

Recreational diving services - Requirements for rebreather diver training - Decompression diving to 100 m (ISO 24807:2023)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

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ICS 03.080.30, 03.100.30, 03.200.99

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 24807

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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Recreational diving services - Requirements for rebreather diver training - Decompression diving to 100 m (ISO 24807:2023)

Services relatifs à la plongée de loisirs - Exigences concernant la formation des plongeurs à l'utilisation des recycleurs - Plongée avec décompression jusqu'à 100 m (ISO 24807:2023)

Dienstleistungen des Freizeittauchens - Anforderungen an die Ausbildung von Kreislaufgerätetauchenden - Dekompressionstauchen bis 100 m (ISO 24807:2023)

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 24807:2024) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 228 "Tourism and related services" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 329 "Tourism services" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2024, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2024.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 24807:2023 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 24807:2024 without any modification.

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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 document 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).

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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).

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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 for training organizations on minimum training requirements is evident. Rebreathers allow divers to dive for longer and to greater depths. Such depths can go beyond 30 m and can therefore require mandatory decompression stops. 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 — Decompression diving to 100 m

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for rebreather diver training programmes which provide the competencies required to perform dives to 100 m with a rebreather using a breathing mixture containing helium and requiring mandatory decompression stops.

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 24801-3, *Recreational diving services — Requirements for the training of recreational scuba divers — Part 3: Level 3 — Dive leader*

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*

ISO 24806, *Recreational diving services — Requirements for rebreather diver training — Decompression diving to 60 m*

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 apparatus.

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