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WORLD UNDERWATER FEDERATION

SKANDALOPETRA APNEA

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1. SECTION-I

1.1 DEFINITIONS

1.1.1 Apnea

The term "Apnea" designates a sports event where the athlete holds his breath keeping the breathing airways below the surface of the water.

1.1.2 Event, Competition and Performance

Event is the main case covers all competition and performances including individual attempts,

Competition covers Qualifications or Finals for each discipline and,

Performance is the single action that is done by the athlete either in qualification or final.

1.1.3 Skandalopetra Apnea

Skandalopetra Apnea is an event for teams of two athletes. Each athlete in turn must cover the vertical distance in apnea down to the depth fixed by the rules of the competition, holding in his hands, during the descent, a skandalopetra attached to a rope that his team-mate gives from a platform. The athlete must come back to the surface holding the rope and stepping on the skandalopetra, which is hauled by his team-mate without the use of any mechanism. The aim of the competition is to complete the course in the minimum possible time and the closest approach to the fixed depth.

This discipline is only for demonstrative purposes.

1.1.4 Loss of Consciousness-Black Out

Loss of Consciousness (often referred to as "Black Out") is a serious situation where the athlete necessitates external assistance in order to stay afloat or stand. Loss of Consciousness must be distinguished from a loss of motor control (something commonly referred to as "samba").

1.1.5 Use of male pronoun

In what follows the male pronoun will be used throughout. It goes without saying that this is done solely in order to avoid awkward formulations and it is perfectly understood that all persons participating at a competition, with whatever role, may be of either sex.

1.1.6 Penalty

Whenever a rule is violated in a way which does not entail a disqualification (these

minor violations being defined in the corresponding articles) a penalty is applied. It consists in subtracting 5 (five) meters from the total distance of the athlete.

1.1.7 Violation of the rules

The violation of rules leads to disqualification unless otherwise specified at the corresponding article.

1.1.8 Competitions and record homologations

Competitions and record homologations are subject to latest versions of “Procedures of Championships” and “Contract for Record Attempts” documents.

2. SECTION-II

2.1 TECHNICAL GENERALITIES

2.1.1 Categories, Materials and Equipment for the Athletes

2.1.1.1 Categories

2.1.1.1.1 CMAS championships are organized at a depth fixed in advance. Actually these depths are 30 m for men and 20 m for women.

2.1.1.1.2 For other competitions various depths may be considered for national competitions, ranging from 10 m to 50 m. For instance we may have the following categories:

1st cat: 10 m

2nd cat: 20 m

3rd cat: 30 m

4th cat: 40 m

5th cat: 50 m

In this case each team must declare their target depth at the technical meeting. Each category gives rise to a separate classification.

2.1.1.1.3 A team is made of two competitors who alternate in the roles of apnea diver and surface assistant (kolaouzeris).

2.1.1.1.4 Every country may present up to three teams (separately for men and women).

2.1.1.2 Authorized material

2.1.1.2.1 Gloves for the surface athlete

2.1.1.2.2 Nose clip.

2.1.1.2.3 Fluid goggles.

2.1.1.2.4 Athletes will use the Skandalopetra provided by the organizer or use their own.

2.1.1.3 Auxiliary equipment

2.1.1.3.1 The athletes are allowed to use any weight other than given by the organization as defined in 2.1.7.2-2.1.7.3.

2.1.1.3.2 Advertising is allowed on the clothing, nevertheless it is made clear that when international championships take place, athletes are obliged to present themselves for ceremonies in the official apparel of their national team,

2.1.1.3.3 The use of oxygen is strictly forbidden. An athlete who has been declared guilty of the use of oxygen or of a mixture with excess oxygen will be immediately disqualified and will be subjected to a procedure of suspension from participation in the CMAS competitions and championships for a period which will be defined by the Confederation.

2.1.2 Setting up the Competition Area

2.1.2.1 The event preferably takes place on a uniform sea or lake bed, if possible sandy.

2.1.2.2 The competition site must be marked by buoys or a structure consisting of a boat or floating pontoon suitable for the purpose.

2.1.2.3 All measurements must be verified and validated by the CMAS Main Judge.

2.1.2.4 The Start Judge must have a microphone/megaphone for giving verbal orders.

2.1.2.5 In order to assist the judges in their decisions an official video of the event should be present, recording all performance of the athlete at the surface and under the water.

2.1.3 Competition Area

2.1.3.1 The Start Island

2.1.3.1.1 Made up of a starting atoll that can be directly attached to a floating platform or a boat.

2.1.3.1.2 The atoll may be anchored at the bottom by the guide rope.

2.1.3.2 The anchoring system;

2.1.3.2.1 The anchoring may be constituted by objects, of a sufficient weight to guarantee total stability and verticality in accordance with the conditions of the marine meteorology (such as waves, currents, tides, etc.).

2.1.3.2.2 It is necessary to have enough reinforcements to keep the system stable.

2.1.3.2.3 The upper part of starting area, must be vertically less than 0.5 (half) m from the water surface.

2.1.3.2.4 Several starting areas may exist on the same platform provided there is enough space.

2.1.4 Warm-up Area

2.1.4.1 The back side of the competition platform can be used for the warm-up.

2.1.4.2 It is reserved for the athletes who prepare themselves for the competition under the orders of the Warm-up Judge.

2.1.5 Competition ropes

2.1.5.1 The organizer must provide the ropes for each category respectively. The ropes should be sinking and factory pre-stretched.

2.1.5.2 Each rope must be at least 5 (five) m longer than the competition depth. Its diameter should be from 8 (eight) to 12 (twelve) mm. Every 5 (five) m the rope must be marked with an indelible, color, mark.

2.1.5.3 Official ropes, must be available to the judges the day before the competition.

2.1.6 Security and diving guidelines

2.1.6.1 The diving guideline consists in the skandalopetra fastened to end of the rope, which is attached to the platform.

2.1.6.2 The total length of the diving guideline of the diver must be 5 (five) m longer than his fixed depth.

2.1.6.3 Another line must be installed near the main line, where an array of cameras fixed so as to cover the entire path of the athletes and of the scuba divers assisting the event.

2.1.6.4 The athletes should be attached to the line with a lanyard (a rope about one metre long, connected to the wrist, and at the other end a large size clip ring that runs along the guide line).

2.1.7 Skandalopetras

2.1.7.1 Athletes can participate with different weight skandalopetras. They can use their own skandalopetra according to 2.1.7.2-2.1.7.3

2.1.7.2 The skandalopetra must be made from granite or marble, of any color, with a hole of about 14 (fourteen) mm diameter near the upper edge.

2.1.7.3 The weight of a skandalopetra must be between 6 (six) and 14 (fourteen) kg. In CMAS official competitions the organizer should provide skandalopetras of 6,8,10,12 and 14 kg.

2.1.7.4 All skandalopetras must be validated by the judges before warming-up.

2.1.8 pontoons or boats

2.1.8.1 A pontoon or a boat of adequate dimensions should be located close to the start island to take the athletes participating in the competition (if necessary).

2.1.8.2 A second pontoon or boat of adequate dimensions must be located in the vicinity of the competition area for the activity of the judges and for the support of the services of assistance and first aid.

2.1.8.3 It is indispensable that the pontoons and/or boats have anchoring independent from that of the competition areas.

2.1.8.4 Apart from the boats at the disposal of the Main Judge and of the Doctor, it is necessary that there should be:

2.1.8.4.1 One first aid boat with oars can be located in the competition area (this may be the same as the boat).

2.1.8.4.2 Two boats for transportation or for rapid evacuation. At least one of these boats must at all times be in the area.

2.1.8.4.3 One boat for the competitors who are waiting to take part.

2.1.8.4.4 One support boat, for the assistants and equipment (this may be the same as the boat mentioned above).

2.1.9 Measurement of depth

2.1.9.1 The precise measurement of the depth reached by the diver is recorded with two calibrated digital electronic depth gauges which the athlete wears on his wrists.

2.1.9.2 The depth gauges must be approved by the Main Judge before the competition.

2.1.9.3 In case of different indication the one with the deepest indication is accepted.

2.1.10 Loss of Consciousness-Black Out

2.1.10.1 In case of Loss of Consciousness-Black Out, the responsible judge can decide whether the athlete needs assistance or not.

2.1.10.2 Loss of Consciousness-Black Out leads to suspension from current performance and the rest of the event.

2.1.10.3 A loss of motor control (samba, not necessitating assistance), leads simply to disqualification of the athlete from the performance if he can't perform his post-performance control by OK protocol defined in corresponding articles.

2.1.11 Athlete's Assistants

2.1.11.1 Athletes participate to the event in teams of 2 (two) persons.

2.1.11.2 Each athlete participates in turn once as an apnea diver and once as surface assistant (kolaouzeris). The team completes the event in two attempts.

2.1.11.3 The two team athletes assist one another both in the official attempt and during warming up.

2.1.11.4 A disqualification of one athlete disqualifies also his team-mate but only for the event at hand.

2.1.11.5 Only the main judge can allow the coach to intervene in case of a technical problem.

2.2 The PANEL of JUDGES and the STAFF

2.2.1 General

2.2.1.1 The judges and the staff must take their decisions in an autonomous manner and, unless there is a contrary indication in the regulations, independently of one another.

2.2.1.2 The judges and the staff are responsible for the preparing and conducting the competition.

2.2.1.3 Composition of the panel of Judges and the staff

The Panel is made up of

- main judge appointed, for the CMAS Championships, by CMAS,
- judge responsible for the competition area,
- surface judge,
- depth judge,
- warm-up judge,
- technical and safety judge,
- time-keeper judge,
- competition secretary,
- medical assistance,
- other assistants.

2.2.1.4 The Panel of Judges and staff, with the exception of the main judge is put in place by the organizer. It is entirely responsible for the preparing and the conducting the events.

2.2.2 Main Judge

2.2.2.1 For CMAS Championships, the Main Judge is proposed by the Apnea Commission and appointed by the CMAS Executive Bureau.

2.2.2.2 He has full control and authority over all officials. He must approve their positions and give them instructions for the particular regulations concerning the competition.

2.2.2.3 His mission is:

- inspection of the competition installations,
- control and approval of the dossiers of the participants concerning their suitability to take part in the events,
- control and approval of the registration forms and the determination of the starting order,
- approval and signature of the classification before the publication of the results.

2.2.2.4 He must ensure that the regulations and the decisions of CMAS are obeyed and he must resolve all the questions concerning the organization of the competition when the regulations do not provide any solution.

2.2.2.5 He must ensure that all the necessary officials for the proper organization of the competition are at their respective positions. He may nominate replacements for absent judges, and substitutes for those who are incapable of carrying out their tasks or who turn out to be not up to the task. He may appoint supplementary officials if he judges this necessary.

2.2.2.6 He authorizes the starter to give the starting signal after he has assured himself that all the members of the panel of judges are in place and ready.

2.2.2.7 He may take the decision of a false start and restart the starting procedure.

2.2.2.8 The Main Judge has the right to cancel or to suspend, the competitions in case of force majeure such as unfavorable meteorological conditions (in the case of an outdoor swimming pool or open water) or if the location of the competition is no longer in accordance with the requirements of the regulations.

2.2.2.9 The Main Judge may disqualify any athlete for any violation of the regulations that he personally observes or of which he is notified by other officials.

2.2.2.10 Through the monitor screen, the main judge views every instant of the athletes' diving and checks for any irregularities.

2.2.2.11 The main judge, in case of accident, may give the order to pull up the line.

2.2.3 Competition Area Judge

2.2.3.1 The judge responsible for the area of competition must locate himself on the judge's boat.

2.2.3.2 It is his task to organize the activity of the other judges of the area. He is responsible for changes of the judges and assistants in his zone.

2.2.3.3 He authorizes the start of the competition for each athlete and supervises the sequence of the events.

2.2.3.4 He receives from the Surface Judge the marker of the distance covered by the athlete at the end of the performance and marks the distance on the competition report.

2.2.3.5 He receives the notes on the rule violations observed by other judges with the possible proposition of a sanction or disqualification which he must put into effect.

2.2.3.6 He receives the protests from the captains of the participating teams.

2.2.3.7 At the end of the events, he should;

2.2.3.7.1 request the intervention of the Main Judge and the Area Judges involved to

examine the protests,

2.2.3.7.2 apply the decisions taken by the Main Judge on the protests,

2.2.3.7.3 draw up the definitive classification of his area of competition,

2.2.3.7.4 forward the copy of the final classification to the Main Judge,

2.2.3.7.5 responsible for the changes of the judges and the assistants of his zone.

2.2.4 Surface Judge

2.2.4.1 The surface judge must signal the arrival of the athlete at the surface by raising one arm.

2.2.4.2 The Surface Judge watches the athlete during the performance and he continues to do so during the 10 (ten) seconds that follow the athlete's surfacing and the 5 (five) seconds which follow during which the athlete must touch the yellow disc, which marks the validity of the performance.

2.2.4.3 He also follows the athlete at the next 15 (fifteen) seconds standing by himself in the water.

2.2.4.4 He receives from the athlete the depth gauges and transmits the result through his assistant to the judge responsible for the competition area.

2.2.4.5 He must check that the athlete, during the whole event, is in good condition and that he does not need any assistance. He signals any possible irregularities to the Main Judge.

2.2.4.6 He carries out his function on the water's surface.

2.2.4.7 The Surface Judge shall wear a yellow long sleeve T-Shirt.

2.2.4.8 The equipment of the surface judge is that for diving in apnea, according to CMAS standards.

2.2.5 Depth Judge

2.2.5.1 The Depth Judges are situated under the water, with the use of air or mixed gas tanks and with the equipment set down for scuba diving according to CMAS standards.

The depth judges are strongly advised to be equipped with full face masks with radio to communicate with the surface and give the order to pull up the line.

2.2.5.2 The positioning of the deep judges are as follows;

2.2.5.2.1 Up to 30 meters; one judge at 10 (ten) meters, one at 20 (twenty) and one at 30 (thirty) meters. (Note that for CMAS competitions the depths are actually fixed at 30 m for men and 20 m for women).

2.2.5.2.2 After 30 meters; one judge at every 15 (fifteen) to 20 (twenty) meters is to be positioned. In case of low visibility that distance can be smaller.

2.2.5.2.3 If the organization offers a system for the safety of the athletes without the depth judges after 35 (thirty five) meters and if that is approved by the main judge then there might be no need for those judges.

2.2.5.2.4 He checks whether the athlete, arrives to the bottom without abandoning the skandalopetra. He also verifies that the athlete obeys the rules during the performance under the water.

2.2.5.3 The change of judges is ordered by the judge responsible for the competition area, who, while temporarily suspending the event, authorizes the new Depth Judge and a new assistants to dive to replace their colleagues.

2.2.6 Warm-up Judge

2.2.6.1 The Warm-up Judge is situated on the athletes' boat.

2.2.6.2 He is responsible for the competitors and, on the basis of the starting order, he calls the athletes, passes them the official marker with the participant number, and puts them at the disposal of the starting judge.

2.2.6.3 He checks that the competitors wait their turn and he manages the warm-up of the athletes in the warm-up area.

2.2.6.4 He checks the equipment of the athlete: mask, weights, etc.

2.2.7 Technical and the Safety Judge

2.2.7.1 He is responsible for the observation of the safety requirements in force and the technical problems of the competition.

2.2.7.2 He is located at the departure of the competition under the authority of the Main Judge.

2.2.7.3 He must take care of all the necessary material and apparatuses for the unfolding of the events.

2.2.7.4 He is responsible for the installation of the course according to the plans published in the specific regulations. The use of boats, the placement of safety divers and the means of radio communication are also a part of his responsibilities.

2.2.7.5 He may require that the organization committee put at his disposal a sufficient number of assistants so that he can fulfill his mission without difficulty.

2.2.8 Time-Keeper Judge

2.2.8.1 He stands by Surface Judge and is responsible for timing the attempt.

2.2.8.2 He starts the chronometer when the diver or the stone touch water and stops it as soon as the diver's face comes out from the surface.

2.2.8.3 According to competition needs there may be 2 (two) chronometers. (If the two times are different the smallest time is the official one).

2.2.8.4 They give the official time to competition area Judge.

2.2.9 Competition Secretary

2.2.9.1 He is responsible for checking the written results and the positions in each competition received from the Main Judge.

2.2.9.2 He designates the assistant secretaries and directs their work.

2.2.9.3 He prepares all the material of the secretary's office as well as the documentation necessary for the competition.

2.2.9.4 He verifies the result, signs the new records and puts them in the official record. He ensures that the decisions of the Main Judge are put in the official record.

2.2.9.5 He transmits the results concerning the podium places and the composition of the finals.

2.2.9.6 The results and the records must not be forwarded to the secretary for distribution until this has been authorized by the Main Judge.

2.2.9.7 He prepares the final report of the competition.

2.2.9.8 If a press office exists, the competition secretary, upon permission of the Main Judge, provides all information about the competition for the media

2.2.10 Medical Assistance

2.2.10.1 The medical assistance must guarantee the first aid interventions to those who suffer accidents by giving them the aid necessary from the beginning of the accident until the re-establishment of conditions of health in the local health facilities. Communication of medical assistance team to the doctor of local health facilities shall include the causes and circumstances of the accident occurring at the athlete.

2.2.10.2 The medical assistants are appointed by the Organizing Committee and they are responsible for controlling the event at the level of their (medical). The medical team is made up of:

- One doctor (MD) attending at a competition in apnea that must be skilled, experienced and capable of and equipped to perform CPR (cardio-pulmonary

resuscitation) and first aid who is responsible for the manifestation and always in the competition area,

- An ambulance reserved for the competition area, with a doctor on board, which must be located on land, close to the Health Centre,
- An official hospital facility which must be easily accessible for the ambulance,
- A decompression chamber which is already alerted of the competition and has given its availability for emergency actions,
- The availability of sanitary transportation by helicopter is advisable.

The assistants who occupy the first aid mission will be equipped with:

- Small masks for artificial respiration mouth to mouth,
- Ambu-bag,
- A tank of oxygen with a regulator,
- Water and sugared drinks,
- Any other equipment at the doctor's discretion.

2.2.11 Safety Free Divers and Other Assistants

2.2.11.1 At least three Safety Free Divers will be located at the competition area and will meet the athlete at 15 (fifteen) to 25 (twenty five) meters depth and accompany him to the surface.

2.2.11.2 Safety Free Divers are expected to be experienced enough for free diving and safety.

2.2.11.3 Other assistants are appointed by the Organizing Committee for the competition and answer to the person responsible for assistance who establishes, together with the Main Judge, the different missions to be assigned to each particular assistant.

3. SECTION-III

3.1 CONDUCTING the COMPETITIONS

3.1.1 Start

3.1.1.1 The athletes admitted to the competition present themselves one hour before at the boat or place in the area set aside by the judge situated near the competition area for warm-up.

3.1.1.2 30 (thirty) minutes before their start (of the last three minutes) they must be at the disposal of the Warm-up Judge who will so inform the Start Judge.

3.1.1.3 Before the last 30 (thirty) minutes the athlete is not allowed to go into the water.

3.1.1.4 The athletes will start every 8 (eight) minutes.

3.1.1.5 The event starts when the starter informs the athlete to go to the Start Island.

3.1.1.6 The athlete will then have three minutes to immerse himself.

3.1.1.7 He will be reminded of the time by the starter:

3 more minutes,

2 more minutes,

1 more minute,

30 seconds,

10 seconds,

Every second from 10 to 0 or an acoustic signal.

3.1.1.8 The athlete who has not started at the count of zero or the acoustic signal, loses his right to pursue the event.

3.1.1.9 During the last three minutes given to the athlete he may start at any time that he feels ready.

3.1.2 Descent

3.1.2.1 The athletes can use any Skandalopetras they wish, according to 2.1.7.

3.1.2.2 The descent is vertical to the water surface and it stops when the rope, the length of which is fixed by the competition category, is paid out.

3.1.2.3 During descent the athlete can take advantage of the skandalopetra and maintain his speed according to his equalization ability.

3.1.2.4 The diver descends holding the skandalopetra with two, or one hands. He is also permitted to hold it from the edge of the rope fastened to it.

3.1.2.5 During the diver's descent the surface assistant holds the rope letting it out steadily in such a way that at any moment he can perceive a signal from the diver.

3.1.2.6 The surface assistant is responsible to pay out the exact length of rope, for the category in which the team participates. He must make sure that the rope does not get entangled.

3.1.2.7 Official depth gauges on the diver's wrist are the only depth indicators and must be the same for all the athletes of a category.

3.1.2.8 If during his descent the diver abandons the skandalopetra, the ascent must be according to 3.1.3

3.1.2.9 The diver is permitted to start from the platform in any starting position (standing, sitting on a chair, on his knees, or even taking the skandalopetra from his team-mate in the last seconds before diving...), but always out of the water.

3.1.2.10 The surface assistant is allowed to touch the diver or even to talk to him during the 3 min countdown, maintaining the rope or giving him the skandalopetra the moment that they decided in advance.

3.1.2.11 When the diver or the stone touch the water, the chronometer starts.

3.1.3 Ascent

3.1.3.1 The ascent starts at the point where the rope finishes and descent stops.

3.1.3.2 The athlete must ascend without pulling the rope holding the skandalopetra but either stepping on the skandalopetra or just holding the rope. In any case his upper hand should not exceed a mark that lies at 4 (four) m from the skandalopetra.

3.1.3.3 The surface assistant on the platform starts pulling the rope holding the skandalopetra and the diver after the latter's signal along the rope.

3.1.3.4 At the moment when the surface assistant feels his team-mate's signal on the rope, must say loudly "ascent".

3.1.3.5 During ascent the surface Judge and his assistant with one hand up indicate to the attendance that the diver is ascending.

3.1.3.6 The athlete must not be helped or touched for any reason before he completes his effort, unless he is in difficulty.

3.1.3.7 In case of loss of consciousness, as defined in article 2.1.10, during or after his effort, the athlete is disqualified.

3.1.3.8 Athletes must stand on the skandalopetra holding the line, as described in 3.1.3.2, by their own power without help from anyone.

3.1.3.9 At the end of ascent when the diver's face comes out of the water, the chronometer stops. The Surface Judge starts counting 10 (ten-1 to 10) . During the next five seconds (5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0) counted again by the Judge, the athlete must touch the yellow disk (30 cm diameter) in front of him. During the next 15 (fifteen) seconds he must stay afloat without necessitating external assistance.

3.1.3.10 The Surface Judge must immediately provisionally validate the attempt if the athlete has completed the protocol without problem.

3.1.3.11 The Depth Judge at the same moment must inform the Surface Judge whether the attempt was according to the rules.

3.1.3.12 If a violation is signaled, the secretariat will indicate this by an asterisk noted beside the distance performed by the athlete. In this case, the recorded result will be provisional until the decision of the Main Judge.

3.1.3.13 The Surface Judge takes the depth gauges from the athletes hand and records the exact depth. In case of different indications the one closest to the target depth is accepted the official depth.

3.1.3.14 Temporarily validated result will be announced and/or indicated to the public (e.g white and red flags).

3.1.4 Way of rating

3.1.4.1 The final classification of the teams is based on the sum of times plus penalties (converted to time) of the two athletes.

3.1.4.2 After conclusion of a valid attempt the Surface Judge records the depth (measured as in 3.1.3.13) and proceeds to round it to the nearest integer. Example: all depths between 19.00 and 19.49 m are rounded to 19 m while all depths between 19.50 and 19.99 m are rounded to 20 m. The depth thus obtained in the performance depth (PD).

3.1.4.3 If the difference between the target depth (TD) and the performance depth is smaller than or equal to one meter then no penalty is applied. If this difference is larger than 1 m then a penalty is applied. It is computed as follows. To the absolute value of the difference between TD and PD a penalty of 5 (five) m is added.

The obtained length is converted to time using the conversion rate 1 meter=2 seconds.

Finally this time is added to the official time the athlete.

Example 1: TD=30 m, PD=29 m. TD-PD=1 m. No penalty.

Example 2: TD=20 m, PD=17 m. TD-PD=3 m. Penalty 3+5 m, converted to 16 s.

Example 3: TD=20m, PD=22 m. TD-DD=2 m. Penalty 2+5 m, converted to 14 s to be added to the athlete's official time.

3.1.4.4 Abandoning the skandalopetra during descent or of the rope during ascent leads to penalty for each violation.

3.1.4.5 An athlete holding the rope during ascent above the 4 m mark is disqualified.

3.1.4.6 Any other rule violation leads to a penalty.

3.1.5 Staging the Competition

3.1.5.1 Team competitions:

3.1.5.1.1 The starting list, is established by drawing lots.

3.1.5.1.2 Skandalopetra free diving competitions are team competitions. Each team is comprised by two athletes.

3.1.5.1.3 Each athlete of the team participates both as apnea diver and as surface assistant (kolaouzeris).

3.1.5.1.4 The score of each team is obtained by adding the times plus the penalties (converted to time) of the two athletes.

3.1.5.1.5 Each country can participate with a maximum of three teams.

3.1.5.2 One attempt competitions:

3.1.5.2.1 The starting list, is established by drawing lots.

3.1.5.2.2 The order of the athletes of each team must be declared in advance.

3.1.5.2.3 The first athletes of all teams complete their attempt and then the second athletes start on the same order.

3.1.5.2.4 The winner team is the one with the lowest total score.

3.1.5.3 In the case of a tie the athletes/teams will be classified "ex aequo".