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 tow 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 ____________, decisions should be made about how to protect personnel.