

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 employer to express breast milk for her 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

TN

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT WAGE REGULATIONS ACT

It is unlawful for any employer to employ, permit or suffer to work any person without first informing the employee of the amount of wages to be paid (T.C.A. §50-2-101). All wages or compensation of employees in private employment shall be due and payable not less frequently than once per month. Notice of regular paydays shall be posted by each employer in at least two conspicuous places.

REGULAR PAYDAYS TO BE POSTED AS FOLLOWS:
(T.C.A. §50-2-103)

Each employee must have a 30-minute unpaid rest break or meal period if scheduled to work 6 hours consecutively, except adult employees in workplace environments that by the nature of business provide for ample opportunity to rest or take an appropriate break. Such break shall not be scheduled during or before the first hour of scheduled work activity (T.C.A. §50-2-103).

No employer shall discriminate between employees in the same establishment on the basis of sex by paying any employee salary or wage rates less than the employer pays to any employee of opposite sex for comparable skill, effort, and responsibility, and which are performed under similar working conditions (T.C.A. §50-2-202).

CHILD LABOR ACT

Minors 14 and 15 years of age may not be employed. (T.C.A. §50-5-104)

Minors 16 and 17 years of age may not be employed. (T.C.A. §50-5-105)

1. During school hours.
2. Between 7:00 pm and 7:00 am if the next day is a school day.
3. Between 9:00 pm and 6:00 am if the next day is not a school day.
4. More than 3 hours a day on school days.
5. More than 18 hours a week during school weeks.
6. More than 8 hours a day on non-school days.
7. More than 40 hours a week during non-school weeks.
8. "School hours" means that period of time during a school day when school is in session and students are required to attend class.

1. During those hours when the minor is required to attend classes.
2. Between the hours of 10:00 pm and 6:00 am, Sunday through Thursday evenings preceding a school day, except with valid parental consent form kept in the minor's personnel file. Then, the minor may work until midnight no more than 3 of the Sunday through Thursday nights.
3. "School days" means any day when normal classes are in session during regular school year in the school district.

BREAK OR MEAL PERIOD (T.C.A. §50-5-115)
A minor must have a 30-minute unpaid break or meal period if scheduled to work 6 hours consecutively. Such break shall not be scheduled during or before the first hour of scheduled work activity.

OCCUPATIONS PROHIBITED FOR MINORS UNDER THE AGE OF 18 (T.C.A. §50-5-106)

(a) A minor may not be employed in connection with the following:

1. Occupations in or about plants or establishments manufacturing or storing explosives or articles containing explosive components.
2. Motor vehicle driving occupations.
3. Coal mine occupations.
4. Logging occupations and occupations in the operation of any sawmill, planing mill, or coarsage-stock mill.
5. Occupations involved in the operation of power-driven woodworking machines.
6. Occupations involving exposure to radioactive substances and to ionizing radiation.
7. Occupations involved in the operation of elevator and other power-driven hoisting apparatus.
8. Occupations involved in the operation of power-driven metal-forming, punching and shearing machines.
9. Occupations in connection with mining elements other than coal.
10. Occupations involving slaughtering, meat-packing, processing or rendering.
11. Occupations involved in the operation of hazardous power-driven bakery machines.
12. Occupations involved in the operation of hazardous power-driven paper products machines.
13. Occupations involved in the manufacture of brick, tile and kindred products.
14. Occupations involved in the operation of circular saws, band saws and guillotine shears.

15. Occupations involved in wrecking, demolition and ship-breaking operations.
16. Occupations involved in roofing operations.
17. Occupations in excavation operations.
18. Occupations that the commissioner shall by regulation, pursuant to this part, declare to be hazardous or injurious to the life, health, safety and welfare of minors.
19. Occupations involving posing or modeling, alone or with others, while engaged in sexual conduct for the purpose of preparing a film, photograph, negative, slide or motion picture.
20. Occupations involved in youth peddling.

1. If a minor is fifteen (15) years of age or younger, the minor must not be employed in a place of employment where the average monthly gross receipts from the sale of intoxicating beverages exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the total gross receipts of the place of employment or where a minor will be permitted to take orders for or serve intoxicating beverages, regardless of the amount of intoxicating beverages sold in the place of employment.
2. If a minor is sixteen (16) or seventeen (17) years of age, the minor may be employed in a place of employment where the average monthly gross receipts from the sale of intoxicating beverages exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the total gross receipts of the place of employment if the minor is not permitted to take orders for or serve intoxicating beverages.

DUTIES OF EMPLOYERS (T.C.A. §50-5-111)
Employers of minors shall:

1. Maintain a separate file record for each minor employed which shall be kept at the minor's place of employment and shall include the following:
a. Employment application;
b. Copy of minor's birth certificate, driver's license, state issued ID or passport;
c. Accurate daily time record for all minors;
d. Any records qualifying a minor for exemption under T.C.A. §50-5-107 (8)-(13).
2. Allow the department to inspect all premises where minors are or could be employed and the contents of the individual file records.
3. Post in a conspicuous place on the business premises a printed notice of the provisions of the Child Labor Act furnished by the department and
4. Furnish the department with records relative to the employment of minors;
If a minor is 16 or 17 years of age and is home schooled, the file must include documentation from the Director of the LEA, the home school, or church-related school that confirms the minor's enrollment and authorization to work (T.C.A. §50-5-105).

For information on state laws, contact the Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development - Labor Standards Unit Toll Free (844) 224-5818 (REGULATIONS) www.tn.gov/workforce

The TN Department of Labor and Workforce Development is committed to principals of equal opportunity, equal access and affirmative action. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. Callers with hearing impairments may use TTY/TDD 711.

Tennessee Department of Labor & Workforce Development; Authorization #337477; 1000 copies; May 2024. This public document was promulgated at a cost of \$0.44 per copy.

REV. 05/2024

TN

Department of Labor and Workforce Development

WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE POSTING NOTICE

How to Report Work-Related Injuries

What should be done if injured at work?

Employee

1. Immediately report the injury to the employer representative named below.

2. Select a treating physician from a panel provided by your employer.

3. If you have questions or problems, contact the employer representative or the Bureau of Workers' Compensation.

Employer

1. Complete your company's Internal "Workplace Injury form" and notify your workers' compensation insurance company immediately, even if you have concerns about the validity of the claim.

2. Offer a panel of physicians to the employee via Form C-42 available on the Bureau's website. In cases of emergency, call an ambulance and provide this form as soon as the injured employee has stabilized.

Printed name and title of the employer representative to be notified in the event of a work-related injury

Printed name of an alternative employer representative to be notified in the event of a work-related injury

Telephone number of employer representative to notify in event of a work-related injury

Address of employer representative to notify in event of a work-related injury

The Tennessee Bureau of Workers' Compensation is available to help both employees and employers.

BWC Bureau of WORKERS' COMPENSATION

220 French Landing Dr. 1-B Nashville, TN 37243-2667

800-332-2667 615-532-4810 TTD: 800-332-2257 tn.gov/workerscomp

Workers' Compensation law requires this notice to be posted in a conspicuous place at the work site at all times. Authorization No. 337545 RDA 10183

REV. 04/2018

TN

Department of Labor & Workforce Development

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE POSTER FOR EMPLOYEES

Your employer provides insurance to help protect you when you become unemployed through no fault of your own. Tennessee employers pay the full cost of unemployment insurance for their employees. Nothing is deducted from your pay to cover the cost of this insurance nor does any money come from State of Tennessee funds.

To be eligible for benefits you must

- Be separated from employment through no fault of your own.
- Have qualifying wages in the base period.
- Be able and available for work.
- Search for work by making a minimum of four work search activities and documenting during weekly certification process. You may log in to www.Jobs4tn.gov to search for work online.

Failure to do four work search activities will result in a loss of benefits unless you are job attached, a member of a hiring union, or attending training approved by the Commissioner.

If you become unemployed you may file for benefits at www.Jobs4tn.gov.

Before beginning the claim filing process, you should have your

- Social Security Number
- Telephone Number
- Address
- Name of county of residence

REV. 09/2024

FED

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;
- promotion;
- reemployment;
- any benefit of employment;
- retention in 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.

HEALTH INSURANCE PROTECTION

- If you leave your job to perform military service, you have the right to elect to continue your existing employer-based health plan coverage for you and your dependents for up to 24 months while in the military.
- Even if you don't elect to continue coverage during your military service, you have the right to be reinstated in your employer's health plan when you are reemployed, generally without any waiting periods or exclusions (e.g., pre-existing condition exclusions) except for service-connected illnesses or injuries.

ENFORCEMENT

- The U.S. Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS) is authorized to investigate and resolve complaints of USERRA violations.
- For assistance in filing a complaint, or for any other information on USERRA, contact VETS at 1-866-4-USA-DOL or visit its website at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/>. An interactive online USERRA Advisor can be viewed at <https://webapps.dol.gov/elaws/vets/userra>.
- If you file a complaint with VETS and VETS is unable to resolve it, you may request that your case be referred to the Department of Justice or the Office of Special Counsel, as applicable, for representation.
- You may also bypass the VETS process and bring a civil action against an employer for violations of USERRA. The rights listed here may vary depending on the circumstances. The text of this notice was prepared by VETS, and may be viewed on the internet at this address: <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/vets/programs/userra/poster> Federal law requires employers to notify employees of their rights under USERRA, and employers may meet this requirement by displaying the text of this notice where they customarily place notices for employees.

U.S. 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

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 all 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 #28M(c) 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 had at least 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.

You do not 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.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SCAN ME

WH1420

REV. 04/2023

TN

Civil Rights Enforcement Division

TENNESSEE LAW PROHIBITS EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION

It is illegal to discriminate against any person because of race, color, creed, religion, sex, age, disability, or national origin in recruitment, training, hiring, discharge, promotion, or any condition, term, or privilege of employment.

If you feel that you have been discriminated against, contact the Civil Rights Enforcement Division.

LA LEY DE TENNESSEE PROHIBE LA DISCRIMINACION EN EL EMPLEO

Es es contra de la ley discriminar a cualquier persona por su raza, color, credo, religión, sexo, edad (mayor de 40 años), incapacidad, u origen nacional, en la selección, entrenamiento, empleo, al despedir, promover o cualquier condición, término o privilegio de empleo.

Si usted cree que ha sido víctima de discriminación, comuníquese con la División de Protección de Derechos Civiles.

For more information or to file a complaint: www.tn.gov/attorneygeneral/crcd (615) 741-5825 CREDA@ag.tn.gov

MAKING THE CASE FOR TENNESSEE TENNESSEE ATTORNEY GENERAL

REV. 09/2024

FED

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:

- Recruiting, hiring, 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) 1-844-234-5122 (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 of companies doing business with the Federal Government. If you are applying for a job with, or are an employee of, a company with a

Federal contract or subcontract, you are protected under Federal law from discrimination on the following bases:

- Race, Color, Religion, Sex, Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, National Origin

Executive Order 11246, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination by Federal contractors based on race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin, and requires affirmative action to ensure equality of opportunity in all aspects of employment.

Asking About, Disclosing, or Discussing Pay

Executive Order 11246, as amended, protects applicants and employees of Federal contractors from discrimination based on inquiring about, disclosing, or discussing their compensation or the compensation of other applicants or employees.

Disability

Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, protects qualified individuals with disabilities from discrimination in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment by Federal contractors. Disability discrimination includes not making reasonable accommodation to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an applicant or employee, barring undue hardship to the employer. Section 503 also requires that Federal contractors take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified individuals with disabilities at all levels of employment, including the executive level.

Protected Veteran Status

The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended, 38 U.S.C. 4212, prohibits employment discrimination against, and requires affirmative action to recruit, employ, and advance in employment, disabled veterans, recently separated veterans (i.e., within three years of discharge or release from active duty), active duty wartime or campaign badge veterans, or Armed Forces service medal veterans.

Retaliation

Retaliation is prohibited against a person who files a complaint of discrimination, participates in an OFCCP proceeding, or otherwise opposes discrimination by Federal contractors under these Federal laws. Any person who believes a contractor has violated its nondiscrimination or affirmative action obligations under OFCCP's authorities should contact immediately.

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP)

U.S. Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210
1-800-397-6251 (toll-free)

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services. OFCCP may also be contacted by submitting a question online to OFCCP's Help Desk at <https://ofccphelpdesk.dol.gov/s/>, or by calling an OFCCP regional or district office, listed in most telephone directories under U.S. Government, Department of Labor and on OFCCP's "Contact Us" webpage at <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ofccp/contact>.

PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES RECEIVING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Race, Color, National Origin, Sex

In addition to the protections of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin in programs or activities receiving Federal financial assistance. Employment discrimination is covered by Title VI if the primary objective of the financial assistance is provision of employment, or where employment discrimination causes or may cause discrimination in providing services under such programs. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs or activities which receive Federal financial assistance.

Individuals with Disabilities

Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, prohibits employment discrimination on the basis of disability in any program or activity which receives Federal financial assistance. Discrimination is prohibited in all aspects of employment against persons with disabilities who, with or without reasonable accommodation, can perform the essential functions of the job.

If you believe you have been discriminated against in a program of any institution which receives Federal financial assistance, you should immediately contact the Federal agency providing such assistance.

REV. 06/27/2023

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

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

WH1462

REV. 02/2022

TN

Department of Labor and Workforce Development

You Have a Right to a Safe and Healthful Workplace. IT'S THE LAW!

- You have the right to notify your employer or TOSHA about workplace hazards. You may ask TOSHA to keep your name confidential.
- You have the right to request a TOSHA inspection if you believe that there are unsafe and unhealthful conditions in your workplace. You or your representative may participate in the inspection.
- You can file a complaint with TOSHA within 30 days of discrimination by your employer for making safety and health complaints or for exercising your rights under the TOSHA Act or the Tennessee Hazardous Chemical Right-to-Know Act.
- You have a right to see TOSHA citations issued to your employer. Your employer must post the citations at or near the place of the alleged violation.
- Your employer must correct workplace hazards by the date indicated on the citation and must certify that these hazards have been reduced or eliminated.
- You have rights under the Tennessee Right to Know Law concerning hazardous chemicals in your work area. Your employer must provide training about health effects, protective measures, safe handling procedures, as well as information on interpreting labels and safety data sheets (SDS). You must be provided access to the safety data sheets and the workplace chemical list.
- You have the right to copies of your medical records or records of your exposure to toxic and harmful substances or conditions.
- Your employer must post this notice in your workplace.

The Tennessee Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1972, T.C.A. §§ 50-3-101 et seq., assures safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women throughout the state. The Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Occupational Safety and Health (TOSHA) has the primary responsibility for administering the TOSHA Act. The rights listed here may vary depending on the particular circumstances. To file a complaint, report an emergency or seek TOSHA advice, assistance or information, call 800-249-8510 or your nearest TOSHA office.

• Chattanooga (423) 634-6424 • Jackson (731) 423-5640 • Kingsport (423) 224-2042 • Knoxville (865) 594-6180 • Memphis (901) 543-7259 • Nashville (615) 741-2793. To file a complaint online or obtain information on Federal OSHA and other state programs, visit OSHA's website at www.osha.gov. For additional information on TOSHA visit www.tn.gov/workforce/section/tosha.

Authorization No. 337330

REV. 03/2016

