



WA award summary

Hotel and Tavern Workers Award

1 July 2026

About this award summary

This document is a summary of the state Hotel and Tavern Workers 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 award as a minimum. Potential penalties for employers who do not meet WA award requirements are detailed on page 2.

This is a summary only and does not include all obligations required by the award. It is important to also refer to the full Hotel and Tavern Workers Award that is available on the Western Australian Industrial Relations Commission (WAIRC) 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* (MCE Act), the *Long Service Leave Act 1958* (LSL Act), and the *Industrial Relations Act 1979* (IR Act) for full details. Some provisions in the national *Fair Work Act 2009* (FW Act) relating to leave and termination of employment also apply to state system employees covered by this award and relevant information has been included in this summary.

This document is formatted for viewing on the department's 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.lqirs.wa.gov.au/wageline or by calling Wageline on 1300 655 266.

Disclaimer

The Department of Local Government, Industry 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

Step 1 Is the business in the state system	This WA award summary applies to businesses in the state industrial relations system (state system). The state system covers businesses (and their employees) that operate as: ✓ sole traders ✓ unincorporated partnerships ✓ unincorporated trust arrangements ✓ incorporated associations and other not-for-profit organisations that are not trading or financial corporations This summary does not apply to businesses in the national fair work system (national system) which operate as: ✗ Pty Ltd businesses ✗ incorporated partnerships or incorporated trusts ✗ incorporated associations and other not-for-profit organisations that are trading or financial corporations For more information visit Which system of employment law applies. If the business or organisation is in the national system visit the Fair Work Ombudsman website www.fairwork.gov.au.
Step 2 Is the business covered by the Hotel and Tavern Workers Award	The Hotel and Tavern Workers Award applies to businesses in the state system which are: ✓ Hotels, taverns or bars ✓ establishments, licensed under the <i>Liquor Control Act, 1988</i> with a Hotel Licence, Hotel Restricted Licence, Tavern Licence, Small Bar Licence, or Special Facility Licence
Step 3 Is the employee's job covered by the Hotel and Tavern Workers Award	The Hotel and Tavern Workers Award sets pay rates, working hours and other employment arrangements for full time, part time and casual employees working as: ✓ waitpersons and bar staff ✓ cooks, chefs and kitchen staff ✓ store persons ✓ cleaners ✓ guest services and doorpersons/security staff

Industrial inspectors at the Department of Local Government, 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 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 'Employment records' in 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 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 2026**.

Adult (19 years and older) rates of pay

Level (see page 13-14 for definitions)	Full time/Part time employee				Casual employee (Rate includes casual loading)		
	Fortnightly	Hourly Mon-Fri*	Hourly Sat/Sun	Public Holiday (min 4 hours)	Hourly Mon-Fri	Hourly Sat/Sun	Public Holiday
Introductory (max 3 months)	\$1,996.60	\$26.27	\$39.41	\$65.68	\$32.84	\$39.41	\$59.11
Level 1	\$1,996.60	\$26.27	\$39.41	\$65.68	\$32.84	\$39.41	\$59.11
Level 2	\$2,064.00	\$27.16	\$40.74	\$67.90	\$33.95	\$40.74	\$61.11
Level 3	\$2,113.40	\$27.81	\$41.72	\$69.53	\$34.76	\$41.72	\$62.57
Level 4	\$2,210.50	\$29.09	\$43.64	\$72.73	\$36.36	\$43.64	\$65.45
Level 5	\$2,330.90	\$30.67	\$46.01	\$76.68	\$38.34	\$46.01	\$69.01
Level 6	\$2,385.50	\$31.39	\$47.09	\$78.48	\$39.24	\$47.09	\$70.63

*A full time or part time employee must receive an extra **\$1.66 per hour** for any ordinary hours worked prior to 7 am or after 7 pm on Monday to Friday. If the employee works the majority of their ordinary hours in a shift between midnight and 7 am they must instead be paid **\$1.75 per hour** extra.

Higher duties

Any employee performing work for two (2) or more hours in any one day on duties carrying a higher prescribed rate of wage than that, in which they are engaged, must be paid the higher wage for such day. If work is performed for less than two (2) hours in any day, the employee must be paid the higher wage for the time so worked.

Annualised salary

Full and part time employees may agree with the employer to be paid an annualised salary. The annualised salary must be equivalent to their normal wage **plus** 25%, and be sufficient to cover what the employee would be entitled to if all award overtime and penalty rate obligations were provided. More details are in clause 24 of the award on the [WAIRC website](#).

Probationary period

Full time and part time employees can be employed subject to a three (3) month probationary period which can be extended for up to a further three (3) months provided that the extension is reasonable.

Juniors – under 19 years of age

Age	Percentage
19	Full Adult Rates
18	80%
17	70%
16	60%
Under 16 years of age	50%

Apprentice rates of pay

- An adult apprentice (21 years of age or older) must be paid the minimum pay rate for adult apprentices, or the apprentice pay rate for the relevant year of their apprenticeship, whichever is higher.
- An employer is required to pay an apprentice for the 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 apprentice.
- If the apprentice is a high school student undertaking a school-based apprenticeship they must be paid the relevant hourly rate for the year of their apprenticeship for:
 - all hours spent working on the job; **plus**
 - hours spent in off the job training (deemed to be 25% of actual hours worked each week).

3-year term	Age of apprentice	Mon-Fri Fortnightly	Mon-Fri Hourly	Sat-Sun Hourly	Public Holiday Hourly
1st year	Under 21	\$1,215.80	\$16.00	\$24.00	\$40.00
	21 and over	\$1,657.80	\$21.81	\$32.72	\$54.53
2nd year	All ages	\$1,657.90	\$21.81	\$32.72	\$54.53
3rd Year	All ages	\$1,945.20	\$25.59	\$38.39	\$63.98

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.
- The pay rate of registered trainees under the Hotel and Tavern Workers Award is the minimum adult or junior rates for award free registered trainees.
- View the pay rates in the [Award free employees minimum pay rates and entitlements summary](#) for award free full time, part time and school- based registered trainees.
- Note however, that registered trainees are covered by all other provisions of the Hotel and Tavern Workers Award including working hours, penalty rates, allowances and leave entitlements.
- 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 **can 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.
- For employees under the age of 18, employers **are not permitted** to make deductions or require an amount of money to be paid to the employer or another person 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.

Allowances

Split shift allowance

If an employee works a split shift they must be paid **\$2.70 per day**.

Meal money

An employee required to work two (2) or more hours of overtime without notification on the previous day (or earlier) must be provided with a substantial meal by the employer or paid **\$11.30**.

Employee's equipment

An employee required to use their own knives must be paid **\$14.40 per fortnight**, or **\$7.20** if working less than 38 ordinary hours per fortnight.

Uniforms and laundry allowance

Cooks - When a cook wears the ordinary apparel usually worn by cooks such as black and white check trousers, white shirt, white apron and cap, these must be laundered at the employer's expense or paid **\$11.00 per fortnight** worked as a laundry allowance, or **\$5.50 per fortnight** for employees working less than 38 ordinary hours per fortnight.

Other employees - If the employer requires a special uniform (as defined in the award) to be worn, the uniform must be provided by the employer. The employer must arrange for the uniform to be laundered at the employer's expense or pay **\$7.20 per fortnight**, or **\$3.60** for employees working less than 38 ordinary hours per fortnight.

Protective clothing allowance

An employee required to wash dishes, clean toilets or handle detergents, acids, soaps or any injurious substances must be supplied with rubber gloves by the employer or be paid **\$3.90 per fortnight**, or **\$1.95** if working less than 38 hours per fortnight.

District allowance

- Employees employed in certain regional towns must be paid the district allowance relevant to that town. Rates listed below are for full time adult employees with a dependent (a spouse or partner, or a child if there is no spouse or partner).
- An employee without a spouse or partner must be paid 60% of the fortnightly allowance.
- An employee whose spouse or partner is employed by the same employer must be paid 50% of the fortnightly allowance.
- Junior employees, casual employees, part time employees, apprentices and trainees must be paid proportionate district allowance based on the proportion which their weekly wage is to the adult rate under the WA award.
- Employees must be paid the district allowance while on a period of annual leave, and district allowance must be paid on annual leave paid out when employment ends.
- Employees on long service leave or other approved paid leave must be paid the district allowance if they remain in the district while on leave.

District allowance rates

Town	\$ per fortnight	Town	\$ per fortnight	Town	\$ per fortnight
Agnew	\$50.40	Halls Creek	\$112.00	Nullagine	\$120.40
Balladonia	\$48.00	Hopetoun	\$27.00	Onslow	\$83.20
Barradale	\$67.80	Kalbarri	\$16.40	Pannawonica	\$64.40
Boulder	\$20.00	Kalgoorlie	\$20.00	Paraburdoo	\$63.60
Bremer Bay	\$27.00	Kambalda	\$20.00	Paynes Find	\$53.60
Broad Arrow	\$20.00	Karratha	\$80.40	Port Hedland	\$68.00
Broome	\$79.20	Kookynie	\$27.00	Ravensthorpe	\$26.80
Bulla Bulling	\$20.00	Koolan Island	\$87.20	Roebourne	\$92.40
Bullfinch	\$40.40	Koolyanobbing	\$24.00	Salmon Gums	\$15.60
Carrabin	\$24.00	Kumarina	\$47.60	Sandstone	\$50.40
Cockatoo Island	\$87.20	Kununurra	\$128.00	Shark Bay	\$40.40
Cocklebidy	\$50.80	Lake Argyle	\$126.40	Southern Cross	\$24.00
Coolgardie	\$20.00	Laverton	\$50.40	South Hedland	\$68.00
Cue	\$50.80	Learmonth	\$70.40	Telfer	\$113.20
Dampier	\$68.40	Leinster	\$50.40	Teutonic Bore	\$50.40
Day Dawn	\$50.80	Leonora	\$50.40	Tom Price	\$63.60
Denham	\$40.40	Madura	\$52.00	Wannoo	\$40.40
Derby	\$82.40	Marble Bar	\$120.80	Westonia	\$24.00
Esperance	\$15.60	Marvel Loch	\$24.00	Whim Creek	\$80.00
Eucla	\$55.60	Meekatharra	\$43.60	Wickham	\$78.40
Exmouth	\$70.40	Menzies	\$50.40	Widgiemooltha	\$20.00
Fitzroy Crossing	\$99.20	Moorine Rock	\$24.00	Wiluna	\$51.20
Fimiston	\$20.00	Mount Magnet	\$53.60	Windarra	\$50.40
Gascoyne Junction	\$40.40	Mundrabilla	\$54.00	Wurarga	\$53.60
Gibson	\$15.60	Newman	\$48.00	Wyndham	\$121.60
Goldsworthy	\$47.60	Norseman	\$41.20	Yalgoo	\$53.60
Grass Patch	\$15.60				

Ordinary working hours, penalty rates and overtime – full time employees

- Full time employees are engaged in ongoing employment and work 76 ordinary hours per fortnight.
- Full time employees can be employed subject to a three (3) month probationary period which can be extended for up to a further three (3) months provided that extension is reasonable.

Ordinary hours of work

Full time employees' ordinary hours are:

- 76 hours of work per fortnight;
- not more than 10 days in any fortnight;
- shift must be at least four (4) hours and not more than 10 hours, within a spread of shift not more than 12 hours; and
- must not work less than three (3) hours consecutively exclusive of meal breaks.

Note: The employer must seek the agreement of each employee:

- where the work is to be rostered over more than seven (7) consecutive work periods; or
- where the proposed hours of work include work periods exceeding eight (8) ordinary hours work.

Penalty rates

When penalty rates apply for full time employee	Penalty rates
Ordinary hours worked on a Saturday or Sunday	Time and a half
Ordinary hours worked on a public holiday	Double time and a half (Minimum payment of 4 hours)
Ordinary hours prior to 7 am or after 7 pm on any day Monday to Friday	Extra \$1.66 per hour for each such hour, or part thereof worked
Majority of ordinary hours are worked between midnight and 7 am	Extra \$1.75 per hour for each such hour, or part thereof worked

Overtime

When overtime applies for a full time employee	Overtime rates
If an employee works: - more than their rostered daily hours; - more than 10 days in any fortnight; - more than 76 hours per fortnight; or - outside the maximum daily spread of shift (12 hours)	Monday to Friday - time and a half for the first 2 hours and double time after that Saturday or Sunday - double time

By agreement, time off at the applicable overtime rate can be given instead of payment for overtime.

Ordinary working hours, penalty rates and overtime – part time employees

- Part time employees are engaged in permanent ongoing employment and work on an ongoing basis every week for a minimum of 20 hours per fortnight.
- Part time employees can be employed subject to a three (3) month probationary period, which can be extended for up to a further three (3) months provided that extension is reasonable.

Ordinary hours of work

Part time employees' ordinary hours are:

- at least 20 hours per fortnight;
- no more than 10 days in any fortnight;
- shift must be at least three (3) hours and not more than 10 hours, within a spread of shift not more than 12 hours; and
- by agreement, hours of work in any pay period can be increased to a maximum of 76 ordinary hours, and these extra hours will be paid at normal rates of pay.

Penalty rates

When penalty rates apply for part time employee	Penalty rates
Ordinary hours worked on a Saturday or Sunday	Time and a half
Ordinary hours worked on a public holiday	Double time and a half (Minimum payment of 4 hours)
Ordinary hours worked prior to 7 am or after 7 pm on any day Monday to Friday	Extra \$1.66 per hour for each such hour, or part thereof worked
Majority of ordinary hours are worked between midnight and 7 am	Extra \$1.75 per hour for each such hour, or part thereof worked

Overtime

When overtime applies for a part time employee	Overtime rates
If an employee works: - more than their rostered daily hours; - more than 10 days in any fortnight; - more than 76 hours per fortnight; or - outside the maximum daily spread of shift (12 hours)	Monday to Friday - time and a half for the first 2 hours and double time after that Saturday or Sunday - double time

By agreement, time off at the applicable overtime rate can be given instead of payment for overtime.

Ordinary working hours, penalty rates and overtime – casual employees

- Casual employees work on an irregular basis, with no expectation of ongoing work. A casual employee must be informed, before they are employed, that they are employed on a casual basis and that there is no entitlement to paid sick leave or annual leave.
- A casual employee must be provided with at least two (2) consecutive hours of work per shift.

Penalty rates

When penalty rates apply for a casual employee	Penalty rates
Monday to Friday	Additional 25%
Saturday or Sunday	Additional 50%
Public holiday	Additional 125%

Overtime

When overtime applies for a casual employee	Overtime rates
If an employee works: • more than their rostered daily hours; • more than 10 days in any fortnight; • more than 76 hours per fortnight; or • outside the maximum daily spread of shift (12 hours)	Monday to Friday - time and a half for the first 2 hours and double time after that Saturday or Sunday - double time

Meal breaks

Meal break requirements are:

- an unpaid meal break of between 30 and 60 minutes after not more than six (6) hours of work;
- a 10-minute paid break if shift is six (6) or more hours long; and
- if it is not possible to grant a meal break on any day, the meal break must be treated as time worked and the employee must be paid at the applicable rate, plus 50% of the ordinary hourly rate, until the employee is released for a meal.

Employment of children

- Under the *Children and Community Services Act 2004*, it is illegal to employ children under the age of 13 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.
- A child who is 13 or 14 years old may work in a restaurant, between 6 am and 10 pm (excepting school hours) if the employer has obtained written permission from their parent or guardian.
- School aged children must not be employed within school hours, except as part of a school program.

Public holidays

Under this award:

- When a public holiday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the public holiday is on that actual day.
- If a public holiday (including Easter Sunday) falls on a full time employee's rostered day off, the next rostered working day is considered to be the public holiday, while the non-working day is not. If the employee is required to work on the next rostered working day, they are entitled to be paid at public holiday rates.

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 a full time, part time or casual employee works on a public holiday (or a substituted public holiday) they must be paid at the public holiday pay rates required by this award.

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 Hotel and Tavern Workers Award but **does not include** all details on leave obligations and entitlements. Full details of conditions are contained in the award on the [WAIRC website](#), the MCE Act and the LSL Act.

Annual leave

- Full time employees are entitled to a minimum of four (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 four (4) 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 (4) week period. Casual employees are not entitled to annual leave.
- Annual leave is a minimum entitlement in the MCE Act and the Hotel and Tavern Workers 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%. If an employee would have received any additional rates for work performed in ordinary hours, had he or she not been on leave, and this would be a greater amount than the 17.5% loading, then such additional rates must be paid in lieu 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.
 - The [Annual leave calculation guide](#) can assist with calculating annual leave entitlements.
- For annual leave entitlements when employment ends, see 'Resignation, termination and redundancy'.

Visit [Annual leave](#) for more information.

Bereavement leave

All employees, including casual employees, are entitled to two (2) days paid bereavement leave on the death of a member of the employee's family or household. The two (2) days need not be consecutive.

Visit [Bereavement leave](#) for more information.

Family and domestic violence leave

- All employees are entitled to **10 days' paid** family and domestic violence leave under the national FW Act.
- In addition, all state system employees are entitled to **5 days' unpaid** family and domestic violence leave under the MCE Act.
- 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 (that is, it is not pro rata).

Visit [Family and domestic violence 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 FW Act. 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 two (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. The [Personal leave calculation guide](#) can assist with calculating paid personal leave entitlements.
- An employee, including a casual employee, is entitled to up to two (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. Full time and part time employees need to take any paid personal leave they have available **before** taking unpaid personal leave.
- Casual employees are not entitled to paid personal leave.
- Personal leave is a minimum entitlement from the MCE Act and the Hotel and Tavern Workers 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 LSL 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 [Personal leave](#) 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 LSL Act, an employee may be eligible for long service leave:
 - after 10 years of continuous employment with the same employer, and for every five (5) years of continuous employment after the initial 10 years; and
 - on a pro rata basis when their employment ends after seven (7) years of continuous employment but before 10 years.
- The [Long service leave](#) pages of the department's 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.

Resignation, termination and redundancy

An employee is entitled to be paid out 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 unless the employment is ending due to a transmission of the business to a new owner and the employee has been employed for more than six (6) months.

Resignation by the employee

Full time and part time employees are required to provide:

- in the first year of service, at least one day's notice.
- in the second year of service, at least one week's notice.
- in the third and succeeding years, at least two (2) weeks' 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.

Prior to terminating an apprentice, an employer must contact the Department of Training and Workforce Development Apprenticeship Office on 13 19 54 to discuss any proposed termination of an apprentice.

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
Less than 1 year	1 week
More than 1 year but less than 3 years*	2 weeks
More than 3 years but less than 5 years*	3 weeks
More than 5 years*	4 weeks

*Employees over 45 years of age with two (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 outlined in 'Termination';
- 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).

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; and
- 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 Hotel and Tavern Workers 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 required to comply with the record keeping requirements in the LSL Act. 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 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.

[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 seven (7) years after the employment ends, and each other employment record must be retained for not less than seven (7) years after it is made.

Classifications / Job duties

Introductory

Means the level of an employee who enters the industry and who has not demonstrated the competency requirements of Level 1. Such an employee will remain at this level for up to three (3) months while the appropriate training for Level 1 is undertaken and assessment made to move from the Introductory Level to Level 1. At the end of three (3) months from entry, an employee will move to Level 1 other than where agreement has been reached and recorded between the employee and the employer that further training of up to three (3) months is required for the employee to achieve competence for movement to Level 1.

Appropriate level of training

- Completion of a training course and the employee qualifying for an appropriate certificate relevant to the employee's particular classification; or
- That the employee's skills have been assessed to be at least the equivalent of those attained through the suitable course described above with assessment to be undertaken by a qualified skills assessor.

Food and Beverage

Food and Beverage Attendant Grade 1 (Level 1) means an employee who is engaged in any of the following:

- picking up glasses;
- emptying ashtrays;
- general assistance to food and beverage attendants of a higher grade not including service to customers;
- removing food plates;
- setting and/or wiping down tables;
- cleaning and tidying of associated areas.

Food and Beverage Attendant Grade 2 (Level 2) means an employee who has not achieved the appropriate level of training and who is engaged in any of the following:

- supplying, dispensing or mixing of liquor including the sale of liquor from the bottle department;
- assisting in the cellar or bottle department;
- undertaking general waiting duties of both food and/or beverage including cleaning of tables;
- receipt of monies;
- attending a snack bar;
- engaged on delivery duties;

Food and Beverage Attendant Grade 3 (Level 3) means an employee who has the appropriate level of training and is engaged in any of the following:

- supplying, dispensing or mixing of liquor including the sale of liquor from the bottle department;
- undertaking general waiting duties of both food and liquor including cleaning of tables;
- receipt and dispensing of monies;
- assisting in the cellar or bottle department, where duties could include working up to four (4) hours per day (averaged over the relevant work cycle) in the cellar without supervision;
- engaged on delivery duties; or
- in addition to the tasks performed by a Food and Beverage Attendant Grade 2 the employee is also involved in:
 - the operation of a mechanical lifting device; or
 - attending a wagering (e.g. TAB) terminal, electronic gaming terminal or similar terminal.
- and/or means an employee who is engaged in any of the following:
 - full control of a cellar or liquor store (including the receipt, delivery and recording of goods within such an area);
 - mixing a range of sophisticated drinks;
 - supervising food and beverage attendants of a lower grade;
 - taking reservations, greeting and seating guests;
 - training food and beverage attendants of a lower grade.

Food and Beverage Attendant (Tradesperson) Grade 4 (Level 4) means an employee who has completed the appropriate level of training or who has passed the appropriate trade test and as such carries out specialised skilled duties in a fine dining room or restaurant.

Food and Beverage Supervisor (Level 5) means an employee who has the appropriate level of training including a supervisory course and who has the responsibility for supervision, training and co-ordination of food and beverage staff, or stock control for a bar or series of bars.

Kitchen

Kitchen Attendant Grade 1 (Level 1) means an employee engaged in any of the following:

- general cleaning duties within a kitchen or food preparation area and scullery, including the cleaning of cooking and general utensils used in a kitchen and restaurant
- assembly and preparation of ingredients for cooking
- assisting employees who are cooking
- general pantry duties.

Kitchen Attendant Grade 2 (Level 2) means an employee who has the appropriate level of training, and who is engaged in specialised non-cooking duties a kitchen or food preparation area, or supervision of kitchen attendants.

Kitchen Attendant Grade 3 (Level 3) means an employee who has the appropriate level of training including a supervisory course, and has the responsibility for the supervision, training and co-ordination of kitchen attendants of a lower grade.

Cook Grade 1 (Level 2) means an employee who carries out cooking of breakfasts and snacks, baking, pastry cooking or butchering.

Cook Grade 2 (Level 3) means an employee who has the appropriate level of training and who performs cooking duties including baking, pastry cooking or butchering.

Cook (Tradesperson) Grade 3 (Level 4) means a “commi chef” or equivalent who has completed an apprenticeship or has passed the appropriate trade test, and who is engaged in cooking, baking, pastry cooking or butchering duties.

Cook (Tradesperson) Grade 4 (Level 5) means a “demi chef” or equivalent who has completed an apprenticeship or has passed the appropriate trade test and who is engaged to perform general or specialised cooking, butchering, baking or pastry cooking duties and/or supervises and trains other cooks and kitchen employees.

Cook (Tradesperson) Grade 5 (Level 6) means a “chef de partie” or equivalent who has completed an apprenticeship or has passed the appropriate trade test in cooking, butchering, baking or pastry cooking and has completed additional appropriate training who performs any of the following:

- general and specialised duties including supervision or training of other kitchen staff
- ordering and stock control; or
- solely responsible for other cooks and other kitchen employees in a single kitchen establishment.

Security

Doorperson/security officer Grade 1 (Level 2) means a person who assists in maintenance of dress standards and good order at an establishment.

Timekeeper/security officer Grade 2 (Level 3) means a person who is responsible for timekeeping of staff, for the security of keys, for the checking in and out of delivery vehicles and/or for the supervision of Doorperson/security officer Grade 1 personnel.

Guest Services, Store persons and Handypersons

The Award also provides classification duties for guest services staff, store persons and handypersons and forklift drivers – see the full award for details.