DAY ONE TEST

TEAM NAME \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

TEAM MEMBER NAME \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

POSTION ON TEAM \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. An indication of an explosion may be a jump in the pressure recording chart for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (13)
2. return fan
3. intake fan
4. main fan
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should be well hitched in the roof, floor, and ribs to make them as airtight as possible. (2)
6. Temporary seals
7. Permanent seals
8. Permanent stoppings
9. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ priority of rescue and recovery operations is the rescue of survivors. (7)
10. second
11. first
12. third
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are used underground to properly distribute air to all sections of the mine. (58)
14. Permanent stoppings
15. Ventilation controls
16. Temporary stoppings
17. Sufficient time should be allowed for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to cool before it is unsealed. (69)
18. sealed area
19. mine fire
20. fire area
21. When survivors are located, the location, time, and date should be marked on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and on the rib where they are found. (78)
22. mine map
23. mine floor
24. team’s map
25. When sealing a mine fire, you should be careful to ensure that there are no abrupt changes in the ventilation over the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (16)
26. fire area
27. mine fire
28. sealed area
29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a product of incomplete combustion of any carbon material. (24)
30. Carbon dioxide
31. Carbon monoxide
32. Nitrogen dioxide
33. Smoke usually contains carbon monoxide and other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or asphyxiating gases produced by fires. (35)
34. dangerous
35. toxic
36. suffocating
37. The range of each gas sensor should be determined prior to taking a gas detector underground for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use. (43)
38. mine rescue
39. mine exploration
40. mine recovery