Official Quiz / Exam

SCUBA Courses & Publications

Nitrox Diver – Module 1 – Version 2

1. An advantage of diving with Nitrox is that you are not affected (or at least far less than with air) by narcosis.

a) True
b) False

2. Using the formula for the contingency depth calculate the depth at which an oxygen partial pressure of 1.6 bars is reached for a dive with Nitrox 32.

$$Max_{Planning} = \frac{14}{\%O_2} - 10 \quad Max_{Contingency} = \frac{16}{\%O_2} - 10$$

a) 37 metres
b) 40 metres
c) 50 metres
d) None of the above

3. Using the formula for the contingency depth calculate the depth at which an oxygen partial pressure of 1.6 bars is reached for a dive with Nitrox 34.

$$Max_{Planning} = \frac{14}{\%O_2} - 10 \quad Max_{Contingency} = \frac{16}{\%O_2} - 10$$

a) 31.2 metres
b) 37 metres
c) 47 metres
d) None of the above

4. Reactive oxygen species only exist in the human body during diving.

a) True
b) False

5. A Nitrox diver suspected of having decompression sickness should not be given oxygen as a first aid procedure. The Nitrox diver has already been breathing extra oxygen, so the additional exposure may be dangerous.

a) True
b) False

6. Strictly speaking, also air is Enriched Air.

a) True
b) False

7. If a cylinder with Nitrox 32 (32% of oxygen) is filled at 200 bars, what is the partial pressure of the oxygen?

a) 3.2 bar
b) 6.4 bar
c) 32 bar
d) 64 bar

8. Use the equivalent air depth formula to calculate the EAD for a dive at 20 metres depth with Nitrox 32.

$$EAD = \left[\frac{1 - \%O_2}{0.79} \times (depth + 10) \right] - 10$$

a) 10.8 metres
b) 15.8 metres
c) 20.8 metres
d) 25.8 metres

9. You can only benefit from Nitrox if you make repetitive dives.

a) True
b) False

10. If a cylinder with air (21 of oxygen) is filled at 100 bars, what is the partial pressure of the oxygen?

a) 2.1 bar
b) 10 bar
c) 21 bar
d) 100 bar