



OSHA - THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT

Safety and health protection on the job

- Employees** The Minnesota Occupational Safety and Health Act (the Act) requires that your employer provide you with a workplace free of known hazards that can cause death, injury or illness. You also have the following workplace rights and responsibilities.
- You must follow all Minnesota OSHA (MNOSHA) standards and your employer's safety rules.
 - Your employer must provide you with information about any hazardous chemicals, harmful physical agents and infectious agents you are exposed to at work.
 - You have the right to discuss your workplace safety and health concerns with your employer or with MNOSHA.
 - You have the right to refuse to perform a job duty if you believe the task or equipment will place you at immediate risk of death or serious physical injury. However, you must do any other task your employer assigns you to do. You cannot simply leave the workplace.
 - You have the right to be notified and comment if your employer requests any variance from MNOSHA standard requirements.
 - You have the right to speak to a MNOSHA investigator inspecting your workplace.
- Employers** You must provide your employees with a safe and healthful work environment free from any known hazards that can cause death, injury or illness and comply with all applicable MNOSHA standards. You also have the following rights and responsibilities.
- You must **post a copy of this poster** and other MNOSHA documents where other notices to employees are posted.
 - You **must report to MNOSHA within eight hours** all accidents resulting in the death of an employee.
 - You **must report to MNOSHA within 24 hours** all accidents resulting in any amputation, eye loss or inpatient hospitalization of any employee.
 - You have the right to file a complaint with MNOSHA about safety and health hazards and request that an inspection be conducted. MNOSHA will not reveal your name to the employer.
 - You have the right to see all citations, penalties and abatement dates issued to your employer by MNOSHA.
 - Your employer cannot discriminate against you for exercising any of your rights under the Act. However, your employer can discipline you for not following its safety and health rules. If you feel your employer has discriminated against you for exercising your rights under the Act, you have 30 days to file a complaint with MNOSHA.
 - Your employer must provide you with any exposure and medical records it has about you upon request.
 - You have the right to participate in the development of standards by MNOSHA.
 - You must allow MNOSHA investigators to conduct inspections, interview employees and review records.
 - You must provide all necessary personal protective equipment and training at your expense.
 - You have the right to participate in the development of standards by MNOSHA.

Free safety and health assistance
Free assistance to identify and correct hazards is available to employers, without citation or penalty, through MNOSHA Workplace Safety Consultation at (651) 284-5060, 1-800-657-3776 or osha.consultation@state.mn.us.

Contact MNOSHA for a copy of the Act, for specific safety and health standards or to file a complaint about workplace hazards.

Employers, employees and members of the general public who wish to file a complaint regarding the MNOSHA program may write to the federal OSHA Region 5 office at: U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Chicago Regional Office, 230 S. Dearborn Street, Room 3244, Chicago, IL 60604.



(651) 284-5050 • 1-877-470-6742 • osha.compliance@state.mn.us • www.dli.mn.gov
Posting required by law in a location where employees can easily see this notice.

August 2017

DISCRIMINATION

Age discrimination

Know your rights under Minnesota laws prohibiting age discrimination
It is unlawful for an employer to:

- refuse to hire or employ a person on the basis of age;
- reduce in grade or position or demote a person on the basis of age;
- discharge or dismiss a person on the basis of age; or
- mandate retirement age if the employer has more than 20 employees. [29 United States Code §630 (b)].

Employers terminating employees 65 or older because they can no longer meet job requirements must give 30 days notice of intention to terminate.

This poster contains only a summary of Minnesota law. For more information, contact the:
Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry Phone: (651) 284-5070
Minnesota Department of Human Rights Phone: (651) 539-1100



(651) 284-5070 • 1-800-342-5354 • dli.laborstandards@state.mn.us • www.dli.mn.gov
Posting required by law in a location where employees can easily see this notice.

September 2017

EARNED SICK AND SAFE TIME

Earned sick and safe time (ESST)

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

What is ESST? ESST is paid leave employers must provide to employees in Minnesota that can be used for certain reasons, including when an employee is sick, to care for a sick family member or to seek assistance if an employee or their family member has experienced domestic abuse, sexual assault or stalking.

Who is eligible for ESST? An employee is eligible for ESST if they:
• work at least 80 hours in a year for an employer in Minnesota; and
• are not an independent contractor.

Temporary and part-time employees are eligible for ESST.

Retaliation is against the law. An employer may not retaliate, or take negative action, against an employee for asserting their legal rights under the ESST law.

How do you accrue and use ESST?

- Employees accrue at least one hour of ESST for every 30 hours worked, unless an employer front loads ESST hours as allowed by law.

- ESST begins accruing on the first day of work and employees are allowed to use ESST as it accrues.
- Employers must allow an employee to accrue at least 48 hours of ESST every year and to roll over unused ESST to the next year up to a maximum accrual of at least 80 ESST hours.
- Employers can require documentation from employees when ESST is used for more than three consecutive days.

What can you use ESST for? ESST can be used for reasons that include:

- the mental or physical illness, treatment or preventive care of an employee or their family member;
- absence due to domestic abuse, sexual assault or stalking of an employee or their family member; and
- closure of an employee's workplace due to weather or public emergency or closure of their family member's school or care facility due to weather or public emergency.



Sick time
For mental or physical illness, treatment or preventive care



Safe time
To address domestic abuse, sexual assault or stalking



Labor Standards • 443 Lafayette Road N. • St. Paul, MN 55155
651-284-5075 • 800-342-5354 • dli.mn.gov • dli.laborstandards@state.mn.us

Notice: This is a brief summary of Minnesota law. It is intended as a guide and is not to be considered a substitute for related Minnesota Statutes.
November 2023

VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

VETERANS BENEFITS AND SERVICES

The Minnesota Department of Veterans Affairs (MDVA) serves Minnesota Veterans and their families.

Veterans and their families may be eligible for many benefits earned through their military service.
Contact MDVA or your County Veterans Service Officer to learn more about these resources, programs and services:

- Adult Day Program
- Counseling for substance use disorder and mental health treatment
- Dental and vision assistance
- Educational, workforce and training resources
- Eligibility for unemployment insurance benefits under state and federal law
- Emergency assistance
- Ending Veteran homelessness and housing assistance
- Filing health and disability claims (VA and Social Security)
- Legal services
- Minnesota GI Bill for license or certification, apprenticeships or higher education

- Minnesota Veteran driver's licenses and identification cards
- Preventing Veteran suicide
- State Veterans Cemeteries
- State Veterans Domiciliary Program
- State Veterans Homes (skilled nursing facilities)
- Tax benefits
- VA healthcare enrollment
- Veteran family assistance
- Women Veteran support

FOR MORE INFORMATION
Visit MinnesotaVeteran.org
Call 1-888-LinkVet

Connect with your County Veterans Service Officer at MACVSO.org



WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Workers' compensation

If you are injured

- Report any injury to your supervisor as soon as possible, no matter how minor it may appear. You may lose the right to workers' compensation benefits if you do not make a timely report of the injury to your employer. The time limit may be as short as 14 days.
- Provide your employer with as much information as possible about your injury.
- Get any necessary medical treatment as soon as possible. If you are not covered by a certified managed care organization (CMCO), you may treat with a doctor of your choice. Your employer must notify you in writing if you are covered by a CMCO.

Workers' compensation pays for

- Medical care for your work injury, as long as it is reasonable and necessary.
- Wage-loss benefits for part of your lost income.
- Compensation for permanent damage to or loss of function of a body part.

What the insurer must do

- The insurer must investigate your claim promptly. If you have been disabled for more than three calendar-days, the insurer must begin payment of benefits or send you a denial of liability within 14 days after your employer knew you were off work or had lost wages because of your claimed injury.
- If the insurer accepts your claim for wage-loss benefits and you have been disabled for more than three calendar-days: The insurer will notify you and must start paying wage-loss benefits within the 14 days noted above. The insurer must pay benefits on time. Wage-loss benefits are paid at the same intervals as your work paychecks.

Fraud

Collecting workers' compensation benefits you are not entitled to is theft. Call 1-888-372-8366 to report workers' compensation fraud.

Insurer name and contact information



(651) 284-5032 • 1-800-342-5354 • dli.workcomp@state.mn.us • www.dli.mn.gov Posting required by law in a location where employees can easily see this notice.

August 2017

NO SMOKING NOTICE



THIS ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT IS SMOKE-FREE

Effective October 1, 2007, smoking will be prohibited in all indoor public places and indoor places of employment, per the Freedom to Breathe provisions of the Minnesota Clean Indoor Act.

All proprietors are required to post a "No Smoking" sign(s) at or immediately inside of all public entrances.
Posting this sign on or immediately inside public entrance(s) of your facility meets the signage requirements of the law.

Rev. 04-08

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

UNEMPLOYED?

Have you lost your job or had your work hours reduced?

You have the right to apply for Unemployment Insurance Benefits.
Apply online at www.uimn.org
or by telephone at 651-296-3644 (Twin Cities) or toll free 1-877-898-9090 (Greater Minnesota)
TTY users: 1-866-814-1252

This information is available in an alternative format by calling 651-259-7223 DEED is an Equal Opportunity Employer/Provider. DEED-50227 / 15,000 / March 2022

EMPLOYER-SPONSORED MEETINGS OR COMMUNICATION

A bill for an act relating to employment; prohibiting an employer from forcing employees to attend political or religious meetings or otherwise listen to speech about politics and religion; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 181.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA: **Section 1. [181.531] EMPLOYER-SPONSORED MEETINGS OR COMMUNICATION.**

Subdivision 1. **Prohibition.** An employer or the employer's agent, representative, or designee must not discharge, discipline, or otherwise penalize or threaten to discharge, discipline, or otherwise penalize or take any adverse employment action against an employee:

- (1) because the employee declines to attend or participate in an employer-sponsored meeting or declines to receive or listen to communications from the employer or the agent, representative, or designee of the employer if the meeting or communication is to communicate the opinion of the employer about religious or political matters;
- (2) as a means of inducing an employee to attend or participate in meetings or receive or listen to communications described in clause (1); or
- (3) because the employee, or a person acting on behalf of the employee, makes a good-faith report, orally or in writing, of a violation or a suspected violation of this section.

Subd. 2. **Remedies.** An aggrieved employee may bring a civil action to enforce this section no later than 90 days after the date of the alleged violation in the district court where the violation is alleged to have occurred or where the principal office of the employer is located. The court may award a prevailing employee all appropriate relief, including injunctive relief, reinstatement to the employee's former position or an equivalent position, back pay and reestablishment of any employee benefits, including seniority, to which the employee would otherwise have been eligible if the violation had not occurred and any other appropriate relief as deemed necessary by the court to make the employee whole. The court shall award a prevailing employee reasonable attorney fees and costs.

Subd. 3. **Notice.** Within 30 days of the effective date of this section, an employer subject to this section shall post and keep posted, a notice of employee rights under this section where employee notices are customarily placed.

Subd. 4. **Scope.** This section does not:

- prohibit communications of information that the employer is required by law to communicate, but only to the extent of the lawful requirement;
- (2) limit the rights of an employer or its agent, representative, or designee to conduct meetings involving religious or political matters so long as attendance is wholly voluntary or to engage in communications so long as receipt or listening is wholly voluntary; or
- (3) limit the rights of an employer or its agent, representative, or designee from communicating to its employees any information that is necessary for the employees to perform their lawfully required job duties.

Subd. 5. **Definitions.** For the purposes of this section:

- (1) "political matters" means matters relating to elections for political office, political parties, proposals to change legislation, proposals to change regulations, proposals to change public policy, and the decision to join or support any political party or political, civic, community, fraternal, or labor organization; and
- (2) "religious matters" means matters relating to religious belief, affiliation, and practice and the decision to join or support any religious organization or association.

PREGNANCY AND PARENTAL LEAVE ACT

Pregnant workers and new parents

PREGNANCY AT WORK

If you are pregnant, it is your right to request and your employer must provide:

- more frequent or longer restroom, food and water breaks;
- seating; and
- limits on lifting more than 20 pounds.

You have the right to request other workplace changes when you have been given advice from a health care provider or doula. Your employer cannot require you to adjust your working conditions because you are pregnant.

PREGNANCY AND PARENTAL LEAVE FROM WORK

Employees may request and take up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave during pregnancy or upon the birth or adoption of their child. Employees are eligible for this leave regardless of the size of their employer or the amount of time for which they have worked for their employer.

- pregnancy and parental leave may be taken for:
- prenatal care;
- incapacity due to pregnancy or related health conditions;
- childbirth or adoption; or
- bonding time by a birthing or non-birthing parent after the birth or adoption of the child.

Employers can adopt reasonable policies about when requests for leave must be made and leave must be taken within 12 months of the birth or adoption.

You may be able to use employer-provided benefits, such as sick leave or disability leave, if you are sick during pregnancy or to recover after childbirth.

Minnesota's paid family and medical leave law, which provides paid time off during or following a pregnancy, goes into effect Jan. 1, 2026.

EXPRESSING MILK AT WORK

If you decide to express milk at work, your employer, regardless of size, must provide:

- a clean, private and secure area to express milk that:
 - is not a bathroom;
 - is shielded from view;
 - is free of intrusion from coworkers and the public;
 - is in close proximity to the work area; and
 - has access to an electrical outlet.

There may be limited exceptions to this requirement.

You can choose when to express milk based on your needs, whether that means expressing milk during an existing paid break, during an existing unpaid break, such as a meal break, or during some other time.

It is against the law for your employer to retaliate, or take negative action, against you for requesting or taking a leave, pregnancy accommodation or break to express milk at work.

CONTACT US

Contact Labor Standards at 651-284-5075 or dli.laborstandards@state.mn.us.

Labor Standards • 443 Lafayette Road N. • St. Paul, MN 55155
651-284-5075 • 800-342-5354 • dli.mn.gov • dli.laborstandards@state.mn.us

Notice: This is a brief summary of Minnesota law. It is intended as a guide and is not to be considered a substitute for related Minnesota Statutes.



Version 0623

MINNESOTA MINIMUM WAGE

Minimum wage rates

Effective: Jan. 1, 2024

MINIMUM WAGE RATE		
Large employer – Any enterprise with annual gross revenues of \$500,000 or more	\$10.85/hour	
Small employer – Any enterprise with annual gross revenues of less than \$500	\$8.85/hour	
Training wage – May be paid to employees aged 18 and 19 the first 90 consecutive days of employment		
Youth wage – May be paid to employees aged 17 or younger		
J-1 Visa – May be paid to employees of hotels, motels, lodging establishments and resorts working under the authority of a summer work, travel Exchange Visitor (J) nonimmigrant visa	dli.mn.gov/minwage	
OVERTIME Time-and-one-half the employee's regular rate of pay	Small or state-covered employers After 48 hours	Large and federally covered employers After 40 hours
SICK AND SAFE TIME Sick and safe time is paid leave employers must provide to employees in Minnesota that can be used for certain reasons, including when an employee is sick, to care for a sick family member or to seek assistance if an employee or their family member has experienced domestic abuse. An employee earns one hour of sick and safe time for every 30 hours worked and can earn a maximum of 48 hours each year unless the employer agrees to a higher amount.		
RETALIATION PROHIBITED An employer may not discharge, discipline, penalize, interfere with, threaten, restrain, coerce, or otherwise retaliate or discriminate against an employee regarding the employee's compensation, terms, conditions, location or privileges of employment because the employee reports a violation of any law or refuses to participate in an activity the employee knows is a violation of law.		



651-284-5075 • 800 342 5354 • dli.laborstandards@state.mn.us • dli.mn.gov/minwage
Posting required by law in a location where employees can easily see this notice.

October 2023