.
 - ☐ take my mask off.
 - ☐ remove my weight belt and hand it to my buddy.

14. My buddy gives me the out-of-air signal, I should:
 - ☐ offer my buddy my alternate air source, then ascend together in a controlled manner.
 - ☐ signal for my buddy to make a controlled emergency swimming ascent (CESA – swim up to the surface saying the ah-h-h sound).
 - ☐ look for another diver to share air with my buddy.
 - ☐ signal “up” and make a normal ascent.
15. The risk of decompression sickness (DCS – nitrogen bubbles blocking blood flow in the body after a dive) increases, if a diver:
 - ☐ dives in poor visibility, strong moving water, and rough seas.
 - ☐ is tired, cold, sick, thirsty or overweight.
 - ☐ dives with equipment that is not working properly.
 - ☐ does only one dive a day.
16. To reduce the risk of decompression sickness:
 - ☐ only fill cylinders with enriched air.
 - ☐ breathe more slowly than normal.
 - ☐ make a safety stop at 5 metres/15 feet at the end of each dive.
 - ☐ ascend to a shallower depth if feeling dizzy.
17. The first step in using your dive computer is
 - ☐ setting the time and date.
 - ☐ reading the manufacturer’s instructions.
 - ☐ calibrating it for enriched air nitrox.
 - ☐ setting it for fresh or salt water.
18. If I make two dives in one day and plan to fly home on a commercial plane. What is the minimum time I should wait before getting on the plane?
 - ☐ You do not have to wait.
 - ☐ 48 hours
 - ☐ 24 hours
 - ☐ 18 hours
19. To plan a dive, I use my dive computer’s Dive Plan Mode (or other name the manufacturer uses) to determine
 - ☐ the maximum depth of the previous dive.
 - ☐ the no stop limits for each depths (typically in 3 metre/10 foot increments).
 - ☐ whether my computer is compatible with my buddy’s computer.
 - ☐ the best settings for my backup computer.
20. If I accidentally exceed my computer’s no stop limits, I need to:
 - ☐ surface immediately, breathe oxygen and report my condition to the divemaster.
 - ☐ ascend immediately and make a safety stop for three minutes at 5 metres/15 feet.
 - ☐ decompress according to the computer’s instructions.
 - ☐ make a safety stop for as long as possible before running low on air.

21. Most divers begin to notice the effects of gas narcosis at approximately:
 - ☐ 10 metres/30 feet
 - ☐ 20 metres/60 feet
 - ☐ 30 metres/100 feet
 - ☐ 40 metres/130 feet

Use either the RDP Table or eRDPML™

22. After a dive to 12 meters/40 feet for 60 minutes, the pressure group is:
 - ☐ N
 - ☐ P
 - ☐ R
 - ☐ T
23. A group of Advanced Open Water Divers plans to make two dives. The first dive is on a reef in 22 metres/80 feet of water for 20 minutes. The group then remains on the surface for 1 hour. The second dive is on a wreck in 18 metres/60 feet of water, with a planned bottom time of 30 minutes. What will be the ending pressure group after the second dive?
 - ☐ K
 - ☐ L
 - ☐ R
 - ☐ S
24. After a dive to 18 metres/60 feet for 23 minutes, with a 40 minute surface interval, what is the maximum allowable time for the second dive to 18 metres/60 feet?
 - ☐ 14 minutes
 - ☐ 15 minutes
 - ☐ 41 minutes
 - ☐ 38 minutes
25. A buddy team plans to make two dives. The first dive is to 18 metres/60 feet for 49 minutes, and the second dive is to 18 metres/60 feet for 24 minutes. How long do they have to stay on the surface (minimum surface interval) to do these two dives safely?
 - ☐ 26 minutes
 - ☐ 32 minutes
 - ☐ 54 minutes
 - ☐ 59 minutes

eLearner Statement: Any questions I answered incorrectly I’ve had explained to me and I understand what I missed.

Signature _____

Date _____