MK-20 / KM-37 PORTABLE SURFACE SUPPLIED DIVING SYSTEMS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://mk20km37portablesurface.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 15

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 is the design pressure that the pressure rupture disk blows out at in the air supply rack assembly?

A. 7000 psi

B. 7500 psi

C. 8000 psi

D. 8500 psi

2. At what PSI does each flask in the stackable compressed air rack assembly operate?

A. 2000 psi

B. 2500 psi

C. 3000 psi

D. 3500 psi

3. What is the maximum operating depth for the MK-20 Surface Supplied Diving System?

A. 100 feet (30 meters)

B. 130 feet (40 meters)

C. 150 feet (45 meters)

D. 200 feet (60 meters)

4. What is the maximum working limit for the MK20 surface supplied diving system?

A. 50 FSW

B. 60 FSW

C. 70 FSW

D. 80 FSW

5. What is the working pressure in PSIG of the Volume Tank Assembly on the FADS3?

A. 250 PSIG

B. 275 PSIG

C. 300 PSIG

D. 325 PSIG

SAMPLE

6. How can a diver communicate with the surface during a dive?

A. Via a built-in communications system in the helmet

B. By using hand signals only

C. Through underwater note-writing

D. With a whistle or horn

7. How should the umbilical be configured for optimal safety?

A. Using heavy-duty materials only

B. Ensuring flexibility and durability

C. Minimizing the number of hoses

D. Maximizing the length of the hoses

8. What is the maximum overbottom pressure required from 61-130 FSW when diving the KM37?

A. 135 psi

B. 155 psi

C. 165 psi

D. 180 psi

9. What is the purpose of the nonreturn valve in the KM37 system?

A. Enhance gas flow

B. Prevent reverse flow of gas from the helmet to the umbilical

C. Measure oxygen levels

D. Facilitate emergency gas release

10. In what situation would you use the auto positive pressure test?

A. During emergency surface procedures

B. After equipment maintenance

C. To check valve seal

D. During routine pre-dive checks

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the design pressure that the pressure rupture disk blows out at in the air supply rack assembly?

A. 7000 psi

B. 7500 psi

C. 8000 psi

D. 8500 psi

The design pressure at which the pressure rupture disk blows out in the air supply rack assembly is specifically set at 8000 psi. This pressure threshold is crucial for the safety and operational integrity of the diving system. The rupture disk serves as a safety device designed to release excess pressure in the event that it exceeds safe operating limits, thereby preventing catastrophic failures and ensuring the protection of both the equipment and the divers relying on the supplied air. Choosing 8000 psi reflects an understanding of the operational specifications and safety features incorporated into the design of the MK-20 / KM-37 Portable Surface Supplied Diving Systems. It underscores the importance of adhering to established safety parameters to avoid pressure buildup that could potentially lead to equipment malfunctions or risks during the diving operations. Understanding this concept is vital for anyone working with such systems, as it ensures they can recognize safety thresholds and maintain proper operational procedures.

2. At what PSI does each flask in the stackable compressed air rack assembly operate?

A. 2000 psi

B. 2500 psi

C. 3000 psi

D. 3500 psi

Each flask in the stackable compressed air rack assembly operates at a pressure of 3000 psi. This is standard for many diving operations that require high pressure to ensure an adequate supply of air for divers at depth. The 3000 psi rating allows for a sufficient volume of breathable air, accommodating the demands of surface-supplied diving and ensuring safety during operations. Using 3000 psi also provides a buffer for air loss during the dive, thus enhancing the safety and reliability of the air supply system while allowing the divers to operate effectively. In contrast, lower pressures, such as 2000 or 2500 psi, may not offer the same performance or safety margins required for thorough and extended dive operations.

3. What is the maximum operating depth for the MK-20 Surface Supplied Diving System?

A. 100 feet (30 meters)

B. 130 feet (40 meters)

C. 150 feet (45 meters)

D. 200 feet (60 meters)

The maximum operating depth for the MK-20 Surface Supplied Diving System is 130 feet (40 meters). This depth limit is established based on the design and operational capabilities of the system, ensuring safety and effectiveness for divers while they are engaged in underwater activities. Diving systems like the MK-20 are engineered to manage the pressures associated with deeper dives, but exceeding the specified depth can lead to increased risks, such as decompression sickness or equipment failure. Understanding these limitations is crucial for divers and support personnel to maintain safety standards and ensure successful underwater operations. The MK-20 system is optimized for this depth, allowing divers to perform tasks with the required air supply and support equipment without compromising safety.

SAMPLE

4. What is the maximum working limit for the MK20 surface supplied diving system?

A. 50 FSW

B. 60 FSW

C. 70 FSW

D. 80 FSW

The maximum working limit for the MK20 surface supplied diving system is 60 feet of seawater (FSW). This limit is established based on the operational capabilities of the system, which include the dive team's health and safety protocols, decompression requirements, and the equipment's performance under pressure. At 60 FSW, divers can effectively use the MK20 system while minimizing the risks associated with increased depths, such as nitrogen narcosis and oxygen toxicity, ensuring that divers can perform their tasks efficiently and safely. The design of the system and the training that divers undergo prepare them for operations at this specific working limit, providing a balance between maximum operational effectiveness and safety. Deviating from this limit would necessitate additional precautions and modifications to ensure the divers' safety.

5. What is the working pressure in PSIG of the Volume Tank Assembly on the FADS3?

A. 250 PSIG

B. 275 PSIG

C. 300 PSIG

D. 325 PSIG

The working pressure of the Volume Tank Assembly on the FADS3 is indeed 275 PSIG. This pressure rating is critical as it represents the maximum pressure at which the tank can safely operate while supplying breathing gas to the diver. Operating within this specified pressure ensures the integrity of the system and the safety of the divers utilizing it. Understanding the specifications of the Volume Tank Assembly, including its working pressure, is essential for effective and safe diving operations. It also aids divers and support personnel in planning for gas supply needs and understanding the limitations of the equipment used during dives. Thus, knowledge of the Volume Tank Assembly's working pressure is fundamental for any diving operation utilizing the FADS3 system.

6. How can a diver communicate with the surface during a dive?

A. Via a built-in communications system in the helmet

B. By using hand signals only

C. Through underwater note-writing

D. With a whistle or horn

A diver can communicate with the surface during a dive through a built-in communications system in the helmet. This system typically includes a microphone and earphones or speakers, allowing for clear two-way voice communication between the diver and surface personnel. It is essential for the safety and coordination of dive operations, as it enables immediate feedback, instructions, and updates, which are crucial in underwater environments where visual contact may be limited. The other methods listed, such as hand signals, underwater note-writing, or using a whistle or horn, while potentially useful in certain situations, do not provide the same level of reliability and immediacy as a direct communication system. Hand signals, for example, depend on visibility and the recognition of signals, which can be challenging in murky water. Note-writing might be impractical due to water conditions and time constraints. Whistles or horns would be less effective underwater as sound travels differently, and divers may not hear them well. Thus, the built-in communications system represents the most effective and reliable means of communication during a dive.

SAMPLE

7. How should the umbilical be configured for optimal safety?

A. Using heavy-duty materials only

B. Ensuring flexibility and durability

C. Minimizing the number of hoses

D. Maximizing the length of the hoses

For optimal safety in the configuration of the umbilical, ensuring flexibility and durability is essential. A well-constructed umbilical system allows divers to move freely without restrictions, which is crucial for both operational efficiency and safety while diving. Flexibility ensures that the umbilical can bend and twist without kinking, which can lead to potential hazards such as reduced airflow or communication failure. Durability is equally important, as the umbilical is subjected to harsh underwater conditions that can include abrasion, pressure, and exposure to saltwater. A durable umbilical aligns with the necessity of maintaining a constant and reliable supply of air and communications, thereby significantly enhancing the safety of the diver. Configuring the umbilical with both flexibility and durability provides the diver with a reliable system that minimizes potential risks associated with diving operations. This balance enhances the diver's mobility and reduces the chances of equipment failure, both of which are critical for ensuring safe diving operations.

8. What is the maximum overbottom pressure required from 61-130 FSW when diving the KM37?

A. 135 psi

B. 155 psi

C. 165 psi

D. 180 psi

*In underwater diving, especially when using systems like the KM-37, the concept of overbottom pressure is crucial for ensuring the safety and efficiency of the dive operation. When diving to depths within the range of 61 to 130 feet of seawater (FSW), the diver must account for both the ambient pressure and the additional pressure created by any surface-supplied systems in use. The maximum overbottom pressure required is determined by the total pressure that the system must support at those depths. In the specified range of 61-130 FSW, the ambient pressure can be calculated using the relationship that every 33 FSW of seawater equates to approximately 14.7 psi (atmospheric pressure). Therefore, at 130 FSW, the total ambient pressure would be about 130/33 * 14.7 psi, which is around 56 psi. To maintain safe operations and ensure reliable breathing gas delivery, the surface-supplied system requires booster or supply pressures that can adequately handle this demand, which accounts for both the overbottom and additional operational pressures. In this context, 165 psi is recognized as the maximum overbottom pressure for the KM-37 system when diving within the mentioned depth range. This figure*

9. What is the purpose of the nonreturn valve in the KM37 system?

A. Enhance gas flow

B. Prevent reverse flow of gas from the helmet to the umbilical

C. Measure oxygen levels

D. Facilitate emergency gas release

The nonreturn valve in the KM37 system serves the essential function of preventing the reverse flow of gas from the helmet back to the umbilical. This is crucial for maintaining a steady and safe supply of breathing gas to the diver. If gas were to flow backward, not only would it compromise the diver's air supply, but it could also lead to dangerous situations, such as the potential for contaminated air being drawn back into the helmet. The nonreturn valve ensures that the gas flows in only one direction—from the source through the umbilical and into the diver's helmet—thereby maintaining the integrity of the breathing system and supporting the diver's safety while underwater.

SAMPLE

10. In what situation would you use the auto positive pressure test?

A. During emergency surface procedures

B. After equipment maintenance

C. To check valve seal

D. During routine pre-dive checks

Using the auto positive pressure test is primarily designed to check the valve seal on diving equipment. This test simulates conditions that the valve would encounter during actual use, ensuring that it maintains a proper seal under pressure. By applying positive pressure, divers can identify any leaks or weaknesses in the valve, which is crucial for ensuring the safety and reliability of the diving system. This check is especially important after maintenance on the equipment or as part of routine checks to prevent failure during dives. However, the specific purpose of the auto positive pressure test is to confirm the integrity of the valve seal, making it essential for operational safety.

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://mk20km37portablesurface.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE