Written Examination Day 1 Kentucky River

Team Name _____ Contestant Name _____

1. _____ is an asphyxiant in above normal concentrations. (MSHA 3028, pp. 2-17)

   A. ___ Hydrogen
   B. ___ Nitrogen*
   C. ___ Methane

2. The lower explosive _____ of hydrogen is 4.0 percent. (MSHA 3028, pp. 2-19)
   A. ___ Range
   B. ___ Limit*
   C. ___ Amount

3. Oxygen has no _____. (MSHA 2102, pp. 27 & 67)
   A. ___ Color
   B. ___ Odor*
   C. ___ Taste

4. _____ _____ is explosive. (MSHA 3028, pp. 2-16)

   A. ___ Hydrogen Sulfide
   B. ___ Carbon Monoxide*
   C. ___ Carbon Dioxide

5. Direct ventilation is the _____ of an entire sealed area at once. (MSHA 3028, pp. 7-8)

   A. ___ Ventilation
   B. ___ Re-ventilation*
   C. ___ Clearing

6. Temporary stoppings built in a crosscut should be placed at least four to six feet into the crosscut in order that sufficient space is available to _____ a permanent stopping. (MSHA 3028, pp. 3-21)

   A. ___ Build
   B. ___ Erect
   C. ___ Construct*

7. The IDLH of _____ _____ is 40,000 ppm. (NIOSH Chemical Hazards, p. 52)

   A. ___ Hydrogen Sulfide
   B. ___ Carbon Monoxide
   C. ___ Carbon Dioxide*

8. With the _____ open place your ear over the patient's nose and mouth, and watch for chest movement. (Brady First Responder, p. 172)

   A. ___ Airway*
   B. ___ Mouth
   C. ___ Throat

9. The explosive _____ of methane in air is 5 to 15 volume percent. (MSHA 3028, pp. 2-15)

   A. ___ Range*
   B. ___ Limit
   C. ___ Amount

10. When present in high concentrations (2 percent or higher), _____ _____ causes you to breathe deeper and faster. (MSHA 3028, pp. 2-14)

    A. ___ Hydrogen Sulfide
    B. ___ Carbon Monoxide
    C. ___ Carbon Dioxide*

Written Examination Day 1 Kentucky River Answer Key

1. B Nitrogen
2. B Limit
3. B Odor
4. B Carbon Monoxide
5. B Re-ventilation
6. C Construct
7. C Carbon Dioxide
8. A Airway
9. A Range
10. C Carbon Dioxide