

FED

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

\$7.25 PER HOUR

BEGINNING JULY 24, 2009

The law requires employers to display this poster where employees can readily see it.

OVERTIME PAY

At least 1½ times the regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

CHILD LABOR

An employee must be at least 16 years old to work in most non-farm jobs and at least 18 to work in non-farm jobs declared hazardous by the Secretary of Labor. Youths 14 and 15 years old may work outside school hours in various non-manufacturing, non-mining, non-hazardous jobs with certain work hours restrictions. Different rules apply in agricultural employment.

TIP CREDIT

Employers of "tipped employees" who meet certain conditions may claim a partial wage credit based on tips received by their employees. Employers must pay tipped employees a cash wage of at least \$2.13 per hour if they claim a tip credit against their minimum wage obligation. If an employee's tips combined with the employer's cash wage of at least \$2.13 per hour do not equal the minimum hourly wage, the employer must make up the difference.

PUMP AT WORK


The FLSA requires employers to provide reasonable break time for a nursing employee to express breast milk for their nursing child for one year after the child's birth each time the employee needs to express breast milk. Employers must provide a place, other than a bathroom, that is shielded from view and free from intrusion from coworkers and the public, which may be used by the employee to express breast milk.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WHD

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243
www.dol.gov/agencies/whd



WH1088

REV. 04/2023

TX

Minimum Wage Law

Overview

TWC provides information to employers and employees about their respective rights, duties and remedies under the Texas Minimum Wage Act.

The Texas Minimum Wage Act:

- Establishes a minimum wage for non-exempt employees.
- Requires covered employers to provide each employee with a written earnings statement containing certain information about the employee's pay.
- Designates TWC as the agency responsible for disseminating information about state minimum wage requirements.
- Contains provisions concerning agricultural piece rate workers.
- Exempts a variety of employers from its coverage.
- Provides civil remedies for its violation.

Current Minimum Wage

Texas adopts the federal minimum wage rate. Effective July 24, 2009, the federal minimum wage is \$7.25 per hour.

The Texas Minimum Wage Act does not prohibit employers from bargaining collectively with their employees for a higher wage.

With specified restrictions, employers may count tips and the value of meals and lodging toward minimum wage.

An employer does not need to pay an employee who lives on the business premises for on-call time in addition to assigned working hours.

Under certain conditions, an employer may pay a sub-minimum wage to an employee who is a patient or client of the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, or to other individuals due to age (see the law for details), or to productivity impairments.

Wage Rate Complaints & Deadline

Individuals who believe they have been paid at a rate lower than the law requires may choose to take legal action.


Last Revised: July 14, 2022

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REV. 04/2023

NOTICE: This state has its own minimum wage law. Employers are also required to display the federal Employee Rights Under the Fair Labor Standards Act posting, which indicates the federal minimum wage. Where federal and state rates both apply to an employee, the U.S. Department of Labor dictates that the employee is entitled to the higher minimum wage rate.

THIS NOTICE IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY.

TX

Child Labor Laws

Texas Workforce Commission

Wage and Hour Department, Child Labor Enforcement

U.S. Department of Labor Wage and Hour Division

For further information about Texas' child labor laws, call: 800-832-9243 (TDD 800-735-2989)

This poster provides some guidelines to the Texas child labor laws, but it is not complete. Chapter 51, Texas Labor Code, governs the employment of children under Texas state law. MINIMUM AGE FOR EMPLOYMENT is 14; however, state and federal laws provide for certain exceptions. Please call TWC's Wage and Hour Department concerning questions about labor law. The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) governs federal laws and guidelines pertaining to child labor. For information concerning federal child labor laws, consult your local office of the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division or call 866-487-9243.

The following are prohibited occupations for 14- through 17-year-old children:

Prohibited occupations are the same for both federal and state law. The hazardous occupations designated by an asterisk (*) have provisions for employment of persons below the age of eighteen (18), provided applicable apprentice or student-learner certification has been obtained. Persons desiring specific information about these exceptions should contact the nearest office of the United States Department of Labor.

Occupations declared particularly hazardous or detrimental to the health or well-being of all children 14 through 17 years of age include occupations:

- (1) in or about plants or establishments other than retail establishments which manufacture or store explosives or articles containing explosive components other than retail establishments,
- (2) involving the driving of motor vehicles and outside helpers
- A. on any public road or highway,
- B. in or about any place where logging or sawmill operations are in progress, or
- C. in excavations.
- (Under certain conditions, driving a motor vehicle for a commercial purpose is NOT considered a hazardous occupation under state or federal law.
- (3) connected with coal mining,
- (4) in logging and sawmill occupations and occupations involving firefighting and timber tracts,
- (5) *in operating or assisting to operate power-driven woodworking machines,
- (6) involving exposure to radioactive substances and to ionizing radiations,
- (7) in operating or assist to operate power-driven hoisting apparatus such as elevators, cranes, derricks, hoists, high-lift trucks,
- (8) *in operating or assisting to operate power-driven metal forming, punching, and shearing machines,
- (9) in connection with mining, other than coal,
- (10) * in operating or assisting to operate power-driven meat processing machines, and occupations including slaughtering, meat packing, processing, or rendering,
- (11) in operating or assisting to operate power-driven bakery machines,
- (12) * involved in the operation of power-driven paper-products machines, balers and compactors,
- (13) in manufacturing brick, tile, and kindred products,
- (14) * in operating or assisting to operate power-driven circular saws, bandsaws and guillotine shears, abrasive cutting discs, reciprocating saws, chain saws and wood-chippers,
- (15) in wrecking, demolition, and ship-breaking operations,
- (16) * in roofing operations and on or about a roof, and
- (17) * in connection with excavation operations.

Additional prohibited occupations that apply under state law:

- (1) Occupations involved in sales and solicitation by a child under 18 years of age. Consult 51.0145 Texas Labor Code for exceptions and requirements.
- (2) Occupations in sexually oriented businesses by a child under 21 years of age.

Additional prohibited occupations that apply only to 14- and 15-year-old children:

Occupations declared particularly hazardous or detrimental to the health or well-being of 14- and 15-year-old children include:

- (1) mining, manufacturing, or processing occupations, including duties in workrooms or places where goods are manufactured, mined, or otherwise processed,
- (2) operating or assisting in operating power-driven machinery or hoisting apparatus other than typical office machines,
- (3) work as a ride attendant or ride operator at an amusement park or a "dispatcher" at the top of elevated water slides,
- (4) driving a motor vehicle or helping a driver,

- (5) occupations involved in transporting persons or property by rail, highway, air, water, pipeline, or other means,
- (6) youth peddling, sign waving, or door-to-door sales,
- (7) poultry catching or cooping,
- (8) lifeguarding at a natural environment such as a lake, river, ocean beach, quarry, pond
- Youths must be at least 15 years of age and properly certified to be a lifeguard at a traditional swimming pool or water amusement park),
- (9) public messenger jobs,
- (10) communications and public utilities jobs,
- (11) construction including demolition and repair, work performed in or about boiler or engine rooms or in connection with the maintenance or repair of the establishment, machines, or equipment,
- (12) outside window washing that involves working from window sills, and all work requiring the use of ladders, scaffolds or their substitutes,
- (13) cooking, except with gas or electric grills that do not involve cooking over an open flame and with deep fat fryers that utilize devices that automatically lower and raise the baskets from the hot grease or oil,
- (14) baking and all activities involved in baking,
- (15) occupations which involve operating, setting up, adjusting, cleaning, oiling, or repairing power-driven food slicers and grinders, food choppers and cutters, and bakery-type mixers,
- (16) freezers or meat coolers work, except minors may occasionally enter a freezer for a short period of time to retrieve items,
- (17) meat processing and work in areas where meat is processed,
- (18) loading and unloading goods to and from trucks, railroad cars or conveyors, and
- (19) all occupations in warehouses and storage except office and clerical work.

Work times for 14- and 15-year-old children: State Law — A person commits an offense if that person permits a child 14 or 15 years of age who is employed by that person to work:

- (1) more than 8 hours in one day or more than 48 hours in one week,
- (2) between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. on a day that is followed by a school day or between the hours of midnight and 5 a.m. on a day that is not followed by a school day if the child is enrolled in school, or
- (3) between the hours of midnight and 5 a.m. on any day during the time school is recessed for the summer if the child is not enrolled in summer school.

Federal Law — The FLSA further regulates hours of employment. 14 and 15 year old children may not work:

- (1) during school hours,
- (2) more than eight hours on a non-school day or 40 hours during a non-school week,
- (3) more than three hours on a school day or 18 hours during a school week, and
- (4) between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. during the school year, or between 9 p.m. and 7 a.m. from June 1 and Labor Day.

Child Actors- state law

Child actor definition — a child under the age of 14 who is employed as an extra without any speaking, singing, or dancing roles, usually in the background of the performance

Every person applying for child actor authorization must submit an application for authorization on a form provided by the Texas Workforce Commission.

Special authorization for child actors to be employed as extras is granted without the need for filing an application if the employer meets the Texas Workforce Commission's requirements. Contact 1-800-832-9243 for instruction.

PENALTIES:

State of Texas — An offense under Chapter 51, Texas Labor Code, is a Class B misdemeanor, except for the offense of employing a child under 14 to sell or solicit, which is a Class A misdemeanor. If the Commission determines that a person who employs a child has violated this Act, or a rule adopted under this Act, the Commission may assess an administrative penalty against that person in an amount not to exceed \$10,000 for each violation. The attorney general may seek injunctive relief in district court against an employer who repeatedly violates the requirements established by this Act relating to the employment of children.

Federal — The FLSA prescribes a maximum administrative penalty of \$11,000 per violation and/or criminal prosecution and fines.

101 E. 15th STREET • AUSTIN, TEXAS 78778-0001
(512) 463-2222
Relay Texas: 800-735-2989 (TDD)
800-735-2988 (Voice)
www.texasworkforce.org


Equal Opportunity Employer/Services
WHCL - 70

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WH1088

REV. 04/2023

FED

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

The Employee Polygraph Protection Act prohibits most private employers from using lie detector tests either for pre-employment screening or during the course of employment.

PROHIBITIONS

Employers are generally prohibited from requiring or requesting an employee or job applicant to take a lie detector test, and from discharging, disciplining, or discriminating against an employee or prospective employee for refusing to take a test or for exercising other rights under the Act.

EXEMPTIONS

Federal, State and local governments are not affected by the law. Also, the law does not apply to tests given by the Federal Government to certain private individuals engaged in national security-related activities.

The Act permits polygraph (a kind of lie detector) tests to be administered in the private sector, subject to restrictions, to certain prospective employees of security service firms (armored car, alarm, and guard), and of pharmaceutical manufacturers, distributors and dispensers.

The Act also permits polygraph testing, subject to restrictions, of certain employees of private firms who are reasonably suspected of involvement in a workplace incident (theft, embezzlement, etc.) that resulted in economic loss to the employer.

The law does not preempt any provision of any State or local law or any collective bargaining agreement which is more restrictive with respect to lie detector tests.

EXAMINER RIGHTS

Where polygraph tests are permitted, they are subject to numerous strict standards concerning the conduct and length of the test. Examinees have a number of specific rights, including the right to a written notice before testing, the right to refuse or discontinue a test, and the right not to have test results disclosed to unauthorized persons.

ENFORCEMENT

The Secretary of Labor may bring court actions to restrain violations and assess civil penalties against violators. Employers or job applicants may also bring their own court actions.


THE LAW REQUIRES EMPLOYERS TO DISPLAY THIS POSTER WHERE EMPLOYEES AND JOB APPLICANTS CAN READILY SEE IT.

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WH1462

REV. 02/2022

FED

YOUR EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

What is FMLA leave?

The Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) is a federal law that provides eligible employees with **job-protected leave** for qualifying family and medical reasons. The U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division (WHD) enforces the FMLA for most employees. Eligible employees can take up to **12 workweeks** of FMLA leave in a 12-month period for:

- The birth, adoption or foster placement of a child with you,
- Your serious mental or physical health condition that makes you unable to work,
- To care for your spouse, child or parent with a serious mental or physical health condition, and
- Certain qualifying reasons related to the foreign deployment of your spouse, child or parent who is a military servicemember.

An eligible employee who is the spouse, child, parent or next of kin of a covered servicemember with a serious injury or illness may **take up to 26 workweeks** of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember.

You have the right to use FMLA leave **in one block of time**. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, you may take FMLA leave **intermittently in separate blocks of time, or on a reduced schedule** by working less hours each day or week. Read Fact Sheet #286(a) for more information.

FMLA leave is not paid leave, but you may choose, or be required by your employer, to use any employer-provided paid leave if your employer's paid leave policy covers the reason for which you need FMLA leave.

Am I eligible to take FMLA leave?

You are an **eligible employee** if **all** of the following apply:

- You work for a covered employer,
- You have worked for your employer at least 12 months,
- You have at least 1,250 hours of service for your employer during the 12 months before your leave, and
- Your employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of your work location.

Airline flight crew employees have different "hours of service" requirements.

You work for a **covered employer** if **one** of the following applies:

- You work for a private employer that has had 50 employees during at least 20 workweeks in the current or previous calendar year,
- You work for an elementary or public or private secondary school, or
- You work for a public agency, such as a local, state or federal government agency. Most federal employees are covered by Title II of the FMLA, administered by the Office of Personnel Management.

How do I request FMLA leave?

Generally, to **request FMLA leave** you **must**:

- Follow your employer's normal policies for requesting leave,
- Give notice at least 30 days before your need for FMLA leave, or
- If advance notice is not possible, give notice as soon as possible.

Don't have to share a medical diagnosis but must provide enough information to your employer so they can determine whether the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. **You must also inform your employer if FMLA leave was previously taken** or approved for the same reason when requesting additional leave.

Your employer may request certification from a health care provider to verify medical leave and may request certification of a qualifying exigency.

The FMLA does not affect any federal or state law prohibiting discrimination or supersede any state or local law or collective bargaining agreement that provides greater family or medical leave rights.

State employees may be subject to certain limitations in pursuit of direct lawsuits regarding leave for their own serious health conditions. Most federal and certain congressional employees are also covered by the law but are subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management or Congress.

What does my employer need to do?

If you are eligible for FMLA leave, your **employer must**:

- Allow you to take job-protected time off work for a qualifying reason,
- Continue your group health plan coverage while you are on leave on the same basis as if you had not taken leave, and
- Allow you to return to the same job, or a virtually identical job with the same pay, benefits and other working conditions, including shift and location, at the end of your leave.

Your **employer cannot interfere with your FMLA rights** or threaten or punish you for exercising your rights under the law. For example, your employer cannot retaliate against you for requesting FMLA leave or cooperating with a WHD investigation.

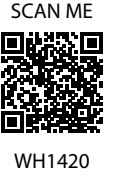
After becoming aware that your need for leave is for a reason that may qualify under the FMLA, your **employer must confirm whether you are eligible** or not eligible for FMLA leave. If your employer determines that you are eligible, your **employer must notify you in writing**:

- About your FMLA rights and responsibilities, and
- How much of your requested leave, if any, will be FMLA-protected leave.

Where can I find more information?

Call 1-866-487-9243 or visit dol.gov/fmla to learn more.

If you believe your rights under the FMLA have been violated, you may file a complaint with WHD or file a private lawsuit against your employer in court. **Scan the QR code to learn about our WHD complaint process.**

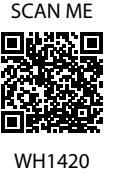
SCAN ME

WH1420

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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www.dol.gov/agencies/whd



WH1420

REV. 04/2023

NOTICE: This state has its own minimum wage law. Employers are also required to display the federal Employee Rights Under the Fair Labor Standards Act posting, which indicates the federal minimum wage. Where federal and state rates both apply to an employee, the U.S. Department of Labor dictates that the employee is entitled to the higher minimum wage rate.

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TX

Workforce Commission

Attention Employees

Your employer reports your wages to the Texas Workforce Commission. If you become unemployed or your work hours are reduced, you may be eligible for unemployment benefit payments. File online at www.twc.texas.gov or call 1-800-939-6631. Additional assistance may be available at your local Workforce Solutions Office; please visit the directory at: www.twc.texas.gov/directory/workforce-solutions-offices-services.

Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits are available to workers who are unemployed and who meet the requirements of state UI eligibility laws.

To file, you will need to provide your full legal name and your social security number or your authorization to work. The Texas Payday Law, Title II, Chapter 61, Texas Labor Code, requires Texas employers to pay their employees who are exempt from the overtime pay provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 at least once per month. All other employees must be paid at least twice a month and each pay period must consist as nearly as possible of an equal number of days.

Scheduled paydays: (You must indicate date or dates of the month for employees paid monthly or semi-monthly, and day of the week for employees paid weekly or at other times.)

MONTHLY: _____ SEMI-MONTHLY: _____

WEEKLY: _____

OTHER: _____

TO EMPLOYERS: Texas Labor Code section 208.001 (b) and 40 T.A.C. 815.1(14)(A) & (B) require that this notice, or its equivalent, be displayed in a location reasonably calculated to be encountered by all employees, and that an employer provide such information, individually, to an employee upon separation from employment.

To report suspected fraud, waste or abuse of the program call 800-252-3642.

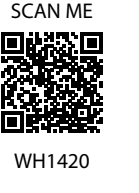
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WH1420

REV. 04/2020

TX

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES CONCERNING WORKERS' COMPENSATION IN TEXAS

COVERAGE: (Name of employer) _____ does not have workers' compensation insurance coverage. As an employee of a non-covered employer, you are not eligible to receive workers' compensation benefits under the Texas Workers' Compensation Act. However, a non-covered (non-subscribing) employer can and may provide other benefits to injured employees. You should contact your employer regarding the availability of other benefits for a work-related injury or occupational disease. In addition, you may have rights under the common law of Texas should you have an on the job injury or occupational disease. Your employer is required to provide you with coverage information, in writing, when you are hired or whenever the employer becomes, or ceases to be, covered by workers' compensation insurance.

SAFETY VIOLATIONS HOTLINE: The Division has a 24 hour toll-free telephone number for reporting unsafe conditions in the workplace that may violate occupational health and safety laws. Employers are prohibited by law from suspending, terminating, or discriminating against any employee because he or she in good faith reports an alleged occupational health or safety violation. Contact the Division at 1-800-452-9595.

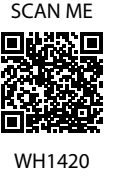
Notice 5 - TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE, DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION - Rule 110.101(e)(4)

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REV. 01/2013

TX

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY IS ... IGUALDAD DE OPORTUNIDADES EN EL EMPLEO ES ...

The Law in Texas

The law prohibits employers, employment agencies and labor unions from denying equal employment opportunities in:

- hiring
- promotion
- discharge
- pay
- fringe benefits
- membership
- training
- other aspects of employment

because of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, or disability.

The Sex Protected Class Includes Sexual Harassment, Gender Stereotyping, Pregnancy Discrimination, Gender Identity, and Sexual Orientation.

If you believe you have been discriminated against, contact the Texas Workforce Commission, Civil Rights Division. Si usted cree que ha sido discriminado, comuníquese con la Comisión Laboral de Texas, División de Derechos Civiles.

Website: www.twc.texas.gov/jobseekers/how-submit-employment-discrimination-complaint

Email: EOCinfo@twc.texas.gov

101 E. 15th STREET, RM. 154 • AUSTIN, TX 78778
(512) 463-2642

Toll-Free (Within Texas) 1-888-452-4778
TTY (512) 371-7473

La Ley en Texas

La ley prohíbe a los empleadores, agencias de empleo y sindicatos de negar la igualdad de oportunidades de empleo en:

- ocupar
- ascensos
- desocupar
- pago
- beneficios
- membresía
- entrenamiento
- otros aspectos del empleo

por causa de raza, color, nacionalidad, religión, sexo, edad, o discapacidad.

La clase protegida por sexo incluye acoso sexual, estereotipos de género, discriminación por embarazo, identidad de género y orientación sexual.

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REV. 01/2013

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U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Know Your Rights: Workplace Discrimination is Illegal

The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) enforces Federal laws that protect you from discrimination in employment. If you believe you've been discriminated against at work or in applying for a job, the EEOC may be able to help.

Who is Protected?

- Employees (current and former), including managers and temporary employees
- Job applicants
- Union members and applicants for membership in a union

What Types of Employment Discrimination are Illegal?

Under the EEOC's laws, an employer may not discriminate against you, regardless of your immigration status, on the bases of:

- Race
- Color
- Religion
- National origin
- Sex (including pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical conditions, sexual orientation, or gender identity)
- Age (40 and older)
- Disability

Genetic information (including employer requests for, or purchase, use, or disclosure of genetic tests, genetic services, or family medical history)

Retaliation for filing a charge, reasonably opposing discrimination, or participating in a discrimination lawsuit, investigation, or proceeding

- Interference, coercion, or threats related to exercising rights regarding disability discrimination or pregnancy accommodation

What Organizations are Covered?

- Most private employers
- State and local governments (as employers)
- Educational institutions (as employers)
- Unions
- Staffing agencies

What Employment Practices can be Challenged as Discriminatory?

All aspects of employment, including:

- Discharge, firing, or lay-off
- Harassment (including unwelcome verbal or physical conduct)
- Hiring or promotion
- Assignment
- Pay (unequal wages or compensation)
- Failure to provide reasonable accommodation for a disability; pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical condition; or a sincerely-held religious belief, observance or practice
- Benefits
- Job training
- Classification
- Referral
- Obtaining or disclosing genetic information of employees
- Requesting or disclosing medical information of employees
- Conduct that might reasonably discourage someone from opposing discrimination, filing a charge, or participating in an investigation or proceeding
- Conduct that coerces, intimidates, threatens, or interferes with someone exercising their rights, or someone assisting or encouraging someone else to exercise rights, regarding disability discrimination (including accommodation) or pregnancy accommodation

What can You Do if You Believe Discrimination has Occurred?

Contact the EEOC promptly if you suspect discrimination. Do not delay, because there are strict time limits for filing a charge of discrimination (180 or 300 days, depending on where you live/work). You can reach the EEOC in any of the following ways:

Submit an inquiry through the EEOC's public portal: <https://publicportal.eeoc.gov/Portal/Login.aspx>

Call 1-800-669-4000 (toll free) 1-800-669-6820 (TTY) 1-844-234-5123 (ASL video phone)

Visit an EEOC field office (information at www.eeoc.gov/field-office)

E-Mail info@eeoc.gov

Additional information about the EEOC, including information about filing a charge of discrimination, is available at www.eeoc.gov.



EMPLOYERS HOLDING FEDERAL CONTRACTS OR SUBCONTRACTS

The Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) enforces the nondiscrimination and affirmative action commitments

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WH1420

REV. 06/22/2023

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YOUR RIGHTS UNDER USERRA

THE UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT

USERRA protects the job rights of individuals who voluntarily or involuntarily leave employment positions to undertake military service or certain types of service in the National Disaster Medical System. USERRA also prohibits employers from discriminating against past and present members of the uniformed services, and applicants to the uniformed services.

REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

You have the right to be reemployed in your civilian job if you leave that job to perform service in the uniformed service and:

- you ensure that your employer receives advance written or verbal notice of your service;
- you have five years or less of cumulative service in the uniformed services while with that particular employer;
- you return to work or apply for reemployment in a timely manner after conclusion of service; and
- you have not been separated from service with a disqualifying discharge or under other than honorable conditions.

If you are eligible to be reemployed, you must be restored to the job and benefits you would have attained if you had not been absent due to military service or, in some cases, a comparable job.

RIGHT TO BE FREE FROM DISCRIMINATION AND RETALIATION

If you:


- are a past or present member of the uniformed service;
- have applied for membership in the uniformed service; or
- then an employer may not deny you:
- initial employment;
- reemployment;
- retention in employment;
- are obligated to serve in the uniformed service;
- any benefit of employment

because of this status.

In addition, an employer may not retaliate against anyone assisting in the enforcement of USERRA rights, including testifying or making a statement in connection with a proceeding under USERRA, even if that person has no service connection.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • 1-866-487-2365 U.S. Department of Justice Office of Special Counsel
Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve • 1-800-336-4590

REV. 05/2022

**OSHA**
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Job Safety and Health

IT'S THE LAW!


All workers have the right to:

- A safe workplace.
- Raise a safety or health concern with your employer or OSHA, or report a work-related injury or illness, without being retaliated against.
- Receive information and training on job hazards, including all hazardous substances in your workplace.
- Request a confidential OSHA inspection of your workplace if you believe there are unsafe or unhealthy conditions. You have the right to have a representative contact OSHA on your behalf.
- Participate (or have your representative participate) in an OSHA inspection and speak in private to the inspector.
- File a complaint with OSHA within 30 days (by phone, online or by mail) if you have been retaliated against for using your rights.
- See any OSHA citations issued to your employer.
- Request copies of your medical records, tests that measure hazards in the workplace, and the workplace injury and illness log.

Employers must:

- Provide employees a workplace free from recognized hazards. It is illegal to retaliate against an employee for using any of their rights under the law, including raising a health and safety concern with you or with OSHA, or reporting a work-related injury or illness.
- Comply with all applicable OSHA standards.
- Notify OSHA within 8 hours of a workplace fatality or within 24 hours of any work-related inpatient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye.
- Provide required training to all workers in a language and vocabulary they can understand.
- Prominently display this poster in the workplace.
- Post OSHA citations at or near the place of the alleged violations.

On-Site Consultation services are available to small and medium-sized employers, without citation or penalty, through OSHA-supported consultation programs in every state.



This poster is available free from OSHA.

Contact OSHA. We can help.

1-800-321-OSHA (6742) • TTY 1-877-889-5627 • www.osha.gov


TWO ways to verify poster compliance!

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To update your labor law posters contact J.J. Keller & Associates, Inc. JKeller.com/laborlaw 800-327-6868



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