Mine Rescue 2014 Written Examination

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Team Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Team Number: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Under no circumstances will the team ever alter \_\_\_\_\_ without orders to do so from the Command Center. (MSHA 3028, pp3-3)
2. Dust
3. Records
4. Ventilation
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a supporter of combustion. (MSHA 3028, pp. 2-13)
6. Water
7. Oxygen
8. Nitrogen
9. “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “ are device which may be used to erect temporary stoppings. (MSHA 3028, pp. 3-21)
10. Log Sticks
11. Pogo Sticks
12. Plastic Sticks
13. The IDLH of Carbon Dioxide is \_\_\_\_\_ ppm. (NIOSH Chemical Hazards, p. 52)
14. 35,000
15. 45,000
16. 40,000
17. Temporary stoppings built in a crosscut should be placed at least \_\_\_\_ to six feet into the crosscut in order that sufficient space is available to construct a permanent stopping. (MSHA 3028, pp.3-21)
18. Three
19. Two
20. Four
21. Methane is \_\_\_\_\_ than air. (MSHA 3028, pp. 2-6)
22. Same weight
23. Lighter
24. Heavier
25. An airlock consist of two doors or \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ with flaps or doors in them which are in close prozimity to each other in the same passageway. (MSHA 3028, pp. 3-22)
26. Two stoppings
27. False walls
28. Sealed areas
29. One of the first critical steps when fighting fire in a mine is to spray \_\_\_\_\_ (preferably as fog) downstream (inby the first) into the path of (as close as possible to) the oncoming flames. (Donald W. Mitchell Mine Fires, p. 5)
30. Air
31. Water
32. Dust
33. A \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ is used to show the direction and velocity of slow moving air. (MSHA 3028, pp. 3-18)
34. Anemometer
35. Methane detector
36. Smoke tube
37. New mine rescue team members must have at least \_\_\_\_\_ hours of instruction on the breathing apparatus used by the team. (MSHA 2002, p. 23)
38. 20
39. 18
40. 15

Answer Key:

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