

Nitrox Diver – Module 2 – Version 2

1. If the second stage of a regulator is to be used for Nitrox, it must be cleaned, fitted with Viton O-rings and lubricated with lubricants that contain no grease or silicone.

- a) True
- b) False

2. Blenders occasionally make use of the diving cylinder as a "blending container". This is called "partial-pressure-blending" directly in the cylinder. In that case additional precautions apply, because the cylinder comes in contact with pure oxygen.

- a) True
- b) False

3. Which of the following are markings that may be found on a Nitrox cylinder (check all correct answers)?

- a) A 10 centimetre wide green band with text
- b) A sticker that indicates the norm to which the cylinder and valve are cleaned
- c) A tag with blending data, maximum depth and name of the diver
- d) A sticker with blending data, maximum depth and name of the diver
- e) An orange 10 centimetre wide band on which is written: Nitrox

4. Within the diving industry, there is consensus that blends up to 40% may be handled as in the same way as air.

- a) True
- b) False

5. To insure correct analyses, an oxygen analyser requires you to open the cylinder valve completely. If the flow is too limited, the reading will be wrong.

- a) True
- b) False

6. The main issue of additional oxygen (as in Nitrox) is the high risk of explosion.

- a) True
- b) False

7. Corrosion and other types of wear are faster with Nitrox than with air. You cannot expect equipment that is used with Nitrox to last as long as equipment used with air.

- a) True
- b) False

8. Ultimately it is the manufacturer who decides on any precautions and modifications that are required if a regulator or SPG is used with oxygen rich blends.

- a) True
- b) False

9. A main concern for auto igniting grease or oil is the creation of carbon monoxide, which is a poison.

- a) True
- b) False

10. A main concern for auto igniting grease or oil is the creation of carbon dioxide, which is a poison.

- a) True
- b) False