

Video Quiz

Video Title: Ground Control & Highwall Safety

Length: 10:30

Vendor: Colorado Division of Minerals & Geology

Synopsis: Surface Coal Mine Setting, but information pertinent to surface coal and noncoal

1. The use of a shovel or front end loader usually involves planned slope failure. True __, False __.
2. A spoil bank is a pile of overburden. True __, False __.
3. In surface coal mining, the overburden is placed on one side of the coal seam and a highwall is left of the other side. True __, False __.
4. Pressure from the weight of the spoil bank and/or the highwall can cause the coal seam to heave and buckle. True __, False __.
5. One method used to keep rock from highwalls from falling to the pit floor is known as _____.
6. To avoid unexpected high-wall caving, It is important to inspect the highwall for evidence of _____, _____ and _____.
7. Small-scale cracking or slumping is known as _____.
8. Buckling or heaving of the coal seam are signs of potential _____ failure.
9. Both _____ and _____ - _____ conditions increase the likelihood of highwall failure.
10. Ground water flow from the highwall indicates that water _____ is being relieved at some point in the bank.
11. During the preshift examination, the examiner should _____ new areas of dampness or ponded water.
12. Never walk close to crest of a _____.
13. Never park near the toe of a highwall or exit a vehicle on the _____ side.
14. Never park mobile equipment near the _____ of a road or ramp.
15. Sagging, sloping and tension cracks on a haulroad are an indication of potential _____.
16. If cracks, holes or openings are found throughout the mine, these should be reported to _____ and _____.

1)T, 2)T, 3)T, 4)T, 5)benching, 6)slides, cracks, slumps 7)traveling 8)highwall, 9)rainfall, freeze-thaw, 10)pressure, 11)report, 12)highwall, 13)highwall, 14)edge, 15)failure, 16)supervisor, decisions should be made about how to protect personnel.