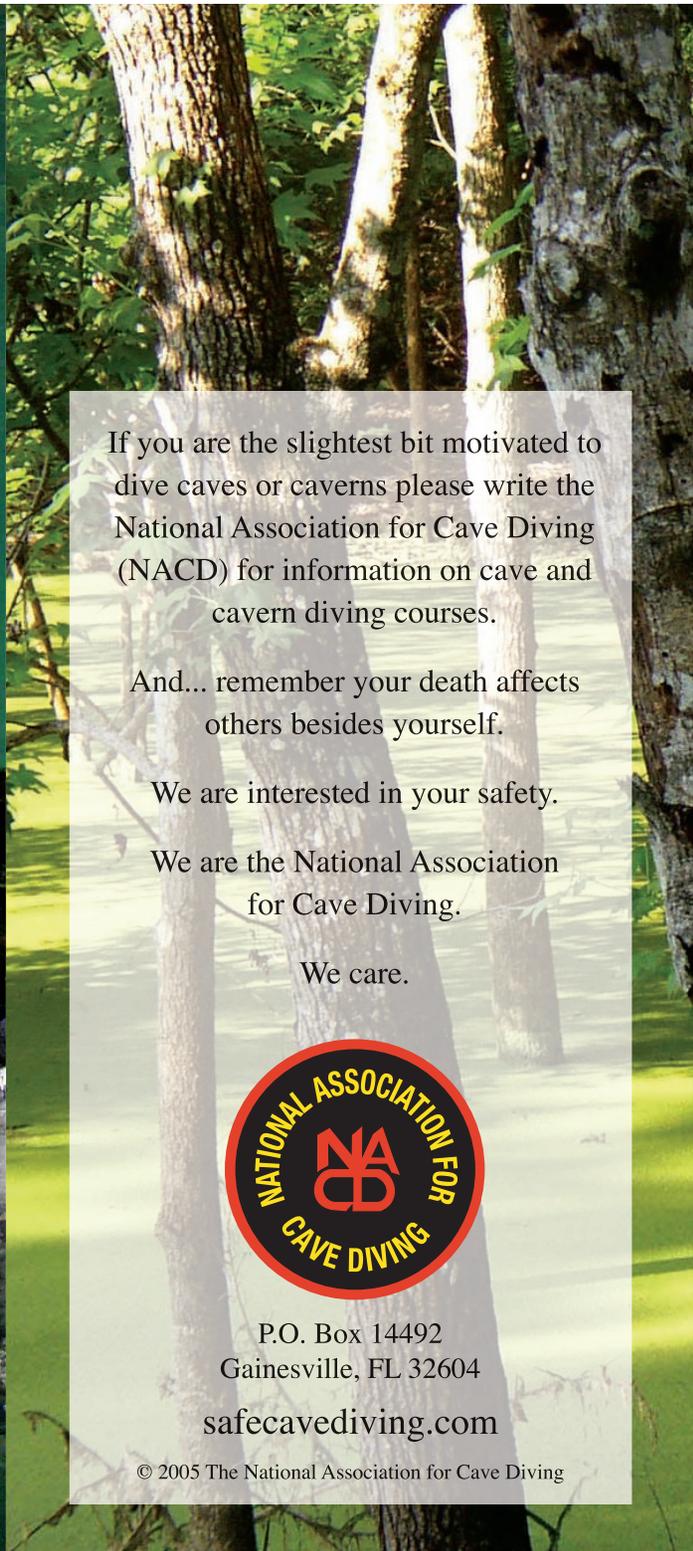




Hundreds of
scuba divers have
perished in caves
yet trained cave
divers make
thousands of
dives every year
with **NO fatalities.**

What do they know that
makes them safe?

Turn this
page to
find out
why...



If you are the slightest bit motivated to
dive caves or caverns please write the
National Association for Cave Diving
(NACD) for information on cave and
cavern diving courses.

And... remember your death affects
others besides yourself.

We are interested in your safety.

We are the National Association
for Cave Diving.

We care.

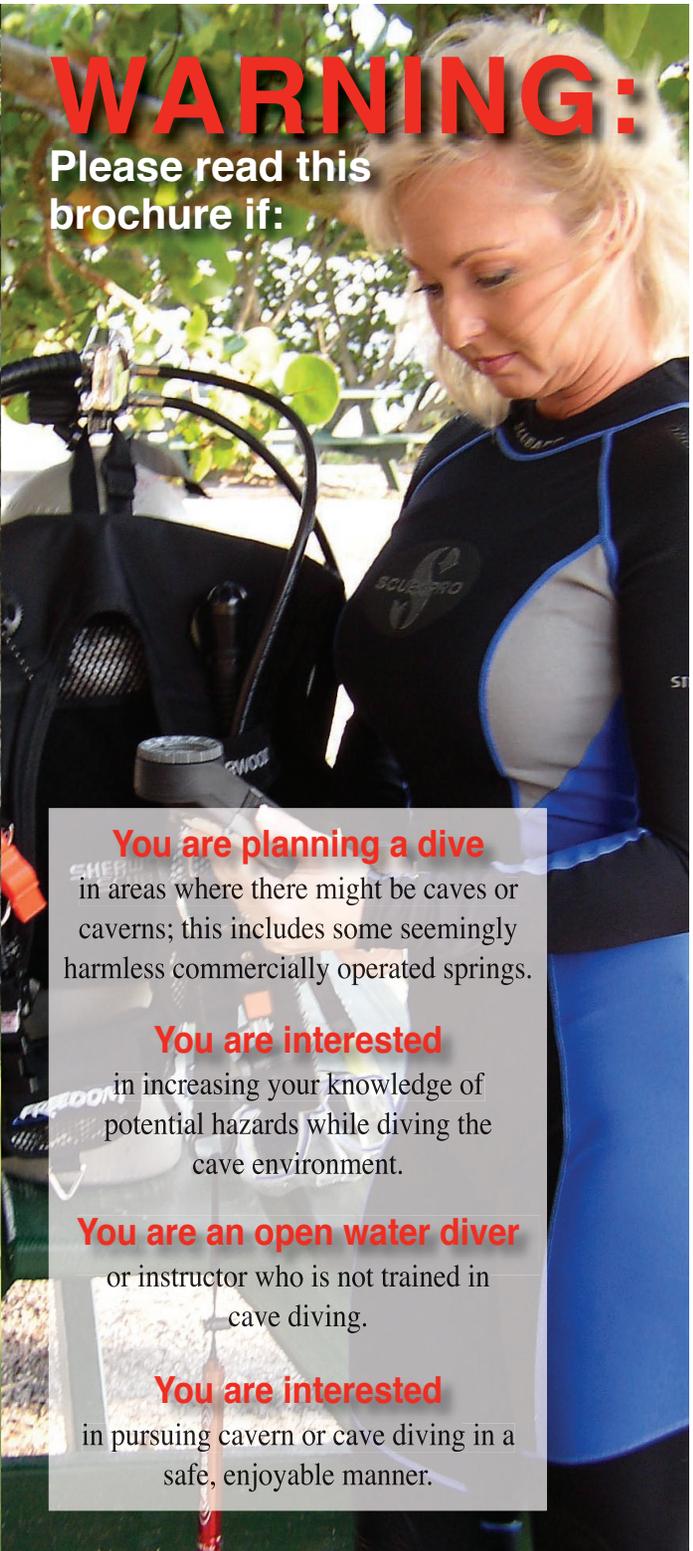


P.O. Box 14492
Gainesville, FL 32604
safecavediving.com

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WARNING:

Please read this
brochure if:

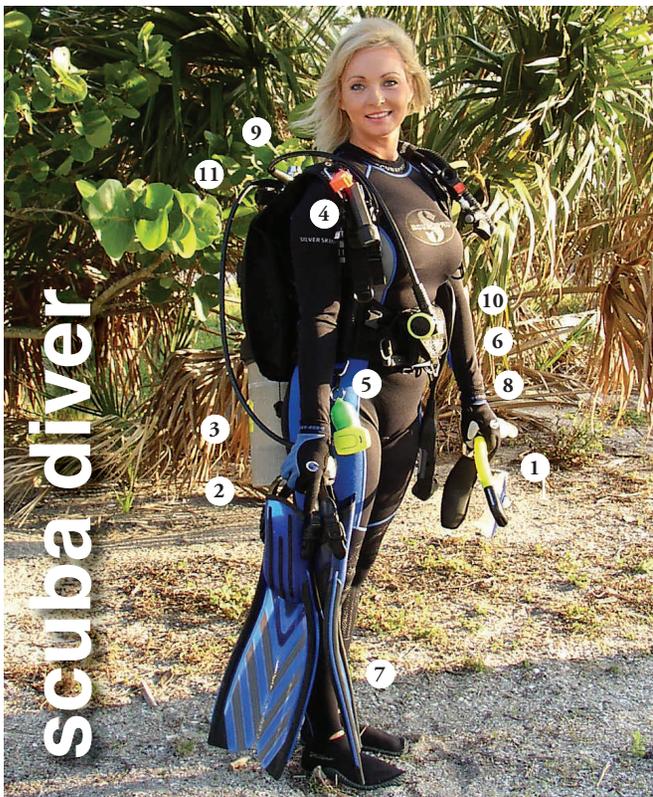


You are planning a dive
in areas where there might be caves or
caverns; this includes some seemingly
harmless commercially operated springs.

You are interested
in increasing your knowledge of
potential hazards while diving the
cave environment.

You are an open water diver
or instructor who is not trained in
cave diving.

You are interested
in pursuing cavern or cave diving in a
safe, enjoyable manner.



- 1 Snorkel: useless in caves, could cause line entanglement
- 2 Reef gloves: limits sense of touch
- 3 Single tank: although limited work can be done on a single tank, the time to solve problems is greatly reduced
- 4 One light: the chances of light failing is 86% in 100 dives. If you are in a cave the last thing you may see is the dying glow of the filament when it quits
- 5 Alternate air source: some are inappropriate for caves
- 6 Weight belt: forces fins towards cave floor which can cause sudden loss of visibility
- 7 Large knife: good for skinning fish, bad for caves, causes potential line entanglement
- 8 Depth gauge and watch: some caves are deep and involve training in decompression procedures, backups should be worn
- 9 Short hose: cannot share air through tight passageways
- 10 Sport tables: good for no-decompression diving only
- 11 Single outlet valve: provides no safety cushion against regulator failure

Scuba diver or instructor certification: safe on the reef but does not qualify you to dive caves. Instructors sometimes compound the problem by taking themselves and students in cave areas

- 1 Dual orifice manifold: allows for safe management of regulator failures
- 2 Redundant regulators: provides safety cushion and alternate air source for sharing air, one with long hose
- 3 Primary light: long burn time and bright illumination
- 4 Safety/backup lights: minimum of 2
- 5 Reel & guideline: helps locate exit in low visibility and prevents confusion in complex tunnels
- 6 Safety reel: navigational aid in emergency
- 7 Watches or timers
- 8 Depth gauges
- 9 S.P.G.: provides for safe air management
- 10 Buoyancy device: keeps diver neutral and off the cave floor
- 11 Hood: protects head
- 12 Twin tanks: more air = more time to sort out problems
- 13 Power fins: overcome additional drag from cave gear
- 14 Thermal protection: many caves are cold
- 15 Backup knife or line cutter
- 16 Decompression tables, slate or wetnotes
- 17 Knife: small and razor sharp
- 18 Spare mask (optional)

Cave certification: trained, comfortable and responsible

Please let us help
save your life!

FACT:

No amount of open water
experience can prepare you for
safe cave diving.

FACT:

No formal training in open water
diving including instructor courses
can prepare you for safe cave diving.

FACT:

Open water divers have a very
BAD safety record in caves.

FACT:

Trained cave divers have an
excellent safety record.



*Safety, Education, Conservation
Service & Exploration*