



EEOC - EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY IS THE LAW

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY IS THE LAW
PRIVATE EMPLOYERS, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Applicants to and employees of most private employers, state and local governments, educational institutions, employment agencies and labor organizations are protected under Federal law from discrimination on the following bases:

RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, NATIONAL ORIGIN Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, protects applicants and employees from discrimination in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment, on the basis of race, color, religion, sex (including pregnancy), or national origin. Religious discrimination includes failing to reasonably accommodate an employee's religious practices where the accommodation does not impose undue hardship.

DISABILITY Title I and Title V of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended, protect qualified individuals from discrimination on the basis of disability in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment. 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.

AGE The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, as amended, protects applicants and employees 40 years of age or older from discrimination based on age in hiring, promotion, discharge, pay, fringe benefits, job training, classification, referral, and other aspects of employment.

SEX (WAGES) In addition to sex discrimination prohibited by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, as amended, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, as amended, prohibits sex discrimination in the payment of wages to women and men performing substantially equal work, in jobs that require equal skill, effort, and responsibility, under similar working conditions, in the same establishment.

EMPLOYERS HOLDING FEDERAL CONTRACTS OR SUBCONTRACTS
Applicants to and employees of companies with a Federal government contract or subcontract 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 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.

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

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES 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. 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.

PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES RECEIVING FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
Federal financial assistance. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 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 EEOC 9/02 and OFCCP 8/08 Versions Usable With 11/09 Supplement

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS RE: UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

"Every employer must post and maintain a printed notice provided by the department showing that the employer is subject to Montana unemployment insurance law, and has been registered by the department. This notice must be posted in conspicuous places near the locations where services are performed."
(Mont. Admin. Code, Sec. 24.11.705)

Montana Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 6339
Helena, MT
59604-6339
Customer Service Center
(406) 444-6900

MINIMUM WAGE

Montana Department of LABOR & INDUSTRY
Employment Relations Division
MONTANA'S MINIMUM WAGE
(Effective 1/1/2020)
\$8.65*

*The minimum wage is subject to a cost-of-living adjustment based on the Consumer Price Index no later than September 30th of each year. Montana's minimum wage is to be the greater of the federal or current state minimum wage.

NO TIP CREDIT, TRAINING WAGE OR MEAL CREDIT IS ALLOWED IN THE STATE OF MONTANA

OVERTIME PAY
Employees who work in excess of 40 hours in a workweek must receive overtime compensation at a rate of at least 1 1/2 times their regular hourly rate for those hours worked over 40. There are exclusions from overtime pay. This information can be obtained by calling our office at (406) 444-6543.

PAYMENT OF WAGES
WHILE STILL EMPLOYED: An employee must be paid within 10 business days after the end of the pay period.
WHEN SEPARATED FROM EMPLOYMENT: When an employee quits, wages are due on the next scheduled pay day for the period in which the employee was separated, or 15 calendar days, whichever occurs first.
TERMINATED FOR CAUSE: When an employee is laid off or discharged, all wages are due immediately (within four hours or end of the business day, whichever occurs first), unless the employer has a preexisting, written policy that extends the time for payment. The wages cannot be delayed beyond the next pay day for the period in which the separation occurred, or 15 calendar days, whichever occurs first.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRY
COMPLIANCE & INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU
PO BOX 201503
HELENA MT 59620-1503
PHONE (406) 444-6543
EMAIL: DLIERD@mt.gov

Please visit us on the web at:
www.mtwagehourbopa.com

EMPLOYEE POLYGRAPH PROTECTION ACT

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 their rights under the Act.

EXEMPTIONS Federal, State and local governments are not affected by the law. Also, the law does not apply to tests administered 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 (armed 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 EMPLOYERS AND JOB APPLICANTS CAN READILY SEE IT.

FEDERAL MINIMUM WAGE

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 1 1/2 times your 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-hour restrictions. Different rules apply to agricultural employment.

TIP CREDIT Employees 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. 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.

NURSING HOMES The FLSA requires employers to provide reasonable break time for a nursing mother who is subject to the FLSA's overtime requirements in order for the employee to express breast milk for her nursing child for one year after the child's birth each time such employee has a need to express breast milk. Employers are also required to 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.

ENFORCEMENT The Department has authority to recover back wages and an equal amount in liquidated damages in instances of minimum wage, overtime, and other violations. The Department may litigate and/or

recommencement of prosecution. Employers may be assessed civil money penalties for each willful or repeated violation of the minimum wage and overtime pay provisions of the law. Civil money penalties may also be assessed for willful or repeated violations of the FLSA's child labor provisions. Heightened civil money penalties may be assessed for each child labor violation that results in the death or serious injury of any minor employee, and such assessments may be doubled when the violations are determined to be willful or repeated. The law also prohibits retaliating against or discharging workers who file a complaint or participate in any proceeding under the FLSA.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Certain occupations and establishments are exempt from the minimum wage and/or overtime pay provisions.
- Special provisions apply to workers in American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
- Some state laws provide greater employee protections; employers must comply with both.
- Some employees incorrectly classify workers as "independent contractors" when they are actually employees under the FLSA. It is important to know the difference between the two because employees (unless exempt) are entitled to the FLSA's minimum wage and overtime pay protections and correctly classified independent contractors are not.
- Certain full-time students, student learners, apprentices, and workers with disabilities may be paid less than the minimum wage under special certificates issued by the Department of Labor.

U.S. Department of Labor WH Publication 1284
Employment Standards Administration Revised October 1996
Wage and Hour Division Washington, D.C. 20210

DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination is Against the Law!

Discrimination is against the law in:
Employment
Housing
Public Accommodations
Education or Training
Financing
Insurance (sex & marital status only)
Government Services

Discrimination is illegal if it is based on:
Age
Race, color, national origin
Religion, creed
Physical or mental disability
Marital status
Sex (includes maternity, pregnancy & sexual harassment)
Familial status (housing only)
Political belief (government employment or service)

The law also prohibits retaliation for filing a complaint, being a witness or opposing a discriminatory practice.

State of Montana Human Rights Bureau
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59624-1728
(406) 444-2884 or 1-800-542-8007
www.montanadiscrimination.com
TTY (406) 444-9696 or Relay Service 711

PAYDAY NOTICE

Regular Paydays for Employees of

(Company Name)

Should be as follows:

Weekly Bi-Weekly Monthly Other

By: _____

Title: _____

WITHHOLDING STATUS

YOU MAY NEED TO CHECK YOUR WITHHOLDING

Since you last filed form W-4 with your employer:
• Married or divorced?
• Gain or lose a dependent?
• Change your name?
• Were there major changes to...
• Your nonwage income (interest, dividends, capital gains, etc.)?
• Your family wage income (you or your spouse started or ended a job)?
• Your itemized deductions?
• Your tax credits?
If you can answer "YES" to any of these questions or you owed extra tax when you filed your last return, you may need to file a new form W-4.

See your employer for a copy of Form W-4 or call the IRS at 1-800-829-3676.
Now is the time to check your withholding. For more details, get Publication 919, How Do I Adjust My Tax Withholding?, or use the Withholding Calculator at www.irs.gov/individuals on the IRS web site.

Employer: Please post or publish this Bulletin Board Poster so that your employees will see it. Please indicate where they can get forms and information on this subject.

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(Rev. 8-2009)
Cat. No. 11047P

IRS
Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service www.irs.gov

WORKERS' COMPENSATION

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS RE: WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Each employer shall post a sign in the workplace at the locations where notices to employees are normally posted, informing employees about the employer's current provision of workers' compensation insurance.

The sign must be provided by the department, distributed through insurers or directly by the department, and posted by employers in accordance with rules adopted by the department.

To obtain this form, please contact
Workers' Compensation Regulation Bureau
1805 Prospect Avenue
P.O. Box 8011, Helena, MT 59624-8011
(406) 444-0564

DISABILITY PAID AT SPECIAL MINIMUM WAGES

NOTICE TO WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES PAID AT SPECIAL MINIMUM WAGES

This establishment has a certificate authorizing the payment of special minimum wages to workers who are disabled for the work they are performing. Authority to pay special minimum wages to workers with disabilities applies to work covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act (SCA), and/or Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (PCA). Such special minimum wages are referred to as "commensurate wage rates" and are less than the basic hourly rates stated in an SCA wage determination and less than the FLSA minimum wage of \$4.75 per hour beginning October 1, 1996 and \$5.15 per hour beginning September 1, 1997. A "commensurate wage rate" is based on the worker's individual productivity, no matter how limited, in proportion to the wage and productivity of experienced non-disabled workers performing essentially the same type, quality, and quantity of work in the geographic area from which the labor force of the community is drawn.

Workers With Disabilities
For purposes of payment of commensurate wage rates under a certificate, a worker with a disability is defined as: An individual whose earnings or productivity capacity is impaired by a physical or mental disability, including those related to age or injury, for the work to be performed.

Disabilities which may affect productive capacity include blindness, mental illness, mental retardation, cerebral palsy, alcoholism, and drug addiction. The following do not ordinarily affect productive capacity for purposes of paying commensurate wage rates: educational disabilities; chronic unemployment; receipt of welfare benefits; non-attendance at school; juvenile delinquency; and correctional parole or probation.

Key Elements of Commensurate Wage Rates
Non-disabled worker standard—The objective gauge (usually a time study of the production of workers who are not disabled for the job) against which the productivity of a worker with a disability is measured.

Prevailing wage rate—The wage paid to experienced workers who are not disabled for the same or similar work and who are performing such work in the area. Most SCA contracts include a wage determination specifying the prevailing wage rates to be paid for SCA covered work.

Evaluation of the productivity of the worker with a disability—Documented measurement of the production of the worker with a disability (quantity and quality).

The wages of all workers paid commensurate wages must be reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at periodic intervals. At a minimum, the productivity of hourly paid workers must be reevaluated every six months and a new prevailing wage survey must be conducted at least once every twelve months.

Overtime
Generally, if you are performing work subject to the FLSA, SCA, and/or PCA, you must be paid at least 1 1/2 times your regular rate of pay for all hours worked over 40 in a workweek.

Child Labor
Minors younger than 18 years old must be employed in accordance with the child labor provisions of FLSA. No persons under 16 may be employed in manufacturing or on a PCA contract.

Fringe Benefits
Neither the FLSA nor the PCA have provisions requiring vacation, holiday, or sick pay nor other fringe benefits such as health insurance or pension plans. SCA wage determinations may require such fringe benefit payments (or a cash equivalent). Workers paid under a certificate authorizing commensurate wage rates must receive the full fringe benefits listed on the wage determination.

Worker Notification
Each worker with a disability and, where appropriate, the parent or guardian of such worker, shall be informed orally and in writing by the employer of the terms of the certificate under which such worker is employed.

Petition Process
Workers with disabilities paid at special minimum wages may petition the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor for a review of their wage rates by an Administrative Law Judge. No particular form of petition is required, except that it must be signed by the worker with a disability or his or her parent or guardian and should contain the name and address of the employer. Petitions should be mailed to: Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, Room S-3502, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210.

Employers shall display this poster where employees and the parents and guardians of workers with disabilities can readily see it. Complaints or questions regarding the terms and conditions of employment under a certificate may be directed to the Wage and Hour Division office nearest you — listed in your telephone directory under United States Government, Labor.

U.S. Department of Labor WH Publication 1284
Employment Standards Administration Revised October 1996
Wage and Hour Division Washington, D.C. 20210

FMLA - FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

EMPLOYEE RIGHTS UNDER THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS Eligible employees who work for a covered employer can take up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave in a 12-month period for the following reasons:
• The birth of a child or placement of a child for adoption or foster care.
• To bond with a child (leave must be taken within 1 year of the child's birth or placement).
• To care for the employee's spouse, child, or parent who has a qualifying serious health condition;
• For the employee's own qualifying serious health condition that makes the employee unable to perform the employee's job;
• For qualifying exigencies related to the foreign deployment of a military member who is the employee's spouse, child, or parent.

An eligible employee who is a covered servicemember's spouse, child, parent, or next of kin may also take up to 26 weeks of FMLA leave in a single 12-month period to care for the servicemember with a serious injury or illness. An employee does not need to use leave in one block. When it is medically necessary or otherwise permitted, employees may take leave intermittently or on a reduced schedule. Employees may choose, or an employer may require, use of accrued paid leave while taking FMLA leave. If an employee substitutes accrued paid leave for FMLA leave, the employee must comply with the employer's normal paid leave policies.

BENEFITS & PROTECTIONS While employees are on FMLA leave, employers must continue health insurance coverage as if the employees were not on leave. Upon return from FMLA leave, most employees must be restored to the same job or one nearly identical to it with equivalent pay, benefits, and other employment terms and conditions. An employer may not interfere with an individual's FMLA rights or retaliate against someone for using or trying to use FMLA leave, opposing any practice made unlawful by the FMLA, or being involved in any proceeding under or related to the FMLA.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS An employee who works for a covered employer must meet three criteria in order to be eligible for FMLA leave. The employee must:
• Have worked for the employer for at least 12 months;
• Have at least 1,250 hours of service in the 12 months before taking leave; and
• Work at a location where the employer has at least 50 employees within 75 miles of the employee's worksite.

Special "hours of service" requirements apply to airline flight crew employees.
REQUESTING LEAVE Generally, employees must give 30-days' advance notice of the need for FMLA leave. If it is not possible to give 30-days' notice, an employee must notify the employer as soon as possible and, generally, follow the employer's usual procedures. Employees do not have to share a medical diagnosis, but must provide enough information to the employer so it can determine if the leave qualifies for FMLA protection. Sufficient information could include informing an employer that the employee is or will be unable to perform his or her job functions, that a family member cannot perform daily activities, or that hospitalization or continuing medical treatment is necessary. Employees must inform the employer if the need for leave is for a reason for which FMLA leave was previously taken or certified. Employers can require a certification or periodic recertification supporting the need for leave. If the employer determines that the certification is incomplete, it must provide a written notice indicating what additional information is required.

EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITIES Once an employer becomes aware that an employee's need for leave is for a reason that may qualify under the FMLA, the employer must notify the employee if he or she is eligible for FMLA leave, and if eligible, must also provide a notice of rights and responsibilities under the FMLA. If the employee is not eligible, the employer must provide a reason for ineligibility. Employers must notify its employees if leave will be designated as FMLA leave, and if so, how much leave will be designated as FMLA leave. **ENFORCEMENT** Employees may file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, or may bring a private lawsuit against an employer. 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.

WH1428V REV 04/16
For additional information or to file a complaint: 1-866-4-USWAGE
WWW.WAGEHOUR.DOL.GOV
U.S. Department of Labor | Wage and Hour Division

NO SMOKING NOTICE

Smokefree MONTANA

Montana Law prohibits smoking in this establishment.
Montana Clean Indoor Air Act, Title 50, Chapter 40.

For more information or to report a violation call or visit us online.

1-866-787-5247
tobaccofree.mt.gov

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION NOTICE

It is illegal to discriminate against work-authorized individuals. Employees CANNOT specify which document(s) they will accept from an employee. The refusal to hire an individual because the documents have a future expiration date may also constitute illegal discrimination.

For information, please contact
The Office of Special Counsel for Immigration Related Unfair Employment Practices Office at 800-255-7688.

USERRA - UNIFORMED SERVICES EMPLOYMENT AND REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS ACT

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
• are obligated to serve in the uniformed service; then an employer may not deny you:
• initial employment;
• reemployment;
• retention in employment;
• promotion; or
• 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.

Publication Date — April 2017

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: <http://www.dol.gov/vets/programs/userralawposter.htm>. 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.

OSHA - THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT

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