



## WA award summary

# Hair and Beauty Industry (WA) Award

(previously the Hairdressers Award)

**1 January 2025**

## About this award summary

---

This document is a summary of the state Hair and Beauty Industry (WA) Award. On **1 January 2025**, updates to award provisions and coverage of the state Hairdressers Award take effect with the award coverage extending to the beauty industry and the award being renamed the Hair and Beauty Industry (WA) Award. Information on the changes to provisions and coverage of the award is available at [Changes to the Hairdressers 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 Hair and Beauty Industry (WA) 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. You should refer to the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993*, the *Long Service Leave Act 1958*, and the *Industrial Relations Act 1979* for 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.demirs.wa.gov.au/wageline](http://www.demirs.wa.gov.au/wageline) or by contacting Wageline on 1300 655 266.

## Disclaimer

---

The Department of Energy, 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></li> <li>✓ <b>unincorporated partnerships</b></li> <li>✓ <b>unincorporated trust arrangements</b></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></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 <a href="#">Which system of employment law applies</a>.</p> <p>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 Hair and Beauty Industry (WA) Award?</p>	<p>The Hair and Beauty Industry (WA) Award applies to businesses in the state industrial relations system which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ hairdressing salons and barber shops</li> <li>✓ beauty salons (including tanning salons, waxing salons, and day spas)</li> <li>✓ nail salons</li> </ul> <p>A detailed definition of the 'hair and beauty industry' is on page 12.</p>
<p><b>Step 3</b> Is the employee's job covered by the Hair and Beauty Industry (WA) Award?</p>	<p>The Hair and Beauty Industry (WA) Award sets pay rates, working hours and other employment arrangements for full time, part time and casual employees working in hair and beauty businesses as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ hairdressers, barbers, and apprentices</li> <li>✓ salon assistants</li> <li>✓ nail technicians</li> <li>✓ make-up artists</li> <li>✓ beauticians or cosmetologists including cosmetic tattooists</li> </ul> <p>Refer to the <i>Classifications</i> section at the end of this summary for descriptions.</p> <p>Note: A salon receptionist is not covered by this award – and will likely be covered by the <a href="#">Clerks (Commercial Social and Professional Services) Award</a>.</p>

Industrial inspectors at the Department of Energy, Mines, Industry 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 \$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 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 tables below provide the rates that apply from **1 January 2025**.
- **An employee employed prior to 1 January 2025 who continues to be employed with the same employer after that date must not be paid less than they would have been paid for the same work prior to 1 January 2025.**

Classification (see page 12)	Full time/part time employee					Casual employee (rates include casual loading)				
	Mon-Fri Weekly rate	Mon-Fri	Saturday	Sunday	Public Holiday	Mon-Fri	Saturday	Sunday	Public Holiday	
		Hourly rate					Hourly rate			
			(+33%)	(+100%)	(+150%)	(+20%)	(+53%)	(+120%)	(+170%)	
<b>Level 1</b>	\$960.40	\$25.27	\$33.61	\$50.54	\$63.18	\$30.32	\$38.66	\$55.59	\$68.23	
<b>Level 2</b>	\$982.40	\$25.85	\$34.38	\$51.70	\$64.63	\$31.02	\$39.55	\$56.87	\$69.80	
<b>Level 3</b>	\$1,017.00	\$26.76	\$35.59	\$53.52	\$66.90	\$32.11	\$40.94	\$58.87	\$72.25	
<b>Level 4</b>	\$1,035.80	\$27.26	\$36.26	\$54.52	\$68.15	\$32.71	\$41.71	\$59.97	\$73.60	
<b>Level 5</b>	\$1,066.90	\$28.08	\$37.35	\$56.16	\$70.20	\$33.70	\$42.96	\$61.78	\$75.82	
<b>Level 6</b>	\$1,104.90	\$29.08	\$38.68	\$58.16	\$72.70	\$34.90	\$44.49	\$63.98	\$78.52	

## Apprentice rates of pay

- Employees undertaking a registered apprenticeship in the hair and beauty industry are covered by the Hair and Beauty Industry (WA) Award.
- The pay rates for junior and adult apprentices are outlined below, and the working hours, leave entitlements and other award provisions detailed in this WA award summary apply to apprentices.
- 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).

Apprentice 3 year term		Mon-Fri Weekly	Mon-Fri Hourly	Saturday Hourly	Sunday Hourly	Public Holiday Hourly
<b>1st Year -</b>	<b>Under 21</b>	\$508.50	\$13.38	\$17.80	\$26.76	\$33.45
	<b>21 and over</b>	\$762.80	\$20.07	\$26.69	\$40.14	\$50.18
<b>2nd Year –</b>	<b>Under 21</b>	\$711.90	\$18.73	\$24.91	\$37.46	\$46.83
	<b>21 and over</b>	\$762.80	\$20.07	\$26.69	\$40.14	\$50.18
<b>3rd Year</b>	<b>All ages</b>	\$864.50	\$22.75	\$30.26	\$45.50	\$56.88

## 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 minimum rates of pay applicable to trainees are those outlined in Schedule E – National Training Wage of the national Miscellaneous Award 2020. *Although the Hair and Beauty Industry (WA) Award is a WA state award, pay rates come from a national modern award that is not otherwise applicable to the hair and beauty industry businesses operating in the state industrial relations system.*
- The pay rates for a registered trainee under 21 years of age are based on the Industry / Skill Level of the traineeship being undertaken, the highest level of schooling the trainee has completed, and how long they have been out of school. These rates are in Schedule E of the [Miscellaneous Award 2020](#).
- The pay rates for a registered trainee 21 years of age or over are based on the **highest weekly wage rate for the Industry / Skill level relevant to the traineeship** (i.e. it does not matter how long the trainee has been out of school, or what level of schooling they completed). These rates are in Schedule E of the [Miscellaneous Award 2020](#).
- Registered trainees are covered by all other provisions of the Hair and Beauty Industry (WA) 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.

## Probationary period

Full time and part time employees can be employed subject to a 2 month probationary period.

## Uniforms

If an employee is required to wear a special uniform, the uniform must be provided by the employer.

## Allowances

### Tool allowance

All full time and part time hair and beauty employees Level 3 and above and hairdressing apprentices must be paid a tool allowance of **\$10.52** per week unless the employer chooses to supply all tools of trade needed by employees for salon use. Tool allowance must continue to be paid during periods of leave.

### Meal money

An employee required to:

- continue working after the usual finishing time for more than 1 hour; or
- start work before 12.30pm and work beyond 7.00pm on that day (only applicable on 1 occasion in any week),

must be paid **\$23.14** per occasion or supplied with a meal by the employer.

### First aid allowance

An employee that holds an appropriate current first aid qualification and is appointed to perform first aid duties must be paid **\$13.42** per week.

### 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 2024

Town	\$ per week	Town	\$ per week	Town	\$ per week
Agnew	\$25.30	Halls Creek	\$60.10	Norseman	\$22.70
Argyle	\$68.50	Kalbarri	\$9.20	Nullagine	\$66.60
Balladonia	\$26.60	Kalgoorlie	\$10.90	Onslow	\$44.60
Barrow Island	\$44.60	Kambalda	\$10.90	Pannawonica	\$33.20
Boulder	\$10.90	Karratha	\$43.10	Paraburdoo	\$33.10
Broome	\$41.00	Koolan Island	\$44.80	Port Hedland	\$35.60
Bullfinch	\$11.80	Koolyanobbing	\$11.80	Ravensthorpe	\$13.30
Carnarvon	\$21.00	Kununurra	\$68.50	Roebourne	\$49.70
Cockatoo Island	\$44.80	Laverton	\$26.10	Sandstone	\$25.30
Coolgardie	\$10.90	Learmonth	\$37.60	Shark Bay	\$21.00
Cue	\$26.20	Leinster	\$25.30	Southern Cross	\$11.80
Dampier	\$35.70	Leonora	\$26.10	Telfer	\$61.10
Denham	\$21.00	Madura	\$27.60	Teutonic Bore	\$25.30
Derby	\$42.50	Marble Bar	\$66.70	Tom Price	\$33.10
Esperance	\$7.20	Meekatharra	\$22.60	Whim Creek	\$42.60
Eucla	\$28.50	Mount Magnet	\$28.40	Wickham	\$41.10
Exmouth	\$37.60	Mundrabilla	\$28.10	Wiluna	\$25.60
Fitzroy Crossing	\$51.80	Newman	\$24.40	Wyndham	\$64.00

## 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.

## Ordinary working hours

### All employees

The ordinary hours of work are:

- to be worked between:
  - 8.00am and 9.00pm Monday to Friday;
  - 8.00am to 8.00pm Saturdays; and
  - 9.00am to 5.00pm Sundays.
- no more than 10 work commencements in any 2 week roster period; and
- not more than 9.5 hours work on any day, except on one day per week when the maximum daily hours may be up to 11.5 hours.

### Full time employees

Full time employees work 38 ordinary hours per week or 76 ordinary hours every 2 consecutive weeks.

### Part time employees

Part time employees:

- work a minimum of 12 hours and a maximum of 64 hours per fortnight; and
- are not to be engaged for less than 3 hours work in any one day.

### Casual employees

Casual employees are engaged by the hour and:

- work a maximum of 38 hours per week;
- each shift must be at least 3 consecutive hours; and
- are entitled to a minimum of 2 hours pay if engaged to work but not permitted to commence work.

## Definition – Rostered day off

A 'rostered day off' means any day of the week a full time employee is not rostered to work ordinary hours.

## Penalty rates

The following penalty rates apply for work performed during ordinary hours. These penalty rates are included in the *Rates of pay tables* on page 3.

Time of hours worked	Full time and part time employees % of hourly rate	Casual employees % of hourly rate (inclusive of casual loading)
Saturday – all hours	33%	53%
Easter Saturday – all hours	50%	70%
Sunday – all hours	100%	120%
Rostered day off – all hours	100%	120%
Public holiday	150%	170%

## Overtime

Overtime is payable for all time worked by an employee (including a casual employee) in excess of or outside of the ordinary hours of work, or outside the employee's ordinary rostered hours.

When overtime is worked	Overtime rates
Overtime worked on a weekday	Time and a half for the first 2 hours and double time after that
Overtime worked on a rostered day off (an employee cannot be required to work on their RDO)	Double time with a minimum of 4 hours at that rate
Overtime worked on a Saturday	Time and a half for the first 2 hours and double time after that
Overtime worked on a Sunday	Double time with a minimum of 4 hours at that rate
Overtime worked on a public holiday or substituted day	Double time and a half

An employee and an employer may agree to time off in lieu of payment of overtime, in which case the time off must be equivalent to the overtime rate that otherwise would have been paid.

## Meal breaks

An employee is entitled to the rest breaks and meal breaks as follows:

Ordinary hours worked per shift	Rest breaks	Meal breaks
4.5 hours – 5 hours	One 10 minute paid rest break	
More than 5 hours – 8 hours	One 10 minute paid rest break	One 30 – 60 minute unpaid meal break
More than 8 hours	Two 10 minute paid rest breaks (one to be taken in the first half of the shift and one in the second half)	One 30 – 60 minute unpaid meal break

Where it is not possible for the employer to give the employee a meal break on any day:

- the meal break must be either treated as time worked and the employee must be paid an additional 50% of their ordinary hourly rate until released for a meal; or
- the employee must be allowed time off with pay within the roster period equivalent to 50% of the time elapsed between when the meal break became due and when the employee is released for a meal.

## Public holidays

- A full time employee is entitled to public holidays (or days substituted for public holidays) without deduction of pay. A part time employee is entitled to a public holiday (or day substituted for a public holiday) without deduction of pay if they would ordinarily be required to work on that day if it was not a public holiday.
- 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. However, 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 WA award.
- The Easter Sunday public holiday is observed on the actual day, and it is not substituted to another day. Employees required to work on Easter Sunday must be paid at public holiday rates.
- When a public holiday (other than Easter Sunday) falls on a full time employee's rostered day off (non-working day), the rostered day off shall be taken on the next following working day or on another day in the same working week by agreement between the employer and employee. Alternatively, the employer and employee may agree that substituted rostered days off accumulate up to a maximum of five in any given year, to be taken at a mutually agreed time.
- Visit [Public Holidays in Western Australia](#) to view the public holiday dates.

## Employment of children

- Under the *Children and Community Services Act 2004*, children who are 13 or 14 years old may be employed in hairdressing establishments between 6am and 10pm (not in school hours) with the written permission of their parent or guardian.
- It is illegal to employ children under the age of 13 except if the child is working as part of a school program (e.g. a work experience placement) or in a family business.
- Children who are school aged must not be employed during school hours, unless participating in a school program.

Visit [When children can work in Western Australia](#) 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 Hair and Beauty Industry (WA) Award but does **not** include all details on leave obligations and entitlements. Full details of conditions are contained in the Hair and Beauty Industry (WA) 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 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 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 4 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 Hair and Beauty Industry (WA) 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%.
- 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 spouse, de facto partner, parent, step-parent, grandparent, child, step-child, grandchild, sibling or any other member of the employee's household. The 2 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 [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*.
- 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.

## 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).
- An employee is able to take 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 period, separate periods of one or more days each, or periods of less than one day.
- Visit [Family and domestic violence leave](#) 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 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 an employee's long service leave entitlement when employment ends as a result of resignation, dismissal, death or redundancy.



## 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 unless the employment is ending due to a transfer of the business to a new owner.

### Resignation by the employee

Full time and part time employees are required to provide:

- no notice if the employee is serving a 2 month probationary period;
- 1 week's notice if employed for 5 or less years; and
- 2 weeks' notice if employed longer than 5 years.

A casual employee can resign without providing any notice to the employer.

### Termination

An employer is not required to give a casual employee any notice of termination.

Prior to terminating an apprentice or trainee, an employer must contact the Department of Training and Workforce Development Apprenticeship Office on 13 19 54 to discuss any proposed 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 outlined above in the *Termination* section;
- 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 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.

## Payslips 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.

### Payslips

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 *Hair and Beauty Industry (WA) 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.

[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.

## Definition of hair and beauty industry

Hair and beauty industry means carrying out or performing any of the following activities:

- (a) hair cutting, hair dressing, hair trimming, hair curling, hair waving, shampooing, hair working, hair colouring or dyeing, chemical reformation and hair extensions;
- (b) shaving, beard trimming;
- (c) any other process or treatment of the hair, head or face carried out or performed in a hairdressing salon, including the sharpening or setting of razors;
- (d) wig-making;
- (e) facial or body waxing;
- (f) face or head massaging;
- (g) eyebrow waxing, eyebrow tinting, eyebrow arching, eyelash tinting, eyelash extending;
- (h) body hair removal including waxing chemical methods, electrolysis and laser hair removal;
- (i) manicures, pedicures, nail enhancement and nail artistry techniques;
- (j) make-up application, skin analysis, development of treatment plans, facial treatments including massage and other specialised treatments such as lymphatic drainage;
- (k) high frequency body treatments including full body massage and other specialised treatments using machinery and other cosmetic applications and techniques;
- (l) aromatherapy and the application of aromatic plant oils for beauty treatments; or
- (m) using various types of electrical equipment for both body and facial treatments.

## Classifications

### Hairdressing

**Level 1** means a salon assistant.

**Level 2** means an unqualified hairdresser or barber with less than 3 years of full-time experience in the hairdressing industry.

**Level 3** means:

- a hairdresser who holds a Certificate III in Hairdressing or Barbering (or equivalent); or
- an employee with at least three years of full-time experience in the hairdressing industry.

**Level 5** means:

- a hairdresser who holds a Certificate IV (or equivalent) relevant to the hairdressing industry; or
- a trichologist who is a hairdresser and holds a Certificate IV in Trichology (or equivalent).

**Level 6** means a 'Principal Hairdresser'.

### Beauty Therapy

**Level 1** means a salon assistant.

**Level 2** means:

- a make-up artist who holds a Certificate II in make-up services (or equivalent);
- a nail technician who holds a Certificate II in Nail Technology (or equivalent); or
- an unqualified beautician or cosmetologist.

**Level 3** means a beautician who holds a Certificate III in Beauty Services (or equivalent) relevant to the beauty industry, including but not limited to Beauty Services, Make-up or Nail Technology.

**Level 4** means a beauty therapist who holds a Certificate IV (or equivalent) relevant to the beauty industry.

**Level 6** means a beauty therapist who holds a Diploma (or equivalent) relevant to the beauty industry, including but not limited to Beauty Therapy, Salon Management or Cosmetic Tattooing.