Test # 2

1. Rock dust is most successfully used to fight a fire by applying it by hand or by \_\_\_\_\_\_ it onto the fire.
2. Throwing
3. Shoveling
4. Dumping
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consists of tiny particles of solid and liquid matter suspended in the air
6. Smoke
7. Dust
8. Gas
9. Whenever possible, it is best to enter the mine by way of the safest \_\_\_\_\_\_ airway
10. Return
11. Intake
12. Neutral
13. With the airway open place your ear over the patient’s nose and mouth, and watch for chest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. Movement
15. Fall
16. Rise
17. Prior to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the members of each mine rescue team pair will stop at each connecting crosscut and communication will be established with all team members and the fresh air base
18. Retreating
19. Exploring
20. Advancing
21. The IDLH for carbon monoxide is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ppm
22. 50
23. 200
24. 1200
25. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ containing as little as 11/2 to 2 percent methane, together with coal dust, may be explosive
26. Atmosphere
27. Mixture
28. Environment
29. One of the first critical steps when fighting fire in a mine is to spray \_\_\_\_\_\_ (preferably as fog) downstream (in by the fire) into the path of (as close as possible to) the oncoming flames
30. Foam
31. Chemicals
32. Water
33. Besides helping you determine where to \_\_\_\_\_\_for a gas, specific gravity also indicates how quickly the gas will diffuse and how easily it can be dispersed by ventilation
34. Test
35. Check
36. Examine
37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is lighter than air
38. Hydrogen
39. Nitrogen
40. Methane