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**Recreational diving services —  
Requirements for rebreather diver  
training — No-decompression diving**

*Services relatifs à la plongée de loisirs — Exigences concernant la  
formation des plongeurs à l'utilisation des recycleurs — Plongée sans  
décompression*



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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 228, *Tourism and related services*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 329, *Tourism services*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

Rebreathers (i.e. breathing devices that recirculate some or all of the diver's exhaled breath and replenish any consumed oxygen to maintain a breathable mixture) are becoming much more widely available and popular among divers. The market for rebreather diving has been constantly growing in recent years and is now considered to be large enough that the need for standards on minimum training requirements for training organizations is evident. Rebreathers allow divers to dive for longer and to greater depths. If rebreathers are used improperly they can be hazardous; divers have had fatal accidents due to incorrect use of these devices. It is therefore important to specify training for diving with such devices.

Training organizations offering training that conforms with this document may exceed any of the requirements in terms of the volume or complexity of training but should at least ensure the students master all the skills and knowledge defined in this document.

# Recreational diving services — Requirements for rebreather diver training — No-decompression diving

## 1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for rebreather diver training programmes which provide the competencies required to perform dives with a rebreather to a maximum depth of 30 m that do not require mandatory decompression stops using a nitrox breathing gas.

This document specifies evaluation criteria for these competencies.

This document specifies the requirements under which training is provided, in addition to the general requirements for recreational diving service provision in accordance with ISO 24803.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 11107, *Recreational diving services — Requirements for training programmes on enriched air nitrox (EAN) diving*

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

ISO 24802-2, *Recreational diving services — Requirements for the training of scuba instructors — Part 2: Level 2*

ISO 24803, *Recreational diving services — Requirements for recreational diving providers*

## 3 Terms and definitions

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

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

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

### 3.1 rebreather

apparatus that has a supply of gas carried by the diver, allowing the diver to breathe under water which enables the diver to inspire gas from a facepiece connected to a counterlung and to pass exhaled gas through a carbon dioxide absorption material before it is re-breathed from the counterlung and inspired partial pressure of the gases within the apparatus remain within acceptable physiological limits so that gas is thus recirculated within the apparatus

Note 1 to entry: A rebreather can also be called a self-contained rebreathing diving apparatus.

Note 2 to entry: A facepiece can be a mouthpiece assembly, a half mask, a full-face mask or a helmet.

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