***Circle all of the correct letters.***

**1.** An active longwall panel has three entries – a belt entry, a haulage entry, and an intake entry. When you begin your exploration inby the fresh air base (FAB), in which entry would you start?

1. Intake entry
2. Belt entry
3. Haulage entry

**2.** Exploring inby the FAB, you locate a refuge chamber in the primary escapeway. What should you do?

1. Immediately open the chamber to see if anyone is inside.
2. Notify the FAB of the location, if anyone is inside, and their condition.
3. Bring fresh air to the area of the refuge chamber, and then build an airlock so you can enter the chamber and bring out anyone inside.
4. Tell anyone inside to stay put while you continue to explore the area and bring up fresh air.

**3.** Just inby the FAB airlock, the CO level is less than 20 ppm. As you explore inby, you find the CO level increases to over 50 ppm. The oxygen level is 18.0% and the methane is around 1%. What could this indicate?

1. There may be a fire somewhere inby your location.
2. An inundation of air from a worked out area has come into the section.
3. There may have been an explosion somewhere inby.
4. There is a smoldering fire outby your location.

**4.** After going inby the fresh air base (FAB), when would you do a team check?

1. Immediately after going through the airlock.
2. Within 50 feet of going through the airlock.
3. When the first team member’s air reading reaches 2,000 psi.
4. After being inby 20 minutes.

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**5.** You come across an SCSR cache. When you check it, you find several SCSRs have been removed. You should…

1. Assume they were taken by escaping miners.
2. Look for foot prints left by miners and follow them while attempting to locate them.
3. Note the location of the SCSR cache on the map.
4. Report your finding to the FAB.

**6.** As you continue to explore, you note stoppings have been damaged. What should you do?

1. Hang a curtain across the damaged stoppings to reestablish ventilation.
2. Notify the FAB of the condition and location of the stoppings.
3. Take gas readings in the area and report them to the FAB.
4. Return back to the FAB.

**7.** Continuing to explore, you note the roof and ribs begin to be covered in soot and dust. What does this suggest?

1. A large roof fall has occurred behind the longwall face which pushed dust and debris outby.
2. The area was poorly rock dusted.
3. Flame and forces from an explosion has moved through the area.
4. There has been a fire in the area.

**8.** Along the longwall face, methane levels are over 3%, CO is over 200 ppm, oxygen is below 16%, and there is light to moderate smoke. This indicates…

1. A methane ignition has taken place on the longwall face.
2. Miners who were on the longwall face were able to escape.
3. Ventilation across the face is inadequate.
4. An explosion is about to happen.

**9.** During exploration, you locate a missing miner. Your examination reveals he has no pulse and is not breathing. What should you do?

1. Date and initial the body.
2. Notify the FAB of the location and condition of the body.
3. Take the body back to the FAB.
4. Date and initial next to the body.

**10.** During exploration, you reach a location where your multigas meter reads 7% methane, 250 ppm CO, and 14% oxygen. You also see a missing miner within 20 feet of you. What should you do?

1. Since you are this close to the missing miner, move inby to rescue him.
2. Immediately retreat to the FAB and have the briefing officer notify the command center.
3. Reestablish ventilation to clear the methane. Once cleared, proceed in to rescue the miner.
4. Report the conditions and the miner’s location to the FAB and ask for directions.

**11.** When exploring the area during an emergency situation, would your team

1. follow prescribed mine rescue contest rules
2. adjust their response based on the situation encountered?

Why?

**12.** What are three factors that influence the sequence you would use to explore the entries in an area? (Example: exploring Entry 1, then 2, then 3; or Entry 5, then 4, then 3, etc.)