L & I Safety - Fillable Workbook

PRACTICAL TOOLS FOR EMPLOYERS AND WORKING MANAGERS



Workplace observations, teach-back and knowledge-review exercises for twelve topics.

Built for a real workplace conversation

Use these materials to examine a current task, hear worker concerns and record what will change. The series supports Washington safety awareness, inspection readiness and useful safety meetings. It does not determine every rule that applies to your industry or task.

What is included

- Twelve written topics with worked examples, inspector/evidence prompts and teach-back questions.
- Printable meeting kits, a fillable workbook, readiness tools and meeting/action records.
- Eight educational posters plus links to the free official Washington L&I notices.
- Paid-member academy certificates after self-study acknowledgement and knowledge checks.

Use the right evidence for the right purpose

An academy certificate documents the named learner's self-study and quiz completion. Use actual attendance and meeting records to document participation. Retain separate mandated task training, practical evaluation and authorization records. A certificate alone does not prove that a safety meeting occurred.

YourAILedger educational self-study completion only. Not issued or approved by Washington L&I or OSHA; not proof of employer-meeting attendance, a license, mandated task qualification, practical evaluation or equipment authorization.

How to use this workbook



WORKPLACE SAFETY LEARNING

- Use fictional examples first, then retain real workplace records in your approved systems.
- Complete the observation/action page and discuss the teach-back prompts.
- Use the printed questions for learning; the academy separately records self-study acknowledgement and grades its knowledge checks.
- Record actual meeting participation with the separate meeting records pack. A course certificate does not supply missing attendance or practical qualification.
- Use the correct industry participation route and cadence. Twelve topics do not impose one schedule for all businesses.

Before the first session

Employer / site

Industry and applicable meeting or committee route

Facilitator / management representative

Language or accessibility support plan

What L&I Inspectors Look For



TOPIC 01 / FILLABLE WORKPLACE EXERCISE

Use the fictional example first. Keep real personnel and medical records in your approved secure systems.

Site / department / task

Actual observation and evidence reference

Workers consulted / language needs

Existing control and observed gap

Protective action and responsible person

Due date / verification method

What changed / remaining concern / follow-up date

Explain it back

Who speaks for the employer and who is the backup?

How do records connect to a current task?

What requires protection now, before paperwork?

What L&I Inspectors Look For



TOPIC 01 / KNOWLEDGE REVIEW

Select A-D. Certificates use the separate online completion checks.

1. What is the strongest inspection evidence?

A. Current records that agree with actual conditions and worker understanding.

B. A signed certificate without a review of current work.

C. A complete template binder not adapted to the site.

D. The manager's assurance without supporting evidence.

Your answer (A-D):

2. What should a backup do when a record is unavailable?

A. Reconstruct the missing record from memory and present it as the original.

B. Treat the request as closed because the usual manager is absent.

C. Document the request and the real custodian or follow-up, without inventing records.

D. Substitute a record from a different location without explaining the difference.

Your answer (A-D):

3. What controls the deadlines after a citation?

A. The next routine safety-meeting date.

B. The deadline printed in an old training handout.

C. The company's usual document-review cycle.

D. The actual written notice and applicable rules.

Your answer (A-D):

4. What should happen to an immediate exposure found during the visit?

A. Leave the exposure in place until the written citation arrives.

B. Record the finding but defer protection until the monthly meeting.

C. Ask workers to work around it without a reviewed protective response.

D. Protect workers through the approved site response and document the correction.

Your answer (A-D):

5. What kind of inspection is this series about?

A. DOSH workplace safety and health, with other L&I functions kept distinct.

B. A combined review of every wage, tax and insurance requirement.

C. A local fire-permit inspection only.

D. An OSHA Outreach credentialing program.

Your answer (A-D):

Safety Meetings, Committees and Useful Records

TOPIC 02 / FILLABLE WORKPLACE EXERCISE



Use the fictional example first. Keep real personnel and medical records in your approved secure systems.

Site / department / task

Actual observation and evidence reference

Workers consulted / language needs

Existing control and observed gap

Protective action and responsible person

Due date / verification method

What changed / remaining concern / follow-up date

Explain it back

Which rule route applies here?

What changed since the last review?

Who will verify the agreed action?

Safety Meetings, Committees and Useful Records

TOPIC 02 / KNOWLEDGE REVIEW



Select A-D. Certificates use the separate online completion checks.

1. What does 14 employees on the same shift at the same location require under the general-industry criteria?

A. A monthly management-only briefing in place of a committee.

B. A safety committee.

C. An annual self-study course in place of worker participation.

D. A committee whose employee members are all appointed by management.

Your answer (A-D): ____

2. How often is the general-industry safety-meeting option held?

A. Quarterly unless an injury occurs.

B. Annually if everyone completes an online course.

C. Only when a worker asks for a meeting.

D. Monthly, with more meetings when needed.

Your answer (A-D): ____

3. Who determines committee meeting frequency under WAC 296-800-13020?

A. The academy's twelve-topic calendar for every employer.

B. The safety committee, subject to the rule and consultation if it cannot agree.

C. An annual schedule selected without committee agreement.

D. The cadence used by a different employer without checking this rule.

Your answer (A-D): ____

4. What is the stated committee-minutes retention period in that rule?

A. Until the next meeting replaces the minutes.

B. One year.

C. Ninety days for every committee.

D. Only until the related actions are assigned.

Your answer (A-D): ____

5. Does an academy certificate prove an employer meeting occurred?

A. No; actual participation and the meeting record must be established separately.

B. Yes, if it is attached to a blank attendance form.

C. Yes, if every worker completed the course independently.

D. Yes, if the employer scheduled a meeting but did not record participation.

Your answer (A-D): ____

A Written Accident Prevention Program That Matches the Work

TOPIC 03 / FILLABLE WORKPLACE EXERCISE



Use the fictional example first. Keep real personnel and medical records in your approved secure systems.

Site / department / task

Actual observation and evidence reference

Workers consulted / language needs

Existing control and observed gap

Protective action and responsible person

Due date / verification method

What changed / remaining concern / follow-up date

Explain it back

What hazard is specific to this task?

What changed the exposure?

What evidence shows the control works?

A Written Accident Prevention Program That Matches the Work

TOPIC 03 / KNOWLEDGE REVIEW



Select A-D. Certificates use the separate online completion checks.

1. What makes an APP useful?

A. It is written, workplace-specific and implemented.

B. It contains a complete vendor template, even if work practices differ.

C. It is signed annually without checking implementation.

D. It lists hazards but does not assign instructions or controls.

Your answer (A-D): ____

2. What should follow a new hazardous process?

A. Review applicable programs, controls and training before assigning work.

B. Update the cover date and keep existing instructions automatically.

C. Rely on the initial orientation without reviewing the new exposure.

D. Wait for the first injury before changing the program.

Your answer (A-D): ____

3. What is a better action entry than be careful?

A. A general reminder to use caution at the next meeting.

B. A target date without an accountable person or control.

C. A specific control, responsible person, due date and verification method.

D. A completed checkbox without a verification method.

Your answer (A-D): ____

4. What does teach-back help assess?

A. Whether the worker understands the task and reporting instructions.

B. Whether the worker signed the attendance sheet.

C. Whether all slides were displayed in the right order.

D. Whether the program has the same number of pages as last year.

Your answer (A-D): ____

5. Does a general APP replace every specialized program?

A. Yes, if the general program mentions every department.

B. Yes, if the employer uses a state template without task-specific review.

C. No; additional hazards can require specific programs and procedures.

D. Yes, after all workers pass a general awareness quiz.

Your answer (A-D): ____

Chemicals: Written Program, Labels, SDS and Training

TOPIC 04 / FILLABLE WORKPLACE EXERCISE



Use the fictional example first. Keep real personnel and medical records in your approved secure systems.

Site / department / task

Actual observation and evidence reference

Workers consulted / language needs

Existing control and observed gap

Protective action and responsible person

Due date / verification method

What changed / remaining concern / follow-up date

Explain it back

How do the product identifier and SDS match?

Where can each shift access the information?

Who handles an unknown material?

Chemicals: Written Program, Labels, SDS and Training

TOPIC 04 / KNOWLEDGE REVIEW



Select A-D. Certificates use the separate online completion checks.

1. What connects a container to its SDS?

A. A similar product name without verifying the identifier.

B. A verified matching product identifier.

C. The supplier's general chemical brochure.

D. An SDS for a product with a similar use.

Your answer (A-D): ____

2. What should happen to an unidentified material?

A. Apply a familiar product label based on the container's appearance.

B. Allow continued use until the next delivery identifies it.

C. Use an SDS from the same product category without confirming the material.

D. Use the designated workplace review process and prevent inappropriate use.

Your answer (A-D): ____

3. When is new chemical-hazard training needed?

A. Only on the annual calendar, regardless of new hazards.

B. At initial assignment and when a previously untrained chemical hazard is introduced.

C. Only after an incident involving the product.

D. Only when the supplier changes the SDS file name.

Your answer (A-D): ____

4. What is an effective access test?

A. The supervisor can locate the file on a personal device at home.

B. A worker can find the correct information during the actual shift.

C. The file is available during office hours, although other shifts cannot access it.

D. The inventory is complete, without checking access to the matching SDS.

Your answer (A-D): ____

5. Which document controls when older guidance differs?

A. The current applicable rule and verified product information.

B. A saved handout from before the current rule change.

C. An older SDS without checking whether it matches the current product.

D. The company's prior training schedule without reviewing the applicable rule.

Your answer (A-D): ____

PPE: Assess the Hazard Before Choosing Protection

TOPIC 05 / FILLABLE WORKPLACE EXERCISE



Use the fictional example first. Keep real personnel and medical records in your approved secure systems.

Site / department / task

Actual observation and evidence reference

Workers consulted / language needs

Existing control and observed gap

Protective action and responsible person

Due date / verification method

What changed / remaining concern / follow-up date

Explain it back

What hazard is this item intended to address?

What limitation matters here?

How is damage or poor fit reported?

PPE: Assess the Hazard Before Choosing Protection

TOPIC 05 / KNOWLEDGE REVIEW



Select A-D. Certificates use the separate online completion checks.

1. What comes before choosing PPE?

A. A task-specific hazard and control assessment.

B. Select the equipment already stocked for a different task.

C. Choose the most expensive item without reviewing the exposure.

D. Use last year's purchase order as the hazard assessment.

Your answer (A-D): ____

2. Does one glove type establish suitability for every task?

A. Yes, if the glove is new and visibly undamaged.

B. Yes, if another department uses the same product.

C. No; hazards and product limitations must be reviewed.

D. Yes, if the vendor calls it a general-purpose glove.

Your answer (A-D): ____

3. What should a worker understand?

A. Only how to locate the purchase order.

B. When to use the protection, its limits, care and replacement process.

C. Only the manufacturer's brand name.

D. Only where the equipment was stored during orientation.

Your answer (A-D): ____

4. What should happen when the task changes?

A. Keep the existing selection until the annual order is due.

B. Recheck suitability and any additional program requirements.

C. Use the earlier assessment because the employee is unchanged.

D. Record a new acknowledgement without reviewing changed exposure.

Your answer (A-D): ____

5. Does this lesson certify a respirator program or fit test?

A. No; applicable specialized requirements must be met separately.

B. Yes, if the learner chooses the right respirator in the quiz.

C. Yes, if the employer keeps the course certificate with PPE records.

D. Yes, if a respirator was included in the classroom example.

Your answer (A-D): ____

Electrical Hazards, Machine Guards and Hazardous Energy

TOPIC 06 / FILLABLE WORKPLACE EXERCISE



Use the fictional example first. Keep real personnel and medical records in your approved secure systems.

Site / department / task

Actual observation and evidence reference

Workers consulted / language needs

Existing control and observed gap

Protective action and responsible person

Due date / verification method

What changed / remaining concern / follow-up date

Explain it back

Does stopped mean isolated?

Who is authorized for this task?

What restriction remains during a shift handoff?

Electrical Hazards, Machine Guards and Hazardous Energy

TOPIC 06 / KNOWLEDGE REVIEW



Select A-D. Certificates use the separate online completion checks.

1. What does a stopped machine indicator prove?

A. Only the indicated stop state, not isolation of all hazardous energy.

B. That stored energy has been released and verified.

C. That guarding may be removed by anyone present.

D. That the control circuit provides complete energy isolation.

Your answer (A-D): ____

2. Who should perform technical servicing under energy-control requirements?

A. Any employee who attended the awareness meeting.

B. A person with a general academy certificate but no task authorization.

C. The appropriately trained authorized person using the applicable procedure.

D. The available supervisor without checking the required training and procedure.

Your answer (A-D): ____

3. What should happen to damaged electrical equipment?

A. Use the site protective/reporting process and competent evaluation.

B. Continue using it while documenting a future repair request.

C. Attempt a wiring repair as part of the awareness meeting.

D. Move it to another department without resolving the hazard.

Your answer (A-D): ____

4. Is removing another worker's lock an awareness-class activity?

A. No; follow the established authorized process and restrictions.

B. Yes, if the original worker's shift has ended.

C. Yes, if the machine is stopped and no sound is heard.

D. Yes, if another meeting attendee signs the removal form.

Your answer (A-D): ____

5. Does an academy certificate authorize equipment servicing?

A. Yes, for any machine shown in the written example.

B. No; task authorization and required training are separate.

C. Yes, if the certificate is kept beside the servicing procedure.

D. Yes, if a supervisor attended the same course.

Your answer (A-D): ____

Exit Routes, Fire Readiness and First Aid

TOPIC 07 / FILLABLE WORKPLACE EXERCISE



Use the fictional example first. Keep real personnel and medical records in your approved secure systems.

Site / department / task

Actual observation and evidence reference

Workers consulted / language needs

Existing control and observed gap

Protective action and responsible person

Due date / verification method

What changed / remaining concern / follow-up date

Explain it back

Is the actual route usable now?

Who calls for emergency help on this shift?

Which response requires additional training?

Exit Routes, Fire Readiness and First Aid

TOPIC 07 / KNOWLEDGE REVIEW



Select A-D. Certificates use the separate online completion checks.

1. What is stronger evidence than an exit sign alone?

A. A current drawing without checking the actual route.

B. A sign inspection without checking stored materials in the route.

C. An actual usable route and understood emergency instructions.

D. An employee acknowledgement without a usable route review.

Your answer (A-D): ____

2. Does this course qualify someone in first aid or CPR?

A. Yes, if the learner passes the emergency-readiness questions.

B. Yes, when the certificate is filed with the first-aid supplies list.

C. Yes, if the lesson includes a first-aid scenario.

D. No; obtain the required separate qualification and practical training.

Your answer (A-D): ____

3. What should be checked for the late shift?

A. Usable emergency contacts, backup and required coverage.

B. The day-shift manager's contact details without testing late-shift access.

C. The original purchase receipt for the first-aid kit.

D. The office-hours staffing plan without reviewing actual coverage.

Your answer (A-D): ____

4. What governs eyewash and emergency-washing provisions?

A. One assumed requirement applied identically to every task.

B. The applicable hazards and industry requirements.

C. Whether a washroom is present somewhere in the building.

D. A general acknowledgement signed instead of a hazard review.

Your answer (A-D): ____

5. What is an appropriate class activity?

A. A safe authorized route/contact review and tabletop discussion.

B. A smoke demonstration without the required planning and controls.

C. A medical-procedure demonstration by an unqualified facilitator.

D. A blocked-exit drill improvised without an approved exercise plan.

Your answer (A-D): ____

Slips, Trips, Ladders and Fall-Protection Decisions

TOPIC 08 / FILLABLE WORKPLACE EXERCISE



Use the fictional example first. Keep real personnel and medical records in your approved secure systems.

Site / department / task

Actual observation and evidence reference

Workers consulted / language needs

Existing control and observed gap

Protective action and responsible person

Due date / verification method

What changed / remaining concern / follow-up date

Explain it back

What changes the actual exposure?

Who verifies reopening?

Which task-specific access or fall rule applies?

Slips, Trips, Ladders and Fall-Protection Decisions

TOPIC 08 / KNOWLEDGE REVIEW



Select A-D. Certificates use the separate online completion checks.

1. Does a warning sign alone fix a recurring leak?

A. Yes, while the same sign remains visible each week.

B. Yes, if all employees signed the warning notice.

C. Yes, until the annual maintenance review.

D. No; address the condition and verify appropriate protection and correction.

Your answer (A-D): ____

2. Can a chair be assumed suitable access equipment?

A. Yes, if the task is expected to take less than a minute.

B. No; select appropriate equipment and training for the actual task.

C. Yes, if a coworker holds the chair in position.

D. Yes, if the employee has completed general safety orientation.

Your answer (A-D): ____

3. Is one height threshold universal for every fall hazard?

A. Yes, the height used in one industry applies to every task.

B. Yes, the height on an old poster overrides task conditions.

C. Yes, a single supervisor-selected height replaces applicable rule sections.

D. No; task, conditions and applicable rule sections matter.

Your answer (A-D): ____

4. When is reopening supported?

A. When the warning sign has been put away.

B. When the scheduled meeting has ended.

C. When the actual condition and protective arrangements are verified.

D. When the planned correction date arrives, without an observed check.

Your answer (A-D): ____

5. Does this kit provide fall-arrest or ladder practical qualification?

A. Yes, if a fall-protection system is mentioned in the lesson.

B. No; required task-specific training is separate.

C. Yes, when the employer prints the topic certificate.

D. Yes, for equipment the learner has used at a previous employer.

Your answer (A-D): ____

Forklifts, Loading Areas and Pedestrian Separation

TOPIC 09 / FILLABLE WORKPLACE EXERCISE



Use the fictional example first. Keep real personnel and medical records in your approved secure systems.

Site / department / task

Actual observation and evidence reference

Workers consulted / language needs

Existing control and observed gap

Protective action and responsible person

Due date / verification method

What changed / remaining concern / follow-up date

Explain it back

Which element is formal, practical or evaluation?

Who authorizes the operator here?

How are pedestrians protected at the actual crossing?

Forklifts, Loading Areas and Pedestrian Separation

TOPIC 09 / KNOWLEDGE REVIEW



Select A-D. Certificates use the separate online completion checks.

1. Which elements are part of forklift operator training?

A. Formal instruction, practical training and operating evaluation.

B. Formal classroom instruction without practical training or evaluation.

C. A general safety certificate and an attendance sheet only.

D. Previous experience without the required training review and evaluation.

Your answer (A-D): ____

2. Does this academy certificate authorize independent truck operation?

A. No; required training, evaluation and employer authorization are separate.

B. Yes, for any truck mentioned in the lesson.

C. Yes, if the employer keeps a copy in the personnel file.

D. Yes, if the employee has prior driving experience elsewhere.

Your answer (A-D): ____

3. What should a new attachment trigger?

A. Automatic use under a record for a different configuration.

B. Only an inventory update without reviewing operation.

C. The applicable equipment/site, training and authorization review.

D. Only a general awareness reminder at the next meeting.

Your answer (A-D): ____

4. Do pedestrians need consideration when an operator is trained?

A. No, operator training alone resolves the traffic exposure.

B. Only if a collision has already occurred.

C. Yes; actual traffic exposures and controls still matter.

D. Only on a public road rather than inside the loading area.

Your answer (A-D): ____

5. Which meeting activity fits this awareness kit?

A. A load-handling demonstration by an untrained volunteer.

B. Practice on an unfamiliar truck in an active loading area.

C. A maneuver test with pedestrian volunteers in the path.

D. A tabletop review of training gaps and pedestrian controls.

Your answer (A-D): ____

Injury Reporting, Records and Near-Miss Follow-Through

TOPIC 10 / FILLABLE WORKPLACE EXERCISE



Use the fictional example first. Keep real personnel and medical records in your approved secure systems.

Site / department / task

Actual observation and evidence reference

Workers consulted / language needs

Existing control and observed gap

Protective action and responsible person

Due date / verification method

What changed / remaining concern / follow-up date

Explain it back

Which notification is separate from a claim?

When did the employer learn the reportable facts?

What correction needs an effectiveness check?

Injury Reporting, Records and Near-Miss Follow-Through

TOPIC 10 / KNOWLEDGE REVIEW



Select A-D. Certificates use the separate online completion checks.

1. Does a compensation claim replace a DOSH serious-incident report?

A. Yes, if a claim number has been assigned.

B. No; review and complete each applicable process separately.

C. Yes, if the insurer received the employer's email.

D. Yes, if the incident is discussed at a safety meeting.

Your answer (A-D):

2. What reporting period does Washington state for a work-related inpatient hospitalization?

A. Twenty-four hours by applying a generic federal answer without checking Washington.

B. Eight hours, using the current Washington reporting instructions.

C. Only after the employer receives a workers' compensation claim number.

D. At the next routine injury-log review.

Your answer (A-D):

3. What is the stated period for a non-hospitalized amputation or eye loss?

A. Eight hours for every event without checking the event category.

B. At the next quarterly safety meeting.

C. Only if a workers' compensation claim is accepted.

D. 24 hours under Washington's reporting instructions.

Your answer (A-D):

4. When is the annual OSHA 300A posted for covered employers?

A. January 1 through March 31.

B. Only after a recordable case occurred that year.

C. February 1 through April 30.

D. Only during the employer's annual program-review month.

Your answer (A-D):

5. What belongs in shared meeting records?

A. The complete medical file so everyone can assess the diagnosis.

B. Names and diagnoses unrelated to the operational correction.

C. Relevant operational facts and action references without unnecessary private medical details.

D. Unverified conclusions recorded as established facts.

Your answer (A-D):

Heat, Smoke and Specialized Hazard Triggers

TOPIC 11 / FILLABLE WORKPLACE EXERCISE



Use the fictional example first. Keep real personnel and medical records in your approved secure systems.

Site / department / task

Actual observation and evidence reference

Workers consulted / language needs

Existing control and observed gap

Protective action and responsible person

Due date / verification method

What changed / remaining concern / follow-up date

Explain it back

What exposure has changed?

Which current measurement or qualified assessment is needed?

What work waits for the required review?

Heat, Smoke and Specialized Hazard Triggers

TOPIC 11 / KNOWLEDGE REVIEW



Select A-D. Certificates use the separate online completion checks.

1. Does one temperature establish safety for every task and clothing type?

A. Yes, one published trigger covers every clothing type and work condition.

B. Yes, the previous year's plan applies without checking current conditions.

C. Yes, a regional forecast alone establishes each worker's exposure.

D. No; review the applicable conditions and current heat rule.

Your answer (A-D): ____

2. Which smoke measure must be relevant to the rule?

A. Current PM2.5 or its corresponding NowCast PM2.5 AQI.

B. An AQI for a different pollutant without checking PM2.5.

C. A previous day's regional value without current worksite review.

D. A visual estimate alone in place of the applicable current measure.

Your answer (A-D): ____

3. What clears suspect asbestos material before disturbing work?

A. The required appropriate certified inspection and applicable review, not building age alone.

B. A generic awareness certificate held by the maintenance manager.

C. The apparent age or condition of the building alone.

D. An informal visual opinion without the required qualified survey.

Your answer (A-D): ____

4. Does this kit authorize asbestos sampling or removal?

A. Yes, for a small job if the worker passes the quiz.

B. Yes, when the employer attaches the certificate to the work order.

C. Yes, if the worker has general construction experience.

D. No; specialized qualifications and procedures remain separate.

Your answer (A-D): ____

5. What should a changed exposure trigger?

A. Applicable assessment, controls, training and verification review.

B. Keep the earlier assessment because the job title is unchanged.

C. Wait for an injury before revisiting the control decision.

D. Update the attendance sheet without reviewing the changed exposure.

Your answer (A-D): ____

Citations, Correction and a Meeting System That Improves

TOPIC 12 / FILLABLE WORKPLACE EXERCISE



Use the fictional example first. Keep real personnel and medical records in your approved secure systems.

Site / department / task

Actual observation and evidence reference

Workers consulted / language needs

Existing control and observed gap

Protective action and responsible person

Due date / verification method

What changed / remaining concern / follow-up date

Explain it back

Which actual deadline controls each task?

Is a stay or extension actually granted?

What evidence shows the hazard was corrected and remained controlled?

Citations, Correction and a Meeting System That Improves

TOPIC 12 / KNOWLEDGE REVIEW



Select A-D. Certificates use the separate online completion checks.

1. What do the L&I most-cited tables rank?

A. The total dollar penalties paid by each type of employer.

B. The average penalty for every employee exposed.

C. Frequently cited rule categories, not dollar fine totals.

D. Only the most expensive enforcement cases.

Your answer (A-D): _____

2. Does filing an appeal automatically stay a serious abatement duty?

A. Yes, submitting the appeal pauses every duty automatically.

B. No; follow the applicable process and an actually granted stay.

C. Yes, if the company also scheduled a safety meeting.

D. Yes, until management finishes its internal review.

Your answer (A-D): _____

3. What should control a correction deadline?

A. The next routine monthly meeting date.

B. A deadline from an older company's citation used as a template.

C. The actual written notice and any properly granted change.

D. The company's annual training-review calendar.

Your answer (A-D): _____

4. What is useful abatement evidence?

A. A completed checkbox without evidence of the change.

B. A reminder email without confirming actual conditions.

C. A course completion certificate without the required correction evidence.

D. Observed correction, required documentation and an effectiveness check.

Your answer (A-D): _____

5. What is the current citation-posting minimum under WAC 296-900-13015?

A. Three working days under older saved guidance.

B. Only until an appeal is filed.

C. Seven working days excluding weekends/holidays, or until all violations are corrected, whichever is longer.

D. Only until the employer's next committee meeting.

Your answer (A-D): _____