

OSHA: Employee Workplace Rights



U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OSHA 3021
2000 (Reprinted)



Report Documentation Page

Report Date 00002000	Report Type N/A	Dates Covered (from... to) -
Title and Subtitle OSHA: Employee Workplace Rights	Contract Number	
	Grant Number	
	Program Element Number	
Author(s)	Project Number	
	Task Number	
	Work Unit Number	
Performing Organization Name(s) and Address(es) U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety & Health Administration 200 Constitution Avenue Washington, DC 20210	Performing Organization Report Number OSHA 3021	
Sponsoring/Monitoring Agency Name(s) and Address(es)	Sponsor/Monitor's Acronym(s)	
	Sponsor/Monitor's Report Number(s)	
Distribution/Availability Statement Approved for public release, distribution unlimited		
Supplementary Notes		
Abstract The Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act of 1970 created the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) within the Department of Labor and encouraged employers and employees to reduce workplace hazards and to implement safety and health programs. In so doing, this gave employees many new rights and responsibilities, including the right to do the following: Review copies of appropriate standards, rules, regulations, and requirements that the employer should have available at the workplace. Request information from the employer on safety and health hazards in the workplace, precautions that may be taken, and procedures to be followed if the employee is involved in an accident or is exposed to toxic substances. Have access to relevant employee exposure and medical records. Request the OSHA area director to conduct an inspection if they believe hazardous conditions or violations of standards exist in the workplace. Have an authorized employee representative accompany the OSHA compliance officer during the inspection tour. Respond to questions from the OSHA compliance officer, particularly if there is no authorized employee representative accompanying the compliance officer on the inspection walkaround. Observe any monitoring or measuring of hazardous materials and see the resulting records, as specified under the OSH Act, and as required by OSHA standards. Have an authorized representative, or themselves, review the Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries (OSHA No. 200) at a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner.		

Subject Terms	
Report Classification unclassified	Classification of this page unclassified
Classification of Abstract unclassified	Limitation of Abstract UU
Number of Pages 33	

This informational booklet is intended to provide a generic, non-exhaustive overview of a particular standards-related topic. This publication does not itself alter or determine compliance responsibilities, which are set forth in OSHA standards themselves and the *Occupational Safety and Health Act*. Moreover, because interpretations and enforcement policy may change over time, for additional guidance on OSHA compliance requirements, the reader should consult current administrative interpretations and decisions by the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission and the courts.

Material contained in this publication is in the public domain and may be reproduced, fully or partially, without permission of the Federal Government. Source credit is requested but not required.

This information will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request.

Voice phone: (202) 693-1999.

OSHA: Employee Workplace Rights



U.S. Department of Labor
Alexis M. Herman, Secretary

Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Charles N. Jeffress, Assistant Secretary

OSHA 3021
2000 (Reprinted)

	Page
Introduction	1
OSHA Standards and Workplace Hazards	4
Right to Know	4
Access to Exposure and Medical Records	5
Cooperative Efforts to Reduce Hazards	5
OSHA Inspections	6
Employee Representative	6
Helping the Compliance Officer	6
Observing Monitoring	7
Reviewing OSHA Form 200	7
After an Inspection	8
Challenging Abatement Period	8
Variances	8
Confidentiality	9
Review If No Inspection Is Made	9
Discrimination for Using Rights	10
Employee Responsibilities	14
Contacting NIOSH	15
Other Sources of OSHA Assistance	16
Safety and Health Program Management Guidelines	16
State Programs	16
Consultation Services	17
Voluntary Protection Programs (VPPs)	17
Training and Education	18
Electronic Information	19
Emergencies	19

	Page
OSHA Related Publications	20
States with Approved Plans	21
OSHA Consultation Project Directory	24
OSHA Area Offices	26
OSHA Regional Offices	28

The *Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act of 1970* created the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) within the Department of Labor and encouraged employers and employees to reduce workplace hazards and to implement safety and health programs.

In so doing, this gave employees many new rights and responsibilities, including the right to do the following:

- Review copies of appropriate standards, rules, regulations, and requirements that the employer should have available at the workplace.
- Request information from the employer on safety and health hazards in the workplace, precautions that may be taken, and procedures to be followed if the employee is involved in an accident or is exposed to toxic substances.
- Have access to relevant employee exposure and medical records.
- Request the OSHA area director to conduct an inspection if they believe hazardous conditions or violations of standards exist in the workplace.
- Have an authorized employee representative accompany the OSHA compliance officer during the inspection tour.
- Respond to questions from the OSHA compliance officer, particularly if there is no authorized employee representative accompanying the compliance officer on the inspection “walkaround.”
- Observe any monitoring or measuring of hazardous materials and see the resulting records, as specified under the OSH Act, and as required by OSHA standards.
- Have an authorized representative, or themselves, review the Log and Summary of Occupational Injuries (OSHA No. 200) at a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner.
- Object to the abatement period set by OSHA for correcting any violation in the citation issued to the employer by

writing to the OSHA area director within 15 working days from the date the employer receives the citation.

- Submit a written request to the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) for information on whether any substance in the workplace has potentially toxic effects in the concentration being used, and have their names withheld from the employer, if so requested.
- Be notified by the employer if the employer applies for a variance from an OSHA standard, and testify at a variance hearing, and appeal the final decision.
- Have their names withheld from their employer, upon request to OSHA, if they sign and file a written complaint.
- Be advised of OSHA actions regarding a complaint and request an informal review of any decision not to inspect or to issue a citation.
- File a Section 11(c) discrimination complaint if punished for exercising the above rights or for refusing to work when faced with imminent danger of death or serious injury and there is insufficient time for OSHA to inspect; or file a Section 31105 reprisal complaint (under the *Surface Transportation Assistance Act (STAA)*).

Pursuant to Section 18 of the Act, states can develop and operate their own occupational safety and health programs under state plans approved and monitored by Federal OSHA. States that assume responsibility for their own occupational safety and health programs must have provisions at least as effective as those of Federal OSHA, including the protection of employee rights. There are currently 25 state plans. Twenty-one states and two territories administer plans covering both private and state and local government employment; and two states cover only the public sector. All the rights and responsibilities described in this booklet are similarly provided by state programs. (See list of those states at the end of this booklet.)

Any interested person or groups of persons, including employees, who have a complaint concerning the operation or administration of a state plan may submit a Complaint About State Program Administration (CASPA) to the appropriate OSHA regional administrator (see lists at the end of this booklet). Under CASPA procedures, the OSHA regional administrator investigates these complaints and informs the state and the complainant of these findings. Corrective action is recommended when required.



Before OSHA issues, amends or deletes regulations, the agency publishes them in the *Federal Register* so that interested persons or groups may comment.

The employer has a legal obligation to inform employees of OSHA safety and health standards that apply to their workplace. Upon request, the employer must make available copies of those standards and the OSHA law itself. If more information is needed about workplace hazards than the employer can supply, it can be obtained from the nearest OSHA area office.

Under the OSH Act, employers have a general duty to provide work and a workplace free from recognized hazards. Citations may be issued by OSHA when violations of standards are found and for violations of the general duty clause, even if no OSHA standard applies to the particular hazard.

The employer also must display in a prominent place the official OSHA poster that describes rights and responsibilities under the OSH Act.

Right to Know

Employers must establish a written, comprehensive hazard communication program that includes provisions for container labeling, material safety data sheets, and an employee training program. The program must include a list of the hazardous chemicals in each work area, the means the employer uses to inform employees of the hazards of non-routine tasks (for example, the cleaning of reactor vessels), hazards associated with chemicals in unlabeled pipes, and the way the employer will inform other employers of the hazards to which their employees may be exposed.

Access to Exposure and Medical Records

Employers must inform employees of the existence, location, and availability of their medical and exposure records when employees first begin employment and at least annually thereafter. Employers also must provide these records to employees or their designated representatives, upon request. Whenever an employer plans to stop doing business and there is no successor employer to receive and maintain these records, the employer must notify employees of their right of access to records at least 3 months before the employer ceases to do business. OSHA standards require the employer to measure exposure to harmful substances, the employee (or representative) has the right to observe the testing and to examine the records of the results. If the exposure levels are above the limit set by the standard, the employer must tell employees what will be done to reduce the exposure.

Cooperative Efforts to Reduce Hazards

OSHA encourages employers and employees to work together to reduce hazards. Employees should discuss safety and health problems with the employer, other workers, and union representatives (if there is a union). Information on OSHA requirements can be obtained from the OSHA area office. If there is a state occupational safety and health program, similar information can be obtained from the state. OSHA provides special recognition through its Voluntary Protection Programs (VPPs) to worksites where employers and employees work together to achieve safety and health excellence (see page 16).

If a hazard is not being corrected, an employee should contact the OSHA area office (or state program office) having jurisdiction. If the employee submits a written complaint and the OSHA area or state office determines that there are reasonable grounds for believing that a violation or danger exists, the office conducts an inspection.

Employee Representative

Under Section 8(e) of the Act, the workers' representative has a right to accompany an OSHA compliance officer (also referred to as a compliance safety and health officer, CSHO, or inspector) during an inspection. The representative must be chosen by the union (if there is one) or by the employees. Under no circumstances may the employer choose the workers' representative.

If employees are represented by more than one union, each union may choose a representative. Normally, the representative of each union will not accompany the inspector for the entire inspection, but will join the inspection only when it reaches the area where those union members work.

An OSHA inspector may conduct a comprehensive inspection of the entire workplace or a partial inspection limited to certain areas or aspects of the operation.

Helping the Compliance Officer

Workers have a right to talk privately to the compliance officer on a confidential basis whether or not a workers' representative has been chosen.

Workers are encouraged to point out hazards, describe accidents or illnesses that resulted from those hazards, describe past worker complaints about hazards, and inform the inspector if working conditions are not normal during the inspection.

Observing Monitoring

If health hazards are present in the workplace, a special OSHA health inspection may be conducted by an industrial hygienist. This OSHA inspector may take samples to measure levels of dust, noise, fumes, or other hazardous materials.

OSHA will inform the employee representative as to whether the employer is in compliance. The inspector also will gather detailed information about the employer's efforts to control health hazards, including results of tests the employer may have conducted.

Reviewing OSHA Form 200

If the employer has more than 10 employees, the employer must maintain records of all work-related injuries and illnesses, and the employees or their representative have the right to review those records. Some industries with very low injury rates (e.g., insurance and real estate offices) are exempt from recordkeeping.

Work-related minor injuries must be recorded if they resulted in restriction of work or motion, loss of consciousness, transfer to another job, termination of employment, or medical treatment (other than first-aid). All recognized work-related illnesses and non-minor injuries also must be recorded.

At the end of the inspection, the OSHA inspector will meet with the employer and the employee representatives in a **closing conference** to discuss the abatement of any hazards that may have been found.

If it is not practical to hold a joint conference, separate conferences will be held, and OSHA will provide written summaries, on request.

During the closing conference, the employee representative may describe, if not reported already, what hazards exist, what should be done to correct them, and how long it should take. Other facts about the history of health and safety conditions at the workplace may also be provided.

Challenging Abatement Period

Whether or not the employer accepts OSHA's actions, the employee (or representative) has the right to contest the time OSHA allows for correcting a hazard.

This contest must be filed in writing with the OSHA area director within 15 working days after the citation is issued. The contest will be decided by the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission. The Review Commission is an independent agency and is not part of the Department of Labor.

Variances

Some employers may not be able to comply fully with a new safety and health standard in the time provided due to shortages of personnel, materials, or equipment. In situations like these, employers may apply to OSHA for a temporary variance from the standard. In other cases, employers may be using methods or equipment that differ from those prescribed by OSHA, but which the employer believes are equal to or better than OSHA's requirements, and would qualify for consideration as a perma-

ment variance. Applications for a permanent variance must basically contain the same information as those for temporary variances.

The employer must certify that workers have been informed of the variance application, that a copy has been given to the employee's representative, and that a summary of the application has been posted wherever notices are normally posted in the workplace. Employees also must be informed that they have the right to request a hearing on the application.

Employees, employers, and other interested groups are encouraged to participate in the variance process. Notices of variance application are published in the *Federal Register* inviting all interested parties to comment on the action.

Confidentiality

OSHA will not tell the employer who requested the inspection unless the complainant indicates that he or she has no objection.

Review If No Inspection Is Made

The OSHA **area director** evaluates the complaint from the employee or representative and decides whether it is valid. If the area director decides not to inspect the workplace, he or she will send a certified letter to the complainant explaining the decision and the reasons for it. Complainants must be informed that they have the right to request further clarification of the decision from the area director; if still dissatisfied, they can appeal to the OSHA regional administrator for an informal review. Similarly, a decision by an area director not to issue a citation after an inspection is subject to further clarification from the area director and to an informal review by the regional administrator.

Discrimination for Using Rights

Employees have a right to seek safety and health on the job without fear of punishment. That right is spelled out in Section 11(c) of the Act. The law says the employer “shall not” punish or discriminate against employees for exercising such rights as complaining to the employer, union, OSHA, or any other government agency about job safety and health hazards; or for participating in OSHA inspections, conferences, hearings, or other OSHA-related activities.

Although there is nothing in the OSHA law that specifically gives an employee the right to refuse to perform an unsafe or unhealthful job assignment, OSHA’s regulations, which have been upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court, provide that an employee may refuse to work when faced with an imminent danger of death or serious injury. The conditions necessary to justify a work refusal are very stringent, however, and a work refusal should be an action taken only as a last resort. If time permits, the unhealthful or unsafe condition must be reported to OSHA or other appropriate regulatory agency.

A state that is administering its own occupational safety and health enforcement program pursuant to Section 18 of the Act must have provisions as effective as those of Section 11(c) to protect employees from discharge or discrimination. OSHA, however, retains its Section 11(c) authority in all states regardless of the existence of an OSHA-approved state occupational safety and health program.

Workers believing they have been punished for exercising safety and health rights must contact the nearest OSHA office within 30 days of the time they learn of the alleged discrimination. A representative of the employee’s choosing can file the 11(c) complaint for the worker. Following a complaint, OSHA will contact the complainant and conduct an in-depth interview to determine whether an investigation is necessary.

If evidence supports the conclusion that the employee has been punished for exercising safety and health rights, OSHA will ask the employer to restore that worker's job, earnings, and benefits. If the employer declines to enter into a voluntary settlement, OSHA may take the employer to court. In such cases, an attorney of the Department of Labor will conduct litigation on behalf of the employee to obtain this relief.

Section 31105 of the *Surface Transportation Assistance Act* was enacted on January 6, 1983, and provides protection from reprisal by employers for truckers and certain other employees in the trucking industry involved in activity related to commercial motor vehicle safety and health. Secretary of Labor's Order No. 9-83 (48 *Federal Register* 35736, August 5, 1983) delegated to the Assistant Secretary of OSHA the authority to investigate and to issue findings and preliminary orders under Section 31105.

Employees who believe they have been discriminated against for exercising their rights under Section 31105 may file a complaint with OSHA within 180 days of the discrimination. OSHA will then investigate the complaint, and within 60 days after it was filed, issue findings as to whether there is a reason to believe Section 31105 has been violated.

If OSHA finds that a complaint has merit, the agency also will issue an order requiring, where appropriate, abatement of the violation, reinstatement with back pay and related compensation, payment of compensatory damages, and the payment of the employee's expenses in bringing the complaint. Either the employee or employer may object to the findings. If no objection is filed within 30 days, the finding and order are final. If a timely filed objection is made, however, the objecting party is entitled to a hearing on the objection before an Administrative Law Judge of the Department of Labor.

Within 120 days of the hearing, the Secretary will issue a final order. A party aggrieved by the final order may seek

judicial review in a court of appeals within 60 days of the final order.

The following activities of truckers and certain employees involved in commercial motor vehicle operation are protected under Section 31105:

- Filing of safety or health complaints with OSHA or other regulatory agency relating to a violation of a commercial motor vehicle safety rule, regulation, standard, or order.
- Instituting or causing to be instituted any proceedings relating to a violation of a commercial motor vehicle safety rule, regulation, standard, or order.
- Testifying in any such proceedings relating to the above items.
- Refusing to operate a vehicle when such operation constitutes a violation of any Federal rules, regulations, standards, or orders applicable to commercial motor vehicle safety or health; or because of the employee's reasonable apprehension of serious injury to himself or the public due to the unsafe condition of the equipment.
- Complaining directly to management, co-workers, or others about job safety or health conditions relating to commercial motor vehicle operation.

Complaints under Section 31105 are filed in the same manner as complaints under 11(c). The filing period for Section 31105 is 180 days from the alleged discrimination, rather than 30 days as under Section 11(c).

In addition, Section 211 of the *Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act* provides employee protection from discrimination by school officials in retaliation for complaints about asbestos hazards in primary and secondary schools.

The protection and procedures are similar to those used under Section 11(c) of the OSH Act. Section 211 complaints must be filed within 90 days of the alleged discrimination.

Finally, Section 7 of the *International Safe Container Act* also provides employee protection from discrimination in retaliation for safety or health complaints about intermodal cargo containers designed to be transported interchangeably by sea and land carriers. The protection and procedures are similar to those used under Section 11(c) of the OSH Act. Section 7 complaints must be filed within 60 days of the alleged discrimination.

Although OSHA does not cite employees for violations of their responsibilities, each employee “shall comply with all occupational safety and health standards and all rules, regulations, and orders issued under the Act” that are applicable. Employee responsibilities and rights in states with their own occupational safety and health programs are generally the same as for workers in states covered by Federal OSHA. An employee should do the following:

- Read the OSHA Poster at the jobsite.
- Comply with all applicable OSHA standards.
- Follow all lawful employer safety and health rules and regulations, and wear or use prescribed protective equipment while working.
- Report hazardous conditions to the supervisor.
- Report any job-related injury or illness to the employer, and seek treatment promptly.
- Cooperate with the OSHA compliance officer conducting an inspection if he or she inquires about safety and health conditions in the workplace.
- Exercise rights under the Act in a responsible manner.

NIOSH can provide free information on the potential dangers of substances in the workplace. In some cases, NIOSH may visit a jobsite to evaluate possible health hazards. The address is as follows:

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
Centers for Disease Control
1600 Clifton Road
Atlanta, Georgia 30333
Telephone: 404-639-3061

NIOSH will keep confidential the name of the person who asked for help if requested to do so.



Safety and Health Program Management Guidelines

Effective management of worker safety and health protection is a decisive factor in reducing the extent and severity of work-related injuries and illnesses and their related costs. To assist employers and employees in developing effective safety and health programs, OSHA published recommended *Safety and Health Program Management Guidelines* (*Federal Register* 54(16): 3904-3916, January 26, 1989). These voluntary guidelines apply to all places of employment covered by OSHA.

The guidelines identify four general elements that are critical to the development of a successful safety and health management program:

- Management commitment and employee involvement,
- Worksite analysis,
- Hazard prevention and control, and
- Safety and health training.

The guidelines recommend specific actions, under each of these general elements, to achieve an effective safety and health program. A single free copy of the guidelines can be obtained from the OSHA Publications Office, U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA/OSHA Publications, P.O. Box 37535, Washington, DC 20013-7535, by sending a self-addressed mail label with your request.

State Programs

The *Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970* encourages states to develop and operate their own job safety and health plans. OSHA approves and monitors these plans. There are currently 25 state plan states; 23 of these states administer plans covering both private and public (state and local government) employment; the other 2 states, Connecticut and New York, cover the public sector only.

The 25 states and territories with their own OSHA-approved occupational safety and health plans must adopt standards identical to, or at least as effective as, the federal standards. Until a state standard is promulgated, OSHA will provide interim enforcement assistance, as appropriate, in these states. A listing of states with approved plans appears at the end of this booklet.

Consultation Services

Consultation assistance is available on request to employers who want help in establishing and maintaining a safe and healthful workplace. Largely funded by OSHA, the service is provided at no cost to the employer. Primarily developed for smaller employers with more hazardous operations, the consultation service is delivered by state governments employing professional safety and health consultants. Comprehensive assistance includes an appraisal of all mechanical systems, physical work practices, and occupational safety and health hazards of the workplace and all aspects of the employer's present job safety and health program. In addition, the service offers assistance to employers in developing and implementing an effective safety and health program. No penalties are proposed or citations issued for hazards identified by the consultant.

For more information concerning consultation assistance, see the list of consultation projects listed at the end of this publication.

Voluntary Protection Programs (VPPs)

Voluntary Protection Programs and onsite consultation services, when coupled with an effective enforcement program, expand worker protection to help meet the goals of the OSH Act. The three VPPs—Star, Merit, and Demonstration—are

designed to recognize outstanding achievements by companies that have successfully incorporated comprehensive safety and health programs into their total management system. The VPPs motivate others to achieve excellent safety and health results in the same outstanding way as they establish a cooperative relationship between employers, employees, and OSHA.

For additional information on VPPs and how to apply, contact the OSHA regional offices listed at the end of this publication.

Training and Education

OSHA's area offices offer a variety of information services, such as publications, audiovisual aids, technical advice, and speakers for special engagements. OSHA's Training Institute in Des Plaines, IL, provides basic and advanced courses in safety and health for federal and state compliance officers, state consultants, federal agency personnel, and private sector employers, employees, and their representatives.

The OSHA Training Institute also has established OSHA Training Institute Education Centers to address the increased demand for its courses from the private sector and from other federal agencies. These centers are nonprofit colleges, universities, and other organizations that have been selected after a competition for participation in the program. They are located in various parts of the U.S.

OSHA also provides funds to nonprofit organizations, through grants, to conduct workplace training and education in subjects where OSHA believes there is a lack of workplace training. Grants are awarded annually. Grant recipients are expected to contribute 20 percent of the total grant cost.

For more information on grants, training, and education, contact the OSHA Training Institute, Office of Training and

Education, 1555 Times Drive, Des Plaines, IL 60018, (847) 297-4810.

For further information on any OSHA program, contact your nearest OSHA area or regional office listed at the end of this publication.

Electronic Information

Internet—OSHA standards, interpretations, directives, and additional information are now on the World Wide Web at <http://www.osha.gov>.

CD-ROM—A wide variety of OSHA materials, including standards, interpretations, directives, and more, can be purchased on CD-ROM from the U.S. Government Printing Office. To order, write to the Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954 or phone (202) 512-1800. Specify OSHA Regulations, Documents and Technical Information on CD-ROM (ORDT), GPO Order No. S/N 729-013-00000-5. The price is \$46 per year (\$57.50 foreign); \$17 per single copy (\$21.25 foreign).

Emergencies

For life-threatening situations, call (800) 321-OSHA. Complaints will go immediately to the nearest OSHA area or state office for help.

For further information on any OSHA program, contact your nearest OSHA area or regional office listed at the end of this publication.

Single copies of the following booklets can be obtained from the nearest OSHA area or regional office or the U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA/OSHA Publications, P.O. Box 37535, Washington, DC 20013-7535. Telephone (202) 693-1888 or fax to (202) 693-2498. Please send a self-addressed mailing label with your request.

All About OSHA – OSHA 2056

Chemical Hazard Communication – OSHA 3084

Hearing Conservation – OSHA 3074

Personal Protective Equipment – OSHA 3077

Respiratory Protection – OSHA 3079

The following items are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, (202) 783-3238; or fax to 202-512-2250.

Hazard Communication – A Compliance Kit (OSHA 3104)
(A reference guide to step-by-step requirements for compliance with the OSHA standard.) Order No. 029-016-00200-6; Cost \$18.00 domestic; \$22.50 foreign.)

Hand and Power Tools – OSHA 3080

Order No.029-016-00197-2 Cost \$2.00

Commissioner

Alaska Department of Labor
1111 West 8th Street
Room 304
Juneau, AK 99801-1149
(907) 465-2700

Director

Industrial Commission
of Arizona
800 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007-2922
(602) 542-5795

Director

California Department
of Industrial Relations
455 Golder Gate Avenue
10th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 703-5050

Commissioner

Connecticut Department
of Labor
200 Folly Brook Boulevard
Wethersfield, CT 06109
(860) 566-5123

Director

Hawaii Department of Labor
and Industrial Relations
830 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, HI 96813
(808) 586-8844

Commissioner

Indiana Department of Labor
State Office Building
402 West Washington Street
Room W195
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2751
(317) 232-2378

Commissioner

Iowa Division of Labor Services
1000 E. Grand Avenue
Des Moines, IA 50319-0209
(515) 281-3447

Secretary

Kentucky Labor Cabinet
1047 U.S. Highway, 127 South,
Suite 4
Frankfort, KY 40601
(502) 564-3070

Commissioner

Maryland Division of Labor
and Industry
Department of Labor Licensing
and Regulation
1100 N. Eutaw Street, Room 613
Baltimore, MD 21202-2206
(410) 767-2215

Director

Michigan Department
of Consumer and Industry Services
P.O. Box 30643
Lansing, MI 48909-8143
(517) 322-1814

Commissioner

Minnesota Department of Labor
and Industry
443 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155-4307
(651) 296-2342

Administrator

Nevada Division of Industrial
Relations
400 West King Street
Carson City, NV 89710
(775) 687-3032

Secretary

New Mexico Environment
Department
1190 St. Francis Drive
P.O. Box 26110
Santa Fe, NM 87502
(505) 827-2850

Commissioner

New York Department of Labor
W. Averell Harriman State Office
Building -12
Room 500
Albany, NY 12240
(518) 457-2741

Commissioner

North Carolina Department
of Labor
4 West Edenton Street
Raleigh, NC 27601-1092
(919) 807-7166

Administrator

Department of Consumer
and Business Services
Occupational Safety and Health
Division (OR-OSHA)
350 Winter Street, NE
Room 430
Salem, OR 97310
(503) 378-3272

Secretary

Puerto Rico Department
of Labor and Human Resources
Prudencio Rivera Martinez
Building
505 Munoz Rivera Avenue
Hato Rey, PR 00918
(787) 754-2119

Director

South Carolina Department
of Labor, Licensing, and
Regulation
110 Centerview Drive
P.O. Box 11329
Columbia, SC 29210
(803) 896-4300

Commissioner

Tennessee Department of Labor
Attention: Robert Taylor
710 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville, TN 37243-0659
(615) 741-2582

Commissioner

Labor Commission of Utah
160 East 300 South, 3rd Floor
P.O. Box 146650
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6650
(801) 530-6898

Commissioner

Vermont Department of Labor
and Industry
National Life Building -
Drawer 20
National Life Drive
Montpelier, VT 05620
(802) 828-5098

Commissioner

Virgin Islands Department
of Labor
2203 Church Street
Christiansted St. Croix,
VI 00820-4660
(340) 773-1994

Commissioner

Virginia Department of Labor
and Industry
Powers-Taylor Building
13 South 13th Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 786-2377

Director

Washington Department
of Labor and Industries
P.O. Box 44001
Olympia, WA 98504-4001
(360) 902-4200

Administrator

Workers' Safety and Compensation
Division (WSC)
Wyoming Department
of Employment
Herschler Building
2nd Floor East
122 West 25th Street
Cheyenne, WY 82002
(307) 777-7786

State	Telephone
Alabama	(205) 348-3033
Alaska	(907) 269-4957
Arizona	(602) 542-1695
Arkansas	(501) 682-4522
California	(415) 703-5270
Colorado	(970) 491-6151
Connecticut	(860) 566-4550
Delaware	(302) 761-8219
District of Columbia	(202) 576-6339
Florida	(850) 922-8955
Georgia	(404) 894-2643
Guam	011(671) 475-0136
Hawaii	(808) 586-9100
Idaho	(208) 426-3283
Illinois	(312) 814-2337
Indiana	(317) 232-2688
Iowa	(515) 965-7162
Kansas	(785) 296-7476
Kentucky	(502) 564-6895
Louisiana	(504) 342-9601
Maine	(207) 624-6460
Maryland	(410) 880-4970
Massachusetts	(617) 727-3982
Michigan	(517) 332-6823(H)
.....	(517) 322-1809(S)
Minnesota	(612) 297-2393
Mississippi	(601) 987-3981
Missouri	(573) 751-3403
Montana	(406) 444-6418
Nebraska	(402) 471-4717
Nevada	(702) 486-9140
New Hampshire	(603) 271-2024
New Jersey	(609) 292-3923
New Mexico	(505) 827-4230
New York	(518) 457-2238
North Carolina	(919) 807-2905
North Dakota	(701) 328-5188
Ohio	(614) 644-2246
Oklahoma	(405) 528-1500
Oregon	(503) 378-3272
Pennsylvania	(724) 357-2396

Puerto Rico	(787) 754-2171
Rhode Island	(401) 222-2438
South Carolina	(803) 734-9614
South Dakota	(605) 688-4101
Tennessee	(615) 741-7036
Texas	(512) 804-4640
Utah	(801) 530-6901
Vermont	(802) 828-2765
Virginia	(804) 786-6359
Virgin Islands	(340) 772-1315
Washington	(360) 902-5638
West Virginia	(304) 558-7890
Wisconsin	(608) 266-8579(H)
.....	(262) 523-3040(S)
Wyoming	(307) 777-7786

(H) - Health

(S) - Safety

Area	Telephone
Albany, NY	(518) 464-4338
Albuquerque, NM	(505) 248-5302
Allentown, PA	(610) 776-0592
Anchorage, AK	(907) 271-5152
Appleton, WI	(920) 734-4521
Austin, TX	(512) 916-5783
Avenel, NJ	(908) 750-3270
Bangor, ME	(207) 941-8179
Baton Rouge, LA	(225) 389-0474
Bayside, NY	(718) 279-9060
Bellevue, WA	(206) 553-7520
Billings, MT	(406) 247-7494
Birmingham, AL	(205) 731-1534
Bismarck, ND	(701) 250-4521
Boise, ID	(208) 321-2960
Bowmansville, NY	(716) 684-3891
Braintree, MA	(617) 565-6924
Bridgeport, CT	(203) 579-5516
Calumet City, IL	(708) 891-3800
Carson City, NV	(702) 885-6963
Charleston, WV	(304) 347-5937
Cincinnati, OH	(513) 841-4132
Cleveland, OH	(216) 522-3818
Columbia, SC	(803) 765-5904
Columbus, OH	(614) 469-5582
Concord, NH	(603) 225-1629
Corpus Christi, TX	(512) 888-3420
Dallas, TX	(214) 320-2400
Denver, CO	(303) 844-5285
Des Plaines, IL	(847) 803-4800
Des Moines, IA	(515) 284-4794
Eau Claire, WI	(715) 832-9019
El Paso, TX	(915) 534-6251
Englewood, CO	(303) 843-4500
Erie, PA	(814) 833-5758
Fairview Heights, IL	(618) 632-8612
Fort Lauderdale, FL	(954) 424-0242
Fort Worth, TX	(817) 428-2470
Frankfort, KY	(502) 227-7024
Guaynabo, PR	(787) 277-1560
Harrisburg, PA	(717) 782-3902
Hartford, CT	(860) 240-3152
Hasbrouck Heights, NJ	(201) 288-1700
Honolulu, HI	(808) 541-2685

Houston, TX	(281) 286-0583
Houston, TX	(281) 591-2438
Indianapolis, IN	(317) 226-7290
Jackson, MS	(601) 965-4606
Jacksonville, FL	(904) 232-2895
Kansas City, MO	(816) 483-9531
Linthicum, MD	(410) 865-2055
Little Rock, AR	(501) 324-6291
Lubbock, TX	(806) 472-7681
Madison, WI	(608) 441-5388
Marlton, NJ	(609) 757-5181
Methuen, MA	(617) 565-8110
Milwaukee, WI	(414) 297-3315
Minneapolis, MN	(612) 664-5460
Mobile, AL	(334) 441-6131
Nashville, TN	(615) 781-5423
New York, NY	(212) 466-2482
Norfolk, VA	(757) 441-3820
North Aurora, IL	(630) 896-8700
Oklahoma City, OK	(405) 231-5351
Omaha, NE	(402) 221-3182
Parsippany, NJ	(201) 263-1003
Peoria, IL	(309) 671-7033
Philadelphia, PA	(215) 597-4955
Phoenix, AZ	(602) 640-2007
Pittsburgh, PA	(412) 644-4903
Portland, ME	(207) 780-3178
Portland, OR	(503) 326-2251
Providence, RI	(401) 528-4663
Raleigh, NC	(919) 856-4770
Sacramento, CA	(916) 566-7470
Salt Lake City, UT	(801) 487-0680
San Diego, CA	(619) 557-2909
Savannah, GA	(912) 652-4393
Smyrna, GA	(770) 984-8700
Springfield, MA	(413) 785-0123
St. Louis, MO	(314) 425-4249
Syracuse, NY	(315) 451-0808
Tampa, FL	(813) 626-1177
Tarrytown, NY	(914) 524-7510
Toledo, OH	(419) 259-7542
Tucker, GA	(770) 493-6644
Westbury, NY	(516) 334-3344
Wichita, KS	(316) 269-6644
Wilkes-Barre, PA	(717) 826-6538
Wilmington, DE	(302) 573-6115

Region I**(CT,* MA, ME, NH, RI, VT*)**

JFK Federal Building
Room E-340
Boston, MA 02203
Telephone: (617) 565-9860

Region II**(NJ, NY,* PR,* VI*)**

201 Varick Street
Room 670
New York, NY 10014
Telephone: (212) 337-2378

Region III**(DC, DE, MD,* PA, VA,* WV)**

The Curtis Center
Suite 740 West
170 S. Independence Mall West
Philadelphia, PA 19106-3309
Telephone: (215) 861-4900

Region IV**(AL, FL, GA, KY,* MS, NC, SC,* TN*)**

Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, S.W., Room 6T50
Atlanta, GA 30303
Telephone: (404) 562-2300

Region V**(IL, IN,* MI,* MN,* OH, WI)**

230 South Dearborn Street
Room 3244
Chicago, IL 60604
Telephone: (312) 353-2220

Region VI**(AR, LA, NM,* OK, TX)**

525 Griffin Street
Room 602
Dallas, TX 75202
Telephone: (214) 767-4731

Region VII**(IA,* KS, MO, NE)**

City Center Square
1100 Main Street, Suite 800
Kansas City, MO 64105
Telephone: (816) 426-5861

Region VIII**(CO, MT, ND, SD, UT,* WY*)**

1999 Broadway, Suite 1690
Denver, CO 80202-5716
Telephone: (303) 844-1600

Region IX**(American Samoa, AZ,* CA,* Guam, HI,* NV,* Trust Territories of the Pacific)**

71 Stevenson Street
Room 420
San Francisco, CA 94105
Telephone: (415) 975-4310

Region X**(AK,* ID, OR,* WA*)**

1111 Third Avenue
Suite 715
Seattle, WA 98101-3212
Telephone: (206) 553-5930

*These states and territories operate their own OSHA-approved job safety and health programs (Connecticut and New York plans cover public employees only). States with approved programs must have a standard that is identical to, or at least as effective as, the federal standard.