2016 Mine Rescue Statements Test #2

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seals are built before \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seals are erected in order to seal off a fire area as quickly as possible. A) permanent, temporary B) temporary, permanent C) temporary, pertinent

12. In mines where \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ (roof coal) is left, a fire will spread more rapidly. A) cap coal B) top coal C) head coal

13. One hazard of heat during a fire is that it tends to weaken the roof, especially where \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ is left. A) top coal B) cap coal C) head coal

14. Fires can be attacked by the use of a foam generator from a distance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ feet. A) 500-1,000 B) 1,000-1,500 C) 500-1,500

15. It is generally recommended that teams not travel through \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ areas. A) foam filled B) water filled C) debri filled

16. One method of indirect firefighting is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the sealed fire area with \_\_\_\_\_. A) filling, foam B) filling, water C) flooding, water

17. Once an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has occurred, there is always the possibility of further\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A) explosion, explosions B) fire, fires C) fire, explosions

18. Mine rescue teams may find it necessary to use \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to sweep noxious or explosive gases from a face area. A) line curtain B) line brattice C) temporary stopping

19. Once ventilation has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and fresh air advanced, non-apparatus crews can take over the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and cleanup effort. A) re-established, rehabilitation B) established, rehabilitation C) re-established, rehab

20. Rescue teams are responsible for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the ventilation system. A) re-establishing air B) repairing damage C) assessing damage