## 2023 Kansas Shoot-out Mine Rescue Competition Hutchinson, Kansas Written Test – Technician Team

1)	) A gas that is normally found near the roof or in high places in the mine is said to have a	
	<ul> <li>a) Level of Solubility.</li> <li>b) Specific Gravity. (IG 115, Pg. 2-34)</li> <li>c) Level of toxicity.</li> </ul>	
2)	Atmospheric pressure and Temperature are important factors because they:	
	<ul> <li>a) Affect the rate of diffusion of a gas by ventilation. (IG 115, Pg. 2-33)</li> <li>b) Can cause false reading on gas detection instruments.</li> <li>c) Lower oxygen content in the mine.</li> </ul>	
3)	For mining applications, velocity is always measured in	
	<ul><li>a) Feet per minute. (IG 115, Pg. 3-32)</li><li>b) Feet per second.</li><li>c) Meters per minute.</li></ul>	
4)	The recommended calibration procedure on the MX6 iBird multi-gas detector should be:	
	<ul><li>a) Before each use.</li><li>b) Once a month.</li></ul>	
	c) Before each use and monthly thereafter. (MX6 iBird Manual, Pg. 12)	
5)	A smoke tube is a device used to:	
	<ul> <li>a) Determine oxygen content of the mine atmosphere.</li> <li>b) Determine direction and velocity of airflow. (IG 115, Pg. 3-27)</li> <li>c) Detect leaks in temporary stoppings/bulkheads.</li> </ul>	
6)	The types and readings of all installed sensors of the MX6 iBird are displayed in	
	<ul> <li>a) Battery Status</li> <li>b) Normal Operation Mode (MX6 iBird Manual, Pg. 17)</li> <li>c) Startup Self-Test</li> </ul>	

7)	A medium-velocity (or "regular") anemometer is used for measuring velocities from 120 to feet per minute.
	a) 2,000 (IG 115, Pg. 3-31) b) 6,800 c) 4,000
8)	Prior to each day's use of the MX6 iBird Multi-gas Monitor, a bump test should be performed. If the instrument does not pass the bump test:
	<ul> <li>a) Bump test again</li> <li>b) A full calibration is recommended. (MX6 iBird Manual, Pg. 12)</li> <li>c) Send it to the manufacture.</li> </ul>
9)	Mine rescue teams erecting temporary stoppings/Bulkheads in atmosphere with elevated methane readings should:
	<ul> <li>a) Leave a corner of the stopping/Bulkhead open for the methane to exit.</li> <li>b) Mine Rescue teams should never enter such atmosphere.</li> <li>c) Use non-sparking tools, nails, and spads. (IG 115, Pg. 3-27)</li> </ul>
10)	An elevated concentration of nitrogen in mine air can be harmful because:
	<ul><li>a) It can lower the oxygen content of the air. (IG 115, Pg. 2-31)</li><li>b) It is highly explosive.</li><li>c) It is highly toxic.</li></ul>
11)	Temporary stoppings/bulkheads built in a passageway should be placed at least 4 to 6 feet into the passageway in order that:
	<ul> <li>a) A sufficient amount of space is available to construct a permanent stopping/bulkhead. (IG 115, Pg. 3-28)</li> <li>b) It will be protected from further explosions.</li> <li>c) It will not be affected by fire if a fire should spread to that crosscut.</li> </ul>
12)	Methane is flammable, its explosive range is 5 to 15 percent when there is at least percent oxygen.
	a) 10.8 (IG 115, Pg. 2-31) b) 13.2 c) 7.8

- 13) The most likely source of ethane, propane, or butane in a mine is:
  - a) Use of diesel equipment.
  - b) Battery charging stations.
  - c) Leakage from adjacent gas or oil wells. (IG 115, Pg. 2-32)
- 14) Gases that are neither toxic nor explosive:
  - a) Are not found in mine atmospheres.
  - b) Are not dangerous.
  - c) Can be dangerous because they can displace oxygen. (IG 115, Pg. 2-34)
- 15) Two instruments commonly used to measure velocity of airflow in a mine are:
  - a) Smoke tube and an anemometer. (IG 115, Pg. 3-28)
  - b) Smoke tube and CO detector.
  - c) High velocity and medium velocity anemometer.