Name	: Date:
	FIT Dive Exam
1.	An 80 cf aluminum cylinder is stamped $9\frac{B8}{50}$ 06 on the shoulder. When is it due for hydrostatic testing?
2.	Summarize Boyle's Law and its implication for an ascending diver?
3.	Outline FIT procedures for diving below 60 feet.
4.	Describe at least two precautions that may be taken to minimize the danger of strong currents.

Give an example of marine organisms that present a danger to the diver of:

5.

a) envenomation.

c) major trauma.

b) laceration or puncture.

Indicate appropriate treatment for each.

6.	Describe your response as timekeeper to the following emergencies:
	a) Divers late on return.
	b) Diver surfacing prior to completing planned decompression.
7.	Select all correct answers: Which of the following practices are currently recommended
	for divers using the U.S. Navy Air Decompression Tables.
	a) Do not approach the maximum time limits.
	b) Limit diving to three dives per day.
	c) Make a precautionary decompression stop at the end of every dive.
	d) After three days of repetitive diving, wait 24 hours before diving.
	e) Avoid repetitive dives deeper than 100 feet.
	f) Avoid repetitive dives of short duration ('yo-yo' dives).
	g) Have a surface interval of at least one hour between dives.
8.	Calculate the no decompression bottom time of a repetitive dive to 67FSW 1 hour and 33 minutes after a 28 minute dive to the same depth.
9.	What should you do when separated from your dive partner?

10.	Summarize the current AAUS recommendations for flying after diving.
11.	What positive steps can you take as a diving supervisor to prevent an uncontrolled ascent by your divers?
12.	What is the minimum number of people necessary to safely conduct a dive (25') from a small boat some distance from shore and why?
13.	A diver comes to you prior to a dive and admits nausea and dizziness, which he attributes to moderate drinking the night before. If this diver does not dive, you will not be able to complete your assigned task on schedule. What do you do?
14.	Name four predisposing factors to DCS.
15.	How does oxygen help resolve symptoms of DCS?

16.	A diver surfaces complaining of shoulder pain but says "It's only a muscle pull". You put him on $O_2$ anyway and the pain goes away. Now what do you do?
17.	In what position should an unresponsive, breathing injured diver be placed and why? Describe how you would administer emergency oxygen to this diver.
18.	Under what circumstances is it permissible to dive without a buddy in the water?
19.	List three pieces of equipment checked by your buddy and/or the timekeeper before entering the water.
20.	What do <b>you</b> consider a prudent ascent rate?