Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) #3

Safety Protocol

Version 3.01 (July 13, 2021)

Change History

New Version #	Revision Date	Author	Changes Made	Reasons for Change	Previous Version #
2.00	6/30/2007	Eric Brown	See Track Changes	Response to reviewer's comments	1.00
2.01	7/20/07	Larry Basch	See Track Changes	Additions, corrections	2.00
2.02	7/25/2012	Greg Kudray	Updated safety policies and procedures	Safety	2.01
3.00	8/22/2019	Kelly Kozar	Updated hyperlinks	Hyperlinks out of date and no longer functioning.	2.02
3.01	7/13/2021	Kim Weisenborn, Kelly Kozar, Sheila McKenna	Updates to content, using same Safety SOP as Marine Fish.	NPS dive safety is periodically updated. Marine Fish and Benthic Marine Community protocols are co-located and use same safety practices.	3.00

Only changes in this specific SOP will be logged here. Version numbers increase incrementally by hundredths (e.g., version 1.01, version 1.02) for minor changes. Major revisions should be designated with the next whole number (e.g., version 2.0, 3.0, 4.0). Record the previous version number, date of revision, author of the revision, changes made, and reason for the change along with the new version number.

Purpose

This SOP explains the safety protocol for the Benthic Marine Community Monitoring Protocol and associated SOPs for PACN. This document outlines safety considerations for conducting any aspect of the protocol. All observers should be familiar with this SOP in order to identify and use the most current procedures and ensure optimum safety.

A master equipment list for the entire Benthic Marine Community Vital Sign Monitoring Protocol can be found in Appendix SOP 1.a of SOP #1 Before the Field Season. The master equipment list should be updated simultaneously if any SOP requiring an equipment list is revised.

General Preparation and Review

Prior to conducting field work, observers are required to review the entire Benthic Marine Community Monitoring Protocol, including all SOPs, the PACN Safety Plan and recommended references. Field personnel are also required to complete Operational Leadership Training before implementation. In particular, all participants should be thoroughly familiar with the NPS Occupational Safety and Health Policies, SCUBA, and watercraft manuals, various environmental and chemical safety guidelines, procedures outlined in SOP #2 Training Observers, as well as the various equipment lists in SOP #1 Before the Field Season.

The USGS Safety and Health for Field Operations[1] is another recommended reference for safety procedures. Table SOP 3.1 provides a partial list of reference material and websites with information on specific safety topics.

Table SOP 3.1 List of documents and websites for safety requirements and guidelines related to conducting the Benthic Marine Community Monitoring protocol.

Reference	Guidance	Website
PACN safety policy and procedures	PACN Safety Plan	I:\safety\PACN_Safety_Plan\PACN_safety_plan_20171002_signed.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021)
Safety policies, regulations and requirements	NPS Reference Manual 50B Occupational Safety and Health Program	https://www.nps.gov/policy/RM50Bdoclist.htm (accessed 13 July 2021)
	DOI NPS SafetyNet	https://www.smis.doi.gov/safetynet/ (accessed 13 July 2021)
	USGS Safety and Health for Field Operations	https://prd-wret.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/assets/palladium/production/s3fs-public/atoms/files/445-3-h.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021)
	29 CFR, Part 1960, Elements for Federal Employee Occupational Safety and Health Programs, Subpart C	29CFR 1960 Basic Program Elements for Federal Employee Occupational Safety.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021)
	DOI Office of Occupational Safety and Health Medical Program Handbook	https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/migrated/bureaus/doi_medical_handbook_2018_-draft.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021)
Safety training guidelines	SMIS Training Materials	https://www.smis.doi.gov/safetynet/training/index.html (accessed 13 July 2021)
	DOI Office of Occupational Health and Safety	https://www.doi.gov/pmb/osh (accessed 13 July 2021)
	29 CFR, Part 1960, Elements for Federal Employee Occupational Safety and Health Programs, Subpart H	29CFR 1960 Basic Program Elements for Federal Employee Occupational Safety.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021)
	DOI Office of Occupational Safety and Health Medical Program Handbook	https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/migrated/bureaus/doi_medical_handbook_2018_-draft.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021)

[1] https://prd-wret.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/assets/palladium/production/s3fs-public/atoms/files/445-3-h.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021)

Table SOP 3.1 List of documents and websites for safety requirements and guidelines related to conducting the Benthic Marine Community Monitoring protocol (continued).

Reference	Guidance	Website
SCUBA safety	NPS Reference Manual 4 - Diving Safety and Operations Manual (RM-4)	https://www.nps.gov/policy/DOrders/RM-4_6-2014.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021)
	SCUBA certification materials (PADI, NAUI, SSI)	https://www.padi.com/courses/open-water-diver (accessed 13 July 2021), https://www.naui.org/certifications/ (accessed 13 July 2021), https://www.divessi.com/en/ (accessed 13 July 2021)
Boating safety	NPS Reference Manual 50B, Section 9.0 Watercraft Safety	https://www.nps.gov/policy/RM50Bsection9.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021)
	DOI Motorboat Operator Certification Course (MOCC)	https://training.fws.gov/courses/programs/watercraft-safety/resources.html (accessed 13 July 2021), https://www.usf.edu/research-innovation/research-integrity-compliance/documents/boating/mocc-student-manual.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021)
Transportation	NPS Reference Manual 50B, Section 6.0 Motor Vehicles	https://www.nps.gov/policy/RM50Bsection6.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021)
	State, Territory, and Commonwealth traffic laws	mvso-11272-Hawaii-Drivers-Manual-r3-LR-10-24-18.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021), Hawaii Boating Laws & Regulations | Boat Ed® (boat-ed.com) (accessed 13 July 2021)
Inclement weather and water activities	USGS Safety and Health for Field Operations	https://prd-wret.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/assets/palladium/production/s3fs-public/atoms/files/445-3-h.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021)
	National Weather Service	https://www.weather.gov/wrh/ (accessed 13 July 2021)
Environmental conditions	USGS Safety and Health for Field Operations	https://prd-wret.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/assets/palladium/production/s3fs-public/atoms/files/445-3-h.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021)
	OSHA NIOSH:.Protecting Workers from Heat Illness	https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2011-174/pdfs/2011-174.pdf?id=10.26616/NIOSHPUB2011174 (accessed 13 July 2021)
Contaminated water	NPS Reference Manual 83A Chapter 4 Recreational Waters, Bathing Beaches	https://www.nps.gov/policy/DOrders/RM-83A_2-16-2018.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021)
	USGS Safety and Health for Field Operations	https://prd-wret.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/assets/palladium/production/s3fs-public/atoms/files/445-3-h.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021)
	EPA	https://www.epa.gov/beaches (accessed 13 July 2021)

Table SOP 3.1 List of documents and websites for safety requirements and guidelines related to conducting the Benthic Marine Community Monitoring protocol (continued).

Reference	Guidance	Website
Animals and disease vectors	NPS Reference Manual 83A Chapter 5 Backcountry Operations, Vector-borne and Zoonotic Diseases	https://www.nps.gov/policy/DOrders/RM-83A_2-16-2018.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021)
	USGS Safety and Health for Field Operations	https://prd-wret.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/assets/palladium/production/s3fs-public/atoms/files/445-3-h.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021)
Divers/Boat Operators	Reference Manual 4 - Diving Safety and Operations Manual (RM-4)	https://www.nps.gov/policy/DOrders/RM-4_6-2014.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021)
	Reference Manual 50B, Section 9.0 Watercraft Safety	https://www.nps.gov/policy/RM50Bsection9.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021)

Safety is "the condition of averting or not causing injury, danger, or loss" (Lane and Fay 1997). As a Federal employee, partner, or cooperator, you are required to know and follow safety policies and requirements documented in Reference Manual 50B Occupational Safety and Health Program[2]. For divers and boat operators, Reference Manual 4 - Diving Safety and Operations Manual (RM-4)[3] and Reference Manual 50B, Section 9 Watercraft Safety[4] should be followed accordingly. In addition, individual parks also have park specific safety procedures, and operational protocols. This SOP recommends that these and all other available reference materials be used to address the topics below.

Safety Policies, Regulations and Requirements

All individuals participating in activities related to the Benthic Marine Community monitoring protocol must adhere to applicable safety policies, regulations, and requirements outlined in RM 50B Occupational Safety and Health Program. This includes both field and office activities and applies equally to NPS staff, cooperators, partners, volunteers, and others. The applicable policies, regulations, and requirements of each participating agency should be compiled and reviewed each year as part of this SOP. Ensure that all field personnel obtain First Aid, CPR training, and Oxygen Administration. This is also highly recommended for office personnel. Supervisory staff should ensure that all field staff are well trained in the safety guidelines and policies outlined below.

SCUBA Diving

Unique safety hazards of using scuba are detailed in RM-4. Each diver must adhere to the guidelines required by the NPS Diving program and follow the safety requirements specific to each park. Park-specific Diving Safety Manuals are on file at each park and should also be made available and reviewed before field work. All SCUBA is conducted at the discretion of the Park Dive Officer (PDO), who has final approval of all SCUBA activity within his/her park. The PDO should be consulted prior to the start of field activities for assistance with park-specific requirements or safety

[2] https://www.nps.gov/policy/RM50Bdoclist.htm (accessed 13 July 2021)
[3] https://www.nps.gov/policy/DOrders/RM-4_6-2014.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021)
[4] https://www.nps.gov/policy/RM50Bsection9.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021)

issues. Recommended maintenance procedures for SCUBA equipment can also be found in RM-4 and SOP #6 Pre-dive Equipment Preparation.

It is important when planning logistics to ensure that aircraft flights will not take place until 24 hours following any diving activity regardless of the length of the dive. Additionally, altitude dive tables or corrections on the dive computers must be used when returning home requires travel above 305 m in elevation. This is particularly important for dive operations in KAHO where many houses in Kailua-Kona, HI are above 305 m. Additionally, divers operating in KAHO and returning to the Hilo/Volcano, HI area must be aware that the lowest altitude route from KAHO to the Hilo side of the island slightly exceeds 610 m and requires traveling along the Hamakua coast. For operations in KALA, the trail height is approximately 518 m in elevation and requires strenuous hiking; it is therefore recommended that this route not be used for 24 hours following diving operations.

Transportation

Safety considerations for vehicles used to reach sampling sites should be considered for each park and field location. It is very important to inspect the vehicle before going into the field. Ensure that safety equipment required for the scheduled activity is stowed securely in the vehicle. During driving to and from sampling areas, it is particularly important to consider issues such as night-time driving, fatigue, storms, road flooding, driving in unfamiliar areas, and remote areas where large animals may be crossing the road. Additional details regarding transportation safety procedures and policies are listed in NPS Reference Manual 50B Section 6.0 Motor Vehicles[5] and the USGS Safety and Health for Field Operations.

In some cases, this protocol may require the transportation of a trailered vessel. Vehicles towing boat trailers should only be operated by individuals who have completed the DOI MOCC. All small boat operations must be conducted by DOI MOCC certified operators and must follow the operational and safety guidelines detailed in the NPS Reference Manual 9 Watercraft Safety in addition to park-specific guidelines. In some cases, approval to operate motorboats may be granted to individuals holding comparable or greater certifications (e.g. US Coast Guard Captain's License), but this is at the discretion of the Park Safety Officer and/or PDO.

Equipment

All equipment is potentially hazardous. It is the responsibility of the individuals participating in the field operations to understand and address all equipment issues that potentially appertain to field operations. In particular, SCUBA diving gear must be serviced a minimum of annually to be compliant with PWR diving safety operations. Compressed air is always potentially hazardous and it is the responsibility of the diver to ensure, to the best of their ability, the compressed air being used for the diving operations is suitable and safe. Any air that tastes or smells tainted is immediate grounds for the cancelling of the dive with that tank. Tank and diving gear are heavy and when combined with environmental conditions can pose hazards while donning or doffing gear. Assistance will always be provided as necessary to ensure the safety of all individuals on the vessel. Dive computers may fail. The PACN recommends a second backup dive computer for all diving

[5] https://www.nps.gov/policy/RM50Bsection6.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021)

operations. If computers fail at depth, appropriate measures should be taken to reduce the possibility of decompression injury. These measures can be found in each park's diving safety manual.

Weather and Sea Conditions

Sampling during inclement weather should never occur in the aquatic environment. Sampling operations must be cancelled immediately when inclement weather is forecast or occurs unexpectedly. Wave swells and surge are always a serious factor to consider in any diving operations. Weather can change rapidly on the ocean, creating hazardous conditions in a relatively short time period. Prior to departure, it is the responsibility of all personnel to be aware of the appropriate local weather, tide, and current forecast for the day and to decide whether sampling should commence. Consult the USGS Safety and Health for Field Operations for more weather related safety considerations. Also review Reference Manual 9 Watercraft Safety and Reference Manual 4 Diving Safety and Operations Manual for additional information regarding inclement weather.

Sampling should be conducted only during periods of mild wind, and small ocean swell. If thunder is heard or lightning seen while boating, sampling will be suspended, and personnel should return to shore for at least 30 minutes. Do not stay on the water during a lightning storm. In the event of an intense rainfall event, all sampling activity should cease. Visibility may drop and appropriate precautions should be taken to ensure that the boat does not ground. High wind and swells can cause gear, and equipment to be tossed or roll about the vessel potentially injuring personnel or creating walking hazards. Additionally, high wind and swell conditions can cause personnel to lose balance and fall. Always abort a sampling trip if hazardous conditions develop.

Environmental Conditions

Individual parks have occupant emergency plans which cover safety procedures for medical emergencies, earthquakes, floods, fires, Tsunamis, and bomb threats. Be familiar with the procedures and emergency contact numbers of your duty station park as well as other parks you may visit during field sampling activities. Overall, be aware of your environment, use common sense, do not exceed your limits (for example, operation of equipment; lifting heavy objects and equipment; physical tolerance to exertion, heat, and cold), and trust your instincts (Lane and Fay 1997). The USGS Safety and Health for Field Operations covers environmental hazards in more detail.

The marine environment presents unique environmental hazards. Extended hours in the water breathing compressed gas can cause hypothermia and dehydration, which increase the likelihood of Decompression Sickness (DCS). Open boats expose crews to intense tropical sunlight, wind, and rain. Prolonged exposure to sun and sunlight reflected from the water can produce potentially serious health hazards including sunburns, skin cancer, and eye damage. Eye protection (preferable polarized with UV A and UV B filters) and sunscreen should always be worn on exposed skin while conducting boating and diving operations. Special care needs to be taken to protect field personnel from injuries as well as dehydration and exposure in these environments. Table SOP 3.2 provides a list of recommended items to be taken to the field.

Table SOP 3.2. List of basic field survival equipment for the Benthic Marine Community Protocol.

Equipment (#/quantity)	Preparation & Maintenance
Water	Ensure that the proper quantities are available.
Food (lunch)	Ensure that the proper quantities are available.
First Aid Kit	Keep stocked
Sunscreen (non-toxic)	Ensure that the proper quantities are available.
Insect repellant (non-toxic)	Ensure that the proper quantities are available.
Sunglasses	Ensure that this equipment is available.
Personal items	Ensure this equipment is available.

Chemical and Material Safety Considerations

All chemicals should be handled and stored according to the recommendations found in the Material Safety and Data Sheet (MSDS) provided by the supplier. Chemicals likely to be encountered on the boat include, but are not limited to, gasoline and lubricating oil. All persons using or exposed to hazardous substances must be fully informed of the properties and potential hazards of the material in use as well as proper handling and disposal procedures. Park staff should always be consulted about local considerations when handling any chemicals of concern. Chemical users should also consult the park-specific Chemical Hygiene Plan. Other chemical handling procedures can be found in the USGS Safety and Health for Field Operations.

Contaminated Water

Waterborne pathogens that may survive or be transmitted in seawater include *Enterococci* and *Staphylococci* bacteria. Never consume seawater. Areas being sampled may be contaminated with pathogens or harmful chemicals. Current known water quality issues in the PACN are outlined in Appendix I: Water Quality Report of the PACN Monitoring Plan. Consuming untreated or unfiltered freshwater may result in the contraction of bacterial diseases or parasites (i.e. *Leptospirosis*, *Giardia*.) In particular, keep hands away from nose, ears and mouth and wash hands thoroughly before eating. If no soap and water are available, use of an antibacterial hand cleanser is highly recommended after handling equipment. Consult NPS Reference Manual 83A4 Chapter 4 Recreational Water, Bathing Beaches[6] and the USGS Safety and Health for Field Operations for complete recommended safety procedures concerning contaminated water.

Animal Hazards and Disease Vectors

Any open cut has a high likelihood of becoming infected and all cuts should be carefully tended and monitored. While traveling to field stations in the PACN, some terrestrial hazards are applicable. Terrestrial areas of the PACN are relatively free of pests, although the brown tree snake is a concern on Guam. Mosquitoes, possible vectors, are likely to be encountered in the freshwater and brackish water environments. Personnel should also be aware of spiders and other insects that can bite or sting. Of particular medical concern are the black widow spider and the brown violin spider. Though bites are not common, if they occur, personnel should seek immediate medical attention (Kuwaye 2002).

[6] https://www.nps.gov/policy/DOrders/RM-83A_2-16-2018.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021)

Hazardous marine life, including jellyfish, scorpion fish, cone snails, and large fish, can sting or bite, and some of these conditions can be life threatening (Thomas and Scott 1997). Corals can scrape and/or cut and care should be taken to avoid contact with the bottom. Appropriate first aid should be administered and professional medical attention sought if necessary. It is the responsibility of all personnel to be familiar with the local hazardous flora and fauna and to understand the appropriate treatment methods.

Field Trip Preparations and Emergency Contacts

Basic planning is required before each field sampling event. A large component of the planning effort involves gathering safety information and documenting all aspects of field sampling trip plans in advance. All field personnel should complete an Emergency Medical Information Card, a Dive Project Plan, and a park specific NPS Dive Emergency Evacuation Plan (DEEP), all available in the NPS FM-4 Diving Management Field Manual[7] (Table SOP 3.3 and Appendix SOP 3.a), prior to conducting field work. One copy should be left at the office, and additional copies should be given to the park safety officer and field personnel involved in the trip. Weather and marine forecasts should be obtained prior to departure. Upon completion of the field work it is imperative that personnel check in with the park safety officer at the specified time noted on the plan.

Table SOP 3.3. List of safety and planning information required for marine sampling protocols. These forms are available in the NPS FM-4 Diving Management Field Manual.

Form	Location in FM-4
Emergency Medical Information Card	Appendix XVII-page 165
NPS Dive Project Plan	Appendix XI- page 158
NPS Diver Emergency Evacuation Plan (DEEP)	Appendix XVII –page 159

It is the responsibility of all personnel to ensure that the appropriate safety equipment is present and in working condition. Each park where the Benthic Marine Community Monitoring protocol is conducted has their own specific checklist for standard safety, equipment and pre-dive check. These checklists should be customized according to the specific field conditions and the needs of personnel. Additional safety equipment may be required at some parks, and the Park Safety Officer and PDO must be consulted prior to commencing sampling activities. No sampling activities will be conducted without all necessary safety equipment present and in proper working condition.

Emergency Procedures

In the event of an emergency, the first action is ALWAYS to take care of the injured person and seek help. If a dive injury is suspected, follow the dive injury plan outlined by the park DSO for the appropriate park. Once feasible and appropriate, with help on the way or when the situation is under control, the team leader or crew member should contact, or have someone else contact, the supervisor to inform them of the incident. The person that sustained the injury, or (if necessary) another team member who was witness to the accident must fill out report forms as soon as feasibly possible. The forms are available online on The United States Department of the Interior Safety Management

[7] https://www.nps.gov/subjects/policy/upload/FM-4_10-01-2019.pdf (accessed 13 July 2021)

Information System (SMIS)[8]. This website contains online accident reports and other documentation to be filled out by the injured crew member, witnesses, and supervisor. These documents must be completed as soon as possible, no later than 24 hours from the time of the accident.

Literature Cited

Lane, S. L., and R. G. Fay. 1997. Safety in field activities: U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations, book 9, chap. A9. Online. (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/docs/cwt/guidance/131a.pdf) Accessed 25 July 2019.

Kuwaye, T. T. 2002. Case Based Pediatrics for Medical Students and Residents, chap. XXI.5, Bites and Stings. Online. (http://www.hawaii.edu/medicine/pediatrics/pedtext/s21c05.html) Accessed 25 July 2019.

Thomas, C., and S. Scott. 1997. All Stings Considered. University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu.

[8] https://www.smis.doi.gov/ (accessed 13 July 2021)

Appendix SOP 3.a. Safety and planning documents required for marine sampling protocols.

National Park Service Emergency Medical Information Card

First Name: _____ MI: _____ Last Name: _____
Birthdate (MM/DD/YYYY): _____ SSN: _____ - _____ - _____
Address: _____
Primary Phone Number: ( ) _____ - _____ Secondary Number: ( ) _____ - _____
Allergies: _____
Medications: _____
Health Insurance: _____ ID Number: _____
Important Medical History: _____
_____
Emergency Contact Name _____ Relationship: _____
Primary Phone Number: ( ) _____ - _____ Secondary Number: ( ) _____ - _____

National Park Service Emergency Medical Information Card

First Name: _____ MI: _____ Last Name: _____
Birthdate (MM/DD/YYYY): _____ SSN: _____ - _____ - _____
Address: _____
Primary Phone Number: ( ) _____ - _____ Secondary Number: ( ) _____ - _____
Allergies: _____
Medications: _____
Health Insurance: _____ ID Number: _____
Important Medical History: _____
_____
Emergency Contact Name _____ Relationship: _____
Primary Phone Number: ( ) _____ - _____ Secondary Number: ( ) _____ - _____

National Park Service Emergency Medical Information Card

First Name: _____ MI: _____ Last Name: _____
Birthdate (MM/DD/YYYY): _____ SSN: _____ - _____ - _____
Address: _____
Primary Phone Number: ( ) _____ - _____ Secondary Number: ( ) _____ - _____
Allergies: _____
Medications: _____
Health Insurance: _____ ID Number: _____
Important Medical History: _____
_____
Emergency Contact Name _____ Relationship: _____
Primary Phone Number: ( ) _____ - _____ Secondary Number: ( ) _____ - _____

NPS DIVE PROJECT PLAN

Date(s) of Operations: _____ Consecutive Dive Days: _____
Total # of Dives Planned: _____ # Planned Dives per Day: _____
Depth Range of Dive Ops: _____
Location of Operations: _____
Dive Mode(s) Employed: Open Circuit Scuba __ CCR __ Surface Supplied __ Hookah __
Breathing Gas(s) Employed: Air __ Nitrox __ Mixed Gas __
Primary Decompression Management: Dive Tables __ Dive Computer __ PC DECO Software __
Will any dives occur outside of no decompression limits? Y / N
Dive Classification: Scientific __ Public Safety __ Maintenance __
NPS Dive Purpose: Nat Resource Mgt __ Cult Resources Mgt __ Interpretation __ SAR __ LE __
Maint/Inspection __ Property Recovery __ Training __ Proficiency __

Primary Dive Supervisor: _____ Principal Investigator: _____

Participants Qualifications:	Diver	Tender	Dive Supervisor	Boat Operator
_____	___	___	___	___
_____	___	___	___	___
_____	___	___	___	___
_____	___	___	___	___
_____	___	___	___	___
_____	___	___	___	___
_____	___	___	___	___
_____	___	___	___	___
_____	___	___	___	___
_____	___	___	___	___

Description (General project description, dive tasks to be performed, platform, etc. Attach additional sheets as necessary):

Tools / Specialized Equipment to be Used (Attach additional sheets as necessary):

Potential Hazards and No Go Limits (Attach additional sheets as necessary):

Dive Emergency Evacuation Plan
Standard D.E.E.P Employed ___ Project Specific D.E.E.P Attached ___

Submitted by: (Print) _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Reviewed by: (Print) _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

.

NPS DIVE EMERGENCY EVACUATION PLAN

Park: _____ **Project** (If Applicable) _____

Procedure for, location of, Pertinent Emergency Medical History and Diver Emergency Contact Information to accompany the diver/victim to medical facility:

Emergency Contacts:	Name	Phone (Office/Cell)	Radio Call Sign
Park Dispatch		_____/_____	_____
Chief Ranger	_____	_____/_____	_____
District Ranger	_____	_____/_____	_____
PDO	_____	_____/_____	_____
Area EMS	_____	_____/_____	_____
Helicopter	_____	_____/_____	_____
Life Flight	_____	_____/_____	_____
US Coast Guard	_____	_____/_____	_____
Divers Alert Network		919-684-9111 (Emergency) or 919-684-2948 (Med Info)	

Doctor or Medical Facility	Phone	Address
1st Option: _____	_____	_____
2nd Option: _____	_____	_____
3rd Option: _____	_____	_____

Hyperbaric Chamber(s)	Phone	Address
1st Option: _____	_____	_____
2nd Option: _____	_____	_____
3rd Option: _____	_____	_____

Procedures for Emergency Evacuation (Attach additional sheets as necessary):

Incident Notification	Name	Phone (Office/Cell)
Superintendent:	_____	_____ / _____
RDO	_____	_____ / _____
DSO	Steve Sellers	303-969-2901 / 720-393-9000

Submitted by: (Print) _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Reviewed by: (Print) _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____