## 2012 National Metal and Nonmetal Mine Rescue Contest

# Technician Team Competition Written Test (BioPak 240S)

#### **Directions:**

- 1. Find the correct answer to each of the questions.
- 2. Select only one answer per question.
- 3. Then, fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet for each numbered question.

## **Good Luck!**



July 31, 2012

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Technician Team (Bio Pak 240S) Competition – Written Test

1. Oxygen deficient atmospheres may cause readings of combustible (methane) gas

#### Please do not write on this test. Use the answer sheet provided.

to be higher than the actual concentration.

temperature of -45° C to 60° C.

A. True B. False

|    | A. True<br>B. False   |
|----|---|
| 2. | Oxygen enriched atmospheres may cause readings of combustible (methane) gas to be lower than actual concentrations.  A. True B. False |
| 3. | Silica can affect the combustible gas sensor and may cause readings to be lower than actual gas concentrations.  A. True B. False     |
| 4. | Sudden changes in atmospheric pressure will not cause temporary fluctuations in the oxygen readings.  A. True B. False                |
| 5. | The manufacturer recommends that a functional (bump) test be performed on the gas instrument after each day's use.  A. True B. False  |

6. The iTX and MX6 multi-gas instrument is certified for use within an ambient

| 7. | When the battery life is nearing the end, the following occurs (answer the question |
|----|---|
|    | for your instrument):   |

For the iTX, with a minimum of 30 minutes of battery life, the unit will emit a periodic tone.

For the MX6 iBrid, if the remaining runtime is less than 30 minutes, "Low Battery" is displayed.

- A. True
- B. False
- 8. Marginal calibration if the span reserve is between \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_ of the applied (calibration) gas value/concentration.
  - A. 20% to 60%
  - B. 40% to 60%
  - C. 60% to 80%
  - D. None of the above
- 9. While in the normal operational mode the screen on your instrument shows the battery at the \_\_\_\_\_ of the screen.
  - A. top middle
  - B. top right
  - C. bottom middle
  - D. bottom right
  - E. None of the above
- 10. When the gas instrument is in non-latching mode, alarms set according to the Technician Team Competition in the MNM National Mine Rescue Contest Rule book exposed to 20.4% Oxygen, 1.2% Methane, 40.0 ppm Carbon Monoxide, and 2.0 ppm Nitrogen Dioxide, it will \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. be in high alarm condition
  - B. display "40" for Carbon Monoxide reading
  - C. display "2.0" for Nitrogen Dioxide reading
  - D. All of the above
  - E. Only B. and C.
  - F. None of the above
- 11. During exploration of a mine and the mine rescue team loses communication with the command center the captain has the authority to change the ventilation during an emergency.
  - A. True
  - B. False

| 12. | The basic principle underlying mine ventilation is the air always moves from low pressure regions to high pressure regions. Therefore, in order to get the air to flow from the intake to the exhaust, the exhaust air must be at a higher pressure than the intake. |
|-----|--|
|     | A. True<br>B. False  |
| 13. | An anemometer is a small sort of windmill with a mechanical counter for recording the number of revolutions caused by the moving air current. A regular anemometer for is measuring velocities from to feet per minute.  |
|     | <ul><li>A. 110 to 2,000</li><li>B. 150 to 2,000</li><li>C. 120 to 2,000</li><li>D. None of the above</li></ul>   |
| 14. | Carbon monoxide is explosive and flammable. It is highly toxic even in very low concentrations. It doesn't take much CO to interfere with your blood's oxygen-carrying capacity because the gas combines with hemoglobin to times more than oxygen.                  |
|     | <ul><li>A. 100 to 300</li><li>B. 150 to 300</li><li>C. 200 to 300</li><li>D. None of the above</li></ul>   |
| 15. | Hydrogen at high concentrations can replace oxygen in the air and act as an asphyxiant. Also hydrogen is highly explosive. The explosive range is to in air with as little as 5% oxygen.   |
|     | A. 4.0 to 74.2%<br>B. 12.5 to 74.2%  |
| 16. | Under 30 CFR §49.6(a)(6), MSHA requires mine rescue stations serving underground M/NM mines to have gas detectors appropriate for each gas which may be encountered at the mines served.   |
|     | A. One B. Two C. Four D. Six   |
| 17. | Carbon Dioxide is a normal component of air and is a product of incomplete combustion; it also a by-product of respiration process. In some mines, it liberated from the rock strata.  |
|     | A. True<br>B. False  |

| A. 0.01 to 0.02<br>B. 0.02 to 0.03<br>C. 0.03 to 0.04   | at It mives  |
|---|--------------|
| D. 0.04 to 0.05   | at It miyes  |
| <ol> <li>Nitrogen Dioxide is very toxic even small amounts will irritate your throa with moisture in your lungs to form acids that corrode the respiratory pa causes them to swell. Exposure to .015% can be fatal.         <ul> <li>A. True</li> </ul> </li> </ol> |              |
| B. False  |              |
| <ol> <li>Specific gravity is not the only factor that determines how quickly a gas<br/>temperature and pressure also affect it. A decrease in temperature mal<br/>diffuse more rapidly; an increase in pressure also speeds up the rate of</li> </ol>               | ikes a gas   |
| A. True<br>B. False   |              |
| 21. The demand valve is located at the upper end of the diaphragm exhalat stroke. In periods of heavy loads the user requirements may exceed the standard respirator function.  |              |
| A. True<br>B. False   |              |
| 22. The Flow Restrictor admits a constant flow of oxygen directly into the br loop to replace volumes lost through user consumption and carbon diox Metabolic consumption rate of a person subject to moderate work load i lpm.                                     | xide.        |
| A. 0.8 to 1.0 B. 1.0 to 1.5 C. 1.0 to 2.0 D. None of the above  |              |
| <ul> <li>23. To conduct a flow test, open the oxygen cylinder valve and verify a flow at least lpm with oxygen cylinder at 3000 psig.</li> <li>A. 1.3</li> <li>B. 1.4</li> <li>C. 1.5</li> <li>D. 1.6</li> </ul>  | v reading of |

| 24. | When conducting a high pressure leak test; the second tongue depressor is wedge into a one of the breathing chamber slots located 90° from the first tongue depressor.                         |
|-----|--|
|     | A. True<br>B. False  |
| 25. | During a low pressure leak test the BioPak is turned over and the test key is inserted into the slotted hole on the rear of the lower housing and turn the key turn to lock into position.     |
|     | A. ¼ turn B. ½ turn C. ¾ turn D. 1 full turn   |
| 26. | The breathing chamber O-rings and Vent valve O-rings need to be inspected and re-lubricated every 5 uses and Cristo-Lube or Dow-111 are the only lubricants approved by the manufacturer.      |
|     | A. True<br>B. False  |
| 27. | The alarm whistle will provide a 90 dB audible signal; the alarm is a one time signal that will signal the user when approximately one-hour of oxygen. The signal will last for 45-60 seconds. |
|     | A. True<br>B. False  |
| 28. | Carbon Dioxide absorbent should not be exposed to the ambient atmosphere for more than minutes during recharging and/or servicing.  A. 15 B. 30 C. 45 D. 60                                    |
| 29. | When conducting a flow test; open the oxygen cylinder valve and verify a flow reading on the flow meter of at least lpm with the oxygen cylinder at 3000 psig.  A. 1.4 B. 1.6                  |
|     | C. 1.8 D. None of the above  |

| 30. | To replace the regulator assembly; remove the oxygen cylinder from the regulator |
|-----|--|
|     | yoke disconnection the Velcro strap around the cylinder and loosening the        |
|     | regulator yoke. Unthread the screws holding the regulator and external           |
|     | regular support plate to the lower housing.                                      |

- A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6