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Centri za rekreacijsko potapljanje - Zahteve za usposabljanje rekreativnih potapljačev o okoljski ozaveščenosti (ISO/DIS 21417:2018)

Recreational diving services - Requirements for training on environmental awareness for recreational divers (ISO/DIS 21417:2018)

Recreational diving services - Requirements for training on environmental awareness for recreational divers (ISO/DIS 21417:2018)

Services relatifs à la plongée de loisirs - Exigences de formation pour la sensibilisation à l'environnement des plongeurs de loisirs (ISO/DIS 21417:2018)

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Recreational diving services — Requirements for training on environmental awareness for recreational divers

Services relatifs à la plongée de loisirs — Exigences de formation à la sensibilisation à l'environnement des plongeurs de loisir

ICS: 03.080.30; 03.200.99; 13.020.99

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Foreword

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 228, *Tourism and related services*.

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Introduction

The diving community has a unique capability and therefore responsibility in observing and reporting on the condition of the aquatic environment. It is therefore important to have a standard on responsible environmental practices in recreational diver training.

In diver training and diving activities divers must have an awareness of their environmental impact. This should include actively minimising any negative aspects. Such training should encourage awareness of positive actions.

This document will outline how the recreational diving community can make use of this capability while ensuring that full consideration is given towards their interaction with the aquatic environment.

This document specifies requirements for training programmes which provide guidance on how divers can positively interact with the aquatic environment through activities such as underwater clean ups and aquatic surveys. It describes how to train divers in best environmental practices.

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Recreational diving services — Requirements for training on environmental awareness for recreational divers

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for training programmes designed to educate participants in environmental awareness and sustainable practices in recreational diving activities.

The training programme consists of theory and an optional practical part (water session).

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 24801-2:2014, *Recreational diving services — Requirements for the training of recreational scuba divers — Part 2: Level 2 — Autonomous diver*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

diving activities

activities include scuba diving, snorkelling, free diving (breath hold diving), diving support services

4 Competencies

The training programme shall ensure that, by the end of the course, successful participants will:

- be able to apply best practices with regard to their own activities,
- be able to identify best practices with regard to services provided to the participant (e.g. boat operators, dive centres),
- understand how to interact with the aquatic environment in a way that minimises negative impact,
- understand how individuals involved in aquatic activities can act to benefit the aquatic world by taking part in such activities as clearing aquatic debris, surveying, reporting or observing aquatic life.

5 General

Elements of the training programme in accordance with [Clause 6](#) may be open to divers and non-divers.

For any programme parts involving diving activities the applicable ISO standards on recreational diving and snorkelling shall apply. For any programme parts involving diving activities, the

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competencies and supervision requirements of the applicable ISO standards on recreational diving and snorkelling shall apply.

6 Theoretical knowledge

6.1 Climate change

Climate change is a major threat to the global aquatic environment caused by greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. CO₂). Divers can help to monitor some of these effects.

The training programme shall ensure that participants are aware of the following factors concerning climate change which may affect diving and diving tourism:

- increases in ocean temperatures,
- rising sea levels,
- coral bleaching,
- ocean acidification reducing coral's ability to secrete its limestone skeleton,
- changes in patterns of ocean currents.

6.2 Local threats

The training programme shall ensure that participants are aware of the following factors concerning local threats which may affect diving and diving tourism.

- Overfishing – disrupts the ecological balance by eliminating apex predators and herbivorous fish.
- Destructive fishing methods such as irresponsible spear fishing, bottom trawling and dredging, as well as the use of dynamite and cyanide.
- Removal of fish, invertebrates, and other organisms and materials, for the aquarium trade, souvenir industry, jewellery, etc.
- The purchase of souvenirs originating from the aquatic environment should be avoided.
- Land based sources of pollution, such as excess sedimentation from inland erosion, especially in areas near large rivers and estuaries. Other land based pollutants include fertilizers, pesticides, chemicals and sewage, which may result in eutrophication (excess nutrient input).
- Overdevelopment of coastal areas leading to increased sedimentation, excessive nutrient inputs and habitat degradation.
- Anchor and collision damage by vessels.

6.3 Best environmental practices

6.3.1 Impact of diving activities

The training programme shall ensure that participants are knowledgeable of the following issues with regard to a potential negative impact of recreational diving activities:

- transfer of organisms from one body of water to another e.g. via dive gear (unwanted introduction of alien species),
- irresponsible spear fishing and harvesting of aquatic life,
- fish feeding,