Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Team \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Firefighters \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inert gases into areas where they are trying to remove the oxygen leg of the fire triangle.
2. direct
3. inject
4. force
5. Asphyxiates are gases which cause suffocation or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. choking
7. death
8. gagging
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time should be allowed for a fire area to cool before it is unsealed.
10. Adequate
11. Ample
12. Sufficient
13. After a fire or explosion in a mine, rescue teams are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ needed to go into the mine to assess and re-establish ventilation.
14. generally
15. usually
16. commonly
17. As a team advances, it is important to stay in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the fresh air base/command center.
	1. constant communication
	2. close contact
	3. constant contact
18. The lower explosive limit of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is 4.0 percent.
19. methane
20. hydrogen
21. nitrogen
22. When appropriate, a fire area is not un-sealed until the oxygen content is low enough to make explosions impossible and the carbon monoxide has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
23. dissipated
24. disappeared
25. cleared
26. If there is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amount of hydrocarbons in smoke, the smoke may be explosive.
27. measurable
28. abundant
29. sufficient
30. Two types of fire cannot be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, fuel rich and spon com (spontaneous combustion), these will be extinguished only by remote controls.
31. extinguished directly
32. fought directly
33. directly sealed
34. The IDLH of Nitrogen Dioxide is \_\_\_ ppm.
35. 20
36. 30
37. 50