



TEAM #

WRITTEN TEST

Questions taken from the following sources:

Mine Rescue Team Training: Coal Mines MSHA 3028 (formerly IG7)

Don Mitchell, Mine Fires

2013 Mine Rescue Rules

First Aid SM3

Team Name _____

1. The relationship between hydrogen and _____ is important, particularly to miners _____ or _____ an area in which fire is believed to have been _____.

Don Mitchell: Interpreting The State of The Fire

2. Reactions between _____ and _____ produce _____. Where water is being applied from _____, this will not be _____ to miners fighting the fire; the quantities of _____ so-produced will be small compared to the quantities liberated and distilled from the coal plus all of the other volatiles and _____.

Don Mitchell: Interpreting The State of The Fire

3. To minimize the effects of pressure, from _____ as well as _____, stoppings between common entries should be breach (holed through) in at least one, preferably _____ or _____, crosscuts inby where the seals are to be _____.

Don Mitchell: Sealing

4. Miners building seals and _____ returns should become exceptionally sensitive to how the air is _____. Is it a _____ (smooth) flow or does it seem to _____ (breathing as if it inhales as well as exhales- flows out)? _____ forecast explosions. Falls of roof can cause pulsations.

Don Mitchell: Sealing

5. Oxides of nitrogen are produced by _____ and by the _____ and burning of _____. They are also emitted from the _____ of _____ engines. In the presence of electrical arcs or sparks, nitrogen in the air combines with _____ (oxidizes) to form oxides or nitrogen.

Mine Rescue Team Training: Coal Mines- Oxides of Nitrogen

6. Hydrogen is a _____ gas. Air containing _____ to _____ percent hydrogen will explode even when there is as little as _____ percent oxygen present. Very violent explosions are possible when air contains more than _____ to _____ percent hydrogen. The presence of _____ quantities of hydrogen greatly increases the _____ range of other gases.

Mine Rescue Team Training : Coal Mines- Hydrogen

7. If the briefing officer's designated location is _____, irrespirable atmospheres can flow _____ the location when the briefing officer is at the _____. However, if the briefing officer is _____ of the designated location, irrespirable atmospheres _____ flow across the designated location.

2013 Mine Rescue Rules

8. If a team finds a patient(s) _____ or _____ an area of unsafe roof and has the necessary roof support available to recover the patient(s), the team _____ and _____ the patient. If a team subsequently finds necessary roof support to recover the patient(s), the team must _____ (prior to the No. 5 team member passing the roof support), _____ the roof support and recover the patient(s). The team may perform any function during this team stop; however, _____ will not be allowed to _____, timber unsafe roof or _____ water unless _____ to recover the patients(s).

2013 Mine Rescue Rules

9. Shock can accompany any serious injury: blood loss, breathing impairment, heart failure, burns, etc. Shock can kill; therefore, treat as soon as possible and continue until medical aid is available. Signs/symptoms of shock are shallow _____, rapid and _____ pulse, nausea, _____, vomiting, _____ pale _____ skin, _____ confusion, drooping _____ and dilated pupils.

First Aid SM3

10. Signs and symptoms for spinal fracture in an unconscious patient:
-Stroke the _____ of the _____ with a pointed object; if the spinal cord is _____, the feet will react.
-Stroke the palms of the _____ with a pointed object; if the _____ cord is undamaged, the hands will _____.

First Aid SM3