

4-3.2.1 Category 2 Dress:

- a. Viking Heavy Duty Vulcanized Rubber Dry Suit with attached boots and neck dam.
- b. Dry Gloves attached with cuff ring. Tape and/or outer locking rings should be used to ensure a seal. Inner chemical protection gloves should also be worn.
- c. Diving Helmet. KM 37 (NS) helmet is the most suitable ANU helmet for CAT 2 CWD. It should always be used in preference to MK 21 as NEDU testing indicates there is a small ingress of water and vapor into the MK 21 helmet via the exhaust valve. ~~The quadruple exhaust valve on the KM 37 (NS) is believed to reduce, but not eliminate, this ingress, particularly if a head up attitude is maintained. Further testing of the KM 37 (NS) is scheduled to validate performance.~~ Topside personnel will also require protection and should be provided with skin protection in the form of a Tyvek, or other similar, suit (available commercially) and rubber gloves (meeting OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.120 APPENDX B requirements). To protect the face from splash hazards, a perspex face shield should be used and, at the bare minimum, protective glasses must be worn. It is likely that tenders will not require the respiratory protection normally associated with OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910.120 APPENDX B Level C dress however, it may be necessary to wear an oral-nasal mask to protect against strong vapor.

As was done for CAT 1 protection, diver and tender overheating must be considered.

4-3.3

Category 3. Moderately contaminated water with some risk of injury especially if ingested.

There are no additional procedures for diving in CAT 3 water over and above those contained in the U.S. Navy Diving Manual.

4-3.3.1 Category 3 Dress:

Whether diving SCUBA, rebreathers or surface supply a minimum of a full face mask is required in CAT 3 CWD. If diving in an AGA style UBA it is preferable to use it in the positive pressure mode. This will increase the protection offered to the diver from contaminated water.

The level of skin protection is not presently mandated for CAT 3 diving but ORM principles must be followed to decide which level of diving dress is most appropriate. If diving on the hull of a vessel, then a number of risks exist from abrasion hazards (e.g. barnacles) to the risk posed by special paints used on some ship hulls. A long sleeved wetsuit coupled with gloves and a neoprene hood, or in some circumstances coveralls, should be considered if there is deemed to be such a risk.

The KM 37 (NS) has been tested for diving in CWD and was found to have superior performance than the MK 21 in contaminated water.