

**2023**  
**INTERAGENCY**  
**MINE RESCUE CONTEST**  
**DAY 2**

1. To test for methane, use a methane detector or \_\_\_\_\_  
Analysis.
  - a. Physical
  - b. Chemical**
  - c. Sample
2. Carbon monoxide can be detected by means of carbon monoxide detectors, multi-gas detectors, or by \_\_\_\_\_ analysis.
  - a. Physical
  - b. Chemical**
  - c. Sample
3. Nitrogen dioxide is produced by burning and by the \_\_\_\_\_  
of explosives.
  - a. Exposure
  - b. Detonation**
  - c. Rotting
4. A mixture of coal dust in air \_\_\_\_\_ the explosive limit of methane.
  - a. Increases
  - b. Reduces**
  - c. Effects
5. One and one-half to two percent methane together with \_\_\_\_\_  
in air may be explosive.
  - a. Rock dust
  - b. Coal dust**
  - c. Saw dust

6. \_\_\_\_\_ below the water table tend to have more methane than those above the water table.
- a. Rock strata
  - b. Mines
  - c. Seams
7. After a fire or explosion in a mine, \_\_\_\_\_ are usually needed to go into the mine to assess and re-establish ventilation.
- a. Teams
  - b. Rescue teams
  - c. Experience teams
8. The range of concentration within which a \_\_\_\_\_ will explode are known as its explosive range.
- a. Known mixture
  - b. Gas
  - c. Float dust
9. Any flammable gas can explode under \_\_\_\_\_ conditions
- a. Pressurized
  - b. Certain
  - c. Extreme
10. \_\_\_\_\_ firefighting methods allow firefighters to remain a safe distance from the fire.
- a. Indirect
  - b. Direct
  - c. Progressive