

NAUI NITROX DIVER PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. Any equipment that is used with pure oxygen or an oxygen level above ____ must be cleaned for oxygen service.**
 - A. 20%
 - B. 30%
 - C. 40%
 - D. 50%
- 2. What is the highest percentage of oxygen that can be used at a planned dive depth known as?**
 - A. Maximum mix
 - B. Best mix
 - C. Safe mix
 - D. Standard mix
- 3. What effect does high exposure to oxygen under pressure generally have on divers?**
 - A. Heightened alertness
 - B. Improved lung capacity
 - C. Potential for oxygen toxicity
 - D. Increased warm water tolerance
- 4. What is the difference in decompression obligations between Air and Nitrox dives?**
 - A. Nitrox typically allows for longer bottom times due to reduced nitrogen absorption
 - B. Air dives always require deeper decompression stops
 - C. Nitrox dives require no decompression stops at all
 - D. There is no difference in decompression obligations
- 5. What action should follow the completion of the gas analysis?**
 - A. Alert the dive team
 - B. Prepare the dive gear
 - C. Log the analysis results
 - D. Reduce the oxygen content

- 6. In what year did NAUI sanction enriched air nitrox training?**
- A. 1985
 - B. 1990
 - C. 1992
 - D. 1995
- 7. What helps in estimating nitrogen levels during a dive with Nitrox?**
- A. Using a depth gauge
 - B. Employing EAD in calculations
 - C. Adjusting buoyancy constantly
 - D. Maintaining a steady ascent
- 8. What is an essential operation when using an oxygen analyzer?**
- A. Calibrating it
 - B. Recharging the battery
 - C. Adjusting the sensitivity
 - D. Replacing the sensor
- 9. What technique is often used in nitrox diving to enhance safety?**
- A. Longer safety stops
 - B. Controlled ascents
 - C. Minimizing oxygen exposure
 - D. All of the above
- 10. NAUI RGBM sea level dive tables can be utilized for altitudes up to what level?**
- A. 500 feet
 - B. 1000 feet
 - C. 2000 feet
 - D. 3000 feet

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Any equipment that is used with pure oxygen or an oxygen level above ____ must be cleaned for oxygen service.

- A. 20%
- B. 30%
- C. 40%**
- D. 50%

Equipment that is intended for use with pure oxygen or oxygen levels above 40% must be cleaned for oxygen service to prevent the risk of fire or explosion. At this concentration, oxygen becomes highly reactive, increasing the likelihood of combustion when in contact with oils, greases, or contaminants that may be present on the equipment surfaces. Cleaning for oxygen service involves removing all potential contaminants and ensuring that surfaces are free from any materials that could ignite or combust in high-pressure oxygen environments. This diligence significantly reduces the risks associated with working in environments where elevated oxygen levels are present and is a critical safety measure in dive operations and other applications involving enriched oxygen mixtures. Thus, the correct threshold for requiring equipment to be cleaned for safe use in high oxygen environments is indeed 40%.

2. What is the highest percentage of oxygen that can be used at a planned dive depth known as?

- A. Maximum mix
- B. Best mix**
- C. Safe mix
- D. Standard mix

The term that describes the highest percentage of oxygen that can be used at a planned dive depth is known as the "best mix." This concept revolves around optimizing the gas mixture for specific dive conditions in order to maximize safety and reduce the risk of oxygen toxicity as well as other complications related to high-pressure environments. When planning a dive, divers must consider factors like the depth of the dive, the duration, and the physiological effects of increased partial pressures of gases, particularly oxygen. The best mix is tailored to balance these considerations effectively, ensuring that divers can take advantage of the benefits of enriched air nitrox while still adhering to the safety limits imposed by the depth of their dive. Other terms like maximum mix, safe mix, or standard mix do not specifically refer to this optimization of gas mixtures in the context of ensuring the highest level of safety and efficiency for a dive. Understanding how to choose and use the best mix is crucial for Nitrox divers to enhance their diving experience while minimizing risks.

3. What effect does high exposure to oxygen under pressure generally have on divers?

- A. Heightened alertness
- B. Improved lung capacity
- C. Potential for oxygen toxicity
- D. Increased warm water tolerance

High exposure to oxygen under pressure can lead to a condition known as oxygen toxicity, which is a significant concern for divers using enriched air nitrox or diving at greater depths. As divers breathe oxygen at increased partial pressures, the likelihood of adverse neurological effects and pulmonary complications rises. Symptoms of oxygen toxicity can range from mild (such as visual disturbances or muscle twitching) to severe, including convulsions and loss of consciousness, which can pose serious risks while diving. In contrast, heightened alertness, improved lung capacity, and increased warm water tolerance are not typical effects of high oxygen exposure under pressure and do not encompass the critical safety aspects divers must consider when planning their dives. The focus should always remain on managing oxygen levels to avoid the potentially dangerous consequences associated with oxygen toxicity.

4. What is the difference in decompression obligations between Air and Nitrox dives?

- A. Nitrox typically allows for longer bottom times due to reduced nitrogen absorption
- B. Air dives always require deeper decompression stops
- C. Nitrox dives require no decompression stops at all
- D. There is no difference in decompression obligations

The correct answer highlights a fundamental principle of diving with different gas mixtures. When divers use Nitrox, which contains a higher percentage of oxygen and a lower percentage of nitrogen compared to air, it typically results in reduced nitrogen absorption during the dive. This means that for a given depth and time, Nitrox allows divers to stay longer on the bottom before having to ascend, as there is less nitrogen in the body that would necessitate decompression stops. Using Nitrox can therefore extend bottom times, enabling divers to explore more extensively while maintaining safety. It's important for divers to be aware of the specific mix of Nitrox being used, as different ratios of oxygen to nitrogen can significantly affect decompression obligations. This understanding is crucial for planning dives and minimizing the risk of decompression sickness. The other options do not accurately capture the relationship between gas mixtures and decompression requirements. Generally, air dives do not always impose deeper decompression stops, and while Nitrox does allow for extended bottom times, it does not imply that they can be conducted without any decompression stops; rather, it modifies the context of when and how those stops should take place. Additionally, the assertion that there is no difference in decompression obligations is incorrect, as the specific gas mixture used

5. What action should follow the completion of the gas analysis?

- A. Alert the dive team
- B. Prepare the dive gear
- C. Log the analysis results**
- D. Reduce the oxygen content

Logging the analysis results after completing the gas analysis is essential for several reasons. First, maintaining thorough records ensures accuracy and accountability regarding the gas you will use while diving. Accurate logging helps in tracking each dive's specifics, such as the analysis results of the gas mix, which in turn can inform planning for future dives and any necessary adjustments to your dive profile. Additionally, keeping a log of the nitrox mixture used can help in monitoring the risk of oxygen toxicity and in avoiding potential dive-related incidents that can arise from using incorrect gas mixtures. This documentation can serve as a reference for divers and dive shops to ensure that everyone involved in the dive has access to crucial information about the breathing gas being used. While alerting the dive team, preparing dive gear, and reducing oxygen content may be important actions in the overall dive planning process, they typically follow the logging of analysis results, as having accurate documentation is a fundamental step that influences subsequent preparations and safety measures.

6. In what year did NAUI sanction enriched air nitrox training?

- A. 1985
- B. 1990
- C. 1992**
- D. 1995

The year NAUI sanctioned enriched air nitrox training was 1992. This was a significant milestone in diving education, as it formally recognized nitrox as an important subject for divers who wanted to extend their bottom times and reduce nitrogen absorption during dives. By creating training standards and curriculum, NAUI helped to ensure that divers were equipped with the necessary knowledge about the benefits and risks of using nitrox blends in diving. This decision also aligned with advancements in diving technology and increased interest in safer diving practices, promoting better health and safety in the diving community. The other years do not align with the formal sanctioning by NAUI for enriched air nitrox training.

7. What helps in estimating nitrogen levels during a dive with Nitrox?

- A. Using a depth gauge
- B. Employing EAD in calculations**
- C. Adjusting buoyancy constantly
- D. Maintaining a steady ascent

The estimation of nitrogen levels during a dive with Nitrox is best supported by employing Equivalent Air Depth (EAD) in calculations. EAD is a vital concept in diving that allows divers to understand the effects of nitrogen absorption while using Nitrox, which has less nitrogen compared to regular air. When divers breathe Nitrox, the mix has a higher proportion of oxygen and lower levels of nitrogen than air. By converting the nitrogen load of the dive into an air equivalent, divers can use EAD to plan their dives better and avoid nitrogen narcosis and decompression sickness. This calculation helps divers determine their no-decompression limits and ensures that they are managing their exposure to nitrogen more effectively throughout the dive. While depth gauges, buoyancy adjustments, and ascent rates are essential factors in diving safety and technique, they do not directly provide the calculations needed to assess nitrogen levels as effectively as EAD does. Therefore, utilizing EAD is crucial for estimating nitrogen exposure and maintaining safe diving practices with Nitrox.

8. What is an essential operation when using an oxygen analyzer?

- A. Calibrating it**
- B. Recharging the battery
- C. Adjusting the sensitivity
- D. Replacing the sensor

Calibrating an oxygen analyzer is essential because it ensures that the device provides accurate measurements of the oxygen content in a gas mix. Calibration involves comparing the readings of the analyzer against a known standard, which helps to correct any inaccuracies that may have developed over time due to factors such as environmental changes or sensor drift. Proper calibration is critical before using the analyzer to ensure that the gas mixture's actual oxygen level is known and that appropriate dive profiles can be planned based on this information. While recharging the battery, adjusting the sensitivity, and replacing the sensor can be important maintenance tasks, they do not directly relate to the operation of measuring oxygen levels at the moment of use. An analyzer should always be calibrated first to guarantee that it is functioning correctly and to assure safety during diving operations.

9. What technique is often used in nitrox diving to enhance safety?

- A. Longer safety stops
- B. Controlled ascents
- C. Minimizing oxygen exposure
- D. All of the above**

In nitrox diving, enhancing safety is a critical focus, and various techniques are employed to ensure divers minimize the risks associated with breathing oxygen-enriched air. Longer safety stops are beneficial as they allow for more time to off-gas nitrogen from the body, reducing the risk of decompression sickness. Controlled ascents are essential because they help divers ascend at a rate that allows for the safe exchange of gases in the body while avoiding the pressure changes that can lead to complications. Additionally, minimizing oxygen exposure is crucial in nitrox diving because high concentrations of oxygen can lead to oxygen toxicity, which is a serious condition that can affect the central nervous system. When all these techniques are combined, divers are better equipped to manage their exposure to both nitrogen and oxygen, enhancing their overall safety during dives. Therefore, recognizing that each of these techniques plays a vital role in supporting safe diving practices, it becomes clear that employing them collectively maximizes safety for nitrox divers.

10. NAUI RGBM sea level dive tables can be utilized for altitudes up to what level?

- A. 500 feet
- B. 1000 feet**
- C. 2000 feet
- D. 3000 feet

NAUI RGBM sea level dive tables are designed to accommodate conditions that can be found at sea level and up to certain altitudes. They are specifically validated for use at altitudes up to 1,000 feet. This means that dives conducted at sea level or at elevations that do not exceed 1,000 feet are appropriate for using these tables without significant adjustments. When diving at elevations higher than 1,000 feet, the tables may not accurately account for the changes in ambient pressure, which can affect nitrogen absorption in the body. This is why it's crucial for divers to adhere to altitude limits set by the diving tables to ensure safe diving practices. Thus, the option of 1,000 feet is the correct threshold for utilizing NAUI RGBM sea level dive tables effectively.

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:

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

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