**2013 MINE RESCUE STATEMENTS OF FACT TEST #3**

1) To detect oxygen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ atmospheres teams will use an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ indicator. (MSHA 3028 p. 2 – 14)

a) poor, hydrogen b) enriched, methane c) deficient, oxygen

2) In some mines, carbon dioxide is liberated from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (MSHA 3028, p. 7 – 6)

a) rock strata b) mine roof c) mine floor

3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a multi-gas detector or by chemical analysis. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 20)

a) Methane, found b) Hydrogen, detected c) Oxygen, detected

4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is usually found after a mine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or explosion. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 27)

a) Afterdamp, fire b) Blackdamp, collapse c) Firedamp, fire

5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, methane, oxygen, nitrogen and hydrogen. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 27)

a) Whitedamp, mixture b) Blackdamp, combination c) Afterdamp, mixture

6) About \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of normal air is oxygen. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 11)

a) 21 percent b) 20.9 percent c) 20 percent

7) Carbon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the product of oxidation including the decay of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 14)

a) Sulfide, wood b) Dioxide, timbers c) Monoxide, timbers

8) The affinity of carbon monoxide for hemoglobin is \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ times that of oxygen. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 16)

a) 200, 300 b) 100, 300 c) 200, 400

9) The IDLH of Nitrogen Dioxide is \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (NIOSH Chemical Hazards, p. 228)

a) 200 ppm b) 10 ppm c) 20 ppm

10) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Hydrogen Sulfide and Sulfur Dioxide is \_\_\_\_\_\_ ppm. (NIOSH Chemical Hazards, pp. 170 & 288)

a) IDLH, 10 b) STEL, 100 c) IDLH, 100

11) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an asphyxiant in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ normal concentrations. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 17)

a) Hydrogen, above b) Nitrogen, above c) Hydrogen, below

12) A mixture containing as little as \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_ percent methane, together with coal dust, may be explosive. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 21)

a) 1, 2 b) 1 ½, 2 ½ c) 1 ½, 2

13) Air containing 4 to 74.2 percent hydrogen will explode even when there is as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_ percent oxygen present. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 17)

a) little, 5 b) much, 2 c) great, 1 ½

14) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is non-explosive. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 14)

a) Carbon Dioxide b) Carbon Monoxide c) Sulfur Dioxide

15) Hydrogen sulfide is flammable and explosive in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from 4.3 to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent in normal air. (MSHA

3028, p. 2 – 20)

a) mixtures, 45.75 b) concentrations, 45.5 c) mixtures, 43.5

16) The lower explosive limit of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 19)

a) hydrogen, 4.0 b) nitrogen, 4.0 c) methane, 4.0

17) Carbon monoxide can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by means of carbon monoxide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, multi-gas detectors, or by chemical analysis. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 17)

a) found, meters b) detected, detectors c) metered, meters

18) When present in high concentrations (\_\_\_\_ percent or higher), carbon dioxide causes you to breathe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and faster. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 14)

a) 10, shallower b) 5, heavier c) 2, deeper

19) The explosive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in air is 5 to 15 volume percent. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 15)

a) span, nitrogen b) range, methane c) limit, hydrogen

20) Hydrogen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ similar to rotten eggs. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 20)

a) Dioxide, odor b) Gas, smell c) Sulfide, odor

21) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has no odor. (MSHA 3028, pp. 27 & 67)

a) Hydrogen b) Nitrogen c) Oxygen

22) Clean, dry air at sea level is made up of \_\_\_\_\_ percent nitrogen and \_\_\_\_\_ percent oxygen. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 11)

a) 77, 22 b) 75, 25 c) 78, 21

23) Color, odor, and taste are physical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that can help you identify a gas, especially during \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exploration. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 8)

a) conditions, aggressive b) characteristics, advanced c) properties, barefaced

24) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Dioxide has a reddish-brown color in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ concentrations. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 18)

a) Sulfur, medium b) Nitrogen, high c) Carbon, low

25) The range of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ within which a gas will explode is known as its “explosive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 7)

a) concentrations, range b) concentration, limit c) detection, limits

26) Carbon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is explosive. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 16)

a) Dioxide b) Sulfide c) Monoxide

27) Methane is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 6)

a) lighter, air b) heavier, air c) lighter, Hydrogen

28) Besides helping you determine where to test for a gas, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gravity also indicates how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the gas will diffuse and how easily it can be dispersed by ventilation. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 7)

a) known, fast b) specific, quickly c) unknown, slowly

29) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ air has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gravity of one. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 6)

a) Breathing, specific b) Normal, specific c) Heavy, known

30) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time should be allowed for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ area to cool before it is unsealed. (MSHA 3028, p. 7 – 5)

a) Sufficient, fire b) Ample, unknown c) Great, sealed

31) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ventilation is the re-ventilation of an entire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ area at once. (MSHA 3028, p. 7 – 8)

a) Progressive, unsealed b) Direct, sealed c) Direct, known

32) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ventilation is the re-ventilation of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ area in successive block by means of airlocks. (MSHA 3028, p. 7 – 6)

a) Direct, unsealed b) Normal, unsealed c) Progressive, sealed

33) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seals should include provisions for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ air samples from within the sealed area. (MSHA 3028, p. 5 – 24)

a) Permanent, gathering b) Temporary, collecting c) Temporary, taking

34) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a supporter of combustion. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 13)

a) Oxygen b) Nitrogen c) Methane

35) “Pogo sticks” are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which may be used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ temporary stoppings. (MSHA 3028, p. 3 – 21)

a) devices, erect b) sticks, hold c) things, build

36) Temporary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ built in a crosscut should be placed at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ four to six feet into the crosscut in order that sufficient space is available to construct a permanent stopping. (MSHA 3028, p. 3 – 21)

a) splices, least b) seals, exactly c) stoppings, least

37) The purpose of an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to separate two different atmospheres while still permitting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to enter and exit without mixing the atmospheres. (MSHA 3028, p. 3 – 22)

a) overcast, miners b) stopping, people c) airlock, miners

38) An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consists of two doors or two stoppings with flaps or doors in them which are in close proximity to each other in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ passageway. (MSHA 3028, p. 3 – 22)

a) interlock, another b) airlock, same c) airlock, opposite

39) When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a reading with an anemometer, a commonly used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to traverse the airway. (MSHA 3028, p. 3 – 77)

a) making, way b) taking, method c) doing, way

40) A smoke \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to show the direction and velocity of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ moving air. (MSHA 3028, p. 3 – 18)

a) stream, fast b) tail, invisibly c) tube, slow

41) The IDLH of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Dioxide is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ppm. (NIOSH Chemical Hazards, p. 52)

a) Carbon, 40,000 b) Sulfur, 45,000 c) Hydrogen, 20,000

42) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ layering is like smoke rollback with Methane and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the likely gases to form layers during a fire. (Donald W. Mitchell Mine Fires, p. 23)

a) Smoke, Oxygen b) Coal, Nitrogen c) Gas, Hydrogen

43) Stopping smoke \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a must because if you cannot control the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you probably can’t get close enough to fight the fire effectively. (Donald W. Mitchell Mine Fires, p. 19)

a) advancement, advance b) rollback, rollback c) damage, damage

44) One of the first critical steps when fighting fire in a mine is to spray \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (preferably as fog) downstream (inby the fire) in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of (as close as possible to) the oncoming flames. (Donald W. Mitchell Mine Fires, p. 5)

a) water, path b) foam, spot c) monoammonium, middle

45) If the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not breathing, check for a carotid pulse at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to determine if blood is circulating. (Brady First Responder, p. 174)

a) injured, chest b) victim, wrist c) patient, neck

46) With the airway \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place your ear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the patient’s nose and mouth, and watch for chest movement. (Brady First Responder, p. 172)

a) shut, under b) open, over c) closed, hand

47) A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and sometimes fatal mistake that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make is entering an unsafe or hazardous scene. (Brady First Responder, p. 165)

a) hazardous, EMT’s b) dangerous, responders c) fantastic, doctors

48) The Command Center considers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ factors before it orders a change in ventilation, most importantly; it has to consider how the alterations will effect ventilation into an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ area. (MSHA 3028, p. 3 – 16)

a) several, unexplored b) many, explored c) different, unsealed

49) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ temperatures (or heat) cause gases to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so they diffuse more quickly. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 6)

a) Medium, shrink b) Low, grow c) High, expand

50) Under no circumstances will the team ever \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ventilation without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to do so from the Command Center. (MSHA 3028, p. 3 – 3)

a) stop, orders b) change, permission c) alter, orders

51) A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ priority patient should be transported \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, with little time spent on the scene. (Brady First Responder, p. 175)

a) high, immediately b) low, last c) medium, next

52) Check for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by gently \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the patient’s shoulder and shouting, “Are you okay”. (Brady First Responder, p. 170)

a) alertness, pinching b) responsiveness, squeezing c) life, hitting

53) The initial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is designed to help the Emergency Medical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ detect and correct all immediate threats to life. (Brady First Responder, p. 168)

a) assessment, Responder b) examination, Technician c) check, Responder

54) A fire produces pressure like a fan and air always flows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the point of high to low pressure so the larger the fire the more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_and products of combustion that can be pushed back against the ventilating air towards you and the other firefighters. (Donald W. Mitchell, MINE FIRES 3rd Edition, p. 3)

a) moves, smoke b) to, toxins c) from, heat

55) The Universal Gas Law, pressure and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are directly related to temperature, means the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the fire the higher the pressures it develops. (Donald W. Mitchell, MINE FIRES 3RD Edition, p. 3)

a) direction, bigger b) volume, hotter c) velocity, cooler

56) Every force \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an equal and opposite force (this leads to smoke and fire rollback and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ layers). (Donald W. Mitchell, MINE FIRES 3RD Edition, p. 3)

a) generates, oxygen b) creates, methane c) produces, unstable

57) Heat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and because it is stopped by the mine roof it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forces. (Donald W. Mitchell, MINE FIRES 3RD Edition, p. 3)

a) rises, generates b) expands, creates c) generates, produces

58) The IDLH for Carbon Monoxide is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (NIOSH Chemical Hazards, p. 54)

a) 800 ppm b) 1000 ppm c) 1200 ppm

59) The IDLH is immediately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to life or health in the event of respirator failure and one could escape within \_\_\_\_\_ minutes without experiencing any escape impairing or irreversible health effects from a gas. (NIOSH Chemical Hazards, pp. x & xi)

a) hazardous, 20 b) dangerous, 15 c) dangerous, 30

60) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for Carbon Monoxide is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ppm. (NIOSH Chemical Hazards, p. 54)

a) TWA, 150 b) STEL, 200 c) TLV, 200

61) The STEL is a \_\_\_\_ minute TWA exposure which should not be exceeded at any time during a work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a gas. (NIOSH Chemical Hazards, pp. x & xi)

a) 20, week b) 15, day c) 10, day

62) The TLV-TWA for Carbon \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ppm. (NIOSH Chemical Hazards, p. 54)

a) Dioxide, 40 b) Monoxide, 50 c) Monoxide, 25

63) The TLV-TWA is the average \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a normal 8 hour workday and a 40 hour workweek, to which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may be repeatedly exposed, day after day, without adverse effect to a gas. (NIOSH Chemical Hazards, pp. x & xi)

a) concentration, workers b) amount, anyone c) concurrence, employees

64) A debriefing is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ held when a team returns to the surface after completing an assignment to review what they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and did. (MSHA 3028, p. 4 – 33)

a) meeting, observed b) gathering, examined c) session, saw

65) Dinner buckets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during exploration are important because they may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information about the whereabouts of survivors. (MSHA 3028, p. 4 – 29)

a) encountered, contain b) located, have c) found, contain

66) The monitoring of the mine atmosphere for the presence of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, methane, and carbon monoxide is an important \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of team exploration. (MSHA 3028, p. 4 – 28)

a) nitrogen, part b) hydrogen, process c) oxygen, element

67) Before \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and traveling through any stopping inby which conditions are definitely not known, you should first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a temporary stopping outby. (MSHA 3028, p. 4 – 25)

a) breaching, construct b) opening, erect c) accessing, build

68) Air courses separated by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on both sides (tied in) where accessible to assure the safety of the team. (MSHA Merd guidelines, p. 3)

a) stoppings, examined b) stoppings, checked c) stoppings, explored

69) It’s recommended teams should not travel through water that is over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (less in low coal). MSHA 3028, p. 4 – 26, Revised 2008)

a) thigh deep b) knee deep c) hip deep

70) When rescue teams travel in smoke, all team members should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ onto the lifeline or be linked together by means of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (MSHA 3028, p. 4 – 24)

a) hold, linkline b) hook, lifeline c) lock, cable

71) The fresh air base is the base of operations from which the rescue and recovery teams can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ atmospheres. (MSHA 3028, p. 4 – 6)

a) advance, irrespirable b) explore, none c) move, unknown

72) Barefaced exploration should be attempted only when a back-up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rescue team with apparatus is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ available. (MSHA 3028, p. 4 – 6)

a) experienced, somewhat b) trained, readily c) mine, immediately

73) Whenever possible, it is best to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the mine by way of the safest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ airway. (MSHA 3028, p. 4 – 5)

a) exit, return b) travel, unobstructed c) enter, intake

74) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the term used to describe the process of assessing conditions underground and locating miners or clues to their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (MSHA 3028, p. 4 – 5)

a) Communication, barricade b) Exploration, whereabouts c) Reconnaissance, location

75) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seals shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to protect miners from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ related to the sealed area. (MSHA 75.335)

a) Permanent, hazards b) Temporary, areas c) 50 p.s.i, dangers

76) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is useful only in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class A and B fires. (MSHA 3028, p. 5 – 11)

a) Chemicals, dowsing b) Water, extinguishing c) Foam, fighting

77) A monoammonium \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ extinguisher is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in fighting Class A, B, and C fires. (MSHA 3028, p. 5 – 7)

a) foam, best b) phosphate, effective c) chemical, useful

78) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ extinguisher for mine rescue teams is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chemical type that contains monoammonium phosphate. (MSHA 3028, p. 5 – 7)

a) common, foam b) recommended, dry c) best, wet

79) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gases are produced by burning rubber, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or polyvinyl (PVC). (MSHA 3028, p. 5 – 17)

a) Harmful, tires b) Toxic, neoprene c) Combustible, wood

80) Surface arrangements include such \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as establishing a command center where all decisions are made, providing an adequate information center from which all public information is released, and obtaining and distributing necessary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and equipment. (MSHA 3028, p. 1 – 3, Revised 2008)

a) tasks, supplies b) jobs, materials c) details, tools

81) Sometimes what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like an explosion is actually a major roof fall, or a rock bump or rock \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (MSHA 3028, p. 5 – 31)

a) seems, explosion b) feels, slide c) seems, burst

82) The first indication of an explosion may be reports from miners who felt a sudden \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of air, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ smoke or dust or heard the sound of the explosion. (MSHA 3028, p. 5 – 31)

a) burst, smelled b) rush, seen c) movement, notice

83) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between the fresh air base and command center at all times. (MSHA Merd Guidelines, p. 4)

a) Communications, maintained b) Conversations, linked c) Dialog, established

84) The fresh air base should be situated where it can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the command center by means of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system. (MSHA 3028, p. 4 – 7)

a) joined, wireless b) linked, communication c) connected, phone

85) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is produced by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ combustion of carbon materials during fires and explosions. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 19)

a) Hydrogen, incomplete b) Methane, complete c) Hydrogen, complete

86) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consists of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ particles of solid and liquid matter suspended in the air. (MSHA 3028, p. 2 – 26)

a) Oxygen, small b) Fires, micro c) Smoke, tiny

87) Prior to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the members of each mine rescue team pair will stop at each connecting crosscut and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will be established with all team members and the fresh air base. (MSHA Merd guidelines, p. 4)

a) exploring, communications b) advancing, communication c) traveling, communication

88) The members of each mine rescue team pair shall be in constant communication with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who maintains constant communication with the Fresh Air Base. (MSHA Merd guidelines, p. 4)

a) tail captain b) briefing officer c) command center

89) Team members may explore in pairs (two members) providing the members of each pair shall not be more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ feet apart and shall be in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of each other. (MSHA Merd guidelines, pp. 3 and 4)

a) 25, sight b) 40, communication c) 20, sight

90) During \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, teams will work according to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ schedule. (MSHA 3028, p. 4 – 11)

a) firefighting, set b) exploration, rotation c) construction, rotating

91) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exploration should stop at any point where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in ventilation are found. (MSHA 3028, p. 4 – 6)

a) Barefaced, interruptions b) Barefaced, disruptions c) Unprotected, trouble

92) Team members should refrain from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alcoholic beverages for at least \_\_\_\_\_\_ to 18 hours before they get under oxygen. (MSHA 3028, p. 4 – 12)

a) using, 10 b) consuming, 10 c) drinking, 12

93) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ signals (pulls) or “Distress or Emergency” means that the rescue team is in distress or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (MSHA 3028, pp. 4 – 21 and 4 – 22)

a) Three, emergency b) Two, help c) Four, emergency

94) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ signals (pulls) or “Retreat” means that the rescue team is going to retreat move towards the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person (last person). (MSHA 3028, pp. 4 – 21 and 4 – 22)

a) Four, No. 6 b) Three, No. 5 c) Two, No. 4

95) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ signals (pulls) or “Advance” means that the rescue team is going to advance move toward the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (MSHA 3028, pp. 4 – 21 and 4 – 22)

a) Two, captain b) One, surface c) Three, surface

96) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ signal (pull) or “Stop” means that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ team wants to stop. (MSHA 3028, pp. 4 – 21 and 4 – 22)

a) One, rescue b) Two, red c) One, entire

97) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fires are “Class C” fires. (MSHA 3028, p. 5 – 6)

a) Wood b) Petroleum c) Electrical

98) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of sealing a mine fire are to contain the fire to a specific area and to exclude oxygen from the fire and eventually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it. (MSHA 30285, p. 5 – 6)

a) reason, smothers b) purpose, choke c) purposes, smother

99) A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a rescue team must be examined by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at least annually. (MSHA Part 49.17 of 30 CFR)

a) member, physician b) member, doctor c) person, trainer

100) Rock dust is most successfully used to fight a fire by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it by hand or by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it on to the fire. (MSHA 3028, p. 5 – 9)

a) spreading, pouring b) applying, shoveling c) throwing, sprinkling