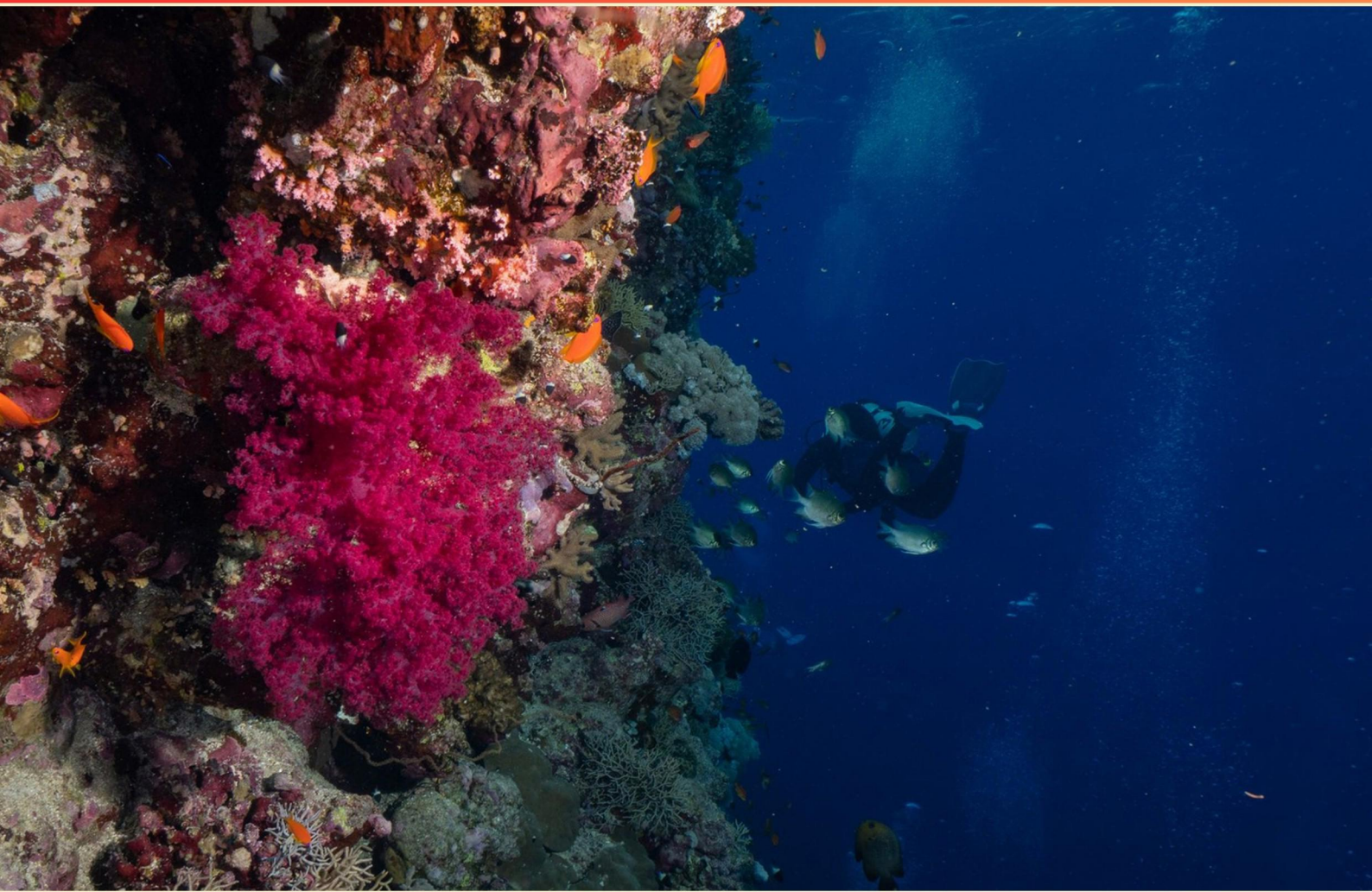


PADI ENRICHED AIR DIVER PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://padienrichedairdiver.examzify.com>



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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. What is the primary concern if a diver has a convulsion underwater?**
 - A. Ensuring the diver's gear is intact
 - B. Getting the diver to the surface to prevent drowning
 - C. Documenting the incident for future reference
 - D. Determining the cause of the convulsion
- 2. Who is responsible for verifying the oxygen analysis of a cylinder of enriched air?**
 - A. The dive instructor
 - B. The dive master
 - C. The diver who will use the cylinder
 - D. The dive shop technician
- 3. What is the expression for oxygen partial pressure?**
 - A. In millibars only
 - B. In atmospheres or bars
 - C. In liters of oxygen
 - D. As a percentage only
- 4. What is a significant risk of exceeding oxygen limits during a dive?**
 - A. Decompression sickness
 - B. Convulsion
 - C. Hyperventilation
 - D. Barotrauma
- 5. The maximum oxygen partial pressure limit for dives is set at what ATA/bar?**
 - A. 0.8
 - B. 1.0
 - C. 1.2
 - D. 1.4

- 6. What must divers do before switching from air to enriched air nitrox?**
- A. Complete a standard diving certification
 - B. Take a PADI Enriched Air Diver course
 - C. Use enriched air for a minimum of 10 dives
 - D. Obtain additional dive gear
- 7. If an oxygen service rated enriched air cylinder is filled with standard compressed air, what should you do?**
- A. Continue using it but monitor for any issues
 - B. Have it serviced by a qualified technician
 - C. Dispose of the cylinder immediately
 - D. Refill it with the correct gas yourself
- 8. True or False: Signs and symptoms can appear suddenly before a CNS convulsion.**
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. It depends on the diver's experience
 - D. Signs will always be visible
- 9. What should you do to avoid the primary hazard associated with oxygen exposure limits?**
- A. Dive deeper than the maximum depth marker
 - B. Stay within the limits set by your dive computer
 - C. Only dive in shallow water
 - D. Use a different tank for each dive
- 10. What is the primary reason for using a higher oxygen content in the diving gas mix?**
- A. To increase buoyancy control
 - B. To reduce the amount of nitrogen inhaled
 - C. To improve visibility underwater
 - D. To enhance thermal insulation

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the primary concern if a diver has a convulsion underwater?

- A. Ensuring the diver's gear is intact
- B. Getting the diver to the surface to prevent drowning**
- C. Documenting the incident for future reference
- D. Determining the cause of the convulsion

The primary concern when a diver experiences a convulsion underwater is to get the diver to the surface to prevent drowning. This is critical because a convulsion can lead to a loss of motor control and consciousness, significantly increasing the risk of drowning. In this state, the diver may not be able to manage their breathing or maintain their buoyancy, leading to a dangerous situation. Once the diver is safely at the surface, additional actions can be taken, such as providing assistance and first aid, monitoring their condition, and ensuring they are breathing properly. Addressing the immediate safety of the diver takes precedence over other considerations, such as gear integrity or documentation, which are less important in the urgent situation of managing a convulsive episode. Determining the cause of the convulsion is also essential but can only be addressed once the diver is secure and no longer at risk of drowning.

2. Who is responsible for verifying the oxygen analysis of a cylinder of enriched air?

- A. The dive instructor
- B. The dive master
- C. The diver who will use the cylinder**
- D. The dive shop technician

The responsibility for verifying the oxygen analysis of a cylinder of enriched air lies with the diver who will use the cylinder. This practice is critical for ensuring the safety of the dive. Before utilizing enriched air, it is essential that the diver confirm the exact oxygen content of the gas mixture they will be breathing. This step helps to prevent the risk of oxygen toxicity and ensures that the dive profile is appropriate for the specific blend being used. Although other roles, such as dive instructors, dive masters, and dive shop technicians, play significant roles in the overall dive preparation process, the ultimate responsibility for analyzing and verifying the oxygen content rests with the diver. This is because divers need to be informed about the specific mix they will be using and understand how it affects their dive plan, including depth limits and no-decompression limits. Proper analysis empowers divers to take ownership of their safety and make informed decisions about their dive activities.

3. What is the expression for oxygen partial pressure?

- A. In millibars only
- B. In atmospheres or bars**
- C. In liters of oxygen
- D. As a percentage only

The expression for oxygen partial pressure is accurately represented in atmospheres or bars. Partial pressure is a measure of the pressure exerted by a specific gas in a mixture of gases. In the context of diving with enriched air (also known as nitrox), it is crucial to quantify the partial pressure of oxygen because it directly relates to the amount of oxygen the body is breathing and its physiological effects. Atmospheres and bars are units of pressure used in the scientific community to express how gas behaves under different conditions. Specifically, one atmosphere is equivalent to 1013.25 hPa (hectopascals) or approximately 1.01 bar, thus, using these units allows divers to accurately monitor exposure levels to oxygen during dives. Understanding the partial pressure of oxygen is vital for determining safe dive limits and avoiding oxygen toxicity. This involves calculating the partial pressure based on both the percentage of oxygen in the breathing gas and the environmental pressure of the dive. Other options do not correctly represent the way we express oxygen partial pressure in practical diving scenarios. For example, millibars do not provide the commonly accepted means for reporting gas pressures in a diving context, while liters of oxygen measure volume and are not applicable to pressure, and expressing it solely as a percentage does

4. What is a significant risk of exceeding oxygen limits during a dive?

- A. Decompression sickness
- B. Convulsion**
- C. Hyperventilation
- D. Barotrauma

Exceeding oxygen limits during a dive can lead to convulsions, which is a major risk associated with oxygen toxicity. Oxygen toxicity occurs when a diver breathes in an elevated partial pressure of oxygen, typically above 1.4 ATA (atmospheres absolute) on enriched air nitrox. As the pressure of oxygen increases, it can affect the central nervous system, leading to symptoms such as visual disturbances and muscle twitching, which may culminate in a convulsion. This convulsion can significantly impair the diver's ability to manage their buoyancy and could lead to a loss of consciousness, increasing the risk of drowning. Understanding the physiological effects of different gas mixtures and their limits is crucial for divers using enriched air nitrox. The other risks listed, while serious, are not directly related to the limits of oxygen itself as they occur due to different physiological mechanisms or situations encountered during diving. Recognizing the dangers associated with oxygen exposure helps divers make informed decisions about their gas mixes and diving practices.

5. The maximum oxygen partial pressure limit for dives is set at what ATA/bar?

- A. 0.8
- B. 1.0
- C. 1.2
- D. 1.4**

The maximum oxygen partial pressure limit for dives is set at 1.4 ATA/bar. This limit is crucial because it helps to mitigate the risk of oxygen toxicity, which can occur when breathing high levels of oxygen under pressure. At a partial pressure of 1.4 ATA, divers can typically enjoy safety and a lower risk of developing oxygen toxicity-related issues while diving. The significance of this limit is rooted in the physiological effects of increasing partial pressure on the body, which can lead to problems such as vision disturbances, seizures, and other neurological effects. The 1.4 ATA threshold is established by various diving organizations to provide a safe margin for recreational diving while still allowing divers to benefit from the advantages of using enriched air. Other values, such as 0.8, 1.0, and 1.2, while they can represent acceptable partial pressures in different contexts or for specific types of dives, do not align with the standard maximum limit set for recreational diving practices involving enriched air. Therefore, understanding and adhering to the 1.4 ATA/bar limit is vital for the safety and health of divers utilizing oxygen-enriched gas mixtures.

6. What must divers do before switching from air to enriched air nitrox?

- A. Complete a standard diving certification
- B. Take a PADI Enriched Air Diver course**
- C. Use enriched air for a minimum of 10 dives
- D. Obtain additional dive gear

The requirement for divers to take a PADI Enriched Air Diver course before switching from air to enriched air nitrox is essential for several reasons. This course provides divers with critical knowledge about the characteristics of nitrox, including its advantages and risks. Enriched air has a higher oxygen content than regular air, which influences dive planning, exposure limits, and safety protocols. Through the course, divers learn how to analyze the oxygen content of the gas they will be breathing, how to manage oxygen exposure through depth limits, and the importance of proper dive planning when using nitrox. Additionally, the training involves practical skills such as using an oxygen analyzer and understanding the implications of using enriched air in conjunction with dive computers or tables. Overall, completion of the PADI Enriched Air Diver course equips divers with the necessary competencies to dive safely with enriched air nitrox, making this training a pivotal step in their diving education.

7. If an oxygen service rated enriched air cylinder is filled with standard compressed air, what should you do?

- A. Continue using it but monitor for any issues
- B. Have it serviced by a qualified technician**
- C. Dispose of the cylinder immediately
- D. Refill it with the correct gas yourself

If an oxygen service rated enriched air cylinder is filled with standard compressed air, having it serviced by a qualified technician is the most appropriate action. This is essential because the cylinder is designed to handle higher oxygen content and must adhere to specific safety and operational standards. Filling it with standard compressed air can introduce contaminants and could lead to issues with the cylinder's integrity or performance. A qualified technician can assess the situation, determine if there are any safety risks, and ensure that the cylinder is properly inspected and, if necessary, cleaned or reconditioned before refilling it with the intended enriched air. This step is crucial to ensure safety during diving operations, as using a cylinder that has not been properly serviced could result in accidents or compromised dive conditions. The other options may seem sensible at first glance, but they do not address the potential risks and necessary safety precautions that come with using specialized equipment designed for enriched air.

8. True or False: Signs and symptoms can appear suddenly before a CNS convulsion.

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. It depends on the diver's experience
- D. Signs will always be visible

Signs and symptoms can indeed present suddenly before a central nervous system (CNS) convulsion, making this dichotomy important for divers to recognize. In scenarios related to CNS issues, particularly those involving diving, symptoms such as disorientation, confusion, dizziness, or even visual disturbances might occur without ample warning, contributing to unexpected convulsions. For divers, being aware of the sudden onset of these signs is crucial for safety, as recognizing them early can lead to prompt actions and necessary interventions. Understanding that these symptoms can manifest quickly helps divers to remain vigilant and prepared while diving, ensuring they can respond appropriately if they notice someone exhibiting these signs. Additionally, the other options do not accurately reflect the nature of CNS convulsions or the awareness required by divers. For instance, the suggestion that it depends on diver experience does not capture the unpredictable nature of symptoms that can occur irrespective of prior training. Similarly, the notion that signs will always be visible misrepresents the potentially subtle or abrupt nature of the signs preceding a convulsion. Therefore, acknowledging the possibility of sudden signs phenomenological is essential for the safety of divers.

9. What should you do to avoid the primary hazard associated with oxygen exposure limits?

- A. Dive deeper than the maximum depth marker
- B. Stay within the limits set by your dive computer**
- C. Only dive in shallow water
- D. Use a different tank for each dive

Staying within the limits set by your dive computer is crucial to avoid the primary hazard associated with oxygen exposure limits, which is oxygen toxicity. Dive computers typically provide real-time data on the percentage of oxygen in the breathing mix and calculate the maximum operating depth for purely oxygen breathing or enriched air dives. By adhering to these limits, divers can manage their exposure to elevated partial pressures of oxygen (ppO₂), reducing the risk of harmful physiological effects. Oxygen toxicity generally becomes a concern when ppO₂ exceeds a specific threshold, typically around 1.4 atm for recreational diving. By using a dive computer that factors in the mix of gases, divers can ensure that they maintain safe limits throughout their dive. This approach promotes safety and enhances the diving experience, as divers can focus on their exploration without the constant worry of risking oxygen toxicity. The other options lack relevance to managing oxygen exposure effectively. For instance, diving deeper than recommended does not contribute positively to safety and can actually increase the risk of encountering oxygen toxicity. Similarly, only diving in shallow water does not address the specific concern of oxygen exposure limits, as some shallow dives could still expose divers to high ppO₂ levels without proper mix management. Using a different tank for each dive does not inherently reduce

10. What is the primary reason for using a higher oxygen content in the diving gas mix?

- A. To increase buoyancy control
- B. To reduce the amount of nitrogen inhaled**
- C. To improve visibility underwater
- D. To enhance thermal insulation

Using a higher oxygen content in the diving gas mix primarily serves to reduce the amount of nitrogen inhaled. When divers use enriched air, which typically contains a higher percentage of oxygen compared to standard air, they decrease their exposure to nitrogen. This is significant because excess nitrogen can contribute to the risk of decompression sickness (often called "the bends"), especially during repetitive dives or when diving at greater depths. By limiting nitrogen intake, divers can extend their bottom time at certain depths without increasing the risk of nitrogen-related complications. In addition to this safety benefit, several divers appreciate enhanced comfort and clarity during and after a dive, as they can often experience reduced fatigue and a quicker recovery over multiple-day diving excursions.

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://padienrichedairdiver.examzify.com>

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

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