



Labor Law Compliance Center

MASSACHUSETTS

Labor Law Compliance Center
posters@laborlawcc.com
www.laborlawcc.com
(800) 801-0597

Massachusetts Labor Law Posters

English

Posting Name & ID	Posting Requirements	Published Date
Child Labor MA01	All employers with employees younger than 18	01/10
Wage & Hour Laws MA02-03	All employers	06/21
Workers' Compensation MA04	All employers	02/23
Parental Leave MA05	All employers	05/23
Right to Know MA06	Public Agencies	-
Unemployment Insurance MA07	All employers	10/15
Fair Employment MA08	All employers	06/15
Fair Housing MA09	Employers involved in the Sale, Rental, and Financing of Housing	-
Earned Sick Time MA10	All employers	07/16
Family Leave MA11	All employers	10/23



Child Labor Laws *in Massachusetts** 2010

Legal Work Hours for Minors

14 & 15 Year Olds		16 & 17 Year Olds	
Work Hours	Maximum Hours	Work Hours	Maximum Hours
<p>During the school year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only between 7 am and 7 pm Not during school hours <p>During the summer (July 1–Labor Day):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only between 7 am and 9 pm 	<p>When school <i>is</i> in session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 hours per week 3 hours per day on school days 8 hours per day on weekends and holidays 6 days per week <p>When school <i>is not</i> in session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 hours per week 8 hours per day 6 days per week 	<p>All year round:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only between 6 am and 10 pm on nights preceding a regularly scheduled school day If the establishment stops serving customers at 10 pm, the minor may be employed until 10:15 pm Only between 6 am and 11:30 pm on nights not preceding a regularly scheduled school day, except in restaurants and race tracks until midnight 	<p>All year round:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 48 hours per week 9 hours per day 6 days per week

All teens under 18 must get a **Work Permit** from the school district where they live or go to school. For more information, visit the website of the Division of Occupational Safety at: www.mass.gov/dos/youth

After 8 pm, all minors must be directly supervised by an adult who is located in the workplace and who is reasonably accessible. (With the exception of minors who work at kiosks in the common areas of some malls.)

Prohibited Jobs for Minors

Persons under 16 may NOT:

- Operate, clean or repair power-driven machinery (except office machines or machines for retail, cleanup, or kitchen work not otherwise prohibited)
- Cook (except on electric or gas grills that do not have open flames)
- Operate fryolators, rotisseries, NEICO broilers, or pressure cookers
- Operate, clean or repair power-driven food slicers, grinders, choppers, processors, cutters, and mixers
- Perform any baking activities
- Operate microwave ovens (except to heat food in microwave ovens with a maximum capacity of 140 degrees Fahrenheit)
- Clean kitchen surfaces that are hotter than 100 degrees Fahrenheit
- Filter, transport, or dispose of cooking oil or grease hotter than 100 degrees Fahrenheit
- Work in freezers or meat coolers
- Work in a manufacturing facility or occupation (e.g., in a factory, as an assembler)
- Work on or use ladders, scaffolds, or their substitutes
- Work in garages, except dispensing gas and oil
- Work in brick or lumber yards
- Work in amusement places (e.g., pool or billiard room, or bowling alley)
- Work in barber shops
- Work in door-to-door street sales, including work as a sign waiver (except directly outside of employer establishment)
- Work in construction, transportation, communications, or public utilities (except doing clerical work away from heavy machinery off the job-site)
- Work in warehouses (except doing clerical work)
- Load or unload trucks, railroad cars, or conveyors
- Ride in or on a motor vehicle (except in passenger seat if wearing a seatbelt)
- Work doing laundry in a commercial laundry or dry cleaning establishment
- Work as a public messenger
- Work at processing operations (e.g., in meat or fish, or poultry catching, cooping, cracking nuts, bulk or mass mailing)
- Work around boilers or in engine rooms
- Do industrial homework
- Work with dangerous electrical machinery or appliances
- Work that is determined by the Massachusetts Attorney General to be dangerous to the health and well-being of minors
- Work in any of the occupations or tasks prohibited for persons under age 18**

Tasks not specifically permitted by the US DOL Secretary of Labor, are prohibited.

Persons under 14 may not work! There are a few exceptions to this, such as babysitting, working as news carriers, on farms, and in entertainment (with a special permit).

Persons under 18 may NOT:

- Drive a vehicle, forklift, or work assist vehicle (except golf carts in certain circumstances)
- Ride as a passenger on a forklift
- Operate, clean or repair power-driven meat slicers, grinders or choppers
- Operate, clean or repair power-driven bakery machines (except for certain countertop models and pizza dough rollers)
- Work 30 feet or more above ground or water
- Handle, serve, or sell alcoholic beverages
- Use circular, chain, or band saws; guillotine shears; wood chippers; and abrasive cutting discs
- Use power-driven woodworking machines
- Use, service, drive, or work from hoisting machines
- Operate or load power-driven balers, compactors, or paper processing machines
- Use power-driven metal-forming, punching, or shearing machines
- Use buffing or polishing equipment
- Manufacture brick, tile, or kindred products
- Manufacture or store explosives
- Work in excavation, wrecking, demolition, or shipbreaking
- Work in forest fire fighting, forest fire prevention, timber track operations, and forestry service
- Work in logging, sawmilling, or mining
- Work slaughtering, packing, or processing meat and poultry
- Work in railway operations
- Work in roofing or on or about a roof
- Work in foundries or around blast furnaces
- Work manufacturing phosphorus or phosphorus matches
- Work where they are exposed to radioactive substances
- Work as a firefighter or engineer on a boat
- Oil or clean hazardous machinery in motion
- Work in any job requiring the possession or use of a firearm

Resources for More Information

For questions about wages or the child labor laws:

- Massachusetts Office of the Attorney General
Fair Labor and Business Practices Division
www.ago.state.ma.us - (617) 727-3465
- U.S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division
www.dol.gov/esa/whd - (617) 624-6700

For questions about workers' compensation:

- Massachusetts Department of Industrial Accidents
www.mass.gov/dia - (800) 323-3249 x470

For questions about health and safety:

- U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety & Health Administration
www.osha.gov
Andover Office - (978) 837-4460
Braintree Office - (617) 565-6924
Springfield Office - (413) 785-0123
- Massachusetts Department of Public Health
Occupational Health Surveillance Program
Teens at Work Injury Surveillance and Prevention Project
www.mass.gov/dph/teensatwork - (617) 624-5632

* This is a compilation of state and federal child labor laws. The most protective laws are presented here and apply to all employers of teens in Massachusetts including family members who employ their teenaged relatives. There are additional regulations and some exemptions such as in agricultural industries and for student learners participating in cooperative education programs.

This poster was prepared by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health's Teens at Work: Injury Surveillance and Prevention Project and the Massachusetts Office of the Attorney General with funding from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. For more information, please call (617) 624-5632 or e-mail us at teens.atwork@state.ma.us.



Massachusetts Wage & Hour Laws



Office of Massachusetts
Attorney General
Maura Healey



Fair Labor Hotline

(617) 727-3465
TTY (617) 727-4765



www.mass.gov/ago/fairlabor

State law requires all employers to post this notice at the workplace in a location where it can easily be read.
M.G.L. Chapter 151, Section 16;
454 C.M.R. 27.07(1)

Minimum Wage

M.G.L. Chapter 151, Sections 1, 2, 2A, and 7

In Massachusetts, all workers are presumed to be employees. The minimum wage applies to **all** employees, except:

- agricultural workers (\$8.00 per hour is the minimum wage for most agricultural workers),
- members of a religious order,
- workers being trained in certain educational, nonprofit, or religious organizations, and
- outside salespeople.

Effective Date	Minimum Wage	Service Rate
January 1, 2017	\$11.00	\$3.75
January 1, 2019	\$12.00	\$4.35
January 1, 2020	\$12.75	\$4.95
January 1, 2021	\$13.50	\$5.55
January 1, 2022	\$14.25	\$6.15
January 1, 2023	\$15.00	\$6.75

M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 152A; M.G.L. Chapter 151, Section 7

Tips

The hourly "service rate" applies to workers who provide services to customers and who make more than \$20 a month in tips.

The average hourly tips, plus the hourly service rate paid to the worker must add up to the minimum wage per each shift.

Employers, owners and employees with managerial or supervisory responsibilities on a given day must never take any of your tips.

Tips and service charges listed on a bill must be given only to wait staff, service bartenders, or other service employees.

Tip pooling is allowed only for wait staff, service bartenders, and other service employees.

Overtime

M.G.L. Chapter 151, Sections 1A and 1B

Generally, employees who work more than 40 hours in any week must be paid overtime. Overtime pay is at least 1.5 x the regular rate of pay for each hour worked over 40 hours in a week.

For some employees who get paid the "service rate," the overtime rate is 1.5 x the basic minimum wage, *not* the service rate.

Exception: Under state law, some jobs and workplaces are exempt from overtime. For a complete list of overtime exemptions, visit www.mass.gov/ago/fairlabor or call the Attorney General's Fair Labor Division at (617) 727-3465.

Payment of Wages

M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 148; 454 C.M.R. 27.02

The law says when, what, and how employees must be paid. An employee's pay (or wages) includes payment for all hours worked, including tips, earned vacation pay, promised holiday pay, and earned commissions that are definitely determined, due and payable.

Hourly employees must be paid every week or every other week (bi-weekly). The deadline to pay is 6 or 7 days after the pay period ends, depending on how many days an employee worked during one calendar week.

Employees who *quit* must be paid in full on the next regular payday or by the first Saturday after they quit (if there is no regular payday). Employees who are *fired* or *laid off* must be paid in full on their last day of work.

Paystub Information

M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 148

All employees must get a statement, at no cost, with their pay that says the name of the employer and employee, the date of payment (month, day, and year), the number of hours worked during the pay period, the hourly rate, and all deductions or increases made during the pay period.

Sick Leave

M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 148C

Most employees have the right to earn 1 hour of sick leave for every 30 hours they work, and they may earn and take up to 40 hours of sick leave a year. Employees begin accruing sick time on their first day of work. Employees must have access to their sick leave 90 days after starting work.

Eligible employees may use their sick leave if they or their child, spouse, parent, or spouse's parent is sick, injured, or has a routine medical appointment. They may also use sick leave for themselves or their child to address the effects of domestic violence.

Unless it is an emergency, employees must notify the employer before using sick leave.

Employees who miss more than 3 days in a row may need to provide their employer a doctor's note.

Paid Sick Leave

Employers with 11 or more employees *must* provide paid sick leave. Employers with fewer than 11 employees must provide sick leave; however, it does not need to be paid.

Employers Must Not Discriminate

M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 105A; M.G.L. Chapter 151B, Section 4

Subject to certain limited exceptions, employers must not pay one employee less for doing the same or comparable work as another employee of a different gender.

They must not discriminate in hiring, pay or other compensation, or other terms of employment based on a person's:

- Race or color
- Religion, national origin, or ancestry
- Sex (including pregnancy)
- Military service
- Sexual orientation or gender identity or expression
- Genetic information or disability
- Age

Small Necessities Leave

M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 52D

In some cases, employees have the right to take up to 24 hours unpaid leave every 12 months for their:

- child's school activities,
- child's doctor or dentist appointment, or
- elderly relative's doctor or dentist appointments, or other appointments.

Employees are eligible for this leave if the employer has at least 50 employees and the employee has:

- been employed for at least 12 months by the employer and
- worked at least 1,250 hours for the employer during the previous 12-month period.

Reporting Pay

454 C.M.R. 27.04(1)

Most employees must be paid for 3 hours at no less than minimum wage if the employee is scheduled to work 3 or more hours, and reports to work on time, and is not given the expected hours of work.

Rights of Temporary Workers

M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 159C

To learn about rights of temporary workers and employees hired through staffing agencies, call: 617-626-6970 or go to: www.mass.gov/dols.



Pay Deductions

M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 148; 454 C.M.R. 27.05

An employer cannot deduct money from an employee's pay unless the law allows it (such as state and federal income taxes), or the employee asked for a deduction to be made for the employee's own benefit (such as to put money aside in the employee's savings account).

An employer cannot take money from an employee's pay for the employer's ordinary business costs (for example: supplies, materials or tools needed for the employee's job). An employer who requires an employee to buy or rent a uniform must refund the actual costs to the employee.

The law also puts limits on when and how much money an employer can take from an employee's pay for housing and meals the employer gives to the employee.

Hours Worked

454 C.M.R. 27.02

Hours worked or "working time" includes all time that an employee must be on duty at the employer's worksite or other location, and works before or after the normal shift to complete the work.

Meal Breaks

M.G.L. Chapter 149, Sections 100 and 101

Most employees who work more than 6 hours must get a 30-minute meal break. During their meal break, employees must be free of all duties and free to leave the workplace. If, at the request of the employer, an employee agrees to work or stay at the workplace during the meal break, the employee must get paid for that time.

Payroll Records

M.G.L. Chapter 151, Section 15

Payroll records must include the employee's name, address, job/occupation, amount paid each pay period, and hours worked (each day and week).

Employers must keep payroll records for 3 years. Employees have the right to see their own payroll records at reasonable times and places.

Rights of Domestic Workers

M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 190

To learn about additional rights for workers who provide housekeeping, cleaning, childcare, cooking, home management, elder care, or similar services in a household, go to www.mass.gov/ago/DW.

Public Works and Public Construction Workers

M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 26-27H

Workers who work on public construction projects and certain other public work must be paid the prevailing wage, a minimum rate set by the Department of Labor Standards based on the type of work performed.

Domestic Violence Leave

M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 52E

Employees who are victims, or whose family members are victims, of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking or kidnapping have the right to 15 days of leave for related needs, such as health care, counseling, and victims services; safe housing; care and custody of their children; and legal help, protective orders, and going to court.

The leave can be paid or unpaid depending on the employer's policy. This law applies to employers with 50 or more employees.

Employees Have the Right to Sue

M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 150; M.G.L. Chapter 151, Sections 1B and 20

Employees have the right to sue their employer for most violations of wage and hour laws.

Employees may sue as an individual or they may sue their employer as a group if they have similar complaints. Employees who win their case will receive back pay, triple damages, attorneys' fees, and court costs.

Important! There are strict deadlines for starting a lawsuit. For most cases, the deadline is 3 years after the violation.

Employers Must Not Retaliate

M.G.L. Chapter 149, Section 148A; M.G.L. Chapter 151, Section 19

It is against the law for an employer to punish or discriminate against an employee for making a complaint or trying to enforce the rights explained in this poster.

The laws explained in this poster apply to all workers, regardless of immigration status, including undocumented workers. If an employer reports or threatens to report a worker to immigration authorities because the worker complained about a violation of rights, the employer can be prosecuted and/or subject to civil penalties.

Employees Under 18 – Child Labor

M.G.L. Chapter 149, Sections 56 –105

All employers in Massachusetts must follow state and federal laws for employees who are under 18 (minors). These laws say *when*, *where*, and *how long* minors may work. They also say what kinds of work or tasks minors must NOT do.

Work Permits Required - Most workers under 18 must obtain a work permit. Employers must keep their minor workers' work permits on file at the worksite. To get a work permit, the minor must apply to the superintendent of the school district where the minor lives or goes to school. To learn more about getting a work permit, contact the Department of Labor Standards at (617) 626-6975, or www.mass.gov/dols.

Dangerous Jobs & Tasks Minors Must Not Do

Age	Must Not
16 & 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drive most motor vehicles or forklifts Work at a job that requires that he employee have or use a firearm Use, clean or repair certain kinds of power-driven machines
14 & 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cook (except on electric or gas grills that do not have open flames), operate fryolators, rotisseries, NEICO broilers, or pressure cookers Operate, clean or repair power-driven food slicers, grinders, choppers, processors, cutters, and mixers
Under 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minors under 14 cannot work in Massachusetts in most cases.

These are just some examples of tasks prohibited under both state and federal law. **For a complete list** of prohibited jobs for minors, contact the Attorney General's Fair Labor Division: (617) 727-3465 • www.mass.gov/ago/youthemployment. Or contact the U.S. Department of Labor: (617) 624-6700 • www.youth.dol.gov

Time & Schedule Restrictions for Minors

Age	Must not work	At any time:
16 & 17	At night , from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. (or past 10:15 if the employer stops serving customers at 10 p.m.) <i>Exception:</i> On non-school nights, may work until 11:30 p.m. or until midnight, if working at a restaurant or racetrack.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 9 hours per day More than 48 hours per week More than 6 days per week
14 & 15	At night , from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. <i>Exception:</i> In summer (July 1 – Labor Day), may work until 9 p.m. During the School Year:* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During school hours More than 3 hours on any school day More than 18 hours during any week More than 8 hours on any weekend or holiday 	When school is not in session: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 8 hours on any day More than 40 hours per week More than 6 days per week

**Exception:* For school-approved career or experience-building jobs, students may be allowed to work during the school day, up to 23 hours a week.

Adult Supervision Required After 8 p.m. - After 8 p.m., all minors must be directly supervised by an adult who is located in the workplace and is reasonably accessible. *Exception: Adult supervision is not required for minors working at a kiosk or stand in a common area of an enclosed shopping mall that has security from 8 p.m. until the mall closes.*

 **Contact the Attorney General's Fair Labor Division: (617) 727-3465 – www.mass.gov/ago/fairlabor**



NOTICE
TO
EMPLOYEES



NOTICE
TO
EMPLOYEES

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

LAFAYETTE CITY CENTER, 2 AVENUE DE LAFAYETTE, BOSTON, MA 02111

(617) 727-4900 – www.mass.gov/dia

As required by Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 152, Sections 21, 22 & 30, this will give you notice that I/We have provided for payment to our injured employees under the above-mentioned chapter by insuring with:

NAME OF INSURANCE COMPANY

ADDRESS OF INSURANCE COMPANY

POLICY NUMBER

EFFECTIVE DATES

NAME OF INSURANCE AGENT

ADDRESS

PHONE #

EMPLOYER

ADDRESS

EMPLOYER'S WORKERS' COMPENSATION OFFICER(IF ANY)

DATE

MEDICAL TREATMENT

The above-named insurer is required in cases of personal injuries arising out of and in the course of employment to furnish adequate and reasonable hospital and medical services in accordance with the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act. The employee may select his or her own physician. The reasonable and necessary costs of the services provided by the treating physician will be paid by the insurer if the treatment is connected to the work-related injury.

The above-named insurer has a preferred provider arrangement, in the cases requiring hospital attention, employees are hereby notified that the insurer has arranged for such care at:

NAME OF HOSPITAL

ADDRESS

TO BE POSTED BY EMPLOYER

MA04E



Labor Law Compliance Center
(800) 801-0597
www.laborlawcc.com





Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination

NOTICE: PARENTAL LEAVE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Issued: May 17, 2023

PURSUANT TO M.G.L. C. 151B, § 4(11A) AND C. 149, § 105D EVERY EMPLOYEE AND DOMESTIC WORKER IS ENTITLED AS A MATTER OF LAW TO AT LEAST EIGHT WEEKS PARENTAL LEAVE FOR THE PURPOSE OF GIVING BIRTH OR ADOPTION OF A CHILD.

EMPLOYEES ARE ELIGIBLE IF THEY COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

1. THE EMPLOYEE IS EMPLOYED ON A FULL-TIME BASIS;
2. THE EMPLOYEE HAS COMPLETED AN INITIAL PROBATIONARY PERIOD SET BY THE EMPLOYER WHICH DOES NOT EXCEED THREE MONTHS OR, IN THE EVENT THE EMPLOYER DOES NOT UTILIZE A PROBATIONARY PERIOD FOR THE POSITION IN QUESTION, HAS BEEN EMPLOYED FULL TIME FOR AT LEAST THREE CONSECUTIVE MONTHS; AND,
3. GIVES TWO WEEKS' NOTICE OF THE ANTICIPATED DEPARTURE DATE AND NOTICE THAT THEY INTEND TO RETURN TO THE JOB, OR PROVIDE NOTICE AS SOON AS IS PRACTICABLE IF THE DELAY IS FOR REASONS BEYOND THE INDIVIDUAL'S CONTROL.

DOMESTIC WORKERS MUST PROVIDE TWO WEEKS' NOTICE BUT ARE NOT REQUIRED TO BE FULL TIME OR COMPLETE AN INITIAL PROBATIONARY PERIOD.

BOTH EMPLOYEES AND DOMESTIC WORKERS ARE ENTITLED TO RETURN TO THE SAME OR A SIMILAR POSITION WITHOUT LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR WHICH THEY WERE ELIGIBLE ON THE DATE THE LEAVE COMMENCED, IF THEY TERMINATE PARENTAL LEAVE WITHIN EIGHT WEEKS. THE GUARANTEE OF A SAME OR SIMILAR POSITION IS SUBJECT TO CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS SPECIFIED IN M.G.L. C. 149, § 105D.

ACCRUED SICK LEAVE BENEFITS SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR PARENTAL LEAVE PURPOSES UNDER THE SAME TERMS AND CONDITIONS WHICH APPLY TO OTHER TEMPORARY MEDICAL DISABILITIES. ANY EMPLOYER POLICY OR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT WHICH PROVIDES FOR GREATER OR ADDITIONAL BENEFITS THAN THOSE OUTLINED IN THIS NOTICE SHALL CONTINUE TO APPLY.

IF THE EMPLOYER PROVIDES PARENTAL LEAVE FOR LONGER THAN EIGHT WEEKS, THE EMPLOYER SHALL NOT DENY THE EMPLOYEE OR DOMESTIC WORKER THE RIGHT TO RETURN TO WORK UNLESS THE EMPLOYER CLEARLY INFORMS THE EMPLOYEE OR DOMESTIC WORKER, IN WRITING, PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF LEAVE AND PRIOR TO ANY SUBSEQUENT EXTENSION OF LEAVE THAT TAKING LONGER THAN EIGHT WEEKS OF LEAVE SHALL RESULT IN THE DENIAL OF REINSTATEMENT OR THE LOSS OF OTHER RIGHTS AND BENEFITS.



RIGHT TO KNOW WORKPLACE NOTICE

The **RIGHT TO KNOW LAW, Chapter 111F** of the Massachusetts General Laws, provides rights to Public Sector employees* regarding the communication of information on toxic and hazardous substances. These rights include:

WORKPLACE NOTICE- A notice must be posted in a central location in the workplace informing employees of their rights under the law. The notice must be in the English language. In workplaces where employees' first language is other than English, the notice must be posted in that language.

TRAINING- Employers must provide an annual training program to employees who work with toxic or hazardous substances. New employees must receive training within thirty days from date of hire. The training program must be conducted by a competent person and may be in the form of verbal and/or written instruction. At a minimum, training must include an explanation of employee rights, information on how to read an MSDS, the specific hazards of the chemicals used, handled or stored in the workplace, the type of personal protective equipment to be worn, and information on labeling of hazardous substances. This training must be done with pay during the employee's normal work shift or work hours. The employer must maintain a record of this training.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)- The Material Safety Data Sheet is the document that provides information on each toxic or hazardous substance used or stored in the workplace. An employee or his or her designated representative has the right to obtain and examine the MSDS for any toxic or hazardous substance to which the employee "is, has been, or may be", exposed, if the employee's request is made to the employer in writing. After four working days from the date the request is made, an employee can refuse to work with the substance under two circumstances:

1. The employer fails to: (a) furnish the employee with the MSDS and (b) furnish the employee with proof that the employer has exercised diligent effort to obtain the MSDS, either through the manufacturer or through the Commissioner of the Division of Occupational Safety, or,
2. The MSDS provided by the employer is incomplete or outdated.

LABELING- All containers in the workplace of more than five pounds or more than one gallon, containing toxic or hazardous substances, must be labeled with the chemical name of the substance. Containers of mixtures must be labeled with the chemical name of each toxic or hazardous constituent when the constituents comprise one percent or more of the mixture. Containers must also be labeled with the appropriate National Fire Prevention Association (NFPA) symbol if available. Labels must be clear, prominent, in English and weather resistant. There are some exceptions to the labeling requirements for containers which are labeled in accordance with certain Federal laws.

NON-DISCRIMINATION- An employee who believes he or she has been discharged, disciplined, or in any other manner discriminated against by an employer for exercising rights granted under the Law, has one hundred eighty days following the violation of the Law or following the date on which he or she obtained knowledge that a violation occurred, to file a complaint with the Commissioner of the Division of Occupational Safety. A copy of the complaint must be sent to the employer at the same time by certified mail.

NOTE- The employee rights listed above are further defined in Chapter 111F of the Massachusetts General Laws and the Code of Massachusetts Regulations 454 CMR 21.00. Copies of the law and regulation can be obtained at the Statehouse Bookstore (617-727-2834).

All Right-to-Know Inquiries should be addressed to:
Department of Labor Standards
19 Staniford Street, 2nd Floor
Boston, MA 02114
Tel.: 617-626-6975

*Private sector employees in Massachusetts are covered by a similar regulation, the Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), enforced by the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA 617-565-9860).



Information on Employees' Unemployment Insurance Coverage

Employer name _____ Employer DUA ID # _____

Address _____

Employees of this business or organization are covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI), a program financed entirely by Massachusetts employers. No deductions are made from your salary to cover the cost of your Unemployment Insurance benefits.

If you lose your job, you may be entitled to collect Unemployment Insurance. Outlined below is the information you need in order to apply for Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits. Before you file, your employer will give you a copy of the pamphlet: *How to Apply for Unemployment Insurance Benefits*, provided by the Massachusetts Department of Unemployment Assistance (DUA).

You must be in the United States, its territories, or Canada when filing a claim or certifying for weekly UI benefits.

There are two ways to apply for UI Benefits:



Apply by Using UI Online

UI Online is a secure, easy-to-use, self-service system. You can apply for benefits, reopen an existing claim, request weekly benefit payments, check your claim status, sign up for direct deposit, update your address, and even file an appeal online. To apply for benefits using UI Online, go to www.mass.gov/dua, and select *UI Online for Claimants*, and complete the required information to submit your application.



Apply by calling the TeleClaim Center

Unemployment Insurance services are available by telephone. You can apply for Unemployment Insurance benefits, reopen a current claim, obtain up-to-date information on the status of your claim and benefit payment, resolve problems, and sign up for direct deposit — all by telephone. To apply for benefits by telephone, call the TeleClaim Center at 1-877-626-6800 from area codes 351, 413, 508, 774, and 978; or 1-617-626-6800 from any other area code. You will be asked to enter your Social Security Number and the year you were born. You will then be connected to an agent who will take the information necessary to file your claim.

Note: During peak periods from Monday through Thursday, call scheduling may be implemented, providing priority for callers based on the last digit of their Social Security Number. This helps ensure that you and others can get through to the TeleClaim Center in a timely manner. Please check the schedule on the right before calling.

If the last digit of your Social Security Number is:	Assigned day to call Teleclaim is:
0, 1	Monday
2, 3	Tuesday
4, 5, 6	Wednesday
7, 8, 9	Thursday
Any last digit	Friday

<p>This document contains important information. Please have it translated immediately.</p> <p>В данном документе содержится важная информация. Вам необходимо срочно сделать перевод документа.</p> <p>Este documento contiene información importante. Por favor, consiga una traducción inmediatamente.</p> <p>Tài liệu này có chứa thông tin quan trọng. Vui lòng dịch tài liệu này ngay.</p>	<p>Questo documento contiene informazioni importanti. La preghiamo di tradurlo immediatamente.</p> <p>Este documento contém informações importantes. Por favor, traduzi-lo imediatamente.</p> <p>Docikman sa gen enfòmasyon espòtan. Tanpri fè yon moun tradwi l touswit.</p> <p>본 문서에는 중요한 정보가 포함되어 있습니다. 본 문서를 즉시 번역하도록 하십시오.</p>	<p>ເອກະສານສະບັບນີ້ ບັນຈຸຂໍ້ມູນສຳຄັນ. ຈົ່ງມາເອົາເອກະສານສະບັບນີ້ໄປແປຢ່າງເປັນລັດຖະການ.</p> <p>ឯកសារນេះមានຂໍ້ព័ត៌មានសំខាន់ៗ ។ សូមបកប្រែវាជាបន្ទាន់ ។</p> <p>Ce document contient des informations importantes. Veuillez le faire traduire au plus tôt.</p> <p>تحتوي هذه الوثيقة على معلومات هامة يرجى ترجمتها فوراً.</p>
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IMPORTANT: Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 151A, Section 62A requires that this notice be displayed at each site operated by an employer, in a conspicuous place, where it is accessible to all employees. It must include the name and mailing address of the employer, and the identification number assigned to the employer by the Department of Unemployment Assistance .

An equal opportunity employer/program. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities. For hearing-impaired relay services, call 711.

Form 2553-A Rev. 10-6-15



FAIR EMPLOYMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS

Applicants to and employees of private employers with 6 or more employees*, state and local governments, employment agencies and labor organizations are protected under Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 151B from discrimination on the following bases:

RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, NATIONAL ORIGIN, AGE, SEX, GENDER IDENTITY, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENETIC INFORMATION, ANCESTRY, MILITARY SERVICE

M.G.L. c. 151B protects applicants and employees from discrimination in hiring, promotion, discharge, compensation, benefits, training, classification and other aspects of employment on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin (including unlawful language proficiency requirements), age (if you are 40 years old or older), sex (including pregnancy), gender identity, sexual orientation, genetic information, ancestry, and military service. Religious discrimination includes failing to reasonably accommodate an employee's religious practices where the accommodation does not impose an undue hardship.

HARASSMENT

Sexual harassment includes sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when (a) submission to or rejection of such advances, requests or conduct is made explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of employment or as a basis for employment decisions; (b) such advances, requests or conduct have the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with a person's work performance by creating an intimidating, hostile, humiliating or sexually offensive work environment. ***The law also prohibits harassment based on the protected classes set forth above.***

PARENTAL LEAVE

The law requires employers to grant an employee who has completed an initial probationary period and has given two (2) weeks' notice of the anticipated date of departure and the employee's intention to return, at least eight (8) weeks of paid or unpaid leave for the purpose of childbirth, adoption of a child under 18, or adoption of a child under 23 years old if the child has a mental or physical disability.

DISABILITY

M.G.L. c. 151B prohibits discrimination the basis of disability, a record of disability or perceived disability, in hiring, promotion, discharge, compensation, benefits, training, classification and other aspects of employment. Disability discrimination may include failing to reasonably accommodate an otherwise qualified person with a disability.

RETALIATION

It is illegal to retaliate against any person because s/he has opposed any discriminatory practices or because s/he has filed a complaint, testified, or assisted in any proceeding before the Commission. It is also illegal to aid, abet, incite, compel or coerce any act forbidden under M.G.L. c. 151B, or attempt to do so.

DOMESTIC WORKERS

M.G.L. c. 151B prohibits discrimination and harassment against certain domestic workers where the employer has one (1) or more employee.* While some exclusions apply, domestic workers generally include individuals paid to perform work of a domestic nature within a household on a regular basis, such as housekeeping, housecleaning, nanny services, and/or caretaking. Employers are prohibited from engaging in sexual harassment and harassment and/or discrimination based on the protected classes described above, i.e. race, color, etc. Domestic workers are also entitled to parental leave.

CRIMINAL HISTORY INQUIRIES

The law prohibits employers from asking applicants on an initial employment application for any criminal background information unless an exemption by statute or regulation exists.

MENTAL HEALTH FACILITY ADMISSION INQUIRIES

Employers may not refuse to hire or terminate an employee for failing to furnish information regarding his/her admission to a facility for the care and treatment of mentally ill persons. An employment application may not seek information about an applicant's admission to such a facility.

IF YOU HAVE BEEN DISCRIMINATED AGAINST

If you feel you have been harassed or discriminated against, you should immediately file a charge of discrimination with the **Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination**, www.mcad.gov, at one of the offices below.

An agreement with your employer to arbitrate your discrimination claim(s) does not bar you from filing a charge of discrimination.

Boston Office: 1 Ashburton Pl., Suite 601, Boston, MA 02108 – P: 617-994-6000 F: 617-994-6024

New Bedford Office: 800 Purchase St., Room 501, New Bedford, MA 02740 – P: 508-990-2390 F: 508-990-4260

Springfield Office: 436 Dwight St., Room 220, Springfield, MA 01103 – P: 413-739-2145 F: 413-784-1056

Worcester Office: 484 Main St., Room 320, Worcester, MA 01608 – P: 508-453-9630 F: 508-755-3861

For more information, please see our website: www.mass.gov/mcad/



THE FAIR HOUSING LAW

THE FAIR HOUSING LAW DECLARES THAT IT IS ILLEGAL TO DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF RACE, COLOR RELIGIOUS CREED, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEX, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, AGE, CHILDREN, ANCESTRY, MARITAL STATUS, VETERAN HISTORY, PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENCY, OR HANDICAP (MENTAL OR PHYSICAL)

It its unlawful practice for Owners, lessees, sublessees, licensed real estate brokers, assignees, managing agents, or unit owners to refuse (on the basis of membership in one or more of the above groups) the:

Right to Buy

Right to Lease

Right to Rent

Right of Ownership

Right of Possession

Under Massachusetts Law, it is illegal to:

Discourage a person from buying or renting a dwelling in a particular area and encourage him or her to buy or rent in another area.

Represent that a dwelling is not available for sale, rent or inspection when the dwelling is in fact so available.

Charge or quote a higher rental or sale price for a dwelling.

State or provide less favorable terms for the rental or a sale of a dwelling.

Publish discriminatory advertising.

Discriminate in the granting or mortgage loans.

Discriminate on the basis of handicap by refusing to make reasonable accommodations in policies and services or refusing to permit reasonable modifications of dwellings.

Discriminate on the basis of rental subsidy reciprocity by refusing to rent to subsidy recipients because of subsidy program requirements.

Refuse to rent to families with children under six because of lead paint.

Notice to Real Estate Agents:

State Law provides *limited* exemptions for owners of *certain types* of residential properties. *These exemptions do not apply to real estate agents.*

Complaints:

ALL COMPLAINTS MUST BE FILED IN WRITING. INFORMATION ON THE FILING OF COMPLAINTS CAN BE OBTAINED BY EITHER VISITING OR CONTACTING THE MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION AT THE FOLOWING LOCATIONS:

One Ashburton Place, Rm. 601
Boston MA 02108
617-994-6000 Voice
617-994-6196 TTY

436 Dwight Street, Rm. 220
Springfield MA 01103
413-739-2145 Voice

www.mass.gov/mcad

Massachusetts General Laws, G.L. c. 151B §7 mandates the posting of this notice.



EARNED SICK TIME

Notice of Employee Rights

Beginning July 1, 2015, Massachusetts employees have the right to earn and take sick leave from work.

WHO QUALIFIES?

All employees in Massachusetts can earn sick time.

This includes full-time, part-time, temporary, and seasonal employees.

HOW IS IT EARNED?

- Employees earn 1 hour of sick time for every 30 hours they work.
- Employees can earn and use up to **40 hours per year** if they work enough hours.
- Employees with unused earned sick time at the end of the year can **rollover up to 40 hours**.
- Employees **begin earning** sick time on their first day of work and **may begin using** earned sick time 90 days after starting work.

WILL IT BE PAID?

- If an employer has 11 or more employees, sick time must be paid.
- For employers with 10 or fewer employees, sick time may be unpaid.
- Paid sick time must be paid on the same schedule and at the same rate as regular wages.

WHEN CAN IT BE USED?

- An employee can use sick time when the employee or the employee's child, spouse, parent, or parent of a spouse is sick, has a medical appointment, or has to address the effects of domestic violence.
- The smallest amount of sick time an employee can take is one hour.
- Sick time cannot be used as an excuse to be late for work without advance notice of a proper use.
- Use of sick time for other purposes is not allowed and may result in an employee being disciplined.

CAN AN EMPLOYER HAVE A DIFFERENT POLICY?

Yes. Employers may have their own sick leave or paid time off policy, so long as employees can use at least the same amount of time, for the same reasons, and with the same job-protections as under the Earned Sick Time Law.

RETALIATION

- Employees using earned sick time cannot be fired or otherwise retaliated against for exercising or attempting to exercise rights under the law.
- Examples of retaliation include: denying use or delaying payment of earned sick time, firing an employee, taking away work hours, or giving the employee undesirable assignments.

NOTICE & VERIFICATION

- Employees must **notify** their employer before they use sick time, except in an emergency.
- Employers may require employees to **use a reasonable notification system** the employer creates.
- If an employee is out of work for 3 consecutive days **OR** uses sick time within 2 weeks of leaving his or her job, an employer may require documentation from a medical provider.

DO YOU HAVE QUESTIONS?

Call the Fair Labor Division at 617-727-3465 ○ Visit www.mass.gov/ago/earnedsicktime



Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Office of the Attorney General
English - July 2016

The Attorney General enforces the Earned Sick Time Law and regulations.

It is unlawful to violate any provision of the Earned Sick Time Law. Violations of any provision of the Earned Sick time law, M.G.L. c. 149, §148C, or these regulations, 940 CMR 33.00 shall be subject to paragraphs (1), (2), (4), (6) and (7) of subsection (b) of M.G.L. c. 149, §27C(b) and to §150.

This notice is intended to inform.

Full text of the law and regulations are available at www.mass.gov/ago/earnedsicktime.

MA10E



Labor Law Compliance Center
(800) 801-0597

www.laborlawcc.com





Paid Family and Medical Leave (PFML)

Available Leave

Covered individuals may be entitled to family and medical leave for the following reasons:

- up to 20 weeks of paid medical leave in a benefit year if they have a serious health condition that incapacitates them from work.
- up to 12 weeks of paid family leave in a benefit year related to the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of a child, to care for a family member with a serious health condition, or because of a qualifying exigency arising out of the fact that a family member is on active duty or has been notified of an impending call to active duty in the Armed Forces.
- up to 26 weeks of paid family leave in a benefit year to care for a family member who is a covered service member with a serious health condition.

Covered individuals are eligible for no more than 26 total weeks, in the aggregate, of paid family and medical leave in a single benefit year.

Benefits

To fund PFML benefits, employers may deduct payroll contributions of up to 0.46% (adjusted annually) from a covered individual's wages or other earnings. A covered individual's average weekly earnings will determine his or her benefit amount, for a maximum weekly benefit of up to \$ 1,149.90 (adjusted annually).

Who is a Covered Individual Under the Law?

Generally, a worker qualifies as a covered individual eligible for PFML benefits if they are:

- covered by unemployment insurance in Massachusetts and paid wages by a Massachusetts employer; or
- a self-employed individual who resides and works in Massachusetts and chooses to opt-in to the program; and
- has earned at least 30 times the expected benefit and at least \$6,300 (adjusted annually) in the last four completed quarters preceding the application for benefits.

Job Protection

Generally, an employee who has taken paid family or medical leave must be restored to the employee's previous position or to an equal position, with the same status, pay, employment benefits, length-of-service credit, and seniority as of the date of leave.

These job protections do not apply to former employees, independent contractors, or self-employed individuals.

Health Insurance

Employers must provide for, contribute to, or otherwise maintain the employee's employment-related health insurance benefits, if any, at the level and under the conditions coverage would have been provided if the employee had continued working continuously for the duration of such leave.

Private Plans

If an employer offers employees paid family leave, medical leave, or both, with benefits that are at least as generous as those provided under the law, the employer may apply for an exemption from paying the contributions. Employees continue to be protected from discrimination and retaliation under the law even when an employer opts to provide paid leave benefits through a private plan.

Name of Private Insurer: _____ Private plan is for: Medical Family Both

Address: _____ Phone: _____

City, State & Zip Code: _____ Website: _____

No Retaliation or Discrimination

- It is unlawful for an employer to discriminate or retaliate against an employee for exercising any right to which s/he is entitled under the law.
- An employee or former employee who is discriminated or retaliated against for exercising rights under the law may, not more than three years after the violation occurs, institute a civil action in the superior court, and may be entitled to damages of as much as three times his or her lost wages.

If you have questions or concerns about your PFML rights, call:

(833) 344-7365 or visit: <https://www.mass.gov/DFML>

This notice must be posted in a conspicuous place on the employer's premises.



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Labor Law Compliance Center
(800) 801-0597
www.laborlawcc.com

2024 Poster
Revised 10/2023

