### Video Quiz

**Video Title:** Underground Blasting in Metal/Nonmetal Mines – 17 min – MSHA UGI1

**Length:** 17:00

**Vendor:** Mine Safety & Health Administration MSHA - UGI1

**Synopsis:**

1. What did Dave do wrong that killed him? __________________________________________
2. Most explosives fatalities occur in the ___ of explosives.
3. Miners using explosives must have a written blasting plan. True__, False__
4. Post blast examination includes roof and rib inspection for ______ and checking the face and muckpile for evidence of ____________.
5. When a portion of the drill hole remains in the face after the blast, this is referred to as a ____________.
6. If loose wires are found, use a standard VOM meter to check for continuity as a means of determining if there has been a misfire. True __, False __.
7. Experienced drillers are able to check the hole for obstructions using the ______ only.
8. The rule of thumb is to not bring any more than 50% extra explosives to the area being loaded. True __, False __.
9. When using electric blasting caps, de-energize all electric equipment within ___ feet of the bore holes.
10. The maximum tolerable stray current is ___ amps.
11. The tamping pole used to check for obstructions and to tamp the charge should be made out of such as ______.
12. Primers should be prepared a) 4 hours, b) 1 hour, c) 30 min, d) immediately before loading into the bore hole.
13. Electric blasting caps should be inserted no more than ¼ inch into the primer. True __, False __.
14. Cap leads should be tied around the primer. True __, False __.
15. The cap should be pointed toward the bottom of the bore hole. True __, False __.
16. The primer should always be tamped before inserting more explosives. True __, False __.
17. Tamping of the explosives charge usually consists of 2-3 light blows or a strong push with the tamping rod. True __, False __.
18. Pneumatic loading of ANFO using both electric and nonelectric blasting caps has the associated danger of ________________.
19. Pneumatic hose must be ___________ and proper _______ of equipment is essential.
20. Lightening on the surface is a concern when blasting underground and personnel loading holes should be withdrawn to a safe area. True __, False __.
21. Use a standard volt-ohm meter to check for continuity after installing electric blasting caps. True __, False __.
22. Blasting lines must be kept shunted until immediately before blasting by tying the ends together. True __, False __.
23. Shared responsibility in detonation is the recommended safe procedure. True __, False __.
24. Detonation should be done at _______ times and signals of detonation should be ___________ by all miners.
25. Location of personnel and explosives during detonation must consider ___ rock, _______ ________ and ____________.
26. A good warning signal when detonation is to occur underground is yelling “fire in the hole” three times. True __, False __.
27. Undetonated explosives must be ________________ before any mining starts.
28. When running into problems, never go beyond your ______________________, instead ask for ____________.

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1) Drilled into a bootleg, 2) use, 3) T, 4) loose, misfires, 5) bootleg, 6) F – use special meter so as not to set off the charge, 7) drill steel, 8) F – no more than needed, 9, 50, 10) 0.05 amps, 11) non-sparking, wood or plastic, 12) immediately, 13) F – deeply, 14) T – to keep them from being pulled out, 15) F, 16) F – insert two explosives on top charges before light tamping, 17) T, 18) static electricity build-up which could set off electric and nonelectric detonators, 19) semi-conductive, grounding, 20) T, 21) F – special meter which won’t set off charge, 22) T, 23) F – one man in charge, 24) know times, understood, 25) fly, concussion, toxic fumes, 26) T, 27) properly disposed of, 28) knowledge, help.