



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.

This poster is available free from OSHA.

Contact OSHA. We can help.

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.





Departamento de Trabajo
de los EE. UU.



Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo ¡ES LA LEY!

Todos los trabajadores tienen el derecho a:

- Un lugar de trabajo seguro.
- Decir algo a su empleador o la OSHA sobre preocupaciones de seguridad o salud, o reportar una lesión o enfermedad en el trabajo, sin sufrir represalias.
- Recibir información y entrenamiento sobre los peligros del trabajo, incluyendo sustancias tóxicas en su sitio de trabajo.
- Pedir una inspección confidencial de OSHA de su lugar de trabajo si usted cree que hay condiciones inseguras o insalubres. Usted tiene el derecho a que un representante se comunique con OSHA en su nombre.
- Participar (o su representante puede participar) en la inspección de OSHA y hablar en privado con el inspector.
- Presentar una queja con la OSHA dentro de 30 días (por teléfono, por internet, o por correo) si usted ha sufrido represalias por ejercer sus derechos.
- Ver cualquieras citaciones de la OSHA emitidas a su empleador.
- Pedir copias de sus registros médicos, pruebas que miden los peligros en el trabajo, y registros de lesiones y enfermedades relacionadas con el trabajo.

Los empleadores deben:

- Proveer a los trabajadores un lugar de trabajo libre de peligros reconocidos. Es ilegal discriminar contra un empleado quien ha ejercido sus derechos bajo la ley, incluyendo hablando sobre preocupaciones de seguridad o salud a usted o con la OSHA, o por reportar una lesión o enfermedad relacionada con el trabajo.
- Cumplir con todas las normas aplicables de la OSHA.
- Notificar a la OSHA dentro de 8 horas de una fatalidad laboral o dentro de 24 horas de cualquier hospitalización, amputación, o pérdida de ojo relacionado con el trabajo.
- Proporcionar el entrenamiento requerido a todos los trabajadores en un idioma y vocabulario que pueden entender.
- Mostrar claramente este cartel en el lugar de trabajo.
- Mostrar las citaciones de la OSHA acerca del lugar de la violación alegada.

Servicios de consulta en el lugar de trabajo están disponibles para empleadores de tamaño pequeño y mediano sin citación o multa, a través de los programas de consulta apoyados por la OSHA en cada estado.

Este cartel está disponible de la OSHA para gratis.

Llame OSHA. Podemos ayudar.



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 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.

EXAMINEE 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. Employees 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.



WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1-866-487-9243
TTY: 1-877-889-5627
www.dol.gov/whd

