| | | | | | EXTENDE | D RANGE D | IVE PLANN | ING SHEET | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|----------|-------------|-----|---------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| DEPTH | DIVE TIME (A) | RUN TIME | GAS MIX | ATA | SAC | CUFT REQUIRED | PPO ₂ | NOAA SINGLE DIVE LIMIT (B) | % OF SINGLE DIVE LIMIT (A/B*100) | NOAA DAILY DIVE LIMIT (C) | % OF DAILY DIVE LIMIT (A/C*100) | OTU/MIN | OTU TOTAL |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| GAS | CUFT | х | WORK FACTOR | х | 1.5 | = | TOTAL REQUIRED | % SINGLE LIMIT | | % DAILY LIMIT | | TOTAL OTUS | |
| | | х | | х | | = | | | | | | | |
| | | х | | х | | = | | | | | | | |
| | | х | | х | | = | | | | | | | \mathbf{X} |
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Calculating Best Mix Trimix

Step 1: Calculate the oxygen (O2) content of the trimix blend using the same process used for nitrox.

Step 2: Calculate the nitrogen (N_2) content. First, decide whether you will use O2 as narcotic or non-narcotic. Second, decide what narcotic depth you will use. Try to get a mix that allows you to feel as though you were at a relatively shallow depth on air.

As discussed earlier, the signs and symptoms of narcosis can be seen from 79 feet. In the SSI Extended Range Trimix program, the maximum narcotic depth allowed is 115 feet.

When you calculate the nitrogen content with O2 as non-narcotic, your answer will give a value for N, only.

If you use O2 as narcotic, your answer will give a value for both O2 and $\rm N_{\rm 2}$.

Step 3: Calculate helium (He) content by subtracting the gases in Steps 1 and 2 from 100%.

Label the trimix blend by listing the value for oxygen first, then helium. Nitrogen is the balance of the mix, so it is rarely recorded.

Example Calculation

Plan a dive to 141 fsw, using a ppO₂ of 1.4 and an END (Equivalent Narcotic Depth) of 79 feet.

Step 1:

1.4 / 5.3 ata (141 fsw) = 0.26 or 26% O2

Step 2.A - O2 as Narcotic:

3.4 ata (79 fsw) / 5.3 ata (141 fsw) = 0.64 or 64% (O2 and N_2)

Step 2.B - O2 as Non-Narcotic

Multiply answer from Step 2.A by .79 to calculate nitrogen percentage.

 $0.64 * 0.79 = 0.50 \text{ or } 50\% (N_3)$

Step 3.A:

100% - 64% (O2 and N₂) = 36% (He)

Step 3.B:

 $100\% - \{26\% (O2) + 50\% (N_2)\} = 24\% (He)$

Trimix A: TMX 26/36 (O2 narcotic)

Trimix B: TMX 26/24 (O2 non-narcotic)

| OTU CALCULATION TABLE | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|--|--|--|
| ppO ₂ (ATA) | OTU per Minute | | | |
| .5 | 0 | | | |
| .6 | 0.27 | | | |
| .7 | 0.47 | | | |
| .8 | 0.65 | | | |
| .9 | 0.83 | | | |
| 1.0 | 1.0 | | | |
| 1.1 | 1.16 | | | |
| 1.2 | 1.32 | | | |
| 1.3 | 1.48 | | | |
| 1.4 | 1.63 | | | |
| 1.5 | 1.78 | | | |
| 1.6 | 1.92 | | | |
| 1.7 | 2.07 | | | |
| 1.8 | 2.21 | | | |
| 1.9 | 2.35 | | | |
| 2 | 2.49 | | | |

| NOAA CNS LIMITS (MIN.) | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|---------|--|--|--|
| ppO ₂ | Single | 24-Hour | | | |
| 0.6 | 720 | 720 | | | |
| 0.7 | 570 | 570 | | | |
| 0.8 | 450 | 450 | | | |
| 0.9 | 360 | 360 | | | |
| 1.0 | 300 | 300 | | | |
| 1.1 | 240 | 270 | | | |
| 1.2 | 210 | 240 | | | |
| 1.3 | 180 | 210 | | | |
| 1.4 | 150 | 180 | | | |
| 1.5 | 120 | 180 | | | |
| 1.6 | 45 | 150 | | | |

| OPTIMIZED NITROX | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--|--|--|
| Feet | % O ₂ | | | |
| 60 | 49 | | | |
| 69 | 44 | | | |
| 79 | 41 | | | |
| 89 | 37 | | | |
| 99 | 34 | | | |
| 108 | 32 | | | |
| 118 | 30 | | | |
| 128 | 28 | | | |
| 138 | 26 | | | |
| 148 | 25 | | | |
| 157 | 23 | | | |

Formulas

ATA = Depth/33

 $ppO_2 = FO_2 * ATA$

 $FO_2 = ppO_2 / ATA$

SAC RATE:

(PSIs - PSIe) / D / T

Respiratory Minute Volume (RMV)

RMV = SAC * CF

S = Starting Pressure

E - Ending Pressure

D = Depth in ATA

T = Time of Swim (in minutes)

CF = Conversion Factor (cylinder volume/cuft)

