



WA award summary

Security Officers Award

1 July 2025

About this award summary

This document is a summary of the state Security Officers 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 Security Officers Award that is available on the Western Australian Industrial Relations Commission website 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. You should refer to the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993*, the *Long Service Leave Act 1958*, and the *Industrial Relations Act 1979* 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.lgirs.wa.gov.au/wageline or by contacting Wageline on 1300 655 266.

This WA award summary includes information on employment entitlements introduced by the *Industrial Relations Legislation Amendment Act 2024* effective from 31 January 2025 – www.lgirs.wa.gov.au/new-employment-laws.

Disclaimer

The Department of Local Government, Industrial Regulation and Safety has prepared this WA award summary to provide information on pay rates and major award provisions. It 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>Step 1</p> <p>Is the business in the state system?</p> | <p>This WA award summary applies to businesses in the state industrial relations system. The state system covers businesses (and their employees) that operate as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ sole traders ✓ unincorporated partnerships ✓ unincorporated trust arrangements ✓ incorporated associations and other not-for-profit bodies that are trading or financial corporations <p>This summary does not apply to businesses and organisations in the national 'fair work' industrial relations system which operate as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Pty Ltd businesses that are trading or financial corporations ✗ incorporated partnerships or incorporated trusts ✗ incorporated associations and other non-profit bodies that are trading or financial corporations <p>For more information visit Which system of employment law applies.</p> <p>If the business or organisation is in the national system visit the Fair Work Ombudsman website www.fairwork.gov.au</p> |
| <p>Step 2</p> <p>Is the business covered by the Security Officers Award?</p> | <p>The Security Officers Award covers security services businesses in the state industrial relations system.</p> |
| <p>Step 3</p> <p>Is the employee's job covered by the Security Officers Award?</p> | <p>The Security Officers Award sets pay rates, working hours and other employment arrangements for employees working as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Security Officers ✓ Guards |

Industrial inspectors at the Department of Local Government, Industrial Regulation and Safety have powers under the *Industrial Relations Act 1979* 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 not complying with a provision of a WA award or not complying with a requirement relating to employment records is up to \$18,000 for individuals and \$93,000 for bodies corporate. Higher penalties apply for serious contraventions of up to \$180,000 for individuals and \$930,000 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 of this summary.

Employees who believe that they have been underpaid wages or leave entitlements under state employment laws, can follow the [Steps to making an underpayment complaint](#).

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 table below provides the rates that apply from the beginning of the first full pay period that starts on or after **1 July 2025**.

| Classification (see descriptions on page 12) | Weekly | Hourly | Casual (includes 25% casual loading) |
|---|------------|---------|---|
| Probationary Security Officer - Level 1 | \$953.10 | \$25.08 | \$31.35 |
| Probationary Security Officer - Level 2 | \$972.10 | \$25.58 | \$31.98 |
| Security Officer - Level 1 | \$981.90 | \$25.84 | \$32.30 |
| Security Officer - Level 2 | \$1,001.40 | \$26.35 | \$32.94 |
| Security Officer - Level 3 | \$1,014.70 | \$26.70 | \$33.38 |
| Security Officer - Level 4 | \$1,028.20 | \$27.06 | \$33.82 |

Registered trainees

- Registered trainees are employees who are undertaking a traineeship registered with the [Apprenticeship Office](#) at the Department of Training and Workforce Development. Traineeships can be undertaken on a full time, part time or school-based basis.
- Adult or junior employees undertaking a registered traineeship are not covered by the Security Officers Award as there is no job classification for registered trainees under this award, and therefore registered trainees in this industry are award free.
- View the pay rates in the [Award free employees minimum pay rates and entitlements summary](#).
- An employer is required to pay a registered trainee for time spent at TAFE (or other off the job training) as normal working hours. An employer is not required to pay TAFE fees on behalf of the registered trainee.

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 accept goods, accommodation or other services instead of money as part of the employee's pay. Visit [Deductions and pay protections](#) for more information.

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) or in a family business.
- School aged children must not be employed during school hours, unless participating in a school program.
- A child under 18 must not be employed in a job where their wellbeing is likely to be jeopardised.
- Visit [When children can work in Western Australia](#) for more information.

Allowances

Meal allowance

An officer required to work in excess of one hour after completion of their ordinary shift, without being notified before the completion of the previous day or shift, must be paid a meal allowance of **\$10.35**. A further meal allowance of **\$7.00** must be paid on the completion of each additional 4 hours' overtime worked.

Motor Vehicle Allowance

An employee required to use their own vehicle in the performance of their duties is paid a vehicle allowance:

| Motor Vehicle | 1600 cc & Under | 1600cc-2600cc | Over 2600 cc |
|--|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Metro Area | 68.0 cents/km | 76.9 cents/km | 88.4 cents/km |
| SW Land Division | 70.1 cents/km | 78.9 cents/km | 90.9 cents/km |
| North of 23.5 Parallel | 77.5 cents/km | 86.9 cents/km | 99.7 cents/km |
| Rest of WA | 72.3 cents/km | 81.5 cents/km | 93.9 cents/km |
| Motor Cycle (in all areas) 30.5 cents/km | | | |

Location allowance for employees in regional areas

- Employees employed in certain regional towns must be paid the weekly location allowance relevant to that town. Rates listed below are for adult employees working full time. Casual employees, part time employees, apprentices and trainees must be paid proportionate location allowance based on the proportion which their weekly wage is to the adult rate under the WA award.
- If an employee has a dependant (a spouse or partner, or a child if they do not have a spouse or partner) who does not get a location allowance the employee must receive double the relevant location allowance.
- If an employee has a 'partial dependant' (a dependant who gets a district or location allowance which is less than the location allowance the employee gets) the employee must be paid their relevant location allowance rate plus the difference between the employee's location allowance and what the partial dependant is receiving in district or location allowance.
- If an employee receives free meals and accommodation, or is paid an allowance for meals and accommodation, the employee is only entitled to receive 66.67% of the amount for the relevant town.

Location allowance rates effective first pay period on or after 1 July 2025

| Town | \$ per week | Town | \$ per week | Town | \$ per week |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Agnew | \$25.90 | Halls Creek | \$61.40 | Norseman | \$23.30 |
| Argyle | \$70.00 | Kalbarri | \$9.40 | Nullagine | \$68.10 |
| Balladonia | \$27.20 | Kalgoorlie | \$11.10 | Onslow | \$45.60 |
| Barrow Island | \$45.60 | Kambalda | \$11.10 | Pannawonica | \$33.90 |
| Boulder | \$11.10 | Karratha | \$44.10 | Paraburdoo | \$33.80 |
| Broome | \$41.90 | Koolan Island | \$45.80 | Port Hedland | \$36.40 |
| Bullfinch | \$12.10 | Koolyanobbing | \$12.10 | Ravensthorpe | \$13.60 |
| Carnarvon | \$21.50 | Kununurra | \$70.00 | Roebourne | \$50.80 |
| Cockatoo Island | \$45.80 | Laverton | \$26.60 | Sandstone | \$25.90 |
| Coolgardie | \$11.10 | Learmonth | \$38.50 | Shark Bay | \$21.50 |
| Cue | \$26.70 | Leinster | \$25.90 | Southern Cross | \$12.10 |
| Dampier | \$36.50 | Leonora | \$26.60 | Telfer | \$62.50 |
| Denham | \$21.50 | Madura | \$28.20 | Teutonic Bore | \$25.90 |
| Derby | \$43.50 | Marble Bar | \$68.20 | Tom Price | \$33.80 |
| Esperance | \$7.40 | Meekatharra | \$23.10 | Whim Creek | \$43.60 |
| Eucla | \$29.10 | Mount Magnet | \$29.00 | Wickham | \$42.00 |
| Exmouth | \$38.50 | Mundrabilla | \$28.70 | Wiluna | \$26.10 |
| Fitzroy Crossing | \$52.90 | Newman | \$24.90 | Wyndham | \$65.40 |

Meal breaks

Employees must be allowed an unpaid meal break of between 30 minutes and one hour between the fourth and fifth hour of work unless, otherwise agreed by the employer and the employee in times of emergency or staff accident or illness.

Hours and overtime

Full time – ordinary hours

- A full time employee must be provided with an average of 38 hours of work per week.
- The ordinary hours must be worked within a 20-day four-week cycle with 0.4 of an hour of each day worked accruing as an entitlement to take the 20th day in each cycle as an Accrued Day Off.
- The ordinary working hours must be worked on not more than 5 consecutive days of the week and must be worked within a spread of 10 hours each day.
- Full time, part time and casual officers required to work their ordinary hours on a Saturday must be paid at the rate of time and a half, and on a Sunday must be paid double time. These rates are instead of, not in addition to shift work allowances.
- Officers required to work on Sundays must be paid for a minimum of 3 hours.

Full time – overtime

A full time employee must be paid overtime rates for any hours they are required to work in excess of the ordinary hours of work. Overtime is payable at the rate of time and a half for the first 2 hours and double time after that. Overtime on Sunday must be paid at the rate of double time.

Part time – ordinary hours

- A part time employee may be engaged for between 10 and 38 hours per week.
- Part time employees must be rostered for a minimum of 3 consecutive hours on any shift.
- A part time employee must have reasonably predictable hours of work. At the time of engagement, the employer and the part time employee must agree in writing on a regular pattern of work specifying at least the number of hours worked each week, and unless unique circumstances make it impossible, the employer must also specify which days of the week the employee works and daily start and finish times. Any agreed variation to the regular pattern of work must be recorded in writing.
- Part time officers required to work their ordinary hours on a Saturday must be paid at the rate of time and a half, and on a Sunday must be paid double time. These allowances are instead of, not in addition to shift work allowances.
- Officers required to work on Sundays must be paid for a minimum of 3 hours.

Part time – overtime

- A part time employee must be paid overtime rates for any hours they are required to work:
 - In excess of the ordinary hours of work
 - In excess of the hours agreed at the time of engagement (or any hours thereafter agreed to in writing).
- Overtime is payable at the rate of time and a half for the first 2 hours and double time after that. Overtime on Sunday must be paid at the rate of double time.

Casual – ordinary hours

- An employee who does not meet the definition of a part time employee or full time employee will be paid as a casual employee.
- A casual employee must receive payment for at least 4 hours work on any one day, even if they work fewer hours.
- The ordinary working hours for a casual employee must be worked on not more than 5 consecutive days of the week and must be worked within a spread of 10 hours each day.
- Casual officers required to work their ordinary hours on a Saturday must be paid at the rate of time and a half, and on a Sunday must be paid double time. These allowances are instead of, *not* in addition to shift work allowances.
- Officers required to work on Sundays must be paid for a minimum of 3 hours.

Casual – overtime

- A casual employee must be paid overtime rates for any hours they are required to work:
 - In excess of the ordinary hours of work
 - In excess of 38 hours per week.
- **Overtime** must be paid at the rate of time and a half for the first 2 hours and double time after that. Overtime on Sunday must be paid at the rate of double time.

Shift work

Specific hours and overtime arrangements apply for employees working on a continuous shift basis – see the Security Officers Award on the WA Industrial Relations Commission website www.wairc.wa.gov.au

Public holidays

Under this award:

- If a public holiday (except Easter Sunday) falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the following Monday is considered to be the public holiday. If Boxing Day falls on a Sunday or Monday, the following Tuesday is 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.
- The Easter Sunday public holiday is on the actual day and it is not substituted to another day.

Visit [Public Holidays in Western Australia](#) to view public holiday dates.

Minimum entitlement to be absent on a public holiday

- All employees have a minimum entitlement to be absent from work on a day that is a public holiday.
- An employer is able to request an employee to work on a public holiday if the request is reasonable, but an employee is entitled to refuse a request to work on a public holiday if the request is not reasonable or refusal is reasonable.
- There are a range of specific factors that need to be taken into account when determining whether a request or a refusal of a request is reasonable. These are outlined on [Public holiday pay and arrangements](#).

Payment for public holidays

- If a full time or part time employee is absent from work on a public holiday (and their absence is consistent with the minimum entitlements described above) they are entitled to be paid:
 - as if they were required to work their ordinary hours on the public holiday; and
 - at the rate they would have received as payment for those hours under this WA award.
- If a casual employee does not work on a public holiday they are not entitled to payment.
- Employees who would not ordinarily work on the public holiday (such as part time employees who do not work on that day of the week) and employees on unpaid leave on the public holiday are not entitled to payment.
- If an employee works on a public holiday or substituted public holiday, they must be paid at the rate of double time and a half with a minimum payment of 3 hours.

Flexible working arrangement requests

- Written requests for a flexible work arrangement can be made by employees with at least 12 months' service. Requests can only be made in relation to specific circumstances, which include pregnancy, caring responsibilities, disability, and family and domestic violence. The employer must consider the request and provide a written response within 21 days.
- An employer can refuse the request for specified reasons, including reasonable business grounds.
- Any flexible work arrangement agreed between the employer and employee must be consistent with the working hours and employment arrangements in this WA award.
- Visit [Flexible work requests](#) for more information.

Leave entitlements

Quick reference guide

| Leave entitlement | Full time | Part time | Casual |
|---|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Annual leave | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| Paid personal leave | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| Unpaid personal leave for caring purposes | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Bereavement leave | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Unpaid parental leave | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Long service leave | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Family and domestic violence leave | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

This WA award summary covers the basic leave entitlements for employees covered by the Security Officers Award but does **not** include all details on leave obligations and entitlements. Full details of conditions are contained in the Security Officers' Award on the WA Industrial Relations Commission website 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 4 weeks of paid annual leave for each year of completed service, up to 152 hours. Part time employees are entitled to a minimum of annual leave of 4 weeks per year paid on a pro rata basis according to the number of hours they are required ordinarily to work in a 4 week period. Casual employees are not entitled to annual leave.
- An employee who is rostered to work regularly on Sundays and holidays must be allowed one week's additional leave.
- Annual leave is a minimum entitlement in the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993* and the Security Officers Award sets out additional requirements regarding annual leave and annual leave loading.
- During a period of annual leave an employee must receive a loading of 17.5% calculated on their ordinary wage for that period of leave. Where the employee would have received any additional rates for work performed in ordinary hours, had they not been on leave during the relevant period and such additional rates would have entitled them to a greater amount than the loading of 17.5%, then such additional rates must be added to the ordinary rate of wage instead of the 17.5% loading.
- Annual leave accrues on a weekly basis:
 - A full time employee accrues 2.923 hours of annual leave for each completed week of work.
 - A part time employee accrues the relevant proportion of 2.923 hours annual leave for each completed week of work.
 - Wageline's [Annual leave calculation guide](#) can assist with calculating annual leave entitlements.
- For annual leave entitlements when employment ends see the *Resignation, termination and redundancy* section.
- Visit [Annual leave](#) for more information.

Bereavement leave

- All employees, including casual employees, are entitled to 2 days paid bereavement leave on the death of a member of the employee's family or household. The 2 days need not be consecutive.
- Bereavement leave is a minimum entitlement from the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993*.
- Visit [Bereavement leave](#) for more information.

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*. Visit [Parental leave](#) 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 2 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 2 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.
- Personal leave is a minimum entitlement from the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993* and the Security Officers Award sets out additional requirements regarding personal leave.
- When a business changes ownership, an employee's paid personal leave balance with the old employer must be credited to the employee by the new employer if under the *Long Service Leave Act*:
 - there has been a transmission / transfer of business; and
 - the employee's service is deemed continuous.
- Unused personal leave entitlements are not paid out on termination.
- 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 [What is continuous employment](#) 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 [When a business changes ownership](#) for details.
- The [WA long service leave calculator](#) can provide an estimate of the number of weeks of long service leave an employee is entitled to when employment ends as a result of resignation, dismissal, death or redundancy.

Family and domestic violence leave

- All employees are entitled to 10 days' **paid** family and domestic violence leave under the national *Fair Work Act 2009*.
- In addition, all state system employees are entitled to 5 days' **unpaid** family and domestic violence leave under the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993*.
- Family and domestic violence 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 leave is available in full to part time and casual employees (i.e. it is not pro rata).
- Visit [Family and domestic violence leave](#) for more information.

Resignation, termination and redundancy

An employee is entitled to be paid out annual leave when employment ends.

Unused annual leave for any completed year of employment (including annual leave loading) gets paid out when employment ends due to resignation, dismissal or redundancy.

Pro rata annual leave for part of a year of employment is paid out when employment ends due to resignation, redundancy or dismissal (except for dismissal for serious misconduct). Annual leave loading is not paid on pro rata annual leave.

Resignation by the employee

Full time and part time employees are required to provide one week's notice.

A casual employee can resign by providing one hour's notice to the employer.

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 2 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.

[Dismissal and unfair dismissal](#) outlines obligations and requirements when an employee is terminated.

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 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 [Redundancy](#) 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 transfer 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 [Redundancy](#) 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.

Visit [Pay slip requirements](#) for 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 *Security Officers 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 *Long Service Leave Act 1958*. Employers are also required to comply with the record keeping requirements in the *Long Service Leave Act 1958*. Visit [Long service leave](#) 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 *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993* or *Long Service Leave Act 1958*; 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 [Record keeping obligations](#) 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.

Classifications

An employer must classify existing and new security officers at a level 1 to 4, according to the criteria set out below. Existing employees, and new employees upon engagement, must be informed by the employer in writing of the classification into which they have been placed.

Probationary security officer - level 1 and level 2

An employee can be a probationary security officer at the appropriate level for the first 3 months of employment.

Security officer - level 1

A Security Officer - Level 1 is an employee who performs work to the level of his or her training. Indicative of the tasks which an employee at this level may perform are the following:

- (a) Watch, guard or protect premises and/or property
- (b) Be stationed at an entrance and/or exit, whose principal duties shall include the control of movement of persons, vehicles, goods and/or property coming out of or going into premises or property, including vehicles carrying goods of any description, to ensure that the quantity and description of such goods is in accordance with the requirements of the relevant document and/or gate pass and who also may have other duties to perform and shall include an area or door attendant or commissionaire in a commercial building
- (c) Respond to basic fire/security alarms at their designated post
- (d) In performing the duties referred to above the officer may be required to use electronic equipment such as hand-held scanners and simple closed circuit television systems utilising basic keyboard skills.

Security officer - level 2

A Security Officer - Level 2 is an employee who performs work above and beyond the skills of an employee at Level 1 to the level of his or her training. Indicative of the tasks which an employee at this level may perform are:

- (a) Duties of securing, watching, guarding and/or protecting as directed, including responses to alarm signals and attendances at and minor non-technical servicing of automatic teller machines, and is required to patrol in a vehicle two or more separate establishments or sites or
- (b) Monitors and responds to electronic intrusion detection or access control equipment terminating at a visual display unit and/or computerised printout (except for simple closed circuit television systems)
- (c) May be required to perform the duties of Security Officer - Level 1
- (d) Monitors and acts upon walk through magnetic detectors; and/or monitor, interpret and act upon screen images using x-ray imaging equipment
- (e) The operation of a public weighbridge by a Security Officer appropriately licensed to do so.

Security officer - level 3

A Security Officer - Level 3 is an employee who performs work above and beyond the skills of an employee at Level 2 to the level of his or her training, and is also required to perform the duties of a Security Officer - Level 1 and/or Security Officer - Level 2. Indicative of the tasks which an employee at this level may perform are the following:

- (a) The monitoring and operation of integrated intelligent building management and security systems terminating at a visual display unit or computerised printout which requires data input from the Security Officer
- (b) A Security Officer, who in the opinion of the Employer has no previous relevant experience at this level, and is undertaking the tasks of a Security Officer Level 4 whilst undergoing training and gaining experience during the first 6 months of employment as such

A Security Officer Level 3 is also required to perform the duties of a Security Officer Level 1 and/or Level 2.

Security officer - level 4

A Security Officer - Level 4 is an employee who performs work above and beyond the skills of an employee at Level 3 to the level of his or her training. Indicative of the tasks which an employee at this level may perform are:

- (a) Monitoring, recording, inputting information or reacting to signals and instruments related to electronic surveillance of any kind within a central station
- (b) Keyboard operation to alter the parameters within an integrated intelligent building management and/or security system. The co-ordinating, monitoring or recording of the activities of Security Officers utilising a Security Officer Level 4 is also required to perform the duties of Security Officer Level 1 and/or Security Officer Level 2 and/or Security Officer Level 3.