APPENDIX D

Non-EPA Diver

Liability Release and Express Assumption of Risk

&

Recreational Scuba Training Council Medical Statement & Guidelines



Name: _____

Address:_____

City, State, Zip:

LIABILITY RELEASE AND EXPRESS ASSUMPTION OF RISK

This is a release of your rights to sue. This release may be used against you in a court of law if you sue any release party or person.

Please read carefully, fill in all blanks and initial each paragraph before signing.

I, (PRINT NAME):	, currently certified to scuba dive by
------------------	--

(PRINT AGENCY) as provided by assigned certification number (PRINT Certification Number)

, hereby affirm that I have been advised and thoroughly informed of the inherent hazards of skin and scuba diving.

_____Further, I understand that diving with compressed air involves inherent risks, including but not limited to: decompression sickness, embolism, or other hyperbaric injuries which may occur that require treatment in a recompression chamber. If urther understand that the diving activities which the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency engages in from time to time, may be conducted at a site that is remote, either by time or distance or both, from a recompression chamber, and nonetheless a gree to proceed with the diving activity in spite of the possible absence of a recompression chamber in proximity to the site.

I understand and agree that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) and its employees, nor any duly appointed staff or crew member of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or property owner of the site dived, (hereinafter referred to as "Released Party"), may be held liable or responsible in any way for any injury, death, or other dam ages to me or my family, he irs, or assigns that may occur as a result of my participation in this diving activity or as a result of any cau se including the negligence of any party, including the Released Party, whether active or passive.

In consideration of being allowed to participate in this diving activity, I agree to dive within the dive guidelines defined by the "US Environmental Protection Agency Statem ent of Understanding". I here by personally as sume all risks in connection with said activity, for any harm, injury, or dam age that may befall me while I am engaged in this activity, including all risks connected therewith, whether foreseen or unforeseen. I understand this Liability Release and Assumption of Risk (Release) hereby encompasses and applies to all diving activities in which I choose to participate as part of the US EPA diving activities. These may include, but are not limited to activites which may be considered specialty diving activities such as: navigation, night, deep, altitude, boat, drift, dry suit, wreck or other overhead environment, underwater naturalist, and underwater photography.

______I further save and hold harmless any and all Released Parties from any claim or law suit by me, my family, estate, heirs, or assigns, arising out of my association with, and participation in this U.S. Environmental Protection Agen cy diving activity.

I also un derstand that skin diving and scub a diving are physically stre nuous activities and that I will be exerting myself during such activity, and that if I am injured as a result of a heart attack, panic hyperventilation, etc., that I expressly assume the risk of said injuries and that I will not hold the above listed Released Parties responsible for the same.

I also understand that diving from a boat poses additional hazards such as slippery boat decks and shorelines and movement caused by wave action could cause me to loose my footing, fall and/or be injured, especially while carrying or wearing SCUBA equipment. In consideration of being allowed to participate in this diving activity, I hereby personally assume all risks in connection with getting to and from said activity, for any harm, injury, or da mage that may befall me while I am engaged in such activity, including all risks connected with traveling to and from the dive site, whether foreseen or unseen.

______I further state that I am of lawful age and legally competent to sign the liability and release, or that I have acquired the written consent of my parent or guardian as provided below.

______I hereby state and agree that this Release will be effective and valid for all specialized diving activities as defined above for a period of one year from the initial date on which I execute this Release.

I understan d that the term s herein a re contrac tual and a re not a m ere recital, and that I have s igned this docum ent of m y own free a ct.

SPECIAL OXYGEN ENRICHED AIR (NITROX) CONSIDERATION, IF APPLICABLE

I understand that diving with oxygen enriched air involves certain inherent risks of oxygen toxicity and/or improper mixtures of breathing gas. I agree to assume all risks associated with breathing oxygen enriched air under hyperbaric conditions and agree to personally determ ine the oxygen content of my breathing gas and plan the dive according ly to include a maximum depth and time.

BY THIS INSTRUMENT TO EXEMPT AND RELEASE THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AND ANY PROPERTY OWNER IMMEDIATELY ASSOCIATED WITH ACCESSING THE DIVING ACTIVITY, ANY DULY APPOINTED STAFF OR CREW MEMBER, AND ALL RELATED ENTITIES AS DEFINED ABOVE FROM ALL LIABILITY AND RESPONSIBILITY WHATSOEVER FOR PERSONAL INJURY, PROPERTY DAMAGE OR WRONGFUL DEATH HOWEVER CAUSED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE NEGLIGENCE OF THE RELEASED PARTIES, WHETHER PASSIVE OR ACTIVE.

I HAVE FULLY INFORMED MYSELF OF THE CONTENTS OF THIS LIABILITY RELEASE AND EXPRESS ASSUMPTION OF RISK BY READING IT BEFORE ISIGNED IT ON BEHALF OF MYSELF AND MY HEIRS. IFURTHER UNDERSTAND AND AGREE THAT THIS RELEASE IS EFFECTIVE AND VALID FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE ON WHICH I EXE CUTE THIS RELEASE.

Your Signature	Date
Signature of Parent or Guardian (where Applicable)	Date
Signature of Witness	Date

MEDICAL STATEMENT for SCUBA Diving

Participant Record

(Confidential information)

Please read carefully before signing.

This is a statement in which you are informed of some potential risks involved in scuba diving and of the conduct required of you during any supervised scuba diving activity. Your signature on this statement is required for you to participate in the scuba diving activity sponsored by the **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**, a U. S. federal government agency. The diving activity is **operated under the Agency s Office of Administration and Resources Management; Safety, Health, and Environmental Management Division in Washington, D.C.**

Read and discuss this statement prior to signing it. You must complete this Medical Statement, which includes the medical-history section, to participate in any EPA scuba diving activity. If you are a minor, you must have this Statement signed by a parent or legal guardian.

Diving is an exciting and demanding activity. When performed correctly, applying correct techniques, it is very safe. When established safety procedures are not followed, however, there are dangers.

To scuba dive safely, you must not be extremely overweight or out of condition. Diving can be strenuous under certain conditions. Your respiratory and circulatory systems must be in good health. All body air spaces must be normal and healthy. A person with heart trouble, a current cold or congestion, epilepsy, asthma, a severe medical problem, or who is under the influence of alcohol or drugs should not dive. If taking medication, consult your doctor and the diving supervisor before participation in this activity. You are also advised to thoroughly understand the important safety rules regarding breathing and equalization while scuba diving. Improper use of scuba equipment can result in serious injury. You must be thoroughly instructed in its use under the direct supervision of a qualified individual to use it safely.

If you have any additional questions regarding this Medical Statement or the Medical History section, review them with the diving supervisor before signing.

MEDICAL HISTORY

To the Participant:

The purpose of this medical questionnaire is to find out if you should be examined by your doctor before participating in the Agency ss scuba diving activity. A positive response to a question does not necessarily disqualify you from diving in the activity. A positive response means that there is a preexisting condition that may affect your safety while diving and you must seek the advice of your physician.

Please answer the following questions on your past or present medical history with a **YES** or **NO.** If you are not sure, answer **YES**. If any of these items apply to you, we must request that you consult with a physician prior to participating in scuba diving with the EPA. The diving supervisor will supply you with a Medical Statement and Guidelines for Recreational Scuba Diver's Physical Examination to take to your physician.

Could you be pregnant or are you attempting to become pregnant?	History of diving accidents or decompression sickness?
Do you regularly take prescription or non-prescription medications?	History of recurrent back problems?
(with the exception of birth control)	History of back surgery?
Are you over 45 years of age <i>and</i> have one or more of the following? * currently smoke a pipe, cigars, or cigarettes * have a high cholesterol level	History of diabetes?
* have a family history of heart attacks or strokes	History of back, am or leg problems following surgery, injury or fracture?
Have yo u ever ha d or do yo u currently have	Inability to perform mode rate exercise (walk one mile within 10 m inutes)?
Asthma, or wheezing with breathing, or wheezing with exercise?	History of high blood pressure or take medicine to control blood pressure?
Frequent orsevere attacks of hayfever or allergy?	History of any heart disease?
Frequent colds, sinusitis or bronchitis?	History of heart attacks?
Any form of lung disease?	Angina (heart or blood vessel surgery)?
Pneumothorax (collapsed lung)?	History of ear or sinus surgery?
History of chest surgery?	History of ear disease hearing loss or problems with balance?
Claustrophobia or agoraphobia (fear of closed or open spaces)?	History of problems equalizing (popping) ears with airplane or mountain travel?
Behavioral health problems?	History of bleeding or other blood disorders?
Epilepsy seizures, convulsions or take medications to prevent them?	History of any type of hemia?
Recurring migraine headaches ortake medications to prevent them?	History of ulcers or ulcer surgery?
History of blackouts or fainting (full/partial loss of consciousness)?	Histor y of colostomy?
Do you frequently suffer from motion sickness (seasick, carsick, etc.)?	History of drug or alcohol abuse?
The Information I have provided about my medical history Is acc	curate to the best of my knowledge.

Signature

Date

Date

Signature of Parents or Guardian where Applicable

DIVER

Please print legibly.				
Name	Initial	Birth DateAge		
City		State/Province		
Country		Zip/Postal Code		
Home Phone <u>()</u>		Business Phone ()		
Telex		FAX ()		
Name and address of your	family or primar	ry care physician		
Physician		Clinic/Hospital		
Address		Phone ()		
Date of last physical exami	nation			
Name of examiner		Clinic/Hospital		
Address		Phone ()		
Were you ever required to	have a physical	Ifor diving? []Yes []No If so, when?		

PHYSICIAN

This person is an applicant for training or is presently certified to engage in scuba (self contained underwater breathing apparatus) diving. Your opinion of the applicant's medical fitness for scuba diving is requested. Please review Guidelines for Recreational Scuba Diver's Physical Examination.

Physician's Impression

I find no medical conditions that I consider incompatible with diving.

I am unable to recommend this individual for diving.

Remarks_____

I have reviewed Guidelines for Recreational Scuba Diver's Physical Examination.

		, M.D. Date	
Physician s Signature			
Physician	Clinic/Hospital		
Address			
Phone ()			

GUIDELINES FOR RECREATIONAL SCUBA DIVER'S PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Instructions to the Physician:

Recreational scuba (self contained underwater breathing apparatus) diving has an excellent safety record. To maintain this status it is important to screen divers for physical deficiencies that could place them in peril in the underwater environment.

The Recreational Scuba Diver's Physical Examination contains elements of medical history, review of systems and physical examination. It is designed to detect conditions that put a diver at increased risk for decompression sickness, pulmonary overinflation syndrome with subsequent cerebral gas embolization and loss of consciousness that could lead to drowning. Additionally, the diver must be able to withstand some degree of cold stress, cope with the optical effects of water and have a reserve of physical and mental abilities to deal with possible emergencies.

The history, review of systems and physical examination should include, as a minimum, the points listed below. The list of contraindications, relative and absolute, is not all indusive. It contains the most commonly encountered medical problems only The brief introductions should serve to alert the physician to the nature of medical problems that put the diver at risk, and (lead him) to consider the individual patient's state of health.

Diagnostic studies and specialty consultations should be obtained as indicated to satisfy the physician as to the diver's status. A list of references is included to aid in clarifying issues that arise. Physicians at the Divers Alert Network (DAN) are available for consultation by phone (919) 684-2948 during normal business hours. For emergency calls, 24 hours, 7 days a week, call (919) 684-8111.

Some conditions are absolute contraindications to scuba diving. Conditions that are absolute contraindications place the diver at increased risk for injury or death. Others are relative contraindications to scuba that may be resolved with time and proper medical intervention. Ultimately the physician should decide with the individual, based on his knowledge of the patient's medical status, whether the individual is physically qualified to participate in scuba diving. Remember at all times that scuba is a recreational sport, and it should be fun, not a source of morbidity or mortality.

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEMS

Relative Contraindications: The diagnoses listed below potentially render the diver unable to meet the exertions] performance requirements likely to be encountered in recreational diving. The diagnoses listed may lead the diver to experience cardiac ischemia and its consequences. Formalized stress testing is encouraged if there is any doubt regarding physical performance capability. The suggested minimum criteria for stress testing in such cases is 13 METS. Failure to meet the exercise criteria is disqualifying. Conditioning and retesting may make later qualification possible.

- * History of CABG or PCTA for CAD
- * History of myocardial infarction
- * Hypertension
- * History of dysrythmias requiring medication for suppression
- * Valvular regurgitation
- * Asymptomatic mitral valve prolapse
- * Pacemakers The pathologic process that necessitated pacing should be addressed regarding the fitness to dive. Finally in those instances where the problem necessitating pacing does not preclude diving, will the diver be able to meet the performance criteria? Note: Pacemakers must be certified by the manufacturer as able to withstand the pressure changes involved in recreational diving (to depths of 130 feet of sea water).

Absolute Contraindications: Venous gas emboli produced during decompression may cross Intracardiac shunts and enter the cerebral circulation with potentially catastrophic results. Asymmetric septal hypertrophy and valvular stenosis may lead to the sudden onset of unconsciousness during exercise.

* Congestive heart failure

PULMONARY

Any process or lesion that impedes air flow from the lung places the diver at risk for pulmonary overinflation with alveolar rupture and the possibility of cerebral air embolization. Asthma (reactive airway disease), COPD cystic or cavitating lung diseases all may lead to air trapping. Spirometery, provocative tests such as methacholine challenge and other studies to detect air trapping should be carried out to establish to the examining physician's satisfaction that the diver is not at risk. A **pneumothorax** that occurs or recurs while diving is catastrophic. As the diver ascends, air trapped in the cavity expands rapidly producing a **tension pneumothorax**.

Relative Contraindications:

- * History of prior asthma or reactive airway disease (RAD)*
- * History of exercise/cold induced bronchospasm (EIB)*
- * History of solid, cystic or cavitating lesion*
- * Pneumothorax secondary to: thoracic surgery,* trauma or pleural penetration,* previous overinflation injury*
- * **Restrictive Disease**** (*Air Trapping must be excluded) (**Exercise Testing necessary)

Absolute Contraindications:

- * Active RAD (asthma), EIB, COPD or history of the same with abnormal PFT's or positive challenge
- * Restrictive diseases with exercise impairment
- * History of spontaneous pneumothorax

NEUR OLO GICAL

Neurologic abnormalities that affect a divers ability to perform exercise should be assessed individually based on the degree of compromise involved.

Relative Contraindications:

- * Migraine headaches whose symptoms or severity impair motor or cognitive function
- * History of head injury with sequelae other than seizure
- * Herniated nucleus pulposus
- * Peripheral neuropathy
- * Trigeminal neuralgia
- * History of spinal cord or brain injury without residual neurologic deficit
- * History of cerebral gas embolism without residual pulmonary air trapping has been excluded
- * Cerebral palsy in the absence of seizure activity

Absolute Contrain dications: Abnormalities where the level of consciousness is subject to impairment put the diver at increased risk of drowning. Divers with spinal cord or brain abnormalities where perfusion is impaired are at increased risk of spinal cord or cerebral decompression sickness.

- * History of seizures other than childhood febrile seizures
- * Intracranial tumor or aneurysm
- * History of TIA or CVA
- * History of spinal cord injury, disease or surgery with residual sequelae
- * History of Type II (serious and/or central nervous system) decompression sickness with permanent neurologic deficits

OTO LARYN GOL OGIC AL

Equalization of pressure must take place during ascent and descent between ambient water pressure and the external auditory canal, middle ear and paranasal sinuses. Failure of this to occur results at least in pain and in the worst case rupture of the occluded space with disabling and possible lethal consequences.

The inner ear is fluid filled and therefore noncompressible. The flexible interfaces between the middle and inner ear, the round and oval windows, are however subject to pressure changes. Previously ruptured but healed round or oval window membranes are at increased risk of rupture due to failure to equalize pressure or due to marked over-pressurization during vigorous or explosive Valsalva maneuvers. The larynx and pharynx must be free of an obstruction to airflow. The laryngeal and epiglotic structure must function normally to prevent aspiration.

Mandibular and maxillary function must be capable of allowing the patient to hold ascuba mouth piece. Individuals who have had mid-face fractures may be prone to barotrauma and rupture of the air filled cavities involved.

Relative Contraindications:

- * Recurrent otitis externa
- * Significant obstruction of external auditory canal
- * History of significant cold injury to pinna
- * Eustachian tube dysfunction
- * Recurrent otitis media or sinusitis
- * History of TM perforation
- * History of tympanoplasty
- * History of mastoidectomy
- * Significant conductive or sensorineural hearing impairment
- * Facial nerve paralysis not associated with barotrauma
- * Full prosthedontic devices
- * History of mid-face fracture
- * Unhealed oral surgery sites
- * History of head and/or neck therapeutic radiation
- * History of temporomandibular joint dysfunction

Absolute Contraindications:

- * Monomeric TM
- * Open TM perforation
- * lube myringotomy
- * History of stapedectomy
- * History of ossicular chain surgery
- * History of inner ear surgery
- * History of round window rupture
- * Facial nerve paralysis secondary to barotrauma
- * Inner ear disease other than presbycusis
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency DIVING SAFETY MANUAL (Revision 1.1, December 2000)

- * Uncorrected upper airway obstruction
- * Laryngectomy or status post partial laryngectomy
- * Trachestostomy
- * Uncorrected laryngocele
- * History of vestibular decompression sickness

GASTROINTESTINAL

Relative Contraindications. As with other organ systems and disease states, a process that debilitates the diver chronically may impair exercise performance. Additionally diving activity may take place in areas remote from medical care. The possibility of acute recurrences of disability or lethal symptoms must be considered.

- * Peptic ulcer disease
- * Inflammatory bowel disease
- * Malabsorption states
- * Functional bowel disorders
- * Post gastrectomy dumping syndrome
- * Paraesophageal or hiatal hernia

Absolute Contrain dications: Altered anatomical relationships secondary to surgery or malformations that lead to gas trapping may cause serious problems. Gas trapped in a hollow viscous expands as the diver surfaces and can lead to rupture or in the case of the upper GI tract, emesis. Emesis underwater may lead to drowning.

- * High grade gastric outlet obstruction
- * Chronic or recurrent small bowel obstruction
- * Entrocutaneous fistulae that do not drain freely
- * Esophageal diverticula
- * Severe gastroesophageal reflux
- * Achalasia
- * Unrepaired hernias of the abdominal wall potentially containing bowel

METABOLIC AND ENDOCRINOLOGICAL

Relative Contraindications: With the exception of diabetes mellitus, states of altered hormonal or metabolic function should be assessed according to their impact on the individual's ability to tolerate the moderate exercise requirement and environmental stress of sport diving. Generally divers with altered hormonal status should be in as near an optimal physiologic state as is possible. It should be noted that obesity predisposes the individual to decompression sickness and is an indicator of poor overall physical fitness.

- * Hormonal excess or deficiency
- * Obesity
- * Renal Insufficiency

Absolute Contraindications: The potentially rapid change in level of consciousness associated with hypoglycemia in diabetics on Insulin therapy or oral anti-hypoglycemia medications can result in drowning. Diving is therefore contraindicated.

PREGNANCY

Venous gas emboli formed during decompression may result in fetal malformations. Diving Is absolutely contraindicated during any stage of pregnancy.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency DIVING SAFETY MANUAL

(Revision 1.1, December 2000)

HEMATOLOGICAL

Abnormalities resulting in altered rheological properties may increase the risk of decompression sickness.

- **Relative Contraindications:**
- * Sickle cell trait
- * Acute anemia

- Absolute Contraindications: * Sickle cell disease
- * Polycythemia
- * Leukemia

ORTHOPEDIC

Relative impairment of mobility particularly in the small boat environment or ashore with equipment weighing up to 40 pounds must be assessed. The impact of exercise ability is also an important consideration.

Relative Contraindications:

- * Chronic back pain
- * Amputation
- * Scoliosis must also assess Impact on pulmonary function
- * Aseptic necrosis possible risk of progression related to adequacy of decompression

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Behavioral: The diver's mental capacity and emotional makeup are important to safe diving. The student diver must have sufficient learning abilities to grasp information presented to him by his instructors, be able to safety plan and execute his own dives and react to changes about him in the underwater environment. The student's motivation to learn scuba and his ability to deal with potentially dangerous situations is also crucial to safe diving.

Relative Contraindications:

- * Developmental delay
- * History of drug or alcohol abuse
- * History of previous psychotic episodes

Absolute Contraindications:

- * Inappropriate motivation to dive solely to please spouse or partner, to prove oneself In the face of personal fears
- * Claustrophobia and agoraphobia
- * Active psychosis or while receiving psychotropic medications
- * History of panic disorder
- * Drug or alcohol abuse

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1. Physician's Guide to Diving Medicine. Shilling et al, Plenum Pub. 1982
- 2. Diving and Subaquatic Medicine, 2nd Ed., Edmonds, Lowry, Pennfeather, Diving Med Centre, 1978
- 3. Fitness to Dive 34th UHMS Workshop, Vorosmarti (ed.), Chaired by Linaweaver, UHMS Pub No#70, 1987
- 4. Medical Examination of Sport Scuba Divers, 2nd Ed., Davis, Medical Seminars Inc., 1986
- 5. Hyperbaric and Undersea Medicine, Davis, Medical Seminars Inc. 1981

ENDORSERS

Paul A. Thombs, M.D. Medical Director Hyperbaric Medical Center St. Luke's Hospital, Denver, CO

Keith Van Meter, M.D., F.A.C.E.P. Assistant Clinical Professor of Surgery Tulane University School of Medicine

Peter Bennett, Ph.D., D.Sc. Duke University Medical Center Durham, NC

Robert W. Goldmann, M.D. St. Luke's Hospital Milwauk ee, W I Richard E. Moon, M.D., F.A.C.P, P.C.C.P Departments of Anesthesiology and Pulmonary Medicine Duke University Medical Center Durham, NC

Paul G. Linaweaver, M.D., F.A.C.P Santa Barbara Medical Clinic Undersea Medical Specialist

Roy A. Myers, M.D. MIEMS Baltimore, MD

James Vorosmarti, M.D.