

Certificate of Coverage and Notice to Workers as to Benefit Rights

Employers covered by the Employment Security Law of North Carolina (Chapter 96 of the North Carolina General Statutes) contribute to a special fund set aside for the payment of unemployment insurance benefits. No money is withheld from workers' checks for unemployment insurance purposes.

If your work hours are substantially reduced or your job is eliminated due to lack of work you may qualify for unemployment insurance benefits. If you work less than the equivalent of (3) customary scheduled full time days, during any payroll week because work was not available, you may be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. An employer may file claims for employees through the use of automation in case of partial unemployment. An employer may file an attached claim for an employee only once during a benefit year, and the period of partial unemployment for which the claim is filed may not exceed six consecutive weeks. You must notify the employer of any wages earned from all sources during the payroll week. Unemployment insurance benefit payments are processed in Raleigh, North Carolina. Please be sure that your employer has your correct mailing address.

If you lose your job with this employer, you may contact the Department of Commerce, Division of Workforce Solutions (DWS) at www.nccommerce.com/workforce to assist you in securing suitable work. DWS provides a wide variety of services free of charge. If suitable work is not readily available you may file a claim for unemployment insurance benefits with the Division of Employment Security at des.nc.gov, or by phone at 877-841-9617.

By law, workers who become unemployed for other reasons or who refuse suitable work may be denied unemployment insurance benefits.

If you have any questions about unemployment insurance benefits or need more information, contact the Division of Employment Security at the address shown on the bottom of this poster.

During Labor Disputes [Section 96-14.7(b)]

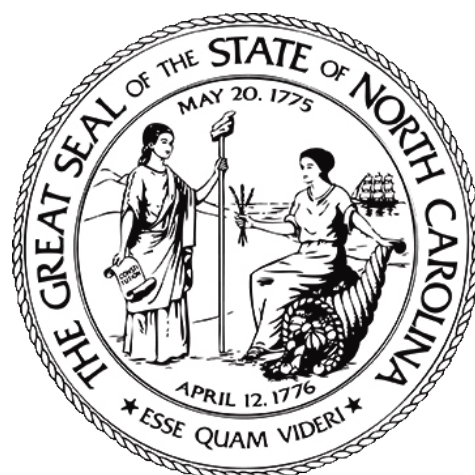
An individual is disqualified for benefits if the Division determines the individual's total or partial unemployment is caused by a labor dispute at your place of employment or any location owned by the employer within the state of North Carolina. Once the labor dispute has ended, such workers shall continue to be ineligible for unemployment insurance benefits for the period of time that is reasonably necessary to resume operations in the workers' place of employment

Instructions for Employers

1. Post this notice on your premises in such a place that all employees may see it. Additional copies may be obtained online at des.nc.gov.
2. You must notify affected workers of a vacation period within a reasonable period of time before it begins.
3. Benefit claims for attached workers may be filed online at des.nc.gov.

For More Information, Contact:

North Carolina Department of Commerce
Division of Employment Security
P.O. Box 25903
Raleigh, N.C. 27611
Telephone: (919) 707-1237
des.nc.gov





WAGE & HOUR NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES



Wage and Hour Act

Minimum Wage: \$7.25 per hour (effective 7/24/09).

Employers in North Carolina are required to pay the higher of the minimum wage rate established by state or federal laws. The federal minimum wage increased to \$7.25 per hour effective July 24, 2009; therefore, employers in North Carolina are required to pay their employees at least \$7.25 per hour.

An employer may pay as little as \$2.13 per hour to tipped employees so long as each employee receives enough in tips to make up the difference between the wages paid and the minimum wage. Employees must be allowed to keep all tips, except that pooling is permitted if no employee's tips are reduced more than 15%. The employer must keep an accurate and complete record of tips as certified by each employee monthly or for each pay period. Without these records, the employer may not be allowed the tip credit.

Certain full-time students may be paid 90% of the minimum wage, rounded to the lowest nickel.

Overtime

Time and one-half must be paid to all employees after 40 hours of work in any one workweek with some exceptions. The state overtime provisions specifically do not apply to certain types of employees and do not apply to employees classified as exempt under the FLSA. Exemptions may be found in NCGS § 95-25.14.

Youth Employment

Rules for all youths under 18 years old: Youth employment certificates are required. To obtain a YEC, please visit our website at www.labor.nc.gov.

Hazardous or Detrimental Occupations: State and federal labor laws protect youth workers by making it illegal for employers to hire them in dangerous jobs. For example, non-agricultural workers under 18 years of age may not operate a forklift; operate many types of power equipment such as meat slicers, circular saws, band saws, bakery machinery or woodworking machines; work as an electrician or electrician's helper; or work from any height above 10 feet, including the use of ladders and scaffolds. Certain exemptions apply for Supervised Practice Youth Internships. For a complete list of prohibited jobs, please visit our website at www.labor.nc.gov.

Additional rules for 16- and 17-year-olds: No work between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. when there is school the next day. Exception: When the employer gets written permission from the youth's parents and principal.

Additional rules for 14- and 15-year-olds: *Where work can be performed:* Retail businesses, food service establishments, service stations and offices of other businesses. Work is not permitted in manufacturing, mining or construction, or with power-driven machinery. Youths 14 years of age cannot work on the premises of a business holding an ABC permit for the on-premises sale or consumption of alcoholic beverages, except that youths 14 years of age can work on the outside grounds of the premises with written consent from a parent or guardian if the youth is not involved with the preparation, serving, dispensing or sale of alcoholic beverages. (NOTE: Unless action is taken by the N.C. General Assembly, this rule will apply to youths under 16 years of age effective Jan. 1, 2024.).

Maximum hours per day: Three on school days; eight if a non-school day.

Maximum hours per week: 18 when school is in session; 40 when school is not in session.

Hours of the day: May work only between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. (9 p.m. from June 1 through Labor Day when school is not in session).

Breaks: 30-minute breaks are required after any period of five consecutive hours of work.

Additional rules for youths under 14 years old: Work is generally not permitted except when working for the youth's parents; in newspaper distribution to consumers; modeling; or acting in movie, television, radio or theater production.

These state youth employment provisions do not apply to farm, domestic or government work.

Wage Payment

Wages are due on the regular payday. If requested in writing, final paychecks must be sent by trackable mail. When the amount of wages is in dispute, the employer's payment of the undisputed portion cannot restrict the right of the employee to continue a claim for the rest of the wages.

Employees must be notified in writing of paydays, pay rates, policies on vacation and sick leave, and of commission, bonus and other pay matters. Employers must notify employees in writing of any reduction in the rate of promised wages at least one pay period prior to such change.

Deductions from paychecks are limited to those required by law and those agreed to in writing on or before payday. If the written authorization that the employee signs does not specify a dollar amount to be deducted, (2) written notice of their right to withdraw the authorization, and (3) be given a reasonable opportunity to withdraw the authorization. The written authorization or written notice may be given in an electronic format, provided the requirements of the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act (Chapter 66, Article 40 of the N.C. General Statutes) are met.

The withholding or diversion of wages owed for the employer's benefit may not be taken if they reduce wages below the minimum wage. No reductions may be made to overtime wages owed.

Deductions for cash or inventory shortages or for loss or damage to an employer's property may not be taken unless the employee receives seven days' advance notice. This seven-day rule does not apply to these deductions made at termination. An employer may not use fraud or duress to require employees to pay back protected amounts.

If the employer provides vacation pay plans to employees, the employer shall give vacation time off or payment in lieu of time off, as required by company policy or practice. Employees must be notified in writing of any company policy or practice that results in the loss or forfeiture of vacation time or pay. Employees not so notified are not subject to such loss or forfeiture.

The wage payment provisions apply to all private-sector employers doing business in North Carolina. The wage payment provisions do not apply to any federal, state or local agency or instrumentality of government.

Complaints

The department's Wage and Hour Bureau investigates complaints and may collect back wages plus interest if they are due to the employee. The state of North Carolina may bring civil or criminal actions against the employer for violations of the law. The employee may also sue the employer for back wages. The court may award attorney's fees, costs, liquidated damages and interest.

Anyone having a question about the Wage and Hour Act may call:

1-800-NC-LABOR (1-800-625-2267)

Employee Classification

Any worker who is defined as an employee by the N.C. Wage and Hour Act [(N.C. Gen. Stat. 95-25.2(4)], the N.C. Employee Fair Classification Act, the Internal Revenue Code as adopted under N.C. Employment Security laws [(N.C. Gen. Stat. 96-1(b)(10)], the N.C. Workers' Compensation Act [(N.C. Gen. Stat. 97-2(2)], or the N.C. Revenue Act [(N.C. Gen. Stat. 105-163.1(4))] shall be treated as an employee.

Any employee who believes that he or she has been misclassified as an independent contractor by his or her employer may report the suspected misclassification to the N.C. Industrial Commission's Employee Classification Division by phone, email or fax. When filing a complaint, please provide the physical location, mailing address, and if available, the telephone number and email address for the employer suspected of employee misclassification:

Criminal Investigations and Employee Classification Division
N.C. Industrial Commission
1233 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1233
Email: fraudcomplaints@ic.nc.gov
Phone: 1-888-891-4895 (in North Carolina)
Fax: 919-508-8300 (Criminal Investigations/Employee Classification Div.)

Employment-at-Will

North Carolina is an employment-at-will state. The term "employment-at-will" simply means that unless there is a specific law to protect employees or an employment contract providing otherwise, then an employer can treat its employees as it sees fit and the employer can discharge an employee at the will of the employer for any reason or no reason at all.

Right-to-Work Laws

North Carolina is a "right-to-work" state. Right-to-work applies to collective bargaining or labor unions. The right of persons to work cannot be denied or reduced in any way because they are either members of a labor union (including labor organization or labor association) or chose not to be a member of any such labor union. An employer cannot require any person, as a condition of employment or continuation of employment, to pay any dues or other fees of any kind to a labor union. Also, an employer cannot enter into an agreement with a labor union whereby (1) non-union members are denied the right to work for the employer, (2) membership is made a condition of employment or continuation of employment, or (3) the labor union acquires an employment monopoly in any enterprise.

NCDOL has no enforcement authority regarding labor union laws. For employee concerns regarding labor unions, contact the Regional Office of the National Labor Relations Board. The NLRB is an independent federal agency that protects the rights of private sector employees to join together, with or without a union, to improve their wages and working conditions. Regional office contact:

Subregional Office 11 - Winston-Salem, NC
One West Fourth Street
Suite 710
Winston-Salem, NC 27101
Phone: 336-631-5201

Retaliatory Employment Discrimination

The department's Retaliatory Employment Discrimination Bureau investigates complaints filed by employees against their employers for alleged violations of the N.C. Retaliatory Employment Discrimination Act (REDA). Under REDA, an employer may not retaliate against an employee for engaging in REDA-protected activities, such as filing a claim or initiating an inquiry, related to certain rights under the following:

- Workers' Compensation Claims
- Wage and Hour Complaints
- Occupational Safety and Health Complaints
- Mine Safety and Health Complaints
- Genetic Testing Discrimination
- Sickle Cell or Hemoglobin C Carriers Discrimination
- N.C. National Guard Service Discrimination
- Participation in the Juvenile Justice System
- Exercising Rights Under Domestic Violence Laws
- Pesticide Regulation Complaints
- Drug Paraphernalia Complaints

Employees who believe they have been retaliated against in their employment because of activities under the above statutes, or employers who have questions about the application of REDA, may call:

1-800-NC-LABOR (1-800-625-2267)

A REDA complaint must be filed with the bureau within 180 days of the date of retaliation.



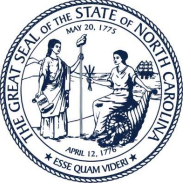
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HORAS Y SALARIOS: NOTICIA A LOS EMPLEADOS



Acta de Pagos y Horarios

Salario Mínimo: \$7.25 (efectivo 7/24/09).

Los empleadores en Carolina del Norte están obligados a pagar el más alto de los salarios mínimos establecidos por las leyes estatales o federales. El salario mínimo federal se incrementó a \$7.25 por hora con fecha efectiva de 24 de julio del 2009; por lo tanto, los empleadores en Carolina del Norte están obligados a pagar a sus empleados por lo menos \$7.25 por hora.

El empleador puede pagar el mínimo de \$2.13 por hora a empleados que reciben propinas, siempre y cuando cada empleado reciba suficientes propinas para cubrir la diferencia entre el pago recibido y el salario mínimo. Se debe permitir que los empleados se queden con todas las propinas, excepto cuando sea permitido crear un fondo común y que las propinas de cada empleado no sean reducidas en más de un 15%. El empleador deberá mantener la cuenta de todas las propinas de una manera precisa y completa, tal y como lo certifique cada empleado de forma mensual o para cada período de pago. Sin estos registros, no se le permitirá al empleador tener derecho al crédito por las propinas.

Ciertos estudiantes de tiempo completo pueden recibir 90% del pago mínimo, redondeado al múltiplo inferior de cinco centavos.

Tiempo Extra

Tiempo y medio debe ser compensado a todos los trabajadores quienes realizan más de 40 horas laborales semanalmente en su jornada de trabajo, con ciertas excepciones. Las provisiones estatales de horas extras no aplican a cierto tipo de trabajadores, ni tampoco aquellos trabajadores que están clasificados como exentos bajo las reglas de FLSA. Cuyas exenciones pueden ser localizadas bajo el estatuto legal NCGS § 95-25.14.

Empleo de Jóvenes Menores de Edad

Las reglas para todos los jóvenes menores de 18 años de edad son: Se requieren Certificados de Empleo a Menores (Youth Employment Certificates, YEC). Para obtener un certificado visite nuestro sitio de Internet: www.labor.nc.gov.

Ocupaciones peligrosas o perjudiciales: El estado y las leyes laborales federales protegen a los trabajadores menores de edad haciendo ilegal para los patronos que los contraten para desempeñar trabajos peligrosos. Por ejemplo, los trabajadores no agrícolas menores de 18 años de edad no podrán operar un montacargas; operar varios tipos de equipos motorizados tales como máquinas de cortar carne, sierras circulares, sierras de banda, maquinaria de panadería o máquinas de carpintería; trabajo de electricista o como ayudante de electricista; o trabajo a cualquier altura por encima de 10 pies, incluyendo el uso de escaleras y andamios. Ciertas exenciones aplican para las Pasantías Prácticas Supervisadas de Jóvenes. Para una lista completa de trabajos prohibidos, por favor visite nuestro sitio web en www.labor.nc.gov.

Reglas adicionales para jóvenes de 16 y 17 años: No deben trabajar entre las 11:00 p.m. y las 5:00 a.m. cuando tienen escuela al día siguiente. Excepción: Cuando el empleador tiene permiso por escrito de los padres y del director de la escuela del menor.

Reglas adicionales para jóvenes de 14 y 15 años: ¿Dónde pueden trabajar? Pueden trabajar en tiendas de comercio, establecimientos de servicios de alimentos o restaurantes y la mayoría de los trabajos de oficinas. Empleo en almacenes, factorías, mineras o en la fabricación de bienes es prohibido para jóvenes de 14 y 15 años de edad. Jóvenes de 14 años de edad no pueden trabajar adentro de un establecimiento donde exista un permiso de vender, servir y consumir alcohol (permiso ABC). Sin embargo, estos jóvenes si pudieran

trabajar en las afueras del establecimiento con la autorización por escrito de un padre o guardián legal siempre y cuando el joven no participe en preparar, dispensar, servir y/o vender bebidas alcohólicas. (NOTA: A menos que alguna acción sea tomada por la Asamblea General de Carolina del Norte, esta regla aplicará a jóvenes menores de 16 años de edad efectivo el 1 de Enero del 2024).

Horas máximas por día: tres en días escolares, ocho en días sin escuela.

Horas máximas por semana: 18 durante el período escolar; 40 cuando las escuelas no están funcionando.

Horas del día: Pueden trabajar solamente entre las 7:00 a.m. y las 7:00 p.m. (hasta las 9:00 p.m. desde el 1 de junio hasta el Día del Trabajo fuera de los días escolares).

Descansos: Descansos de 30 minutos son requeridos después de un período de cinco horas consecutivas de trabajo.

Reglas adicionales para jóvenes de menos de 14 años de edad: En general, no se les permite trabajar, excepto cuando trabajan para sus padres, en reparto de periódicos a domicilio, o como modelos o actores en cine, televisión, radio o producciones teatrales.

Estas reglas de empleo a menores no son válidas en trabajos de agricultura, domésticos o gubernamentales.

Pago de Salarios

Los salarios deben ser pagados en el día regular de pago. Si se solicita por escrito, el cheque de pago final debe ser enviado por correo rastreable. Cuando la cantidad del salario está en disputa, el pago por parte del empleador de la porción no disputada no debe interferir con el derecho del empleado a continuar su reclamo por el resto del salario.

Los empleados deben ser notificados de los días de pago, la cantidad del pago, reglas sobre vacaciones y ausencias por enfermedad, y acerca de comisiones, bonos, y otros asuntos relacionados con el pago. Los empleadores deben notificar a los empleados por escrito, sobre cualquier reducción en la cantidad prometida de los salarios por lo menos un período de pago antes de tal cambio.

Las deducciones en los salarios están limitadas a aquellas requeridas por la ley y a aquellas acordadas por escrito en el día de pago o anteriormente. Si la autorización que el empleado firma no especifica el monto a ser deducido, el empleado deberá recibir antes del día de pago (1) notificación por escrito de la cantidad que va a ser deducida, (2) notificación por escrito de su derecho a retirar la autorización, y (3) tener una oportunidad razonable de cancelar su autorización. La autorización por escrito o la notificación por escrito puede ser dada en forma electrónica mientras se cumplan los requerimientos del Acta de Uniformidad en las Transacciones Electrónicas (Capítulo 66, Artículo 40 de los Estatutos Generales de Carolina del Norte).

La retención o desvío de salarios adeudados al empleado para su beneficio del empleador no pueden hacerse si resultan en la reducción del salario por debajo del salario mínimo. Ninguna reducción puede ser hecha a salarios adeudados por tiempo extra.

Deducciones por falta de dinero o bajo inventario de mercadería, o por daño a la propiedad del empleador, no pueden hacerse a menos que el empleado sea notificado con siete días de anticipación. Esta regla de siete días no es aplicable a deducciones hechas por terminación del empleo. Un empleador no puede recurrir a fraude o presión para requerir a los empleados el pago de cantidades que están protegidas por ley.

Si el empleador ofrece un plan de vacaciones a sus empleados, el empleador debe dar tiempo sin trabajar o pago en lugar del tiempo de vacaciones, de

acuerdo a las reglas y prácticas de la compañía. Los empleados deberán ser notificados por escrito, sobre cualquier regla o práctica de la compañía que resulte en la pérdida o reducción del tiempo o pago de vacaciones. Los empleados que no han sido notificados no están sujetos a esa pérdida o reducción de vacaciones. Las estipulaciones sobre el pago de salarios son aplicables a todos los empleadores del sector privado con actividad en Carolina del Norte. Las estipulaciones sobre el pago de salarios no son aplicables a ninguna agencia o instrumento de gobierno federal, estatal, o local.

Quejas

La Oficina de Horas y Salarios (Wage and Hour Bureau) del Departamento de Trabajo de Carolina del Norte investiga quejas y cobra salarios atrasados más los intereses que se le deban al empleado. El Estado de Carolina del Norte puede iniciar una acción civil o criminal contra un empleador por violaciones de la ley. El empleado también puede iniciar una acción legal para recuperar salarios atrasados. La corte le puede otorgar los costos de abogados, gastos de la corte, pagos por daños, e intereses.

Cualquier persona que tenga una pregunta en relación al Acta de Horas y Salarios, puede escribir o llamar a:

1-800-NC-LABOR (1-800-625-2267)

Clasificación de Empleados

Cualquier trabajador que es definido como empleado por el Acta de Horas y Salarios de Carolina del Norte [(N.C. Estatuto General 95-25.2(4)], el Acta de Clasificación Justa de Carolina del Norte, el Código de Ingresos Internos adoptado por las leyes de la Seguridad al Trabajador de Carolina del Norte [(N.C. Estatuto General 96-1(b)(10)], el Acta de Recompensa al Trabajador de Carolina del Norte [(N.C. Estatuto General. 97-2(2)], o el Acta de Ingresos de Carolina del Norte [(N.C. Estatuto General. 105-163.1(4)] deberá ser tratado como empleado.

Cualquier empleado que cree que ha sido clasificado incorrectamente como contratista independiente por su empleador, puede reportar su sospecha a la Comisión Industrial de Carolina del Norte la División de Clasificación de Empleados por vía telefónica, correo electrónico o fax. Cuando haga su denuncia, por favor tenga disponible la dirección física de la empresa, la dirección para el recibo de correo, y si disponible, el número de teléfono y correo electrónico del empleador:

Criminal Investigations and Employee Classification Division
N.C. Industrial Commission
1233 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1233
Correo Electrónico: fraudcomplaints@ic.nc.gov
Teléfono: 1-888-891-4895 (in North Carolina)
Fax: 919-508-8300 (Criminal Investigations/Employee Classification Div.)

Leyes de Derecho a Trabajar

El Estado Carolina del Norte se gobierna por las leyes del "Derecho a Trabajar". El Derecho a Trabajar aplica a las negociaciones colectivas o las uniones laborales. Los derechos de un individuo para trabajar no pueden ser negados o disminuidos de ninguna manera por el simple hecho de que el individuo sea miembro de una unión, organización o asociación laboral, o porque el individuo seleccione no ser partícipe de cualquier unión, organización o asociación laboral. Un empleador no puede requerir como condición de empleo que un individuo pague por ser miembro de una unión laboral. Igualmente, el empleador no puede entrar en un acuerdo con una unión laboral en donde (1) individuos que no sean miembros de la unión sean negados la habilidad de trabajar para ese empleador, (2) que

la afiliación y membresía sea una condición o una continuación de empleo, o (3) que la unión laboral pueda monopolizar el empleo en cualquier empresa.

El Departamento de Trabajo del Estado de Carolina del Norte no tiene autoridad sobre las uniones laborales. Empleados con preocupaciones en relación a las uniones laborales, pueden contactar la Oficina Regional de la Junta Nacional de Relaciones Laborales. La Junta Nacional de Relaciones Laborales es una agencia federal independiente que se dedica a la protección de los derechos del trabajador en el sector privado, para unirse con o sin uniones laborales para mejoría de sus salarios y condiciones laborales. Contacta de la Oficina Regional:

Subregional Office 11 - Winston-Salem, NC
One West Fourth Street
Suite 710
Winston-Salem, NC 27101
Teléfono: 336-631-5201

Discriminación Laboral Retaliatoria

La Oficina de Discriminación por Laboral Retaliatoria (Retaliatory Employment Discrimination Bureau) del Departamento de Trabajo de Carolina del Norte investiga las quejas presentadas por los empleados contra sus empleadores por presuntas violaciones a la Ley de Discriminación por Represalia en el Empleo (Retaliatory Employment Discrimination Act, o REDA por sus siglas en inglés). Bajo REDA, un patrono no puede tomar represalias contra un empleado por participar en actividades protegidas por REDA, tales como presentar un reclamo, o iniciar una investigación relacionada a ciertos derechos bajo los siguientes estatutos:

- Reclamos de compensación al trabajador (workers' compensation claims)
- Quejas relacionadas con horas y salarios
- Quejas relacionadas con seguridad y salud ocupacional
- Quejas relacionadas con seguridad y salud en minas
- Discriminación por exámenes genéticos
- Discriminación por anemia drepanocítica o falciforme (sickle cell anemia)
- Discriminación por servicio en la Guardia Nacional de Carolina del Norte
- Participación en el sistema de justicia juvenil
- Ejercer derechos bajo las leyes de violencia doméstica
- Quejas con respecto a la regulación de pesticidas
- Quejas con respecto a la regulación de parafernalia de drogas

Los empleados que crean que han sufrido represalias en su empleo debido a actividades bajo los estatutos anteriores, o empleadores que tengan preguntas sobre la aplicación de REDA, pueden llamar al:

1-800-NC-LABOR (1-800-625-2267)

Una queja bajo REDA debe ser sometida dentro de 180 días desde la fecha de la represalia.



www.labor.nc.gov/labor-law-posters

N.C. WORKERS' COMPENSATION NOTICE TO INJURED WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS

All employees of this business, except specifically excluded executive officers, suffering work-related injuries may be entitled to Workers' Compensation benefits from the employer or its insurance carrier.

IF YOU HAVE A WORK-RELATED INJURY OR AN OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE**The Employee Should:**

- Report the injury or occupational disease to the Employer immediately.
- Give written notice to the Employer within 30 days.
- File a claim with the Industrial Commission on a Form 18 immediately, but no later than 2 years from injury date or occupational disease. Give a copy to the Employer.
- If medical treatment and wage loss compensation are not promptly provided, call the insurance carrier/administrator or request a hearing before the Industrial Commission using a Form 33 Request for Hearing. Commission forms are available at website www.ic.nc.gov or by calling the Help Line.
- Your employer's workers' compensation insurance carrier is Old Republic Insurance Company .
- The insurance policy number is MWC11635715 .
- Your employer's workers' compensation insurance policy is valid from 10/17/2024 until 10/17/2025 .

For assistance: Call the Industrial Commission HELP LINE—(800) 688-8349.

The Employer Should:

- Provide all necessary medical services to the Employee.
 - Report the injury to the carrier/administrator and file a Form 19 Report of Injury within 5 days with the Industrial Commission, if the Employee misses more than 1 day from work or if cumulative medical costs exceed \$4,000.00.
 - Give a copy of your completed Form 19 to the Employee along with a copy of a blank Form 18 Notice of Accident.
- Ensure that compensation is promptly paid as required under the Workers' Compensation Act.



**NORTH CAROLINA
INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION**

**NORTH CAROLINA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION
1235 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27699-1235**

Website: www.ic.nc.gov

Wage and Hour Notice to Employees and OSH Notice to Employees must be posted together.

OSH Notice to Employees

Safety and Health

N.C. Department of Labor Responsibilities

The state of North Carolina has a federally approved program to administer the Occupational Safety and Health Act in North Carolina. This program is administered by the N.C. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Division.

The OSH Division has the following responsibilities and powers:

- **Inspections**—The OSH Division conducts workplace inspections that can be triggered by complaints, accidents or because the workplace has been randomly selected for an inspection.
- **Citations**—Following an inspection, the employer may be cited for one or more violations of the OSHA standards. The employer will be given a timetable to correct the violation to avoid further action.
- **Penalties**—The Commissioner shall have the authority to assess penalties against any employer who violates the requirements of the OSH Act. The Commissioner shall adjust minimum and maximum civil penalties in accordance with the requirements set forth in the U.S. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers published by the U.S. Department of Labor as necessary to comply with federal law. The Commissioner shall have a period of 60 calendar days from the date a final rule is published in the Federal Register to publish the civil penalties in the North Carolina Register under 13 NCAC 07A .0301 or any related or subsequent regulations setting penalty standards in compliance with Part 1903 of Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations, and on its website.
- **OSHA Standards**—The division adopts all federally mandated OSHA standards verbatim or can rewrite them to meet state conditions, as long as the new version is at least as strict as the federal standard.

A copy of any specific standard adopted by the OSH Division is available free of charge. The entire “General Industry” or “Construction Industry” standards are available for a nominal cost by calling **1-800-625-2267** or **919-707-7876**.

Unemployment Insurance

NCDOL does not handle matters relating to unemployment insurance. If you would like information about unemployment insurance policies or procedures, please contact the Department of Commerce, Division of Employment Security, P.O. Box 25903, Raleigh, NC 27611-5903, 1-888-737-0259; www.ncesc.com.

Employer Rights and Responsibilities

Public and private sector employers have a “general duty” to provide their employees with workplaces that are free of recognized hazards likely to cause serious injury or death. Employers must comply with the OSHA safety and health standards adopted by the Labor Department.

- **Inspections**—An employer has the legal right to refuse to allow an inspector to enter the workplace without an administrative inspection warrant. If this occurs, the inspector will obtain a warrant to conduct the inspection. The employer has the right to accompany the inspector during the physical inspection.
- **Discrimination**—It is illegal to retaliate in any way against an employee for raising a health or safety concern, filing a complaint, reporting a work-related injury or illness, or assisting an inspector. The department will investigate and may prosecute employers who take such action.
- **Citations**—If an OSH inspection results in one or more citations, the employer is required to promptly and prominently display the citation(s) at or near the place where the violation allegedly occurred. It must remain posted for three working days or until the violation has been corrected or abated, whichever is longer.
- **Contesting Penalties**—Once an employer has been cited, he or she may request an “informal conference” with OSH officials to discuss the penalty, abatement or other issues related to the citation. This request must be made within 15 working days after the citation is received.

The employer may formally contest (by filing a “Notice of Contest”) the citation(s) or proposed penalty to the N.C. Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission. The Review Commission is an independent body that hears and decides contestments by employers and employees concerning citations, abatement periods and penalties.

Employers wishing to know more about the procedures for filing a “Notice of Contest” should contact the Review Commission. Telephone: **919-733-3589**. Website: www.oshrb.state.nc.us.

- **Injury and Illness Records**—Employers with 11 or more employees, unless specifically exempted, are required to maintain updated occupational injury and illness records of their employees. Recordkeeping forms and information concerning these requirements may be obtained from the Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau, N.C. Department of Labor. Call **1-800-625-2267** or **919-707-7876**.
- **Accident and Fatality Reporting**—An employer must report the following:
Within eight hours: Any work-related fatality.
Within 24 hours:
 - Any work-related in-patient hospitalization of one or more employees.
 - Any work-related amputation.
 - Any work-related loss of an eye.To report an accident, call the OSH Division at **1-800-625-2267** or **919-779-8560**.

Employee Rights and Responsibilities

Public and private sector employees must comply with occupational safety and health standards, rules, regulations, and those orders issued under OSHA that relate to their own actions and conduct.

- **Complaints**—An employee has a right to make a complaint regarding workplace conditions he or she believes are unsafe, unhealthy or in violation of OSHA standards. When an OSH inspector is in an employee’s workplace, that employee has a right to point out unsafe or unhealthy conditions and to freely answer any questions asked by the inspector. When making a complaint, the employee may request that his or her name be kept confidential.
To make a complaint, call 1-800-625-2267 or 919-779-8560. Complaints also can be made online at www.labor.nc.gov.
- **Contesting Abatement**—Employees may contest any abatement period set as a result of an OSH inspection at their workplace. An employee has the right to appear before the Review Commission to contest the abatement period and seek judicial review.

Other OSHA Information

- **Federal Monitoring**—The OSH Division is monitored by the U.S. Department of Labor. Federal authorities ensure that continued state administration is merited. Any person who has a complaint about the state’s administration of OSHA may contact the Regional Office of the U.S. Department of Labor, 61 Forsyth St. S.W., Suite 6T50, Atlanta, GA 30303.
- **Additional Information or Questions**—Anyone having a question about any of the above information may write or call:

N.C. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Division
1101 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1101
Phone: 1-800-625-2267
Fax: 919-707-7964
E-mail: ask.osh@labor.nc.gov
www.labor.nc.gov



Josh Dobson
Josh Dobson
Commissioner of Labor

This notice must be posted conspicuously.
This poster is available **free of charge** to all
North Carolina workplaces.
Call 1-800-625-2267 or 919-707-7876
or order online.

1-800-NC-LABOR
(1-800-625-2267)
www.labor.nc.gov

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N.C. Workers’ Compensation Notice to Injured Workers and Employers (Form 17)

NCDOL does not handle matters relating to workers’ compensation. If you would like information about workers’ compensation policies or procedures, please contact the N.C. Industrial Commission at N.C. Industrial Commission, 4340 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4340; 919-807-2500; www.ic.nc.gov. Form 17 must be prominently posted and must be printed in the same colors and format that appear on the Industrial Commission website. To download and print the current version of Form 17, visit www.ic.nc.gov.