

# Snorkel Dive Manager Leadership



## Module objectives

This Theory module introduces students to the background knowledge needed to lead other snorkel divers as a manager and lead snorkel diver

## Achievement targets

At the end of this module students should:

- Understand generic and on-site risk assessment
- Understand the potential issues when kitting up
- Understand the potential issues with entries
- Understand in-water leadership
- Understand the extra equipment requirements as a leader
- Understand how to keep it safe and fun
- Understand potential problems and how to deal with them
- Understand how to manage exits
- Understand post-snorkel activities
- Understand how to carry out a post-snorkel self-evaluation of activities

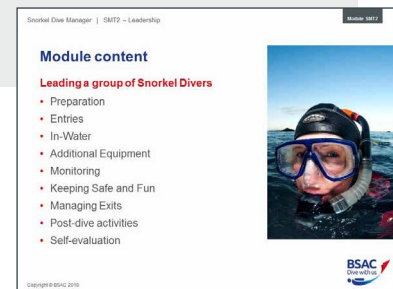
## Additional visual aids needed

- Mask, fins, snorkel, and weight systems

# Module content

## Leadership

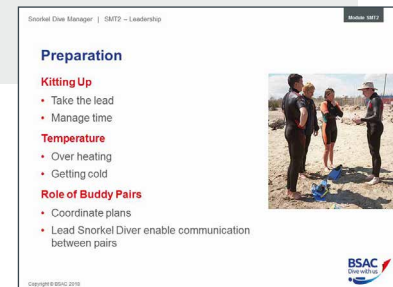
This lecture covers the theory behind acting as Lead Snorkel Diver in a group of snorkel divers. As a Snorkel Dive Manager (SDM) you will often be one of the most experienced Snorkel Divers on site and will be expected to lead those with much less experience. This means making sure things happen and that the day is safe and fun.



## Preparation

### Kitting Up

Take the lead in your buddy pair while kitting up, and support other buddy pairs, make sure things take place in a timely fashion and ensure everyone knows what the timescales are.



### Over-heating

- During the summer waiting around in a wetsuit can be uncomfortable. Keep everyone on target with kitting up so that entry into the water is done in a timely fashion. Make sure everyone drinks plenty of water.

### Chilling while waiting

- Snorkel Divers can get cold while waiting to get in the water especially if they're wearing an already damp wetsuit. Think about opportunities for shelter and keep everyone on track to get in the water as quickly as possible.

### Role of buddy pairs

- Buddy pairs should work together to plan their dive, get ready and be prepared. As SDM keep the group informed of progress and manage slower pairs to ensure everyone is ready together.

TIP: As SDM be aware of signs during preparation such as rushing or nervous fiddling with kit etc. that could be indications of potential problems that may need managing.

## Entries

### State of tide

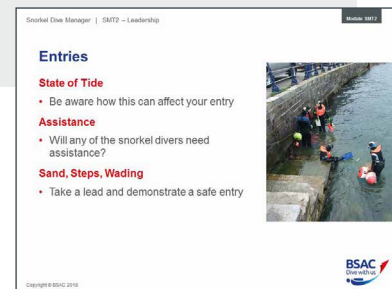
- Be aware of the state of the tide. Listen to the SDM or if you are SDM include in your briefing and how this can affect your entry.

### Assistance needed

- If you think you'll need assistance with access speak the SDM or include in briefing.

### Sand, Steps, Wading

- Take the lead with the entry and demonstrate to all buddy pairs the best way to gain entry. Ensure with shore cover, SDM, that everyone enters the water safely.



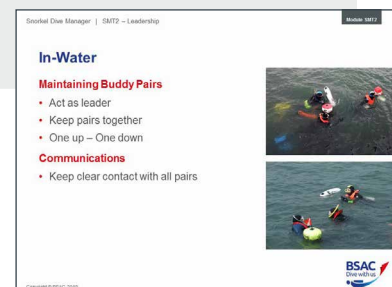
## In-Water

### Maintaining buddy pairs

- Act as leader, keep buddy pairs together and ensure they all follow one up one down procedure.

### Communications within group

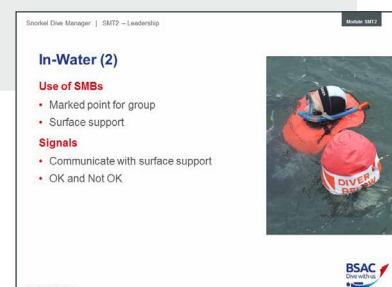
- Keep clear contact with all pairs. Check all are OK regularly.



## In-Water (2)

### Use of SMBs

- As lead carry an SMB as a marked point for the group and also to provide support for those on the surface if necessary.



## Signals to shore / boat

- Take the lead in communicating with the surface cover to ensure they know you are safe and activities and proceeding well and as planned. If any support is needed from surface cover communicate this to them.

## Quiz 1

### What is your role in a buddy pair?

- Act as leader
- keep group together
- ensure one up - one down

### What would you use an SMB for?

- Marker for the group
- surface support

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**Quiz 1**

**What is your role in a buddy pair?**

- Act as leader
- Keep pairs together
- Ensure one up – one down

**What would you use an SMB for?**

- Marker for the group
- Surface support



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## Additional Equipment

### Personal Location Beacons

- PLBs are a device that can be carried by a snorkel diver and set off to provide their location in the event of an incident.

### Radio

- Boat radios can be used to communicate between multiple boats and with the emergency services in the event of an issue

### Marine Life Guides

- As lead snorkel diver you can help other divers with their development by helping them identify marine life that they have seen

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**Additional Equipment**

**Personal Location Beacons (PLB)**

- Provide position in case of an incident

**Boat VHF Radio**


- Communicate between boats and emergency services

**Marine Life Guides**

- Help others to develop knowledge

**Goody Bag**

- Collect litter
- Collect scallops (in line with local laws)



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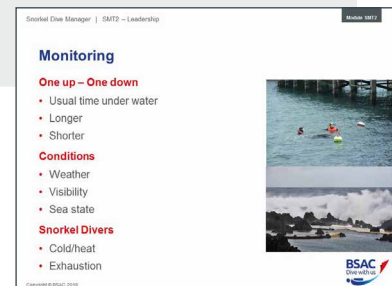
## Goody Bags

- Could be used for collecting litter or scallops

## Monitoring

### Monitoring

- One - up One down
- Monitor each buddy pair. What is the usual length of time under water? If they surface more quickly than usual this may indicate a problem. As may spending significantly more time.



### Conditions

- Monitor the conditions such as weather, visibility and sea state. A deterioration in any of these may mean that you may need to return to shore or the boat sooner than planned.

### Snorkel Divers

- Monitor all of you snorkel divers for the effect of temperature and exposure. If anyone is too hot/cold or struggling with the activity you may need to lead the group back to shore.

## Keeping it Safe and Fun

### Find things

- As lead snorkeller you can help make the experience more rewarding for the group, by identifying items of interest and helping people target their dives



### Marine Life Identification

- Take opportunities to point out interesting marine life and help others expand their knowledge

## Litter pickup

- Litter pick up can be an excellent opportunity to improve the environment although it will need planning and risk assessing

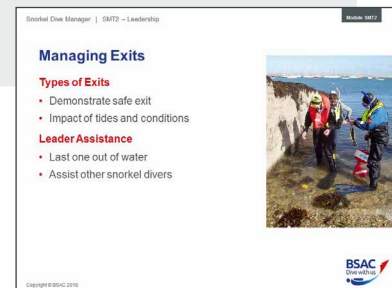
## Managing Exits

### Types of exits

- Make sure you are aware of the method of exit at the end of the session and be prepared to demonstrate the best way out of the water. Don't forget tidal changes can make exit conditions very different.

### Leader assistance

- Make sure you are the last one out of the water and be prepared to assist the other snorkel divers to a safe exit



## Post-Snorkel Activities

### Warmth / changing

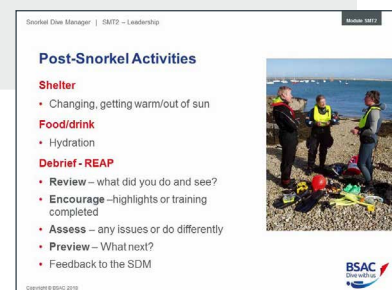
- With the SDM make sure everyone can get changed and warm as quickly as possible

### Food / drink

- Always important

### Debrief the session with the group using REAP:

- **Review:** what did you do?
- **Encourage:** highlight anything that went well, great things you saw, training completed
- **Assess:** highlight any issues and things to do differently next time



- **Preview:** What next?

Then feedback to the Snorkel Dive Manager

## Self-Evaluation

### How did it go

- Think through the activities? Are you happy with how they went?

### What would you do differently

- Assess your own management
- what would you handle differently next time?
- record it as a reminder



## Self-Evaluation (2)

### REAP

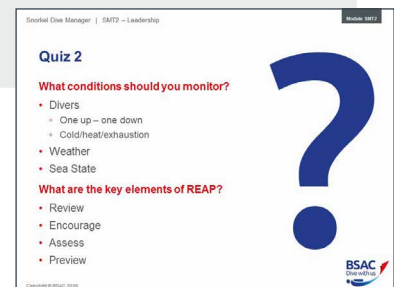
- **Review** - what did you do?
- **Encourage** - what are you happy with? Why, Why would you do it like this again?
- **Assess** - what would you do differently? Why and how?
- **Preview** - what will you do next time? How can you develop your skills and experience?



## Quiz 2

### What conditions should you monitor?

- **Divers**
  - One up - one down
  - Cold/heat/exhaustion



- Weather
- Sea state

## What are the key elements of REAP?

- Review
- Encourage
- Assess
- Preview

## Summary

### Leading a group of snorkel divers


- Preparation
- Entries
- In-water Leadership
- Additional Equipment
- Monitoring Activities
- Keeping it Safe and Fun
- Managing Exits
- Post-dive Activities
- Self-evaluation

Snorkel Dive Manager | SMF2 - Leadership

### Summary

**Leading a group of Snorkel Divers**

- ✓ Preparation
- ✓ Entries
- ✓ In-Water
- ✓ Additional Equipment
- ✓ Monitoring
- ✓ Keeping Safe and Fun
- ✓ Managing Exits
- ✓ Post-dive activities
- ✓ Self-evaluation



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