

California State Postings



The Labor Commissioner's Office provides the model posting below which meets the requirements of Labor Code Section 1102.6(a)-(b) under AD 2299 (Ch. 105, Stats. 2024), effective 1/1/2025. This document must be printed to 8.5 x 14-inch paper with margins no larger than one-half inch in order to conform to the statutory requirement that the lettering be larger than size 14-point type.

WHISTLEBLOWERS ARE PROTECTED

It is the public policy of the State of California to encourage employees to notify an appropriate government or law enforcement agency, person with authority over the employee, or another employee with authority to investigate, discover, or correct the violation or noncompliance, and to provide information to and testify before a public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry, when they have reason to believe their employer is violating a state or federal statute, or violating or not complying with a local, state or federal rule or regulation.

Who is protected?
Pursuant to California Labor Code Section 1102.5, employees are the protected class of individuals. "Employee" means any person employed by an employer, private or public, including, but not limited to, individuals employed by the state or any subdivision thereof, any county, city, city and county, including any charter city or county, and any school district, community college district, municipal or public corporation, political subdivision, or the University of California. (California Labor Code Section 1102.5)

What is a whistleblower?
A "whistleblower" is an employee who discloses information to a government or law enforcement agency, person with authority over the employee, or to another employee with authority to investigate, discover, or correct the violation or noncompliance, or who provides information to or testifies before a public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry, where the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information discloses:

1. A violation of a state or federal statute,
2. A violation or noncompliance with a local, state or federal rule or regulation, or
3. With reference to employee safety or health, unsafe working conditions or work practices in the employee's employment or place of employment.

An employee is also considered a whistleblower and protected when the employee believes the employee engaged in or will exercise protected activity. A whistleblower can also be an employee who refuses to participate in an activity that would result in a violation of a state or federal statute, or a violation of or noncompliance with a local, state or federal rule or regulation.

What protections are afforded to whistleblowers?

1. An employer may not make, adopt, or enforce any rule, regulation, or policy preventing an employee from being a whistleblower.
2. An employer may not retaliate against an employee who is a whistleblower or is perceived to be a whistleblower.
3. An employer may not retaliate against an employee for refusing to participate in an activity that would result in a violation of a state or federal statute, or a violation or noncompliance with a state or federal rule or regulation.
4. An employer may not retaliate against an employee for having exercised their rights as a whistleblower in any former employment.

Under California Labor Code Section 1102.5, if an employer retaliates against a whistleblower, the employer may be required to reinstate the employee's employment and work benefits, pay lost wages and civil monetary penalties, and take other steps necessary to comply with the law.

How to report improper acts

If you have information regarding possible violations of state or federal statutes, rules, or regulations, or violations of fiduciary responsibility by a corporation or limited liability company to its shareholders, investors, or employees, call the California State Attorney General's Whistleblower Hotline at 1-800-952-5225.

The Attorney General will refer your call to the appropriate government authority for review and possible investigation.

Division of Labor Standards Enforcement Labor Commissioner's Office

THIS POSTER MUST BE DISPLAYED WHERE EMPLOYEES CAN EASILY READ IT
(Poster may be printed on 8 1/2" x 11" letter size paper)

HEALTHY WORKPLACES/HEALTHY FAMILIES ACT: CALIFORNIA PAID SICK LEAVE

(as amended effective 1/1/2026)

Entitlement:

- An employee who, on or after July 1, 2015, works in California for 30 or more days within a year from the beginning of employment is entitled to paid sick leave.
- Paid sick leave accrues at the rate of one hour per every 30 hours worked, paid at the employee's regular wage rate. Accrued sick leave begins on the first day of employment or July 1, 2015, whichever is later. Accrued paid sick leave shall carry over to the following year of employment and may be capped at 80 hours or 10 days.
- An employer can also provide 5 days or 40 hours, whichever is greater, of paid sick leave "up-front" at the beginning of a 12-month period. No accrual or carry over is required.
- Other accrual plans that meet specified conditions, including PTO plans, may also satisfy the requirements.

Usage:

- An employer may use paid sick days beginning on the 90th day of employment.
- An employee may limit the use of paid sick days to 40 hours or five days, whichever is greater, in each year of employment.
- An employer shall provide paid sick days upon the oral or written request of an employee for any of the following:

For the Employee:	For the Employee and/or Their Family Members:
To serve on a jury	Diagnosis, care or treatment of an existing health condition or preventive care
To appear in court to comply with a subpoena or other court order as a witness in a judicial proceeding	Attend judicial proceeding related to being a victim of a violent or serious felony or other specified serious offenses
For an employee who is a victim of, or a qualifying act of violence to obtain relief, including a restraining order, to help ensure the health, safety, or welfare of the victim or their child	For specified victim-related relief and services for an employee who is a victim or whose family member is a victim of a qualifying act of violence if the employee, health, safety, or welfare of the victim or their child

Retaliation or discrimination against an employee who requests paid sick days or uses paid sick days or both is prohibited. An employee can file a complaint with the Labor Commissioner against an employer who retaliates or discriminates against the employee.

For additional information you may contact your employer or the office of the Labor Commissioner. Locate the office by looking at the list of offices on our website <http://www.dir.ca.gov/lse/RegionalOffices.htm> using the alphabetical listing of cities, locations, and communities. Staff is available in person and by telephone.

DLSE Paid Sick Leave Postings

Notice to Employees

Your employer is required under the California Unemployment Insurance Code (EUI) to provide you with this notice. Wages are set by the following benefit programs, which are available to you.

Whistleblowers are protected

It is the public policy of the State of California to encourage employees to notify an appropriate government or law enforcement agency, person with authority over the employee, or another employee with authority to investigate, discover, or correct the violation or noncompliance, and to provide information to and testify before a public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry, when they have reason to believe their employer is violating a state or federal statute, or violating or not complying with a local, state or federal rule or regulation.

Who is protected?
Pursuant to California Labor Code Section 1102.5, employees are the protected class of individuals. "Employee" means any person employed by an employer, private or public, including, but not limited to, individuals employed by the state or any subdivision thereof, any county, city, city and county, including any charter city or county, and any school district, community college district, municipal or public corporation, political subdivision, or the University of California. (California Labor Code Section 1102.5)

What is a whistleblower?
A "whistleblower" is an employee who discloses information to a government or law enforcement agency, person with authority over the employee, or to another employee with authority to investigate, discover, or correct the violation or noncompliance, or who provides information to or testifies before a public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry, where the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information discloses:

1. A violation of a state or federal statute,
2. A violation or noncompliance with a local, state or federal rule or regulation, or
3. With reference to employee safety or health, unsafe working conditions or work practices in the employee's employment or place of employment.

An employee is also considered a whistleblower and protected when the employee believes the employee engaged in or will exercise protected activity. A whistleblower can also be an employee who refuses to participate in an activity that would result in a violation of a state or federal statute, or a violation of or noncompliance with a local, state or federal rule or regulation.

What protections are afforded to whistleblowers?

1. An employer may not make, adopt, or enforce any rule, regulation, or policy preventing an employee from being a whistleblower.
2. An employer may not retaliate against an employee who is a whistleblower or is perceived to be a whistleblower.
3. An employer may not retaliate against an employee for refusing to participate in an activity that would result in a violation of a state or federal statute, or a violation or noncompliance with a state or federal rule or regulation.
4. An employer may not retaliate against an employee for having exercised their rights as a whistleblower in any former employment.

Under California Labor Code Section 1102.5, if an employer retaliates against a whistleblower, the employer may be required to reinstate the employee's employment and work benefits, pay lost wages and civil monetary penalties, and take other steps necessary to comply with the law.

How to report improper acts

If you have information regarding possible violations of state or federal statutes, rules, or regulations, or violations of fiduciary responsibility by a corporation or limited liability company to its shareholders, investors, or employees, call the California State Attorney General's Whistleblower Hotline at 1-800-952-5225.

The Attorney General will refer your call to the appropriate government authority for review and possible investigation.

Division of Labor Standards Enforcement Labor Commissioner's Office

THIS POSTER MUST BE DISPLAYED WHERE EMPLOYEES CAN EASILY READ IT
(Poster may be printed on 8 1/2" x 11" letter size paper)

HEALTHY WORKPLACES/HEALTHY FAMILIES ACT: CALIFORNIA PAID SICK LEAVE

(as amended effective 1/1/2026)

Entitlement:

- An employee who, on or after July 1, 2015, works in California for 30 or more days within a year from the beginning of employment is entitled to paid sick leave.
- Paid sick leave accrues at the rate of one hour per every 30 hours worked, paid at the employee's regular wage rate. Accrued sick leave begins on the first day of employment or July 1, 2015, whichever is later. Accrued paid sick leave shall carry over to the following year of employment and may be capped at 80 hours or 10 days.
- An employer can also provide 5 days or 40 hours, whichever is greater, of paid sick leave "up-front" at the beginning of a 12-month period. No accrual or carry over is required.
- Other accrual plans that meet specified conditions, including PTO plans, may also satisfy the requirements.

Usage:

- An employer may use paid sick days beginning on the 90th day of employment.
- An employee may limit the use of paid sick days to 40 hours or five days, whichever is greater, in each year of employment.
- An employer shall provide paid sick days upon the oral or written request of an employee for any of the following:

For the Employee:	For the Employee and/or Their Family Members:
To serve on a jury	Diagnosis, care or treatment of an existing health condition or preventive care
To appear in court to comply with a subpoena or other court order as a witness in a judicial proceeding	Attend judicial proceeding related to being a victim of a violent or serious felony or other specified serious offenses
For an employee who is a victim of, or a qualifying act of violence to obtain relief, including a restraining order, to help ensure the health, safety, or welfare of the victim or their child	For specified victim-related relief and services for an employee who is a victim or whose family member is a victim of a qualifying act of violence if the employee, health, safety, or welfare of the victim or their child

Retaliation or discrimination against an employee who requests paid sick days or uses paid sick days or both is prohibited. An employee can file a complaint with the Labor Commissioner against an employer who retaliates or discriminates against the employee.

For additional information you may contact your employer or the office of the Labor Commissioner. Locate the office by looking at the list of offices on our website <http://www.dir.ca.gov/lse/RegionalOffices.htm> using the alphabetical listing of cities, locations, and communities. Staff is available in person and by telephone.

DLSE Paid Sick Leave Postings

Notice to Employees

Your employer is required under the California Unemployment Insurance Code (EUI) to provide you with this notice. Wages are set by the following benefit programs, which are available to you.

Whistleblowers are protected

It is the public policy of the State of California to encourage employees to notify an appropriate government or law enforcement agency, person with authority over the employee, or another employee with authority to investigate, discover, or correct the violation or noncompliance, and to provide information to and testify before a public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry, when they have reason to believe their employer is violating a state or federal statute, or violating or not complying with a local, state or federal rule or regulation.

Who is protected?
Pursuant to California Labor Code Section 1102.5, employees are the protected class of individuals. "Employee" means any person employed by an employer, private or public, including, but not limited to, individuals employed by the state or any subdivision thereof, any county, city, city and county, including any charter city or county, and any school district, community college district, municipal or public corporation, political subdivision, or the University of California. (California Labor Code Section 1102.5)

What is a whistleblower?
A "whistleblower" is an employee who discloses information to a government or law enforcement agency, person with authority over the employee, or to another employee with authority to investigate, discover, or correct the violation or noncompliance, or who provides information to or testifies before a public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry, where the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information discloses:

1. A violation of a state or federal statute,
2. A violation or noncompliance with a local, state or federal rule or regulation, or
3. With reference to employee safety or health, unsafe working conditions or work practices in the employee's employment or place of employment.

An employee is also considered a whistleblower and protected when the employee believes the employee engaged in or will exercise protected activity. A whistleblower can also be an employee who refuses to participate in an activity that would result in a violation of a state or federal statute, or a violation of or noncompliance with a local, state or federal rule or regulation.

What protections are afforded to whistleblowers?

1. An employer may not make, adopt, or enforce any rule, regulation, or policy preventing an employee from being a whistleblower.
2. An employer may not retaliate against an employee who is a whistleblower or is perceived to be a whistleblower.
3. An employer may not retaliate against an employee for refusing to participate in an activity that would result in a violation of a state or federal statute, or a violation or noncompliance with a state or federal rule or regulation.
4. An employer may not retaliate against an employee for having exercised their rights as a whistleblower in any former employment.

Under California Labor Code Section 1102.5, if an employer retaliates against a whistleblower, the employer may be required to reinstate the employee's employment and work benefits, pay lost wages and civil monetary penalties, and take other steps necessary to comply with the law.

How to report improper acts

If you have information regarding possible violations of state or federal statutes, rules, or regulations, or violations of fiduciary responsibility by a corporation or limited liability company to its shareholders, investors, or employees, call the California State Attorney General's Whistleblower Hotline at 1-800-952-5225.

The Attorney General will refer your call to the appropriate government authority for review and possible investigation.

Division of Labor Standards Enforcement Labor Commissioner's Office

THIS POSTER MUST BE DISPLAYED WHERE EMPLOYEES CAN EASILY READ IT
(Poster may be printed on 8 1/2" x 11" letter size paper)

HEALTHY WORKPLACES/HEALTHY FAMILIES ACT: CALIFORNIA PAID SICK LEAVE

(as amended effective 1/1/2026)

Entitlement:

- An employee who, on or after July 1, 2015, works in California for 30 or more days within a year from the beginning of employment is entitled to paid sick leave.
- Paid sick leave accrues at the rate of one hour per every 30 hours worked, paid at the employee's regular wage rate. Accrued sick leave begins on the first day of employment or July 1, 2015, whichever is later. Accrued paid sick leave shall carry over to the following year of employment and may be capped at 80 hours or 10 days.
- An employer can also provide 5 days or 40 hours, whichever is greater, of paid sick leave "up-front" at the beginning of a 12-month period. No accrual or carry over is required.
- Other accrual plans that meet specified conditions, including PTO plans, may also satisfy the requirements.

Usage:

- An employer may use paid sick days beginning on the 90th day of employment.
- An employee may limit the use of paid sick days to 40 hours or five days, whichever is greater, in each year of employment.
- An employer shall provide paid sick days upon the oral or written request of an employee for any of the following:

For the Employee:	For the Employee and/or Their Family Members:
To serve on a jury	Diagnosis, care or treatment of an existing health condition or preventive care
To appear in court to comply with a subpoena or other court order as a witness in a judicial proceeding	Attend judicial proceeding related to being a victim of a violent or serious felony or other specified serious offenses
For an employee who is a victim of, or a qualifying act of violence to obtain relief, including a restraining order, to help ensure the health, safety, or welfare of the victim or their child	For specified victim-related relief and services for an employee who is a victim or whose family member is a victim of a qualifying act of violence if the employee, health, safety, or welfare of the victim or their child

Retaliation or discrimination against an employee who requests paid sick days or uses paid sick days or both is prohibited. An employee can file a complaint with the Labor Commissioner against an employer who retaliates or discriminates against the employee.

For additional information you may contact your employer or the office of the Labor Commissioner. Locate the office by looking at the list of offices on our website <http://www.dir.ca.gov/lse/RegionalOffices.htm> using the alphabetical listing of cities, locations, and communities. Staff is available in person and by telephone.

DLSE Paid Sick Leave Postings

Notice to Employees

Your employer is required under the California Unemployment Insurance Code (EUI) to provide you with this notice. Wages are set by the following benefit programs, which are available to you.

Whistleblowers are protected

It is the public policy of the State of California to encourage employees to notify an appropriate government or law enforcement agency, person with authority over the employee, or another employee with authority to investigate, discover, or correct the violation or noncompliance, and to provide information to and testify before a public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry, when they have reason to believe their employer is violating a state or federal statute, or violating or not complying with a local, state or federal rule or regulation.

Who is protected?
Pursuant to California Labor Code Section 1102.5, employees are the protected class of individuals. "Employee" means any person employed by an employer, private or public, including, but not limited to, individuals employed by the state or any subdivision thereof, any county, city, city and county, including any charter city or county, and any school district, community college district, municipal or public corporation, political subdivision, or the University of California. (California Labor Code Section 1102.5)

What is a whistleblower?
A "whistleblower" is an employee who discloses information to a government or law enforcement agency, person with authority over the employee, or to another employee with authority to investigate, discover, or correct the violation or noncompliance, or who provides information to or testifies before a public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry, where the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information discloses:

1. A violation of a state or federal statute,
2. A violation or noncompliance with a local, state or federal rule or regulation, or
3. With reference to employee safety or health, unsafe working conditions or work practices in the employee's employment or place of employment.

An employee is also considered a whistleblower and protected when the employee believes the employee engaged in or will exercise protected activity. A whistleblower can also be an employee who refuses to participate in an activity that would result in a violation of a state or federal statute, or a violation of or noncompliance with a local, state or federal rule or regulation.

What protections are afforded to whistleblowers?

1. An employer may not make, adopt, or enforce any rule, regulation, or policy preventing an employee from being a whistleblower.
2. An employer may not retaliate against an employee who is a whistleblower or is perceived to be a whistleblower.
3. An employer may not retaliate against an employee for refusing to participate in an activity that would result in a violation of a state or federal statute, or a violation or noncompliance with a state or federal rule or regulation.
4. An employer may not retaliate against an employee for having exercised their rights as a whistleblower in any former employment.

Under California Labor Code Section 1102.5, if an employer retaliates against a whistleblower, the employer may be required to reinstate the employee's employment and work benefits, pay lost wages and civil monetary penalties, and take other steps necessary to comply with the law.

How to report improper acts

If you have information regarding possible violations of state or federal statutes, rules, or regulations, or violations of fiduciary responsibility by a corporation or limited liability company to its shareholders, investors, or employees, call the California State Attorney General's Whistleblower Hotline at 1-800-952-5225.

The Attorney General will refer your call to the appropriate government authority for review and possible investigation.

Division of Labor Standards Enforcement Labor Commissioner's Office

THIS POSTER MUST BE DISPLAYED WHERE EMPLOYEES CAN EASILY READ IT
(Poster may be printed on 8 1/2" x 11" letter size paper)

HEALTHY WORKPLACES/HEALTHY FAMILIES ACT: CALIFORNIA PAID SICK LEAVE

(as amended effective 1/1/2026)

Entitlement:

- An employee who, on or after July 1, 2015, works in California for 30 or more days within a year from the beginning of employment is entitled to paid sick leave.
- Paid sick leave accrues at the rate of one hour per every 30 hours worked, paid at the employee's regular wage rate. Accrued sick leave begins on the first day of employment or July 1, 2015, whichever is later. Accrued paid sick leave shall carry over to the following year of employment and may be capped at 80 hours or 10 days.
- An employer can also provide 5 days or 40 hours, whichever is greater, of paid sick leave "up-front" at the beginning of a 12-month period. No accrual or carry over is required.
- Other accrual plans that meet specified conditions, including PTO plans, may also satisfy the requirements.

Usage:

- An employer may use paid sick days beginning on the 90th day of employment.
- An employee may limit the use of paid sick days to 40 hours or five days, whichever is greater, in each year of employment.
- An employer shall provide paid sick days upon the oral or written request of an employee for any of the following:

For the Employee:	For the Employee and/or Their Family Members:
To serve on a jury	Diagnosis, care or treatment of an existing health condition or preventive care
To appear in court to comply with a subpoena or other court order as a witness in a judicial proceeding	Attend judicial proceeding related to being a victim of a violent or serious felony or other specified serious offenses
For an employee who is a victim of, or a qualifying act of violence to obtain relief, including a restraining order, to help ensure the health, safety, or welfare of the victim or their child	For specified victim-related relief and services for an employee who is a victim or whose family member is a victim of a qualifying act of violence if the employee, health, safety, or welfare of the victim or their child

Retaliation or discrimination against an employee who requests paid sick days or uses paid sick days or both is prohibited. An employee can file a complaint with the Labor Commissioner against an employer who retaliates or discriminates against the employee.

For additional information you may contact your employer or the office of the Labor Commissioner. Locate the office by looking at the list of offices on our website <http://www.dir.ca.gov/lse/RegionalOffices.htm> using the alphabetical listing of cities, locations, and communities. Staff is available in person and by telephone.

DLSE Paid Sick Leave Postings

YOUR RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS AS A PREGNANT EMPLOYEE

IF YOU ARE PREGNANT, HAVE A PREGNANCY-RELATED MEDICAL CONDITION, OR ARE RECEIVING FROM CHILDREN, PLEASE READ THIS NOTICE.

- **REGULATIONS OF EMPLOYERS WITH FIVE OR MORE EMPLOYEES**
 - Reasonable accommodations may include reasonable adjustments to your work schedule, such as flexible work hours, telework, or job restructuring.
 - Reasonable accommodations may include reasonable adjustments to your work environment, such as ergonomic equipment, modified workstations, or modified physical demands.
 - Reasonable accommodations may include reasonable adjustments to your work conditions, such as modified work schedules, modified work hours, or modified work locations.
- **REGULATIONS OF EMPLOYERS WITH FEWER THAN FIVE EMPLOYEES**
 - Reasonable accommodations may include reasonable adjustments to your work schedule, such as flexible work hours, telework, or job restructuring.
 - Reasonable accommodations may include reasonable adjustments to your work environment, such as ergonomic equipment, modified workstations, or modified physical demands.
 - Reasonable accommodations may include reasonable adjustments to your work conditions, such as modified work schedules, modified work hours, or modified work locations.

ADDITIONAL LEAVE UNDER THE CALIFORNIA FAMILY RIGHTS ACT (CFR)
Employees who are pregnant, have a pregnancy-related medical condition, or are receiving from children are entitled to additional leave under the CFR. This leave is in addition to any other leave to which you may be entitled.

PREGNANCY DISABILITY LEAVE
Employees who are pregnant, have a pregnancy-related medical condition, or are receiving from children are entitled to pregnancy disability leave (PDL). PDL is a form of temporary disability leave that allows you to take time off work to recover from pregnancy, childbirth, or breastfeeding.

PAID FAMILY LEAVE
Employees who are pregnant, have a pregnancy-related medical condition, or are receiving from children are entitled to paid family leave (PFL). PFL is a form of temporary disability leave that allows you to take time off work to care for a family member who is receiving from children, or to care for a child who is receiving from children.

TO FILE A COMPLAINT
If you believe your employer has violated your rights under the CFR, PDL, or PFL, you may file a complaint with the Labor Commissioner's Office. You may also file a complaint with the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) or the State Personnel Board (SPB).

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Visit the Labor Commissioner's Office website at www.dir.ca.gov or call 1-800-952-5225. You may also contact your local labor commissioner's office for more information.

FAMILY CARE & MEDICAL LEAVE & PREGNANCY DISABILITY LEAVE

Under California law, an employer may not discriminate against an employee who is a caregiver for a family member or a child with a disability, or who is receiving from children.

Family Care Leave
Employees who are caregivers for a family member or a child with a disability are entitled to family care leave (FCL). FCL is a form of temporary disability leave that allows you to take time off work to care for a family member who is receiving from children, or to care for a child who is receiving from children.

Medical Leave
Employees who are receiving from children are entitled to medical leave (ML). ML is a form of temporary disability leave that allows you to take time off work to receive medical care, or to care for a family member who is receiving from children.

Additional Information
Visit the Labor Commissioner's Office website at www.dir.ca.gov or call 1-800-952-5225. You may also contact your local labor commissioner's office for more information.

THE RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES WHO ARE TRANSGENDER OR GENDER NONCONFORMING

CALIFORNIA LAW PROTECTS TRANSGENDER AND GENDER NONCONFORMING PEOPLE FROM DISCRIMINATION, HARASSMENT, AND RETALIATION AT WORK. THESE PROTECTIONS ARE ENFORCED BY THE CIVIL RIGHTS DEPARTMENT (CRD).

1. **Discrimination** is prohibited against employees who are transgender or gender nonconforming in hiring, firing, promotion, or any other terms, conditions, or benefits of employment.
2. **Harassment** is prohibited against employees who are transgender or gender nonconforming, including creating a hostile work environment.
3. **Retaliation** is prohibited against employees who are transgender or gender nonconforming for exercising their rights under the law.

TO FILE A COMPLAINT
If you believe your employer has violated your rights under the law, you may file a complaint with the Civil Rights Department (CRD). You may also file a complaint with the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) or the State Personnel Board (SPB).

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Visit the Civil Rights Department website at www.dir.ca.gov/crd or call 1-800-952-5225. You may also contact your local civil rights department's office for more information.

SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION ON THE JOB

California law provides workplace safety and health protection for workers through regulations enforced by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA). The poster explains basic requirements for employers and employees to ensure a safe and healthy workplace. Cal/OSHA health and safety factsheet is available at www.dir.ca.gov/lse/healthandsafety.htm.

WHEN AN EMPLOYER MUST DO:
• Provide a safe and healthy workplace.
• Inform employees of their rights and responsibilities.
• Provide training and education.
• Provide personal protective equipment (PPE).
• Provide a written safety and health program.

WHEN CALIFORNIA CODES ON THE WORKPLACE:
• A written safety and health program.
• A written safety and health program.
• A written safety and health program.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Visit the Labor Commissioner's Office website at www.dir.ca.gov or call 1-800-952-5225. You may also contact your local labor commissioner's office for more information.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Visit the Labor Commissioner's Office website at www.dir.ca.gov or call 1-800-952-5225. You may also contact your local labor commissioner's office for more information.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Visit the Labor Commissioner's Office website at www.dir.ca.gov or call 1-800-952-5225. You may also contact your local labor commissioner's office for more information.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Visit the Labor Commissioner's Office website at www.dir.ca.gov or call 1-800-952-5225. You may also contact your local labor commissioner's office for more information.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION