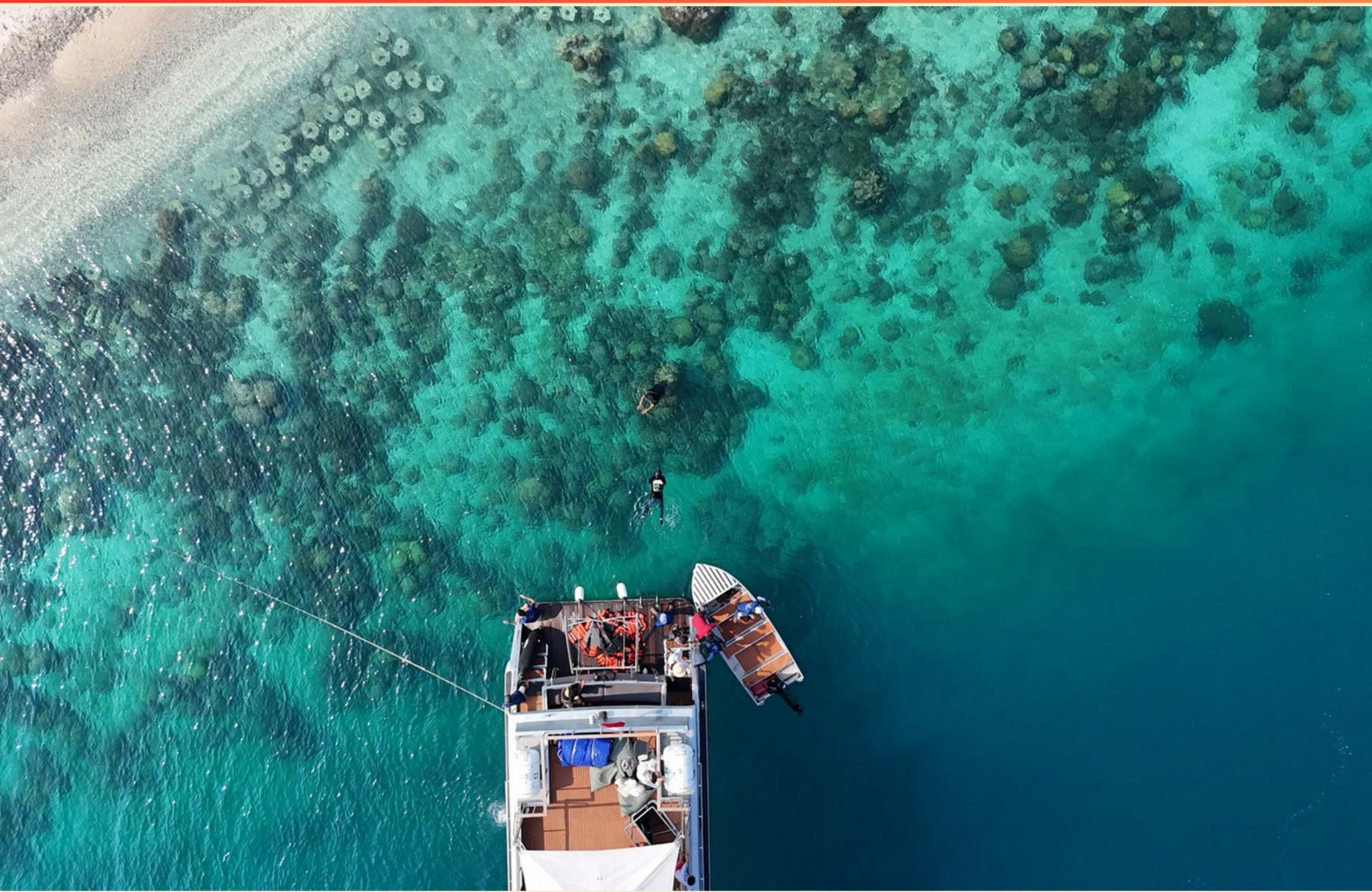


SSI SPECIALTY COURSE ENRICHED AIR NITROX (SC-EAN) 40% LEVEL 2 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://ssiscean40percentlvl2.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 rules must be followed when using equipment with nitrox?**
 - A. User's manual only
 - B. Local laws and personal preference
 - C. Manufacturers specifications and local regulations
 - D. Only manufacturer's specifications
- 2. What is a common misconception about diving with EANx?**
 - A. It eliminates the need for any training
 - B. It is safe to dive deeper than with air
 - C. It is only suitable for experienced divers
 - D. It requires no additional equipment
- 3. What is the most important tool for safe nitrox diving?**
 - A. A reliable and accurate dive computer
 - B. A buddy check procedure
 - C. A dive table
 - D. A GPS system
- 4. What is one critical point to emphasize when discussing EANx dive tables?**
 - A. They have a lower maximum depth than air dive tables
 - B. They allow for longer bottom times than air dive tables
 - C. They are different from traditional air dive tables due to altered nitrogen absorption
 - D. They require different equipment than traditional air dives
- 5. How does enriched air nitrox affect the diver's no-decompression limits?**
 - A. It decreases them compared to regular air
 - B. It does not affect them
 - C. It increases them compared to regular air
 - D. It makes them more complicated to calculate
- 6. Why can nitrox lead to faster oxidation on equipment?**
 - A. It has a lower content of oxygen
 - B. It contains impurities that increase combustion
 - C. It has a higher content of oxygen
 - D. It reacts negatively with moisture

- 7. According to the CNS Clock Table, what are the limits for a ppO₂ of 1.4 ata?**
- A. 120 mins single dive / 150 mins 24 hrs
 - B. 150 mins single dive / 180 mins 24 hrs
 - C. 180 mins single dive / 200 mins 24 hrs
 - D. 200 mins single dive / 240 mins 24 hrs
- 8. What is the method used to reduce the risk of decompression sickness when using EANx?**
- A. Increasing water temperature
 - B. Changing the dive site frequently
 - C. Decreasing nitrogen exposure
 - D. Using heavier weights
- 9. What is the main advantage of diving with Enriched Air Nitrox (EANx)?**
- A. Increased no-decompression limits and reduced nitrogen absorption
 - B. Increased buoyancy control
 - C. Decreased need for dive training
 - D. Reduced equipment requirements
- 10. Upon noticing symptoms of CNS Oxygen Toxicity while underwater, what is the recommended action?**
- A. Immediately ascend alone
 - B. Begin a controlled ascent together
 - C. Stabilize and wait
 - D. Breathe normally and monitor symptoms

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What rules must be followed when using equipment with nitrox?

- A. User's manual only
- B. Local laws and personal preference
- C. Manufacturers specifications and local regulations**
- D. Only manufacturer's specifications

When using equipment with nitrox, it is essential to follow the manufacturer's specifications in conjunction with local regulations. Manufacturers provide specific guidelines regarding the safe use of their equipment with different gas mixtures, including nitrox. These specifications include details on pressure ratings, materials that are compatible with higher oxygen concentrations, and maintenance procedures to ensure safe operation. Local regulations also play a critical role, as they can dictate specific practices, certification requirements, and equipment standards that must be adhered to in your diving location. Complying with these regulations helps ensure you're operating within the legal framework of the area, which is important for safety and liability. Relying solely on the user's manual or personal preference can lead to gaps in knowledge that might jeopardize safety. Only following manufacturer specifications without considering local regulations assumes that regulations align completely with the manufacturer's guidelines, which may not always be the case. Ratifying both provides a comprehensive approach to safe and effective use of nitrox equipment.

2. What is a common misconception about diving with EANx?

- A. It eliminates the need for any training
- B. It is safe to dive deeper than with air**
- C. It is only suitable for experienced divers
- D. It requires no additional equipment

Diving with Enriched Air Nitrox (EANx) indeed carries with it several misconceptions that divers may have. Among these, the belief that it is safe to dive deeper than with regular air is a notable misunderstanding. While EANx can provide advantages such as reduced nitrogen uptake and extended no-decompression limits at certain depths due to its higher oxygen content, it does not automatically confer safety for deeper dives. The physiological effects of higher partial pressures of oxygen as depth increases can lead to toxic effects, specifically oxygen toxicity, which varies depending on the fraction of oxygen present in the mix. Hence, the maximum operating depth for a given mix must always be adhered to in order to maintain safety during the dive. It is essential to understand and respect the limitations of the dive profile and adhere to specific training and calculations regarding oxygen exposure when using EANx. This ensures divers remain within safe operational parameters to prevent any serious risks associated with diving deeper than what is advised for their chosen gas mixture.

3. What is the most important tool for safe nitrox diving?

A. A reliable and accurate dive computer

B. A buddy check procedure

C. A dive table

D. A GPS system

The most important tool for safe nitrox diving is a reliable and accurate dive computer. A dive computer is essential because it continuously tracks the diver's depth and time underwater, and it calculates no-decompression limits based on the specific gas mix being used. Given that nitrox has higher oxygen content than regular air, it introduces unique considerations for oxygen exposure and potential toxicity. A dive computer enables divers to monitor these factors in real time, providing necessary warnings if limits are approached. This capability is crucial for ensuring the diver remains within safe limits for both nitrogen and oxygen, thereby reducing the risk of decompression sickness and oxygen toxicity. While buddy checks, dive tables, and GPS systems play roles in dive safety, they do not provide the immediate, real-time data and calculations that a dive computer offers, making it the most critical tool in this context.

4. What is one critical point to emphasize when discussing EANx dive tables?

A. They have a lower maximum depth than air dive tables

B. They allow for longer bottom times than air dive tables

C. They are different from traditional air dive tables due to altered nitrogen absorption

D. They require different equipment than traditional air dives

The critical point when discussing EANx dive tables is that they are fundamentally different from traditional air dive tables due to altered nitrogen absorption. When divers use Enriched Air Nitrox (EANx), the increased percentage of oxygen reduces the amount of nitrogen that the body absorbs during a dive. This leads to different dive profiles, including variations in allowable bottom times and safe ascent rates, compared to diving with air. As a result, divers using EANx must refer to specific EANx dive tables, which take into account the different physiological effects that arise from this altered nitrogen absorption. Understanding this distinction is essential for divers to plan their dives safely and effectively, ensuring that they remain within the safe limits established for EANx diving. While it is true that EANx tables can allow for longer bottom times than air dive tables and may have variations in maximum depths, the fundamental reason for these differences stems from the modified nitrogen dynamics, making that the most critical point to emphasize. Equipment requirements can also differ, but this is not as central to the understanding of how diving with EANx influences nitrogen absorption and dive planning.

5. How does enriched air nitrox affect the diver's no-decompression limits?

- A. It decreases them compared to regular air
- B. It does not affect them
- C. It increases them compared to regular air**
- D. It makes them more complicated to calculate

Enriched air nitrox increases a diver's no-decompression limits compared to regular air. This is primarily due to the higher oxygen content and the lower proportion of nitrogen in nitrox mixtures. When divers use enriched air, they reduce their overall exposure to nitrogen while benefiting from additional oxygen, which can enhance the body's ability to off-gas nitrogen that has been absorbed during the dive. The increased oxygen concentration in the breathing gas allows divers to typically stay longer at a given depth without having to perform decompression stops. However, it is essential to manage the partial pressures of oxygen carefully, as using nitrox also comes with its own limits to prevent oxygen toxicity, especially at deeper depths. This advantage in no-decompression limits is why enriched air nitrox is a popular choice among divers who wish to extend their bottom time safely. Although the other options may suggest different effects, they do not properly reflect the benefits and considerations associated with using enriched air nitrox in diving.

6. Why can nitrox lead to faster oxidation on equipment?

- A. It has a lower content of oxygen
- B. It contains impurities that increase combustion
- C. It has a higher content of oxygen**
- D. It reacts negatively with moisture

The reason nitrox can lead to faster oxidation on equipment is due to its higher content of oxygen compared to regular air. Nitrox typically consists of a greater proportion of oxygen, which can accelerate oxidation processes. When materials, especially those used in diving equipment, are exposed to increased levels of oxygen, they can become more prone to corrosion and degradation. This heightened reactivity can cause a reaction with various metal components, potentially leading to failures or damage in equipment over time. The presence of a higher concentration of oxygen enables more vigorous interactions with the materials used in diving apparatus. Such interactions can manifest as oxidation, which is a crucial consideration for divers and equipment manufacturers alike to ensure that gear is safe and reliable for underwater use. In contrast, a lower oxygen content would reduce the risk of oxidation, while impurities or moisture could influence chemical reactions but are not the primary reason for accelerated oxidation in this context.

7. According to the CNS Clock Table, what are the limits for a ppO₂ of 1.4 ata?

- A. 120 mins single dive / 150 mins 24 hrs
- B. 150 mins single dive / 180 mins 24 hrs**
- C. 180 mins single dive / 200 mins 24 hrs
- D. 200 mins single dive / 240 mins 24 hrs

The CNS Clock Table is used to help divers manage their exposure to oxygen while diving with enriched air nitrox. A partial pressure of oxygen (ppO₂) of 1.4 ata is commonly recognized as a safe limit for recreational diving, where the risk of central nervous system (CNS) toxicity begins to increase. For a ppO₂ of 1.4 ata, the maximum exposure time for a single dive is typically established at 150 minutes, providing divers with a clear guideline on how to calculate their safe dive profiles. Furthermore, the cumulative exposure limit over a 24-hour period is set at 180 minutes. This data helps divers understand both single dive limits and overall exposure, which is important for planning multiple dives within a given timeframe. Understanding these limits is crucial for safety, as exceeding them increases the risk of oxygen toxicity, which can have serious neurological consequences. By adhering to the CNS Clock Table, divers can minimize these risks while taking full advantage of the benefits of diving with enriched air nitrox.

8. What is the method used to reduce the risk of decompression sickness when using EANx?

- A. Increasing water temperature
- B. Changing the dive site frequently
- C. Decreasing nitrogen exposure**
- D. Using heavier weights

The method used to reduce the risk of decompression sickness when using Enriched Air Nitrox (EANx) is to decrease nitrogen exposure. EANx contains a higher percentage of oxygen and a proportionally lower percentage of nitrogen compared to regular air. This reduced nitrogen exposure is beneficial as nitrogen is the gas that contributes most significantly to the risk of decompression sickness. When divers breathe air that is richer in oxygen, they absorb less nitrogen into their bodies during the dive. Consequently, this helps minimize the likelihood of nitrogen bubbles forming in the bloodstream during ascent, which is the primary cause of decompression sickness. The other options, while relevant to diving in various contexts, do not directly contribute to reducing decompression sickness associated with nitrogen. Increased water temperature, for instance, can actually increase the body's absorption of nitrogen rather than decrease it. Changing dive sites does not inherently reduce nitrogen exposure; it merely alters the environment and conditions of the dive. Utilizing heavier weights may assist in descending more quickly or maintaining a certain position in the water but does not influence nitrogen absorption or decompression risks.

9. What is the main advantage of diving with Enriched Air Nitrox (EANx)?

- A. Increased no-decompression limits and reduced nitrogen absorption**
- B. Increased buoyancy control
- C. Decreased need for dive training
- D. Reduced equipment requirements

The main advantage of diving with Enriched Air Nitrox (EANx) is the ability to increase no-decompression limits and reduce nitrogen absorption. When divers use a gas mix with a higher oxygen content (like EANx), they are exposed to lower partial pressures of nitrogen during their dives, which allows them to spend more time at certain depths without needing to make mandatory decompression stops upon ascent. Increased no-decompression limits means that divers can extend their time underwater while remaining within safe dive parameters, which is particularly beneficial for exploring deeper dive sites or performing extended dives. The reduced nitrogen absorption also translates into less nitrogen loading in the body tissues, which can contribute to a lower risk of decompression sickness. While improved buoyancy control, reduced training requirements, and fewer equipment needs are aspects that divers might consider, they do not directly address the significant physiological advantages provided by EANx in terms of no-decompression limits and nitrogen management. Hence, the focus on how EANx allows for safer and longer dives makes the first option the most pertinent advantage of using this gas mix.

10. Upon noticing symptoms of CNS Oxygen Toxicity while underwater, what is the recommended action?

- A. Immediately ascend alone
- B. Begin a controlled ascent together**
- C. Stabilize and wait
- D. Breathe normally and monitor symptoms

The recommended action upon noticing symptoms of CNS Oxygen Toxicity while underwater is to begin a controlled ascent together. This response is critical to ensure the safety of the diver experiencing symptoms, as CNS Toxicity can present serious risks, including loss of consciousness or seizures. By conducting a controlled ascent, divers can safely mitigate the effects of elevated oxygen levels while ensuring that the affected diver is closely monitored and assisted. This approach minimizes the risk of further complications, such as panic, rapid ascents, or the potential for barotrauma. Additionally, ascending together allows buddies to manage the situation more effectively and helps ensure that both divers reach the surface safely while adhering to proper ascent rates and safety stops, if applicable. This is particularly important in scenarios involving CNS Oxygen Toxicity, where adherence to safe diving practices is paramount for avoiding accidents or health issues.

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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://ssiscean40percentlvl2.examzify.com>

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

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