Choose the correct answer to each of the following questions:

1. How do you protect yourself in an oxygen-deficient atmosphere? **(Page 6, Question 8, IG 115 Module 2 – Mine Gases)**
    a. Wear an SCBA, which supplies you with oxygen
    b. Wear an EBA 6.5, which supplies you with oxygen
    c. Don your CSE SR-100
2. What is specific gravity? **(Page 6, Question 2, IG 115 Module 2 – Mine Gases)**
    a. Specific gravity (or relative weight) of a gas is its weight in relation to an equal amount of normal air under the same temperature and pressure.
    b. Specific gravity (or relative weight) of methane is its weight in relation to an equal amount of normal air under the same temperature and pressure.
    c. Specific gravity (or relative weight) of a gas is its weight in relation to an unequal amount of normal air under the same temperature and pressure.
3. A gas that is normally found near the roof or in high places in the mine is said to have a low: **(Page 21, Question 16, IG 115 Module 2 – Mine Gases)**
    a. Level of toxicity
    b. Level of explosibility
    c. Specific gravity
4. Carbon Monoxide is: **(Page 19, Question 3, IG 115 Module 2 – Mine Gases)**
    a. A gas found in all mining operations.
    b. A normal constituent of air
    c. Detected during a mine fire or explosion.
5. Gases that are neither toxic nor explosive: **(Page 22, Question 20, IG 115 Module 2 – Mine Gases)**
    a. Are not found in mine atmospheres
    b. Are not dangerous.
    c. Can be dangerous because they can displace oxygen
6. Under what conditions would a team use a smoke tube to determine air velocities? **(Page 39, Question 2, IG 115 Module 3 – Ventilation)**
    a. The smoke tube is used to determine the direction and velocity of slow-moving air, below 200 feet per minute
    b. The smoke tube is used to determine the direction and velocity of slow-moving air, below 120 feet per minute
    c. The smoke tube is used to determine the direction and velocity of slow-moving air, below 220 feet per minute
7. Temporary stoppings/bulkheads built in a passageway should be placed at least 4 to 6 feet into the passageway in order that: **(Page 48, Question 8, IG 115 Module 3 – Ventilation)**
    a. Sufficient Space is available to construct a permanent stopping/bulkhead
    b. It will be protected from further explosions
    c. It will not be affected by fire if a fire should spread to that crosscut

8. Air locks are used by mine rescue teams: **(Page 47, Question 6, IG 115 Module 3 – Ventilation)**
    a. To establish a Fresh Air Base, when opening a door or knocking out a stopping/bulkhead behind which conditions are not definitely known, before closing a barricade in bad air behind which trapped miners may be located.
    b. To establish a Fresh Air Base, when opening a door or knocking out a stopping/bulkhead behind which conditions are not definitely known, before opening a barricade in bad air behind which trapped miners may be located.
    c. When opening a door or knocking out a stopping/bulkhead behind which conditions are not definitely known, before opening a barricade in bad air behind which trapped miners may be located.
9. What is required for a fresh air base? **(Page 56, Question 2, IG 115 Module 4 – Exploration)**
    a. It must be situated where it is assured of positive ventilation, supply of fresh air, and a travel way to the surface for people and equipment.
    b. It must have communications linking it to the fresh air base
    c. It must be situated where it is assured of positive ventilation, supply of fresh air, and a travel way to the surface for people and equipment, and best if the area is well rock dusted and free of oil and grease
10. What equipment is a mine rescue team required to have? **(Page 65, Question 1, IG 115 Module 4 – Exploration)**
    a. In addition to the normal underground mining gear (ie, hardhat, cap lamp, safety shoes, metal ID, and perhaps a watch), the team members wear breathing apparatus, and the team must have two detecting devices (or multi-gas detector) for each gas they may encounter.
    b. In addition to the normal underground mining gear (ie, hardhat, cap lamp, safety shoes, metal ID, and perhaps a watch), the team members wear breathing apparatus, and the team must have two detecting devices (or multi-gas detector) for each gas they may encounter, and a communication system.
    c. The team members wear breathing apparatus, and the team must have two detecting devices (or multi-gas detector) for each gas they may encounter, and a communication system.
11. What factors affect a team's rate of travel? **(Page 76, Question 2, IG 115 Module 4 – Exploration)**
    a. Falls and obstructions, water, smoke, fatigue, amount/weight of equipment carried, degree of slope.
    b. Falls and obstructions, water, smoke, fatigue, amount/weight of equipment carried.
    c. Water, smoke, fatigue, amount/weight of equipment carried, degree of slope.
12. Gas readings should be taken: **(Page 83, Question 8, IG 115 Module 4 – Exploration)**
    a. At all intersections, at any dead end or face area, at the furthest point of travel in any entry or heading
    b. At all intersections or any dead end or face area
    c. At all intersections and the furthest point of travel in any entry or heading

13. What are the clues that would aid in the mine rescue teams in locating survivors during a mine emergency? **(Page 120, Question 1, IG 115 Module 6 – Rescue of Survivors/Body Recovery)**
    a. Notes left in lunch buckets, arrows drawn on rib or rail, pounding sounds on a rail or pipe, SCSR covers or cases or discarded SCSR's, Miners personal items left or discarded, evidence of footprints in dust
    b. Notes left in lunch buckets, arrows drawn on rib or rail, pounding sounds on a rail or pipe
    c. SCSR covers or cases or discarded SCSR's, Miners personal items left or discarded, evidence of footprints in dust
14. Foam generators are effective in controlling mine fires in that they: **(Page 113, Question 7, IG 115 Module 5 –Fires/Firefighting/Explosions)**
    a. Limit the amount of oxygen reaching the fire area, cool the burning materials, and can be effective when set up long distances from the actual fire
    b. Limit the amount of carbon monoxide reaching the fire area, cool the burning materials, and can be effective when set up ling distances from the actual fire
    c. Limit the amount of methane reaching the fire area, cool the burning materials, and can be effective when set up ling distances from the actual fire
15. Non-metallic tubes or pipes are inserted in temporary and permanent seals for the purpose of: **Page 113, Question 10, IG 115 Module 5 –Fires/Firefighting/Explosions)**
    a. Checking for smoke
    b. Bleeding off excess pressure from the sealed area
    c. Collecting air samples from the sealed area