***2019 NMRA Post # 6 Day 1 Statement of Fact Test***

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_ method of indirect firefighting is flooding the sealed fire area with water.**

**Common Every One**

1. **Once an explosion has occurred, there is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the possibility of further explosions.**

**sometimes generally always**

1. **Mine rescue teams may find it necessary to use line brattice to sweep noxious or explosive gases from a \_\_\_\_\_\_area.**

**every face barricade**

1. **Once ventilation has been re-established and fresh air advanced, non-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crews can take over the rehabilitation and cleanup effort.**

**rescue apparatus essential**

1. **Rescue teams are responsible for assessing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the ventilation system.**

**damage effectiveness needs**

1. **Information the team relays to the fresh-air base as it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is known as the “progress report”.**

**advances progresses proceeds**

1. **It is the responsibility of rescue team \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to have all the information needed to do the work.**

**captain personnel members**

1. **When a team locates a body, its location and position should be marked on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_and on the roof or rib close to the body.**

**team map mine map B/O map**

1. **The rescue team captain should regulate the team’s pace according to conditions\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**encountered found discovered**

**10.When a body is first located, every effort should be made not to disturb any possible\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the area.**

**conditions information evidence**

***2019 NMRA Post # 6 Day 1 Statement of Fact Test***

***Answers***

***Reference Statement of Fact #16 to #25***

**1.One**

**2. always**

**3. face**

**4. apparatus**

**5. damage**

**6. proceeds**

**7. members**

**8. mine map**

**9. encountered**

**10. evidence**

***2019 NMRA Post # 6 Day 2 Statement of Fact Test***

1. **Low expansion foam is very \_\_\_\_\_and heavy and can only be used when you’re close enough to a fire to force the foam directly onto the fire.**

**hard dry wet**

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is explosive.**

**Carbon Dioxide Carbon monoxide Sulphur dioxide**

1. **Oxygen is a supporter of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**fire dissolution combustion**

1. **If smoke is so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as to make visibility poor, you may need to keep in constant physical contact with an object or a rib in order to feel your way along.**

**thick dense light**

1. **Two types of fire \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_be fought directly, fuel rich and spon com (spontaneous combustion).**

**shouldn’t cannot shall**

1. **Team safety must not be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

**ignored compromised forgotten**

1. **Monitoring \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and gases helps determine the effectiveness of firefighting and the potential danger of an explosion.**

**pressures readings reports**

1. **Sulfur dioxide and hydrogen sulfide are water \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gases.**

**filled containing soluble**

1. **Color odor, and taste are physical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that help to identify gases during barefaced exploration.**

**conditions feelings properties**

**10.Only detectors and chemical analysis can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ identify a gas.**

**Always positively constantly**

***2019 NMRA Post # 6 Day 2 Statement of Fact Test***

***Answers***

***Reference Statement of Fact #44 to #54***

1. **Wet**
2. **Carbon monoxide**
3. **Combustion**
4. **Dense**
5. **Cannot**
6. **Compromised**
7. **Pressures**
8. **Soluble**
9. **Properties**
10. **positively**