

EOD SCUBA SUPERVISOR PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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

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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

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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. Which signal indicates to lower or give slack in the diver-tender communication?**
 - A. I understand or Talk to me.
 - B. Lower
 - C. Haul me up
 - D. Stand by to come up
- 2. In Time Critical ORM, what does ABCD stand for?**
 - A. Assess the situation; Balance resources; Communicate to others; Do and Debrief
 - B. Act; Brief; Communicate; Decide
 - C. Assess; Balance; Confirm; Debrief
 - D. Assess the situation; Balance resources; Communicate to others; Do and Debrief
- 3. With surface interval 1-7 minutes after omitting a 20/30 fsw stop, what is the action if a chamber is available?**
 - A. Return to depth of stop. Increase stop time by 1 minute. Resume decompression according to original schedule
 - B. Chamber available: Use surface decompression procedure
 - C. Proceed with original schedule
 - D. Return to surface and conclude decompression
- 4. What instruction authorizes foreign military divers to dive using US equipment during an exercise or operation?**
 - A. SUPSALV
 - B. NAVSEA 00C
 - C. OPNAVINST. 3150.27 series
 - D. US Navy Dive Manual
- 5. Which revision is the current Navy Dive Manual in?**
 - A. Revision 7 Change A
 - B. Revision 6 Change C
 - C. Revision 7 Change B
 - D. Revision 8 Change A

6. Deliberate ORM is used to:

- A. To identify hazards during an emergency
- B. Anticipate and manage risk by planning
- C. To balance resources in time-critical events
- D. To avoid any risk

7. Which symptom is associated with inner ear barotrauma?

- A. Fluids may be coming out of the ear
- B. Hearing loss
- C. Vertigo without ear symptoms
- D. Nausea only

8. Should you create an extra escape hole when ice diving in rivers or bays with current?

- A. Escape holes must be cut in the ice when diving in a river or bay where there is a current or tidal stream.
- B. Escape holes are optional in calm water.
- C. Escape holes should never be cut.
- D. Escape holes must be left to rescue divers only.

9. Hypoxia is defined as a deficiency of what?

- A. Deficiency of oxygen in blood
- B. Buildup of carbon dioxide
- C. Blockage of airway causing chest tightness
- D. Loss of consciousness

10. Which statement describes a typical nitrogen narcosis symptom?

- A. Severe coughing
- B. Euphoria and a false sense of well-being
- C. Chest pain
- D. Skin rash

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which signal indicates to lower or give slack in the diver-tender communication?

- A. I understand or Talk to me.
- B. Lower**
- C. Haul me up
- D. Stand by to come up

In diver-tender signaling, you communicate changes to the line and movement through specific hand signals. The message that tells the tender to lower the line or give slack is the one that literally says "Lower." That direct instruction means pay out line or ease tension so the diver can descend or adjust depth. Other signals serve different purposes: "I understand or Talk to me" is a request for communication or acknowledgement, not a line adjustment; "Haul me up" asks the tender to pull the diver up; "Stand by to come up" indicates preparation for ascent. So the signal to lower or give slack is the one that says "Lower."

2. In Time Critical ORM, what does ABCD stand for?

- A. Assess the situation; Balance resources; Communicate to others; Do and Debrief**
- B. Act; Brief; Communicate; Decide
- C. Assess; Balance; Confirm; Debrief
- D. Assess the situation; Balance resources; Communicate to others; Do and Debrief

In Time Critical ORM, the four steps are designed for rapid, structured risk management when time is limited. You start by quickly assessing the situation to understand what's happening, what hazards exist, and what constraints you're under. Once you've got that picture, you balance the available resources—tools, personnel, time, and capabilities—to see if you can safely proceed or if you need to adjust the plan. Clear coordination follows: you communicate the plan and your needs to others so everyone is on the same page and no one is duplicating effort or missing critical actions. Finally, you execute the plan and then debrief afterward to capture what went well and what could be improved for future operations. That ordering and these elements are what make this acronym distinctive. Other options shift or replace key terms—such as using Act or Decide, or swapping in Brief instead of Debrief, or changing the final step to something like Confirm—which don't align with the established four-part process of Assess, Balance, Communicate, Do and Debrief.

3. With surface interval 1-7 minutes after omitting a 20/30 fsw stop, what is the action if a chamber is available?

A. Return to depth of stop. Increase stop time by 1 minute. Resume decompression according to original schedule

B. Chamber available: Use surface decompression procedure

C. Proceed with original schedule

D. Return to surface and conclude decompression

When a required decompression stop is missed, having a chamber at the surface changes the approach: you switch to surface decompression in the chamber. This lets you complete the remainder of the decompression profile in a controlled environment, often with staged pressures and oxygen therapy as needed, rather than trying to re-enter the water or simply proceed with the original in-water schedule. The goal is to off-gas nitrogen safely and reduce bubble formation, which is best managed in a chamber where pressure and gas mixtures can be controlled. The other options would either force you to continue decompression without the appropriate rest in a chamber, ignore the missed stop, or prematurely end decompression—risks that the chamber-based surface decompression procedure is designed to mitigate.

4. What instruction authorizes foreign military divers to dive using US equipment during an exercise or operation?

A. SUPSALV

B. NAVSEA 00C

C. OPNAVINST. 3150.27 series

D. US Navy Dive Manual

Policy and authority for foreign military divers using US equipment during exercises is provided by OPNAVINST 3150.27 series. This instruction establishes the diving safety framework for international and interagency operations, outlining who can authorize foreign divers, under what conditions, and the safety and training standards that must be met. It covers equipment compatibility, risk management, and oversight to ensure safe, interoperable dives when foreign armed forces are operating with US gear. The other documents don't specify authorization for foreign divers: SUPSALV deals with salvage and diving safety within US operations, NAVSEA 00C is a naval engineering/publication context, and the US Navy Dive Manual is the procedural guide for US Navy divers only.

5. Which revision is the current Navy Dive Manual in?

A. Revision 7 Change A

B. Revision 6 Change C

C. Revision 7 Change B

D. Revision 8 Change A

Understanding how the Navy labels updates helps you read the right manual. The navy dive manual is issued as a revision number plus a change designation, so you know exactly which package of updates you're using. The current official manual is Revision 7 Change A, meaning it's the seventh revision with the Change A amendment applied. The other options point to older or different update packages—Revision 6 Change C would be an older revision, Revision 7 Change B is a different amendment to the same revision, and Revision 8 Change A would be a newer edition that isn't the current one. Knowing the current revision ensures you're following the latest safety procedures and requirements.

6. Deliberate ORM is used to:

- A. To identify hazards during an emergency
- B. Anticipate and manage risk by planning**
- C. To balance resources in time-critical events
- D. To avoid any risk

Deliberate ORM is a proactive approach to safety that focuses on anticipating hazards and managing risk through planning. Before a task begins, you systematically identify possible hazards, estimate the risk (how likely and how severe it could be), and decide on controls to reduce that risk—such as changing procedures, adding safeguards, or adjusting resources. The aim is to bring risk down to an acceptable level while still achieving the mission, rather than waiting for problems to occur and reacting. Because risk can never be completely eliminated, deliberate ORM emphasizes preparation and proactive decision-making. It isn't about identifying hazards only during emergencies, and it isn't solely about balancing resources in the moment; those are parts of operations, but the defining purpose of deliberate ORM is planning to anticipate and control risk.

7. Which symptom is associated with inner ear barotrauma?

- A. Fluids may be coming out of the ear**
- B. Hearing loss
- C. Vertigo without ear symptoms
- D. Nausea only

When a diver experiences a rapid pressure change, the ear tissues are stressed unless the middle ear can equalize. If the pressure differential is large and the tympanic membrane ruptures, middle-ear fluids can leak into the ear canal. That drainage—fluids coming out of the ear—is a direct sign that the ear structures have been damaged by barotrauma. While vertigo and hearing loss can occur with inner-ear involvement, they aren't as specific, and nausea by itself is non-specific. So the presence of fluid draining from the ear clearly indicates an ear barotrauma event.

8. Should you create an extra escape hole when ice diving in rivers or bays with current?

- A. Escape holes must be cut in the ice when diving in a river or bay where there is a current or tidal stream.**
- B. Escape holes are optional in calm water.
- C. Escape holes should never be cut.
- D. Escape holes must be left to rescue divers only.

When ice diving in flowing water, you need a reliable surface exit even if your primary hole becomes blocked or pushed out of reach. Cutting an extra escape hole provides a second, independent surface avenue to surface quickly if the current or ice shifts. This redundancy is crucial because currents can move you under or away from the main opening, slush or ice can clog the primary hole, and time is critical to surface and be rescued. By having a second hole, you maintain a safe, rapid ascent path and keep rescue operations practical for the surface team. In calmer water, the immediate risk from currents is lower, so the requirement is not as strict, though some teams still plan for redundancy as a precaution. The idea behind not relying on a single hole is about reducing the chance of being trapped beneath ice and ensuring you can surface safely even if conditions change.

9. Hypoxia is defined as a deficiency of what?

- A. Deficiency of oxygen in blood**
- B. Buildup of carbon dioxide
- C. Blockage of airway causing chest tightness
- D. Loss of consciousness

Hypoxia means there isn't enough oxygen reaching the body's tissues. It happens when the oxygen content in the blood isn't sufficient to meet tissue needs, which can occur if the breathing gas has too little oxygen or if oxygen delivery to the tissues is impaired. Buildup of carbon dioxide is hypercapnia, a different problem related to ventilation and gas exchange. An airway blockage with chest tightness is a mechanical issue that can lead to hypoxia but isn't the definition itself. Loss of consciousness can be a severe consequence of oxygen deprivation, not the defining concept. In diving, preserving adequate arterial oxygen is essential to prevent tissue hypoxia and maintain safe performance.

10. Which statement describes a typical nitrogen narcosis symptom?

- A. Severe coughing
- B. Euphoria and a false sense of well-being**
- C. Chest pain
- D. Skin rash

Nitrogen narcosis is a narcotic effect on the nervous system caused by higher nitrogen pressure at depth. The most characteristic sign is euphoria—divers often feel unusually happy, talkative, or have a false sense of well-being. This is why the statement describing euphoria and a false sense of well-being best fits nitrogen narcosis. Other listed symptoms don't fit narcosis. Severe coughing suggests pulmonary or breathing-gas problems, chest pain points to heart/lung issues or decompression problems, and a skin rash isn't a CNS narcotic effect. Narcosis tends to ease when you ascend to shallower depth, as the nitrogen partial pressure decreases.

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://eodscubasupervisor.examzify.com>

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

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