Video #2 Part 3- Knowledge Check Questions

1. What is the first topic the Performing Authority discusses in the Emergency Response section of the pre-task talk?

A. Review of control measures
B. Triggers that should stop the job
C. Equipment inspection requirements
D. Weather forecasts for the day

2. Which of the following is an example of a "Stop the Job" trigger discussed in the pre-task talk?

A. A change in lunch break timing
B. Any change in weather, plant status, or process conditions
C. Completion of the previous task early
D. Arrival of a new supervisor

3. Which of the following NEW situations should also trigger a Stop-the-Job decision?

A. A crew member finishes their task early
B. A previously stable piece of equipment begins making unusual noises or vibrations
C. The shift supervisor walks by the job site
D. A forklift passes through an adjacent area

4. A Stop-the-Job should be initiated if:

A. The crew disagrees about who will complete paperwork
B. A control that was in place earlier is no longer effective or has degraded
C. The job is taking longer than scheduled
D. A routine toolbox talk is delayed

5. A Stop-the-Job is warranted when:

A. A contractor arrives with updated documentation
B. A crew member expresses concern that something "doesn't feel right" even if no obvious hazard is visible
C. Both A and B
D. The performing authority steps away briefly

6. Which of the following would be considered a valid Stop-the-Job trigger?

A. A new delivery arrives at the work site
B. Work activities nearby introduce a new interference or Line-of-Fire hazard
C. Weather improves unexpectedly
D. The crew finishes setting up earlier than anticipated

7. Which condition should prompt the crew to stop work immediately?

A. The team needs clarification on lunch-break timing
B. A safety-critical instrument or meter gives inconsistent or unexpected readings
C. Both B and D
D. A worker swaps tasks with another crew member but does not have the same competency on the task

8. Which of the following represents an appropriate reason to stop work?

A. A supervisor makes a routine observation
B. A required piece of PPE becomes damaged or unavailable
C. A team member prefers a different tool brand
D. A scheduled meeting starts soon

9. A Stop-the-Job should occur when:

A. The job is ahead of schedule
B. A planned lift now exceeds the previously calculated weight
C. The crew finishes hazard review quickly
D. The weather is sunny and calm

10. What message does the Performing Authority reinforce at the end of the Stop-the-Job discussion?

A. Only supervisors may stop work
B. Crew members should avoid stopping work unless instructed
C. Every crew member has the authority and obligation to stop work if unsafe conditions arise
D. Stopping work requires approval from multiple departments

11. During the emergency response portion, what is the Performing Authority expected to ask each crew member?

A. How long they've been employed
B. What actions they are responsible for if an emergency occurs
C. Whether they agree with the task schedule
D. If they can operate emergency vehicles

12. What additional information must be reviewed as part of the emergency response discussion?

A. Location of personal lockers
B. Required emergency response equipment, who will be contacted, and how they will be reached
C. Payroll procedures during emergencies
D. The site's annual emergency drill schedule

13. When is the pre-task talk considered complete?

A. When the Performing Authority finishes speaking
B. When the crew packs up their tools
C. After every work-crew member confirms understanding of the task and their responsibilities
D. After the permit is issued

14. What must all crew members do immediately after confirming understanding of the pre-task talk?

A. Begin work immediately
B. Sign onto the permit to verify they attended the pre-task talk
C. Sign out of the site access system
D. Attend a separate safety briefing

15. What happens if a crew member did NOT attend the pre-task talk?

A. They may join the task as long as they read the permit
B. They can participate once cleared by the supervisor
C. They cannot participate in the task until they complete a pre-task talk
D. They may participate if they have prior experience

16. Which statement best describes the proper style of a pre-task talk?

A. A one-way lecture delivered by the Performing Authority
B. A two-way conversation with the entire crew engaged
C. A written checklist completed privately
D. A video-based training session

17. Which of the following indicates that a pre-task talk was effective?

A. The Performing Authority completes the talk quickly
B. Workers can accurately state their responsibilities, hazards, controls, control owners, and emergency actions

C. No one asks questions during the discussion
D. Only senior workers participate

18. What may indicate that a pre-task talk was NOT effective?

A. Workers ask questions
B. A crew member cannot clearly explain their hazards, controls, or responsibilities
C. The talk takes more than 10 minutes
D. The Performing Authority facilitated instead of lecturing