

Currents

Quarterly Leadership Journal for Scuba Educators International
July 2009

Welcome

Welcome to the summer issue of *Currents*. Waters have finally warmed up and scuba classes are in full swing. New materials are now available to support your classes including the new *SEI Diving Nitrox* tables with more items to come this month.

To remind you, *Currents* is your publication, and submission to *Currents* counts towards continuing education, so we encourage participation in this newsletter. Articles or information can be sent to currents@seidiving.org. We prefer Word for articles so that we can format it into In Design, but we can also accept pdf and In Design files. Pictures and figures should be referred to in the text and attached separately with proper labeling. All pictures should be resized to a resolution of no more than 300 dpi using IrfanView or another photo sizing tool (available for free on the Internet). Please scan all files and pictures for viruses before sending.

Announcements

Training Opportunities

Instructor Crossover and update:

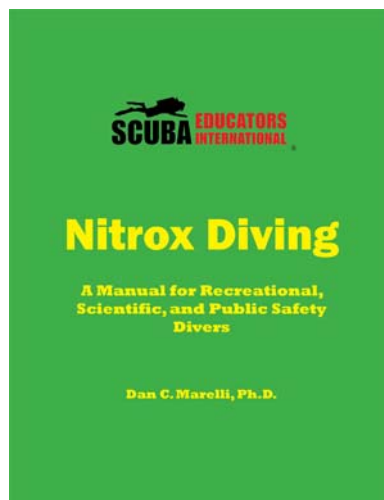
Tallahassee, Florida in mid August.
Contact Dan Marelli for information

Note: Please let us know your future training events so they can be publicized here. In this area we will post news about upcoming training opportunities. Since *Currents* is published on a three month cycle we can only accommodate courses that involve long range planning. As we move forward we hope to go to a two-month cycle, which will allow us to report additional planned courses.

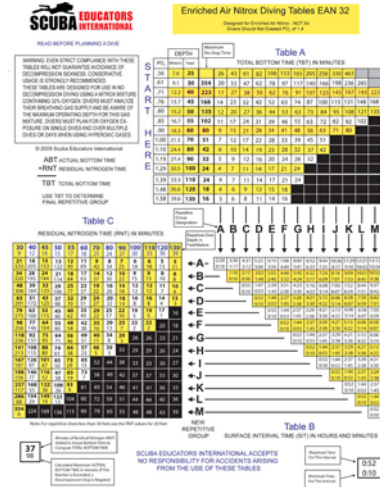
We have had a number of questions about whom to contact regarding leadership crossovers. It is always best to start with our office (info@seidiving.org), where the Program Administrator will direct the request to the appropriate person.

Publications

Nitrox Manual - Scuba Educators International is pleased to announce that the *Nitrox Diving* manual is in the final stages of editing and should be available soon. In addition to the new manual, there will be a combined student workbook and knowledge review which can be powerful learning tools for your



students. We will be creating a student packet consisting of the manual, workbook, and nitrox dive tables at an attractive price for both Instructors and students. We also have an Instructor



Guide with Power Point slides and a narrative designed to precisely accompany the Power Point presentation. Each Instructor Guide comes complete with both the answers to the student workbook questions as well as the exam, answer sheet, and exam key in electronic format. The Instructor guide is required for Instructors who wish to teach the Nitrox Diver course.

Nitrox Dive Tables – We have laminated versions of the new SEI Diving nitrox tables for 32% and 36% oxygen mixtures. These tables are required for students and also for Instructors teaching the Nitrox Diver course. Each pair is available from the SEI Diving office for \$12.

Diving Safety and Diving Medicine

Carbon Monoxide and Breathing Gases

By Dan Marelli, Program Development Director

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless gas that is a product of incomplete combustion of hydrocarbons. In high enough concentrations CO can cause humans to experience dizziness, headache, nausea, shortness of breath, or even become unconscious. Those exposed to CO may suffer permanent brain damage. The danger of carbon monoxide to humans is that the hemoglobin molecule has such a high affinity for CO that even in the presence of adequate oxygen CO will bind to the hemoglobin. Sources of carbon monoxide include internal combustion engine exhaust, fires, and cigarettes. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) lists these sources: gas water heaters, kerosene space heaters, charcoal grills, propane heaters and stoves, gasoline and diesel powered generators, cigarette smoke, propane-fueled forklifts, gasoline powered concrete saws, indoor tractor pulls, any boat with an engine, spray paint, solvents, degreasers, and paint removers. Once bound to the hemoglobin, CO remains for a day or two.

The CDC calls CO “the silent killer” and estimates that 500 people die and 15,000 go to the hospital annually in the U.S. as a result of CO poisoning. Treatment in severe cases requires recompression with oxygen. Firefighters are particularly susceptible as a result of their exposure to fires, and many fire departments have begun testing their firefighters during exposures to prevent CO poisoning. A new tool in this process is the Rad-57, a non-invasive optical device that can detect CO based on the color of the blood in a person’s fingertip. CO causes the hemoglobin to turn bright red and a key sign (after death) of CO poisoning is cherry red lips and fingernail beds. Grocery store meat departments flood their packaged meat with CO to make it look bright red in the package.

Divers may inadvertently breathe CO from contaminated gas sources. The CO can enter as a result of inadequate filtration of CO contaminated air coming into the compressor intake, or by combustion of compressor lubricants which is then improperly filtered. The Compressed Gas Association (CGA) states that diver breathing gas should contain less than 10 ppm of CO, and



the CDC states that 100 ppm (0.1%) can cause life-threatening affects. If CO in the breathing gas was increased to 20 ppm (0.002%), a diver would experience a partial pressure of 100 ppm CO at 5 atmospheres (132 fsw).

Cigarette smokers or anyone who has had prior exposure to CO before a dive are at greater risk because their hemoglobin is already partially filled up with CO. Divers should obtain their gas from a reputable source. Get to know your supplier and find out how they prevent CO from entering your breathing gas. If at any time a diver shows any signs or symptoms of CO poisoning have them stop diving and oxygen. All divers who obtained gas from the same gas supplier at the same time should have their gas tested and, if they suspect they have breathed contaminated gas or have symptoms of CO poisoning, breathe 100% oxygen and visit the emergency room.

SAFE DIVING PRACTICES: What are they and why are they important?

By James Lapenta, SEI Diving Instructor #000204

Part 2 – Let's Go Diving!

The day has come for our first dive after receiving the Open Water certification. As a diver you will need several things including your dive gear, suitable water to dive in, a dive plan, and a buddy. A competent buddy may be the most important factor to a new diver and is certainly still important to the experienced diver. Diving with a buddy is an essential part of safe diving and should ensure that there is someone there to assist a diver during all phases of a dive.

You may have heard or even seen divers diving "solo". This practice seems to be more common in the self-assured group of divers who do not feel comfortable relying on others for their safety. This is an attitude and a practice that exceed the recommendations for recreational diving and also the standards of SEI Diving.

At the dive site the buddy team needs to assess the site conditions and decide if the conditions will make for a safe and fun dive. Several factors go into making this decision: Are you and your buddy properly trained and equipped for this dive? Are weather and sea conditions acceptable? Each diver should go through a mental or physical checklist during the decision making process. If you've decided the dive is within your training and experience limits and the site conditions seem good, assemble your dive gear. Each diver should have the necessary basics including mask, fins, snorkel, boots, and proper exposure protection as well as any additional equipment that is appropriate for the dive site or dive plan. They will also need a Buoyancy Compensations Device (BCD), regulator w/ an alternate air source or octopus and necessary gauges or computer, weight system, and of course a properly filled air cylinder. If you are trained to use more advanced equipment you may consider using a reel or line, a light, or a compass. You may also want to carry some type of signaling device for under water or on the surface. Divers should also have at least one cutting tool such as a small knife or surgical shears for the ubiquitous fishing line. Each diver needs to be familiar with how each of these things function. If you are secure in your equipment, prepare to go diving.

Before entering the water the buddy team needs to consider their safety plan and ask themselves the following questions: Where is the dive site located? Is there help available on shore? Is there Emergency Medical Service (EMS) available should an accident occur, and do



you know how to contact them? If offshore, make sure you can contact the Coast Guard or appropriate evacuation personnel as well as the Divers Alert Network. Who in the group has a cell phone or VHF marine radio and do all know how to use them? Who has the car keys in a shore-diving operation and where is the nearest emergency room? Is there oxygen on the dive site and is it accessible? Having considered all of this prior to the dive adds safety and a sense of preparedness to the dive. Your safety plan should be written down and available to all divers as well as any support persons. Secure in your safety plan, it's time to get in the water!

The dive plan should have been discussed by this point and topics such as purpose of the dive agreed upon. Diving for fun and relaxation is an excellent purpose for diving, but divers should also work on skills on every dive. The dive plan should address the basics such as the maximum depth of the dive, the duration of the dive, specifying when to end the dive such as minimum cylinder pressure or bottom time limit. The plan should also include, if only verbally, the entrance and egress points, a description of where the buddy team is going, and how they will get there. And the divers should brief each other on their underwater communication methods so that they can understand each other.

The duration of the dive depends on a number of factors including how much air you have, how deep you will be going, the ambient water temperature, how much exertion is involved on the dive, and possible decompression obligation. Divers should also consider a possible repetitive dive: if they limit the dive time on the first dive they may be able to have a longer and more enjoyable second dive. Taking all of these factors into consideration the buddy team can plan their dive by using either the SEI Diving dive tables or by using a dive computer if pre-dive planning is one of its functions. Even if you use your computer, it's essential to also plan the dive using tables as a backup in the event your computer stops functioning underwater. Divers should agree on the course they will take and what they plan to do on the dive. Essential parts of any dive plan are the lost buddy procedure, how to handle problems on the dive, and what signals you'll use to communicate. Whether you choose to swim on the surface to the dive site and then descend or submerge and follow a heading or the natural terrain underwater each diver should be aware of the plan and surprises should be kept to a minimum. This will generally result in a safer, more enjoyable, dive. Dives conducted from a boat will require additional planning.

Safe diving practices dictate that once you plan your dive, you then dive your plan. Major variations in the dive plan once you're underwater should only occur in exceptional circumstances. Minor ones are to be expected perhaps due to changing currents, visibility being better or worse than expected, water colder or warmer, or perhaps a new feature has been added to the site and requires a little more time. As long as the overall plan is adhered to and the changes are agreed upon by all parties, minor changes may be acceptable. However, any questions or doubts regarding the change should cause the change to be rejected. If one of the buddy team does not want to change the plan there are only two choices: continue on the original plan or end the dive. Any diver may end a dive at any time with no explanation necessary. And once the decision is made to end it, it ends. Period!

Equipment is good, the safety plan is set, and the dive plan has been agreed upon. It is time to gear up and enter the water. Buddies should assist each other in donning the equipment to avoid unnecessary strain and possible injury. Each buddy should help lift and hold the scuba unit while the other diver puts it on. Once geared up conduct a gear check of each other's equipment. Look for loose hoses, clips, releases, and other things that may be dangling or not properly fastened or secured. In the event a problem occurs and you or your buddy needs to remove the other's gear, it is necessary that you each be familiar with their configuration. Check

to be sure the air is fully on and that the power inflator is connected and works. Also make sure that dump valves are functioning properly. Your buddy will then do the same for you. The buddy check is one of the most important safety precautions that a buddy team can take. An extra set of eyes may prevent a problem from occurring that could result in serious consequences. You'll also verify each other's air supply, be sure it's on, and if your equipment is positioned properly and functioning as it should.

Being properly weighted is critical for diving safely. Divers need to avoid being either overweighted or underweighted. As you gain diving experience, note the conditions, thermal protection, cylinder configuration, amount of weight worn, and whether the weight was adequate and record it in your *SEI Diving* log book. This practice will help you learn how to properly weight yourself and prepare for dives well before you arrive at the dive site. Always do a buoyancy check at the beginning of a dive to ensure that all divers have an adequate weight system.

Now you should be ready to enter the water, don your mask and fins, make a proper and safe entry, and begin your dive. The first thing you'll do when you enter the water is a bubble check to be sure there are no leaks in your air supply/regulator assembly and your BCD. Satisfied that everything is a go, you'll note the time, your air pressure, your buddy's air pressure, and begin the dive. If everything has gone according to plan you'll enjoy a safe, fun, and exciting experience.

This is just one example of a typical Open Water (OW) dive using safe diving practices. Each dive is a new experience, even if you've been to the dive site before. You will often need to adjust to changes in environmental conditions, new gear, even new buddies. But as long as the basic practices are adhered to with each dive you will gain a greater appreciation for the underwater world, improve your diving skills, and have more fun, which will all lead to you becoming a better diver. Here are some good diving practices:

- 1 Determine that this is what you want to do
- 2 Make sure you are in good physical, mental, and emotional health
- 3 Be sure there are no reasons that would indicate you are not suited for diving referring back to number 2
- 4 Be sure that you can devote the time necessary for proper training and instruction
- 5 Obtain your training from a certified, competent Instructor
- 6 Once trained' never dive beyond your limits of training and experience
- 7 Should you wish to extend your dive range obtain the proper instruction and experience to do so
- 8 Plan your dives and dive your plan
- 9 Be sure you have the necessary gear and that it is all in good operating condition.
- 10 Avoid overhead environments until trained and equipped to enter.
- 11 Dive with a buddy at all times and be familiar with his/her gear and skills, check each other's equipment while gearing up and make any corrections before entering the water.
- 12 Don't let anyone talk you into taking shortcuts in training or into doing dives you may have doubts about. Don't let peer pressure put you in a situation that you are not ready for. You learned this from your mom when she asked you if Joey Smith jumped off a cliff would you do it too?
- 13 Never forget that at any time, for any reason, you may end a dive without going into a long explanation as to why. A simple "It did not feel right to me" is more than sufficient reason. A real good one is "I couldn't equalize" or "my ears started bothering me". Usually no one questions those, they just accept them.

These are the basics. As you progress in your diving you will need to add to these. Deeper dives, different environments, or even an upgrade of equipment may require you to add more. But at no time should you do less. As you gain experience, get more certifications, and dive different places, you will gain not only experience but your confidence will increase. Your comfort level will become greater and your skills will hopefully improve. But don't let any of these things make you complacent. Becoming so relaxed and confident that you start taking shortcuts or forgetting the basics altogether could have very serious, perhaps lethal consequences. That's a strong statement that is meant to reinforce what was stated at the beginning of this article. Scuba is a fun, exciting, and safe activity as long as you follow the rules. You are entering an environment that without certain life support gear is hostile to human life. It is exciting, wonderful, enchanting, new, and different. It's been said that the sea is a harsh mistress. Respect her and treat her kindly and she'll take care of you. She'll show you wonders you could previously only dream of. Lose that respect, ignore your training, don't practice Safe Diving Procedures and she may turn and bite you. Perhaps even cost you your life.

While some of my statements may seem a little strong, they reflect my belief that OW students do not, in many cases, receive the information they need to safely conduct dives on their own. Too often they are told that scuba is all fun, excitement, and relaxation. When conditions are ideal and all goes well, this is true. But there are issues that need to be considered before we jump into that fun, exciting, and relaxing environment.

This article may be reproduced for use by any SEI Diving Instructor. It is my sincere hope that every SEI Diving student is made aware of the importance of following Safe Diving Practices and Procedures.

Insurance

Renewals

If your scuba liability insurance expired on June 30, please make sure that you renew it and send proof of renewal to the Program Administrator. The master policy is held by Willis North America, but we also accept Witherspoon and Associates insurance and others. All insurance policies must list SEI Diving or Scuba Educators International, 1623 W. Jackson Street, Muncie, IN 47303 as an additional insured. Instructors in countries outside of the US must follow procedures required by laws in their country. If you have questions please address them to us at info@seidiving.org.

A Message from Peter Meyer (Willis North America) Concerning DM and AI Insurance

The issue of Divemasters and / or Assistant Instructors being covered under an Instructor's insurance policy has long been a topic of conversation (and a concern to many). An individual instructor can list a Divemaster (DM) / or Assistant Instructor (AI) as an "additional insured" on his instructor liability policy, but most people do not realize that this does not provide any insurance to the individual added to the policy.

An additional insured is only covered for liability arising from the acts or negligence of the "insured" (i.e., the Instructor). The additional insured has never been provided coverage for his / her own negligence if they are listed as an additional insured! All DMs / AIs need their own individual insurance coverage if they want to be insured for their own negligence.



If the DM and / or AI is found to be personally negligent (i.e., they did something wrong themselves), then the instructor's policy will not indemnify them. If the instructor is the only party that is found to be negligent (as is normally the case) those entities listed as "additional insured" are protected for the expense of their involvement. The assumption is they were incorrectly involved in the legal action only as a result of the "insured's" negligence and deserve to be indemnified.

This has not been a serious issue in the past as the instructor is generally determined to be the person in the position of ultimate responsibility and the DMs / AIs have rarely been found personally responsible in any way (there are, however, a few examples out there where the DMs / AIs did not follow instructions they knew to be important and were held personally responsible).

As a result of the above, we have always discouraged the listing of DMs / AIs as additional Insured's, not because it cannot be done, but because it is done for the wrong reasons and leads to the misunderstanding noted above. In reality, the listing of an "additional insured" does nothing but provide some legal cost protection for "unrelated third parties" involved in a legal actions through no fault of their own. It does not provide the "third party" with insurance. A good example would be as follows:

A student slips on the wet pool deck during a scuba class and injures himself. The pool owner is listed as an "additional insured" on the instructor's policy. A suit is filed and the pool owner is named as a defendant. The pool owner petitions the insurer to provide his defense under the instructor's policy because he is an "additional insured" and believes the incident has nothing to do with his own negligence. The investigation reveals that the instructor has used the facility many times, the drainage is normal for a facility of this type and on this particular day the instructor was running behind and rushed the class, probably contributing to the slip and fall. We agree with the pool owner that he has not contributed to the accident through his own negligence and provide him the defense he is entitled to as an "uninvolved third party" / "additional insured". A different version is as follows:

A student slips on a loose grate on the wet pool deck during a scuba class and injures himself. The pool owner is listed as an "additional insured" on the instructor policy. A suit is filed and the pool owner is named as a defendant. The pool owner petitions the insurer to provide his defense under the instructor's policy because he is an "additional insured". The investigation reveals that the instructor has used the facility many times, the drainage is normal for a facility of this type and on this particular day the instructor was running behind and rushed the class, probably contributing to the slip and fall. The owner of the pool was, however, aware of the loose grate and did not take the needed steps to repair it. There is no doubt that securing the grate properly would likely have prevented the incident and it is also clear the maintenance of the facility / grate is not the instructor's responsibility. The insurer would likely disagree with the pool owner and would take steps to enjoin him as a defendant in the suit and force his own insurance company (which provides coverage for his own negligence) to participate on the expense / defense side. The courts will ultimately have the final say on whose fault it is, but it is very likely the instructor will NOT be found 100% negligent and will share responsibility / liability with the pool owner. The instructor's insurer will only pay for the instructor's portion of any award. The pool pays its own portion.

This same scenario would hold true for any additional insured, including DMs / AIs named as additional insured's. The basic philosophy is simple: Additional insured status protects you for negligence of the "insured", not your own negligence. Most facility owners recognize this and



want to be named as additional insured because they are afraid they may be unfairly drawn into a legal action simply because their facility is being used for an inherently dangerous activity. They do, however, recognize they are not being provided with their own insurance simply because they are listed. The same is not true of many DMs / AIs. They really do think they get their own insurance if the instructor lists them as an additional insured. Some even believe they have their own \$1,000,000.00 limit once they are listed which is absolutely incorrect! These misconceptions need to be corrected.

Admittedly, the exposure to a DMs / AIs is very marginal and that is the primary reason most training agencies do not require them to carry personal insurance coverage. The assumption is that as long as they operate under the direct supervision of an Instructor they will never be held personally responsible. This is probably true, but it has absolutely nothing to do with whether or not they are listed as an "additional insured" on someone else's policy. If they are listed, it changes absolutely nothing. The Instructor policy will respond if the instructor is negligent, but it will not indemnify an additional insured who is personally negligent.

I am familiar with a real example of an Assistant Instructor who specifically acted against the Instructor's direction during an open water course and let a student ascend by himself to the surface while continuing his dive with another student. The AI made his own judgment call (contrary to very specific instruction that the group must ascend together) and the student left to ascend by himself did not make it. The Instructor was also held partially responsible (apparently this AI has a history of second guessing his instructions and the Instructor was aware of that) and his insurance indemnified him, but it did not indemnify the AI. The AI was held solely responsible for his own specific negligence and ended up paying some \$10,000 or so out of his own pocket. This is as it should be and if the Assistant Instructor wanted protection for his own negligence he should have purchased his own policy.

Editorials

How to use the SEI Diving Open Water Course Materials – As Tom Leaird said in the last edition of *Currents*, the workbook system has proven to be a valuable teaching tool for the Open Water class. This article should help Instructors use the new materials and also explain the rationale behind their use.

Some of you may know that some luxury automobiles were once available with custom bodies. Famous coach makers like Brewster, Derham, LeBaron, Darrin, Dietrich, Rollston, and Fleetwood designed fabulous coaches for the chassis of the finest luxury cars. Just as automakers once allowed master craftsmen to drape their cars in wood, steel, leather and glass, SEI Diving allows you as an Instructor to use your artistry in delivering your courses.

In the past we truly were independent Instructors with very little support or materials. As SEI Diving grows, we plan to offer complete support for all courses including Power Point slides, Instructor Guides, and, in some cases, full manuals and workbooks. And while we may offer full support for a course it does not mean that you, as an Instructor, necessarily need to teach precisely what is offered. As SEI Diving Instructors you have the ability to modify and add to the course materials as long as you fulfill the minimum requirements. The workbook Part A will be standardized so that we guarantee minimum curriculum standards, and answers to this workbook are found in your Instructor Guide. The Power Point slides and Workbook Part B are where you may show your creativity. We are now delivering Workbook Part B only in electronic format along with the answers. Both of these resources are drafts in a sense, and Instructors should feel free to customize both of them to fit the individual teaching style of the Instructor.

The Power Point slides, Instructor Narrative, and Workbook Part B will soon be completely rewritten to reduce the complexity and increase the clarity of the materials. However, even the new and improved versions can be modified as each Instructor sees fit. If you are comfortable with the materials as delivered, use them “right out of the box,” otherwise allow your creative spirit to flourish with SEI Diving.

As always, we seek to improve and update our materials and curricula. If you have a suggestion please contact our Program Development Director Dan Marelli (dan.marelli@seidiving.org).

Education or Entertainment?

Recently, one of our fellow certification agencies claimed that they had reinvented scuba education and were leading the field while watching the rest of the agencies in their rear view mirror trying to catch up.

Lewis Carroll wrote in *Through the Looking Glass* that “If you don't know where you are going, any road will get you there.” Scuba education in many training agencies has fallen prey to the latest marketing schemes that offer instant gratification. Potential students have gotten so used to clicking on an Internet website and having a product delivered that some of the training agencies are changing their teaching philosophy to match the expectations of busy students.

The problem is that human learning has not evolved to match the speed and efficiency of the Internet, or even that of a DVD. Education research continues to support the basic tenets of education and how humans learn. Simply watching a DVD or following along with an on-line presentation does not meet the definition of teaching. The European Community, in particular, has led the way in the examination of knowledge-based education as a way to bolster the primary education system. We can all be proud to be part of SEI Diving, one of the few scuba agencies that continues to promote knowledge-based education. As we work to improve our course materials and expand our course offerings, we need your input and support. Please contact the office or the Program Development Director.

Notes from the Field

The SEI Diving Regional Coordinators are encouraged to provide the latest news from their area. In the future you will learn about exciting training courses of interesting dive sites in the regions. Coordinators: this is your column so take advantage of it!

Feedback

The SEI Diving Board and professional staff wants to hear from you. We appreciate those leaders who took the time to respond and look forward to having even more leaders participating in the future. Since this is your agency, we very much need to hear from you and help you to make SEI Diving the best scuba training agency in the U.S. Contact us at info@seidiving.org.



Environment

Recent information from climate scientists suggests that oceans and lakes are not only warming up, but that their pH is also changing. Organisms such as corals and mollusks, which remove calcium from the water to create their skeletons, may be at increased risk as the waters continue to acidify. The culprit in this acidification is carbon dioxide (CO₂). Scientists estimate that since the 17th century, the seas have absorbed about a third of human-caused carbon dioxide emissions. That has resulted in water 30 percent more acidic than it was before factories, cars, planes and other fossil fuel-burning machines became widespread. As we work to reduce our carbon footprint and attempt to restore the natural environment wherever possible we, as representatives of professional diving, need to support efforts to protect our aquatic ecosystems.

Administration

Meet your Board of Directors:

Tom Leaird, CEO, Muncie, IN
 Ken Nemeth, Director at Large, Atlanta, GA
 Dan Marelli, Program Development Director, Tallahassee, FL
 Tim Thorsen, Board Member, Pensacola, FL
 Jim Wetzal, Board Member, Clinton, SC

News & Events

Upcoming meetings and events

DEMA. DEMA will return to the Orlando Convention Center November 4-7. SEI Diving will have a presence in a high-traffic location and we will take advantage of this opportunity to show off our new materials and publications. If you are interested in assisting us at DEMA contact the SEI Diving office at info@seidiving.org.

SEI Diving Goes up on Facebook. SEI Diving now has a presence on Facebook thanks to the efforts of soon to be Assistant Instructor and Instructor in training Gabrielle, who works with several SEI Diving Instructors in the Tallahassee, FL area. Gabrielle is intent on completing her Instructor certification so that she can instruct disabled divers, but she is also skilled in the computer field and got the SEI Diving Facebook site going as of June 29. Go to Facebook and search for "Scuba Educators International." As of this morning there were 36 members. Join us!

Apparel on Clearance

In October it looked like we were going to be known as YDI Scuba, but we all know that we had to change our name to SEI Diving. We have a number of t-shirts and caps bearing the YDI Scuba logo available at cost plus shipping. Take advantage of this one time offer for a collector's item – the transitional name of our agency and



a good story to tell your friends and students. Caps are high quality Adams cotton cool cap with a leather band, one size fits all and delivered for \$12.25. T-shirts are Gildan, 100% cotton, ash color (light gray) and delivered to you for \$8.99 (sizes M through XL) and \$9.99 (XXL). Contact our Program Development Director at dmarelli@seidiving.org.

Contact Us

Contact the *Currents* Editors at currents@seidiving.org or call 850-443-2177.

SEI Diving Contact List

General questions, scuba certifications, replacement of lost cards, and leadership renewals

Thadeus Bowden, Program Administrator
Phone: 765-281-0600
E-mail: thadeus.bowden@seidiving.org

Board level questions

Tom Leaird, CEO
Phone: 765-281-0600
E-mail: tom.leaird@seidiving.org

Program development questions

Dan Marelli, Program Development Director
Phone: 850-443-2177
Email: dan.marelli@seidiving.org

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