



**Please note – This is a previous WA award summary and does not contain the current rates of pay**  
WA award summary

# Fruit Growing and Fruit Packing Industry Award

**Pay rates applicable from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023**

## About this award summary

This document is a summary of the state Fruit Growing and Fruit Packing Industry Award. WA awards are legal documents that outline the pay rates, allowances, working hours, and leave entitlements for employees in a particular industry or type of work.

**Complying with the provisions of a WA award is compulsory** and all employers who are covered by this WA award must provide employees with the pay rates and employment entitlements in the WA award, as outlined in this award summary and in the full award as a minimum. Potential penalties for employers who do not meet WA award requirements are detailed on page 2.

This WA award summary is a summary only and does not include all obligations required by the award. It is important to also refer to the full Fruit Growing and Fruit Packing Industry Award that is available on the Western Australian Industrial Relations Commission website [www.wairc.wa.gov.au](http://www.wairc.wa.gov.au). Provisions of other employment legislation also apply to employees and have been included in this WA award summary where appropriate. Reference should also be made to the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993* (MCE Act), the *Long Service Leave Act 1958* (LSL Act), and the *Industrial Relations Act 1979* (IR Act) for full details.

This document is formatted for viewing on the Wageline website and contains web links to other relevant information. If using a printed copy in which links are not visible, all additional information can be found at [www.dmirs.wa.gov.au/wageline](http://www.dmirs.wa.gov.au/wageline) or by contacting Wageline on 1300 655 266.

This WA award summary includes information on new employer obligations and employee entitlements introduced by the *Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment Act 2021* which commenced on 20 June 2022.

## Disclaimer

The Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety has prepared this WA award summary to provide information on pay rates and major award provisions. It is provided as a general guide only and is not designed to be comprehensive or to provide legal advice. The department does not accept liability for any claim which may arise from any person acting on, or refraining from acting on, this information.

## Three Step Check: to make sure this WA award Summary is relevant to you

<p><b>Step 1</b> Is the business in the state system?</p>	<p>This WA award summary applies to businesses in the <b>state industrial relations system</b>. The state system covers businesses (and their employees) that operate as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>sole traders</b> (e.g. Jane Smith trading as Jane’s Fruit Orchard)</li> <li>✓ <b>unincorporated partnerships</b> (e.g. Jane and Bob Smith trading as Jane’s Fruit Orchard)</li> <li>✓ <b>unincorporated trust arrangements</b>. (e.g. Jane and Bob Smith as trustees for the Smith Family Trust trading as Jane’s Fruit Orchard)</li> <li>✓ <b>incorporated associations and other non-profit bodies</b> that are not trading or financial corporations</li> </ul> <p>This summary does <b>not</b> apply to businesses in the national industrial relations system which operate as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✗ <b>Pty Ltd businesses</b> (e.g. Smith Pty Ltd trading as Jane’s Fruit Orchard)</li> <li>✗ <b>incorporated partnerships or incorporated trusts</b></li> <li>✗ <b>incorporated associations and other non-profit bodies</b> that are trading or financial corporations</li> </ul> <p>For more information visit the <a href="#">Guide to who is in the WA state system</a> page. If the business or organisation is in the national system visit the Fair Work Ombudsman website <a href="http://www.fairwork.gov.au">www.fairwork.gov.au</a></p>
<p><b>Step 2</b> Is the business covered by the Fruit Growing and Fruit Packing Industry Award?</p>	<p>The Fruit Growing and Fruit Packing Industry Award applies to businesses in the state industrial relations system which are in the fruit growing and fruit packing industry, including the preparation of land, cultivation, planting, care, picking, handling, treating, packing and dispatching of all fresh fruits including tomatoes on or from gardens, farms, orchards and in packing sheds. Employees engaged by labour hire companies in the state industrial relations system to work in the fruit growing and fruit packing industry are also covered by this WA award.</p>
<p><b>Step 3</b> Is the employee’s job covered by the Fruit Growing and Fruit Packing Industry Award?</p>	<p>The Fruit Growing and Fruit Packing Industry Award sets pay rates, working hours and other employment arrangements for full time, part time and casual employees working as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Packers and sorters</li> <li>✓ Shed hands</li> <li>✓ Orchard hands</li> </ul>

Industrial inspectors at the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety have powers under the IR Act to investigate employee complaints about underpayments of pay rates and leave entitlements under this WA award and state employment laws. Industrial inspectors also undertake regular proactive compliance audits in particular industries to determine if employers are paying correct wages and keeping correct employment records.

The penalty for contravening a provision of a WA award or not complying with a requirement relating to employment records is up to \$13,000 for individuals and \$65,000 for bodies corporate. Higher penalties apply for serious contraventions of up to \$130,000 for individuals and \$650,000 for bodies corporate. An industrial inspector is also able to give a person a civil infringement notice, similar to an ‘on-the-spot fine’, for not complying with employment record-related requirements. Record keeping requirements are outlined in the Employment Records section.

Employees who believe that they have been underpaid, or who wish to make an anonymous report of wage theft, should visit the [Making a complaint about underpayment of wages or entitlements](#) page.

Stay informed when WA award pay rates change, subscribe to [Wageline News](#) or follow [Wageline on social media](#).

## Rates of pay

All rates of pay are gross rates (before tax). The tables below provide the rates that apply from the first pay period on or after **1 July 2022**.

### Adult rates of pay – applicable from the first pay period on or after 1 July 2022 until end of last pay period commenced in June 2023

Classification	Weekly (40 hour week)	Hourly	Casual (includes 20% loading)
<b>Fruit packing and sorting</b>			
Trainee packer and trainee sorter; competent packers and sorters; shed hand	\$863.20	\$21.58	\$25.90
<b>Fruit growing and picking</b>			
Orchard hand (general & machine operator)	\$863.20	\$21.58	\$25.90
Work in excess of 40 hours but not more than 52 hours per week		\$32.37	\$38.84
Work in excess of 52 hours per week		\$43.16	\$51.79

A "Competent Packer" is defined as an employee who packs 500 bushels of apples per week of 40 hours.

### Junior rates of pay – applicable from the first pay period on or after 1 July 2022 until end of last pay period commenced in June 2023

Age	% of Adult	Weekly (40 hour week)	Hourly	Casual (includes 20% casual loading)
20 years	90%	\$776.70	\$19.42	\$23.31
19 years	80%	\$690.40	\$17.26	\$20.72
18 years	70%	\$604.10	\$15.11	\$18.12
17 years	60%	\$517.80	\$12.95	\$15.53
16 years	50%	\$431.50	\$10.79	\$12.95
15 years	40%	\$345.20	\$8.63	\$10.36

## Piecework

- Piecework agreements may be entered into between the employer and employee subject to the piecework rate being fixed and reviewed as necessary from time to time so as to enable the 'average competent employee' to earn during ordinary working hours not less than 15% above the hourly rate of the class of work performed (the target earnings). Such an hourly rate is to be ascertained by dividing the appropriate weekly rate by 40.
- Where the minimum amount received by a pieceworker falls below the target earnings for more than three consecutive ordinary working days the piecework agreement may be terminated by either party. If neither party elects to terminate the piecework agreement it continues to operate as normal.
- Although pieceworkers are not guaranteed to earn the target earnings based on their output, they cannot be paid less than the minimum award wage for the hours they work. Employers may need to 'top up' the wages paid to pieceworkers to ensure they do not receive less than the minimum award wage.

### Minimum and target earnings for adult pieceworkers\* (15% above Award rate) – applicable from the first pay period on or after 1 July 2022 until end of last pay period commenced in June 2023

Employee type	Minimum hourly award wage	Target hourly rate (15% above award wage)
Full time / part time	\$21.58	\$24.80
Casual	\$25.90	\$29.80

\*For junior employees, the minimum award wage and target earnings are the relevant percentage of the adult rate, based on the age of the employee (refer to the table above for junior percentages).

## Employment of children

- Under the *Children and Community Services Act 2004*, it is illegal to employ children under the age of 15 in this industry, except if the child is working as part of a school program (e.g. work experience placement), in a not for profit organisation or in a family business.
- School aged children must not be employed during school hours, unless participating in a school program.
- Visit the [When children can work in Western Australia](#) page for more information.

## Deductions from pay

- An employer may **only** make a deduction from an employee's pay if:
  - the employer is required by a court or a state or federal law to make the deduction (e.g. tax that must be withheld from the employee's pay);
  - the employee has authorised the deduction in writing (as part of a written employment contract or otherwise) and the deduction is paid on behalf of the employee; or
  - the employer is authorised by the WA award to make the deduction and the deduction is paid on behalf of the employee.
- Deductions or requirements to pay an amount of money to the employer or another person in relation to an employee under the age of 18 are not permitted unless the deduction or payment is agreed to in writing by the employee's parent or guardian.
- A term of a WA award or employment contract providing for a deduction from an employee's pay will be of no effect if it is for the benefit of the employer or a party related to the employer and is unreasonable in the circumstances.
- An employer cannot directly or indirectly compel an employee to access goods, accommodation or other services instead of money as part of the employee's pay.

## Allowances

### Meal money

If a fruit packing and sorting employee is required to work two or more hours overtime without previous day notification and not provided with a meal they must be paid **\$9.15** for a meal and **\$6.10** for a second or subsequent meal.

### District allowance

- Employees working in certain districts must be paid the district allowance relevant to that district.
- The weekly allowance covers a week (whether the week is 5, 6 or 7 days).
- For periods of less than 5 days, 14.3% (one seventh) of the allowance is paid for each day of work.
- If an employee receives free board and lodging, or is paid an allowance for board and lodging, the rate of location allowance is adjusted to 33.33% (one third) of the rate for the relevant district.

### District allowance rates

Boundary of district	\$ per week
Carabin and Bullfinch to Southern Cross	\$1.30
Southern Cross and eastward thereof to Kanowna Except in the towns of Southern Cross, Coolgardie, Kalgoorlie and Boulder and within 8 kilometres of these towns	\$1.30 \$0.60
Coolgardie to Salmon Gums	\$1.30
Southward of Salmon Gums to Esperance	\$0.60
Northward of the Kalgoorlie radius	\$1.80
Wurarga and eastward and north of there to Meekatharra	\$1.80
Five kilometres eastward of Meekatharra to Wiluna	\$2.70
Hopetown – Ravensthorpe	\$1.80
The area within a line commencing on the coast of Latitude 24; east to the South Australian border; South to the coast; along the coast to longitude 123; north to the intersection of the latitude 26; to the coast	\$7.50
The area of the state situated between latitude 24 and a line running east from Carnot Bay to the Western Australian border	\$14.00
That area of the state north of a line running east from Carnot Bay to the Western Australian border.	\$16.00

### Meal breaks (fruit packing and sorting)

- Each fruit packing or sorting employee is entitled to a meal break of between 30 minutes and one hour after 5 hours of work.
- An employee who is required to postpone their meal break for more than one hour must be paid at overtime rates until released for a meal.

## Ordinary working hours, penalty rates and overtime

### Fruit packing and sorting:

- Ordinary hours of work are 40 per week or 8 in each working day (Monday to Friday) and except for meal breaks, must be worked continuously between 7:00am and 5:00pm.
- The spread of hours may be varied by agreement between the employer and employee concerned.
- All time worked in excess of ordinary hours on any day Monday to Friday must be paid for at the rate of time and one half for the first two hours and double time after that.
- All time worked in excess of ordinary hours on a Saturday before 12 noon must be paid for at the rate of time and one half for the first two hours and double time after that. All such time worked on a Saturday after 12 noon or on a Sunday must be paid for at the rate of double time.
- All time worked on a public holiday or substituted public holiday must be paid for at the rate of double time and a half.

### Fruit growing and picking:

- There are no fixed hours of duty for workers employed in this area.
- Employees who work for more than 40 hours per week must be paid the appropriate hourly rates as specified in the wages table on page 3.

## Public holidays

- Full time employees are entitled to public holidays (or days substituted for public holidays) without deduction of pay. Part time employees are entitled to public holidays (or days substituted for public holidays) without deduction of pay if they would ordinarily be required to work on that day.
- Under this award, if a public holiday (except Easter Sunday) falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the following Monday will be considered to be the public holiday. If Boxing Day falls on a Sunday or Monday, the following Tuesday will be considered to be the public holiday. When a public holiday is substituted with another day, the public holiday itself is no longer considered a public holiday for the purposes of the Fruit Growing and Fruit Packing Award.
- From 2022, Easter Sunday is a public holiday in Western Australia. The Easter Sunday public holiday is observed on the actual day, and it is not substituted to another day solely because it falls on a weekend. Fruit packing or sorting employees required to work on Easter Sunday must be paid at public holiday penalty rates. Visit the [Easter Sunday public holiday](#) page for more information.
- If a fruit packing or sorting employee works on a public holiday or substituted public holiday, they must be paid at the rate of double time and a half.
- Visit the [Public Holidays in Western Australia](#) page to view the public holiday dates.

## Leave entitlements

### Quick reference guide

Leave entitlement	Full time	Part time	Casual
Annual leave	✓	✓	✗
Personal leave	✓	✓	✗
Unpaid personal leave for caring purposes	✓	✓	✓
Bereavement leave	✓	✓	✓
Unpaid parental leave	✓	✓	✓
Long service leave	✓	✓	✓
Unpaid family and domestic violence leave	✓	✓	✓

This WA award summary covers the basic leave entitlements for employees covered by the Fruit Growing and Fruit Packing Industry Award but does **not** include all details on leave obligations and entitlements. Full details of conditions are contained in the Fruit Growing and Fruit Packing Industry Award on the WA Industrial Relations Commission website [www.wairc.wa.gov.au](http://www.wairc.wa.gov.au), the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993* and the *Long Service Leave Act 1958*.

## Annual leave

- Full time employees are entitled to a minimum of four weeks of paid annual leave for each year of completed service. Part time employees are entitled to a minimum of four weeks of paid annual leave per year paid on a pro rata basis according to the number of hours they are required ordinarily to work in a four week period. Casual employees are not entitled to annual leave.
- Annual leave is a minimum entitlement in the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993* and the Fruit Growing and Fruit Packing Award sets out additional requirements regarding annual leave and annual leave loading.
- During a period of annual leave an employee must be paid annual leave loading of 17.5%. On termination, annual leave loading of 17.5% is paid out on fully accrued annual leave entitlements for completed years of employment. Annual leave loading is not paid on proportionate leave (leave accrued in an incomplete year of employment) on termination.
- Annual leave accrues on a weekly basis:
  - A full time employee accrues 3.077 hours of annual leave for each completed week of work.
  - A part time employee accrues the relevant proportion of 3.077 hours annual leave for each completed week of work.
  - Wageline's [Annual leave calculation guide](#) can assist with calculating annual leave entitlements.
- Visit Wageline's [Annual leave](#) page for more information.

## Bereavement leave

- All employees, including casual employees, are entitled to two days paid bereavement leave on the death of a spouse, de facto partner, parent, step-parent, grandparent, child, step-child, grandchild, sibling or any other member of the employee's household. The two days need not be consecutive.
- Bereavement leave is a minimum entitlement from the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993*.

## Parental leave

Employees, including eligible casual employees, are entitled to the unpaid parental leave entitlements in the National Employment Standards of the *Fair Work Act 2009*, as well as a number of more beneficial conditions contained in the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993* (a return to work after parental leave on a modified basis and a reversion to pre-parental leave working conditions). Visit the [Parental leave](#) page for more details.

## Personal leave

- Personal leave entitles a full time or part time employee to paid time off work due to either illness or injury to themselves, or because they have to care for a member of their family or household who requires care or support because they are sick, injured or affected by an unexpected emergency.
- Each year, full time and part time employees accrue paid personal leave equal to the number of hours they would ordinarily work in a two week period, up to 76 hours per year. Personal leave is a cumulative entitlement, and any leave not taken in one year is carried over and able to be taken in future years.
- Paid personal leave accrues on a weekly basis for full and part time employees. Wageline's [Personal leave calculation guide](#) can assist with calculating paid personal leave entitlements.
- An employee, including a casual employee, is entitled to up to two days of unpaid personal leave per occasion when a member of the employee's family or household requires care or support because of a personal illness or injury or unexpected emergency affecting the member. A full time or part time employee cannot take unpaid personal leave for caring purposes if they have paid personal leave available.
- Casual employees are not entitled to paid personal leave. Casual employees can access up to two days of unpaid personal leave for caring purposes per occasion.
- Personal leave is a minimum entitlement from the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993*.
- Visit Wageline's [Personal leave](#) page for definitions of 'member of the family or household' or for more information.

## Long service leave

- Long service leave is a paid leave entitlement for full time, part time and casual employees. Under the *Long Service Leave Act 1958* (LSL Act), an employee may be eligible for long service leave:
  - after 10 years of continuous employment with the same employer, and for every 5 years of continuous employment after the initial 10 years; and
  - on a pro-rata basis when their employment ends after 7 years of continuous employment but before 10 years.
- The [Long service leave](#) pages of the Wageline website contain information on who is covered by the LSL Act, the entitlement to long service leave, how long service leave can be taken and frequently asked questions.

- To be entitled to long service leave an employee’s employment with their employer must be continuous. There are some paid and unpaid absences or interruptions to an employee’s employment that:
  - do not break an employee’s continuous employment; and
  - count towards the employee’s period of employment for the purposes of accruing long service leave.
 Some other types of absences do not break an employee’s continuous employment, but do not count towards an employee’s period of employment for the purposes of accruing long service leave. Visit the [Long service leave – What is continuous employment](#) page for details.
- An employee’s employment may in some circumstances also be continuous despite a change in the ownership of a business and the associated change of employer. This applies regardless of anything written in a sale of business contract. Visit the [Long service leave – What happens when business ownership changes?](#) page for details.
- The [WA long service leave calculator](#) can provide an estimate of an employee’s long service leave entitlement when employment ends as a result of resignation, dismissal, death or redundancy.

### Family and domestic violence leave

- All employees are entitled to five days’ unpaid family and domestic violence leave in each 12 month period. This leave is available in full at the start of each 12 month period of an employee’s employment and does not accumulate from year to year. The five days’ leave is available in full to part time and casual employees (i.e. it is not pro rata).
- An employee is able to take unpaid family and domestic violence leave if:
  - the employee is experiencing family and domestic violence; and
  - the employee needs to do something to deal with the impact of the family and domestic violence; and
  - it is impractical for the employee to do that thing outside the employee’s ordinary hours of work.
- Leave can be taken in a single continuous five day period, separate periods of one or more days each, or periods of less than one day.
- Family and domestic violence leave is a minimum entitlement from the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993*.
- Visit Wageline’s [Family and domestic violence leave](#) page for more information.

## Resignation, termination and redundancy

### Resignation by the employee

Full time and part time employees are required to provide notice of resignation to the employer based on their years of service, as per the table below.

A casual employee is required to provide one hour’s notice of termination.

### Termination

An employer is required to give a casual employee one hour’s notice of termination.

Except in cases of serious misconduct, an employer is required to give full time and part time employees the following period of notice of termination (or payment in lieu):

Period of continuous service	Notice period
Not more than 1 year	1 week
More than 1 year but not more than 3 years*	2 weeks
More than 3 years but not more than 5 years*	3 weeks
More than 5 years*	4 weeks

\*Employees over 45 years of age with two or more years of continuous service must receive an additional week’s notice.

### Dismissal requirements

Under state laws, employees cannot be dismissed if to do so would be harsh, unfair or oppressive. There must be a valid and fair reason for dismissal, such as:

- consistent unsatisfactory work performance (which has been raised with the employee and the employee given further training and an opportunity to improve their work performance);
- inappropriate behaviour or actions; or
- serious misconduct.

The [Dismissal information](#) page outlines obligations and requirements when an employee is terminated.

Not the current wage rates



## Redundancy

An employee is redundant when their employer has made a definite decision that they no longer wish the job the employee has been doing to be done by anyone.

When an employee has been made redundant they are entitled to receive:

- the appropriate notice period or pay in lieu of notice, as outlined in the termination section above;
- paid leave for job interviews;
- any unpaid wages;
- any unused accrued and pro rata annual leave;
- any unused accrued long service leave;
- pro rata long service leave (if applicable); and
- severance pay (if applicable).

Visit the [Redundancy – General information](#) page for information on redundancy obligations.

### Severance pay – Employers who employ 15 or more employees

Employers covered by this award who employ 15 or more employees must pay severance pay when an employee is made redundant, as outlined in the table below.

Period of continuous service*	Number of weeks severance pay
Less than 1 year	Nil
1 year and less than 2 years	4 weeks
2 years and less than 3 years	6 weeks
3 years and less than 4 years	7 weeks
4 years and less than 5 years	8 weeks
5 years and less than 6 years	10 weeks
6 years and less than 7 years	11 weeks
7 years and less than 8 years	13 weeks
8 years and less than 9 years	14 weeks
9 years and less than 10 years	16 weeks
10 years and over	12 weeks

\*An employee's period of continuous service includes any service with that business under a previous employer where there has been a transmission of the business.

Employers who employ less than 15 employees are not required to make severance payments to redundant employees.

These severance pay requirements do not apply to probationary employees, apprentices and trainees, casual and contract employees or employees terminated due to serious misconduct or for other reasons not related to redundancy.

Redundancy pay is calculated based on the applicable number of weeks' severance multiplied by ordinary time earnings. Ordinary time earnings excludes overtime, penalty rates, and allowances.

If the employee resigns during the notice period, they are entitled to the same severance pay they would receive if they had worked until the end of the notice period. However, in this circumstance the employee is not entitled to payment in lieu of notice.

Visit the [Redundancy payments](#) page for more information on redundancy payments.

## Pay slip and record keeping requirements

Employers must provide all employees with a pay slip, and must keep employment records as required by state employment law. There are penalties for not keeping records and not providing a pay slip.

### Pay slips

Employers need to provide a pay slip to each employee within one working day of paying the employee for work performed. The employer can decide whether to give a hard copy or electronic form of the pay slip.

A pay slip needs to include the following information:

- the employer's name and Australian Business Number (if any);
- the employee's name;
- the period to which the pay slip relates;
- the date on which the payment referred to in the pay slip was made;
- the gross and net amounts of the payment, and any amount withheld as tax;
- any incentive based payment, or payment of a bonus, loading, penalty rates or another monetary allowance or separately identifiable entitlement;
- if an amount is deducted from the gross amount of the payment:
  - the name of the person in relation to whom or which the deduction was made;
  - if the deduction was paid into a fund or account - the name, or the name and number, of the fund or account; and
  - the purpose of the deduction;
- if the employee is paid at an hourly rate of pay:
  - the rate of pay for the employee's ordinary hours;
  - the number of hours worked during the period to which the pay slip relates; and
  - the amount of the payment made at that rate;
- if the employee is paid a weekly or an annual rate of pay - the rate as at the latest date to which the payment relates;
- if the employer is required to make superannuation contributions for the benefit of the employee:
  - the amount of each contribution that the employer made during the period to which the pay slip relates and the name, or the name and number, of any fund to which the contribution was made; or
  - the amounts of the contributions that the employer is liable to make in relation to the period to which the pay slip relates, and the name, or the name and number, of any fund to which the contributions will be made.

Wageline's [Pay slip information](#) page provides more information and a pay slip template to assist employers.

### Employment records

#### Record keeping requirements

It is compulsory for all employers to keep employment records which include the following information:

- the employee's name and, if under 21 years of age, their date of birth;
- the employer's name and Australian Business Number (if any);
- the name of the WA award that applies (in this case the Fruit Growing and Fruit Packing Award);
- date the employee commenced employment with the employer;
- for each day of work:
  - the time at which the employee started and finished work;
  - period/s for which the employee was paid; and
  - details of work breaks including meal breaks;
- for each pay period:
  - the employee's designation (such as full time, part time, casual) and employee classification;
  - the gross and net amounts paid to the employee;
  - any amount withheld as tax; and
  - all deductions from pay and the reasons for them;
- any incentive based payment, bonus, loading, penalty rates or other monetary allowance or entitlement;
- all leave taken, whether paid, partly paid or unpaid;

- the following matters relating to superannuation:
  - the date on which each superannuation contribution was made, the amount of the contributions, the period over which the contributions were made, the name of any fund to which a contribution was made;
  - how the employer worked out the amount of superannuation owed; and
  - any choice made by the employee as to which fund their contributions are to be made and the date on which the choice was made;
- the information necessary for the calculation of and payment of long service leave under the LSL Act. Employers are also be required to comply with the record keeping requirements in the LSL Act. Visit [www.dmirs.wa.gov.au/longserviceleave](http://www.dmirs.wa.gov.au/longserviceleave) for details;
- any other information necessary to show that the pay and benefits received by the employee comply with the WA award and other legal obligations such as employee entitlements under the MCE Act or LSL Act; and
- any other information required by the WA award to be recorded.

It is also compulsory to keep employment records that detail specific information regarding:

- termination related matters; and
- any supported wage system or a supported wage industrial instrument provision that applies to an employee with a disability.

If an employer makes a payment to an employee in cash, the employer must provide a record of the payment to the employee and ensure that a copy of the record of payment is kept as an employment record.

Wageline's [Employment records - Employer obligations](#) page provides more information and record keeping templates to assist employers.

#### **Time periods for keeping records**

It is compulsory that each entry in relation to annual leave and long service leave must be retained during the employee's period of employment and for not less than 7 years after the employment ends and each other employment record must be retained for not less than 7 years after it is made.