# ENRICHED AIR NITROX (SC-EAN) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

https://enrichedairnitrox.examzify.com

**Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.**

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.**

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

# Table of Contents


Copyright ..... 1

Table of Contents ..... 2

Introduction ..... 3

How to Use This Guide ..... 4

Questions ..... 5

Answers ..... 8

Explanations ..... 10

Next Steps ..... 16


SAMPLE

# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

SAMPLE

# How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

### 1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

### 2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

### 3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

### 4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

### 5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

### 6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

# Questions

SAMPLE

**1. What can be an important consideration when determining dive depth with Nitrox?**

A. Temperature and weather conditions

B. The experience level of the buddy alone

C. Potential exposure to nitrogen during dives

D. Dive equipment used during the operation

**2. Which two factors determine your total oxygen "dose" during a dive?**

A. The ppN2 at depth and the length of the exposure

B. The ppO2 at depth and the length of the exposure

C. The length of the exposure and the depth of your last dive

D. The ppO2 at depth and the fraction of nitrogen in your cylinder

**3. What type of visibility change should divers be aware of when using enriched air?**

A. Color perception may be slightly altered due to high partial pressures of oxygen

B. Visibility improves significantly underwater

C. There are no changes in visibility with enriched air

D. Lighting does not affect visibility when using EANx

**4. How does elevation affect Nitrox diving practices?**

A. It requires divers to ignore depth calculations

B. At higher elevations, partial pressures require adjustments in planning

C. Elevations are irrelevant to Nitrox diving

D. Higher elevations always allow for deeper dives

**5. Why is it important to analyze gas mixtures before a Nitrox dive?**

A. To ensure the mix is adequate for photography

B. To prevent oxygen toxicity and ensure safety

C. To determine the buoyancy characteristics

D. To maximize dive duration

SAMPLE

**6. What is the primary hazard of unexpected exposure to high oxygen levels while diving with Nitrox?**

A. CNS oxygen toxicity

B. Barotrauma

C. Air embolism

D. Decompression sickness

**7. How do different levels of experience affect the choice of Nitrox mixtures?**

A. Less experienced divers prefer higher oxygen concentrations

B. Experienced divers typically avoid using any Nitrox mixtures

C. Less experienced divers may choose lower oxygen concentrations to minimize risks

D. All divers are required to use the same Nitrox mixture

**8. What does the term "MOD" stand for in Nitrox diving?**

A. Maximum Oxygen Dilution

B. Maximum Operating Depth

C. Minimum Operational Distance

D. Maximum Oxygen Depth

**9. What is the role of the Emergency Gas Management Plan?**

A. To provide additional gas supplies for recreational diving

B. It offers protocols for handling emergencies related to Nitrox

C. It suggests optimal dive locations for Nitrox diving

D. To waive the need for dive logs during Nitrox dives

**10. Is it true that Nitrox is designed for Ultra Deep diving?**

A. No, Nitrox has more restrictive depth limitations than air

B. It doesn't matter if you use Air, Nitrox, or any other gas, both have the same depth limitations

C. Yes, with Nitrox you can dive much deeper than with air

D. Yes, but only in warm water

SAMPLE

# Answers

SAMPLE

1. C
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. A
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. A

SAMPLE

# Explanations

SAMPLE

## 1. What can be an important consideration when determining dive depth with Nitrox?

A. Temperature and weather conditions

B. The experience level of the buddy alone

C. Potential exposure to nitrogen during dives

D. Dive equipment used during the operation

*When determining dive depth with Nitrox, an important consideration is the potential exposure to nitrogen during dives. Nitrox is a gas mixture that has a higher percentage of oxygen and a lower percentage of nitrogen compared to air. While this mixture can extend no-decompression limits and decrease the risk of nitrogen narcosis, divers still need to be aware of nitrogen exposure. As divers descend, they absorb nitrogen from the ambient pressure of the surrounding water. The maximum depth that can be safely reached while using Nitrox is affected by the nitrogen content in the mixture. Different blends of Nitrox (such as EAN32 or EAN36) have varying oxygen levels, which can restrict the maximum operating depth to prevent oxygen toxicity. By managing the depth appropriately and considering the nitrogen that can be absorbed during the dive, divers can minimize the risk of decompression sickness and optimize their diving experience safely.*

## 2. Which two factors determine your total oxygen "dose" during a dive?

A. The ppN2 at depth and the length of the exposure

B. The ppO2 at depth and the length of the exposure

C. The length of the exposure and the depth of your last dive

D. The ppO2 at depth and the fraction of nitrogen in your cylinder

*The total oxygen "dose" during a dive is fundamentally determined by the partial pressure of oxygen (ppO2) at depth and the duration of the exposure to that pressure. The partial pressure of oxygen increases as a diver descends, which directly affects how much oxygen their body absorbs and processes. As a diver goes deeper, the increased pressure leads to a higher ppO2, and this, coupled with the time spent at that depth, dictates the overall amount of oxygen taken in. This is essential in managing risks such as oxygen toxicity, which can occur if a diver exceeds safe exposure limits of ppO2. It illustrates the critical interaction between depth and time when planning a dive using enriched air nitrox. Other options do not directly pertain to determining the total oxygen dose. For instance, the partial pressure of nitrogen or the nitrogen fraction in the tank is relevant to nitrogen exposure and risk but does not affect the oxygen dose. The last dive depth is also not relevant to calculating oxygen dose for the current dive. Thus, focusing on the ppO2 and the dive duration provides the most accurate assessment of oxygen uptake during a dive.*

SAMPLE

## 3. What type of visibility change should divers be aware of when using enriched air?

A. Color perception may be slightly altered due to high partial pressures of oxygen

B. Visibility improves significantly underwater

C. There are no changes in visibility with enriched air

D. Lighting does not affect visibility when using EANx

*The correct choice highlights an important aspect of diving with enriched air, specifically related to color perception under increased partial pressures of oxygen. When divers breathe higher concentrations of oxygen, such as those found in enriched air Nitrox, it can lead to changes in how colors are perceived. This alteration is primarily due to the increased partial pressure of oxygen affecting the visual system, which can cause certain colors, particularly reds and greens, to appear differently. This phenomenon is crucial for divers to understand, as it may impact their ability to distinguish colors while submerged, particularly in low-light conditions. Being aware of these changes can help divers make better decisions regarding their dive environment and enhance overall safety. In contrast, the other options do not accurately reflect the relationship between enriched air and visibility. Claiming that visibility improves significantly underwater or that there are no changes in visibility does not account for the physiological effects of breathing enriched air. Furthermore, suggesting that lighting does not affect visibility when using EANx ignores the well-established fact that lighting conditions always have a significant impact on underwater visibility, regardless of the gas mixture being used.*

## 4. How does elevation affect Nitrox diving practices?

A. It requires divers to ignore depth calculations

B. At higher elevations, partial pressures require adjustments in planning

C. Elevations are irrelevant to Nitrox diving

D. Higher elevations always allow for deeper dives

*Elevation plays a significant role in Nitrox diving practices primarily due to its impact on partial pressures of gases. As divers ascend to higher altitudes, the atmospheric pressure decreases, which directly affects the partial pressures of the gases in the breathing mix. When diving with Nitrox, which is a blend of nitrogen and oxygen, it's crucial to consider the partial pressures of these gases since they influence the risk of oxygen toxicity and nitrogen narcosis. At higher elevations, the partial pressure of oxygen can decrease, which means that divers need to adjust their gas planning accordingly to ensure that they remain within safe limits for both oxygen exposure and the risk of decompression sickness. Understanding how to adjust your diving plans based on elevation ensures that divers can safely enjoy their dives, avoiding the complications that can arise from inadequate gas management. This makes it clear why adjustments in planning are necessary at higher elevations when using Nitrox.*

SAMPLE

## 5. Why is it important to analyze gas mixtures before a Nitrox dive?

A. To ensure the mix is adequate for photography

B. To prevent oxygen toxicity and ensure safety

C. To determine the buoyancy characteristics

D. To maximize dive duration

*Analyzing gas mixtures before a Nitrox dive is crucial for preventing oxygen toxicity and ensuring diver safety. The composition of Nitrox, which contains a higher percentage of oxygen compared to regular air, alters the depth at which a diver can safely operate without complications. As the partial pressure of oxygen increases with depth, it is essential to know the exact mix to avoid reaching levels that could lead to oxygen toxicity, which can cause symptoms ranging from visual disturbances to seizures. By performing a thorough analysis of the gas mixture prior to a dive, divers can confirm that the oxygen content is within safe limits for their planned maximum depth. This pre-dive safety check is vital for planning and managing the risks associated with Nitrox diving, making it a key component of safe diving practices.*

## 6. What is the primary hazard of unexpected exposure to high oxygen levels while diving with Nitrox?

A. CNS oxygen toxicity

B. Barotrauma

C. Air embolism

D. Decompression sickness

*The primary hazard of unexpected exposure to high oxygen levels while diving with Nitrox is CNS oxygen toxicity. This condition occurs when divers breathe gas mixtures that contain a higher concentration of oxygen than is typically found in air, especially at depths below 30 meters (100 feet). The nervous system can be adversely affected by this increased oxygen pressure, leading to symptoms such as visual disturbances, tinnitus, dizziness, convulsions, and loss of consciousness. Understanding the potential for CNS oxygen toxicity is crucial for divers using enriched air Nitrox, as it directly relates to the partial pressures of oxygen they are exposed to during their dives. Monitoring depth and oxygen content is essential in managing this risk. While the other hazards listed, such as barotrauma, air embolism, and decompression sickness, are serious concerns in diving, they typically arise from different scenarios and do not specifically relate to the risk posed by elevated oxygen concentrations.*

SAMPLE

## 7. How do different levels of experience affect the choice of Nitrox mixtures?

A. Less experienced divers prefer higher oxygen concentrations

B. Experienced divers typically avoid using any Nitrox mixtures

C. Less experienced divers may choose lower oxygen concentrations to minimize risks

D. All divers are required to use the same Nitrox mixture

*The choice of Nitrox mixtures is significantly influenced by a diver's level of experience due to their understanding of the associated risks and benefits. Less experienced divers may opt for lower oxygen concentrations, such as those in the range of EAN32 or EAN36, to minimize the potential for oxygen toxicity. As new divers are still becoming familiar with the effects of increased partial pressures of oxygen at depth, selecting a lower concentration helps to ensure a safer diving experience. This reduces the likelihood of adverse effects, such as central nervous system oxygen toxicity, while allowing them to enjoy the advantages that Nitrox provides, like extended bottom time and reduced nitrogen absorption. In contrast, more experienced divers are typically equipped with a better understanding of how to manage the risks associated with higher oxygen concentrations, such as EAN40. They may choose to employ these higher mixes for their specific diving activities, knowing how to monitor and manage their exposure. Therefore, the correct response highlights that less experienced divers are more inclined towards safer, lower oxygen concentrations, reflecting their evolving skill set and deeper understanding of dive planning and safety measures when using Nitrox.*

## 8. What does the term “MOD” stand for in Nitrox diving?

A. Maximum Oxygen Dilution

B. Maximum Operating Depth

C. Minimum Operational Distance

D. Maximum Oxygen Depth

*The term "MOD" stands for Maximum Operating Depth in Nitrox diving. It refers to the deepest depth at which a specific blend of Nitrox can be safely used without exceeding the maximum partial pressure of oxygen (PPO2) that is considered safe for divers, typically set at 1.4 ATA (atmospheres absolute) for recreational diving. Understanding MOD is crucial for divers using enriched air because it helps them avoid oxygen toxicity, which can occur if the partial pressure of oxygen rises too high. Since the oxygen content in Nitrox blends is higher than that of regular air, divers must be aware of their MOD to ensure their safety while diving at various depths. This concept is essential for planning dives, especially when using different gas mixtures, to maximize safety and minimize risks associated with high oxygen levels.*

SAMPLE

## 9. What is the role of the Emergency Gas Management Plan?

A. To provide additional gas supplies for recreational diving

B. It offers protocols for handling emergencies related to Nitrox

C. It suggests optimal dive locations for Nitrox diving

D. To waive the need for dive logs during Nitrox dives

*The role of the Emergency Gas Management Plan is critical as it outlines protocols for handling emergencies specifically related to the use of enriched air Nitrox during diving. This plan serves to ensure that divers are prepared for potential gas supply issues and can effectively address emergencies, such as running out of gas or experiencing a decompression incident. By having a predefined set of procedures, divers can respond quickly and efficiently, increasing their chances of safety. Having these protocols in place is fundamental because Nitrox diving presents unique challenges, including different operational ceilings and decompression considerations compared to air diving. Thus, this plan helps divers to manage these risks in emergency situations to maintain safety while underwater. The other options do not capture the primary purpose of the Emergency Gas Management Plan. While additional gas supplies may be relevant for recreational diving, the plan focuses more on emergency response. Suggesting optimal dive locations is not a function of the plan, nor does it address diver safety protocols. Additionally, waiving the need for dive logs contradicts standard diving practices, where logs are essential for tracking dives and ensuring safe practices.*

## 10. Is it true that Nitrox is designed for Ultra Deep diving?

A. No, Nitrox has more restrictive depth limitations than air

B. It doesn't matter if you use Air, Nitrox, or any other gas, both have the same depth limitations

C. Yes, with Nitrox you can dive much deeper than with air

D. Yes, but only in warm water

*The assertion that Nitrox is designed for ultra-deep diving is inaccurate, and the correct understanding aligns with the response given. Nitrox, which is a blend of nitrogen and oxygen with a higher concentration of oxygen than that found in regular air, is primarily utilized to extend bottom time and reduce nitrogen uptake during dives, rather than specifically enabling deeper dives. While divers can benefit from reduced nitrogen narcosis and the potential for shorter surface intervals when using Nitrox at moderate depths, the mixture's higher oxygen content imposes a limit on how deep one can safely dive. This is because oxygen becomes toxic at elevated pressures, a condition known as oxygen toxicity, which is more prominent as depth increases. Therefore, Nitrox does have more restrictive depth limitations compared to air due to these physiological factors. The idea that Nitrox allows divers to dive deeper than air is misleading because it suggests a capacity for greater depth that does not account for the risks associated with increased oxygen levels at greater pressures.*

SAMPLE

# Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://enrichedairnitrox.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE