2016 Mine Rescue Statements Test #1

1. To test for methane, use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or chemical analysis.
2. Gas detector B) methane monitor C) methane detector
3. Carbon monoxide can be detected by means of carbon monoxide detectors, multi-gas detectors, or by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Chemical analysis B) gas detectors C) seal pumps
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is produced by burning and by the detonation of explosives. A) Nitrogen monoxide B) hydrogen dioxide C) nitrogen dioxide
6. A mixture of \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ in air reduces the explosive limit of methane.
7. Coal dust B) carbon monoxide C) nitrogen dioxide
8. \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ to two percent methane together with coal dust in air may be explosive. A) one and ½ B) 1 and ½ C) one and one-half
9. Mines \_\_\_\_\_ the water table tend to have more methane than those \_\_\_\_\_\_ the water table. A) above, below B) below, above C) above, at
10. After a fire or explosion in a mine, rescue teams are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go into the mine to assess and re-establish ventilation. A) usually asked B)normally asked C) usually needed
11. The range of concentrations within which a gas will explode are known as its “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_”. A) explosive range B) expansive range C) explosive limit
12. Any flammable gas can explode under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A) certain criteria B) explosive conditions C) certain conditions
13. Indirect firefighting methods allow firefighters to remain a safe distance from the fire. A) indirect fire fighting B) direct firefighting C) indirect firefighting