



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

WA award summary

Motor Vehicle (Service Station Sales Establishments, Rust Prevention and Paint Protection) Industry Award

1 January 2021 – 30 June 2021

About this award summary

This WA award summary is a summary of the state Motor Vehicle (Service Station Sales Establishments, Rust Prevention and Paint Protection) Industry Award and does not include all obligations required by the award. It is important that you also refer to the full Motor Vehicle (Service Station Sales Establishments, Rust Prevention and Paint Protection) Industry Award that is available on the WA 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 may need to 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 you are using a printed copy in which links are not visible, all additional information can be found at www.dmir.wa.gov.au/wageline or by contacting Wageline on 1300 655 266.

The 2020 State Wage Order issued by the WAIRC in June 2020 granted an increase in pay rates under this award effective from the first pay period on or after 1 January 2021.

How can we help?

- Pay rates
- Leave entitlements
- Long service leave
- Employment arrangements
- Record keeping obligations



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

<p>Step 1 - is the business in the state system?</p>	<p>This WA award summary applies to businesses in the state industrial relations system. It covers businesses (and their employees) that operate as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ sole traders (e.g. Jane Smith trading as Jane’s Service Station) ✓ unincorporated partnerships (e.g. Jane and Bob Smith trading as Jane’s Service Station) ✓ unincorporated trust arrangements (e.g. Jane and Bob Smith as trustees for Jane’s Service Station) ✓ incorporated associations and other non-profit bodies that are not trading or financial corporations <p>This summary does not cover 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 (e.g. Smith Pty Ltd trading as Jane’s Service Station) ✗ incorporated partnerships or incorporated trusts ✗ incorporated associations and other non-profit bodies that are trading or financial corporations <p>For more information visit the Guide to who is in the WA state system page. If the business or organisation is in the national system visit the Fair Work Ombudsman website www.fairwork.gov.au</p>
<p>Step 2 - is the business covered by the Motor Vehicle Industry Award?</p>	<p>The Motor Vehicle Industry Award covers many types of retail businesses in the state industrial relations system. Businesses covered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Service stations ✓ Roadhouses ✓ Motor vehicle anticorrosive and/or paint protective services ✓ Car detailers ✓ Motor vehicle dealerships (note: this award does not extend to licensed motor vehicle salespersons)
<p>Step 3 - is the employee’s job covered by the Motor Vehicle Industry Award?</p>	<p>The Motor Vehicle Industry Award sets pay rates, working hours and other employment arrangements for employees working as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Service station attendants ✓ Car detailers /car washers



Employers covered by this WA award are legally required to keep employment records. Employers can be fined up to \$5,000 for not keeping employment records, for keeping inadequate or fraudulent records, or for not providing records to Industrial Inspectors when required to do so. Page 6 details record keeping requirements.

The Motor Vehicle (Service Station Sales Establishments, Rust Prevention and Paint Protection) Industry Award is a legal document that outlines the minimum wages and condition of employment that must be provided to employees who are covered by the award. Employers and employees cannot agree to lesser conditions.

Industrial Inspectors at the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety have statutory powers to investigate employee complaints about underpayment of wages or leave entitlements under this WA award and state employment laws. The department can prosecute employers in the Industrial Magistrates Court for not paying the rates of pay, including overtime, penalty rates and allowances required by this WA award.

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



Rates of pay

All rates of pay are gross rates (before tax). The 2020 State Wage Order increased pay rates effective from the first pay period on or after **1 January 2021**. The tables below provide the rates that apply from the first pay period on or after **1 January 2021**.

Adult rates of pay – applicable from the first pay period on or after 1 January 2021 until end of last pay period commenced in June 2021

Motor Vehicle Industry Employee (see page 11 for level descriptions)	Weekly	Hourly	Casual (includes 20% loading)
Level 1	\$760.00	\$20.00	\$24.00
Level 2	\$778.40	\$20.48	\$24.58
Level 3	\$803.20	\$21.14	\$25.36
Level 4	\$826.30	\$21.74	\$26.09

Junior rates of pay – applicable from the first pay period on or after 1 January 2021 until end of last pay period commenced in June 2021

Age	% of Level 2 rate	Weekly	Hourly	Casual (includes 20% loading)
20 years	90%	\$700.60	\$18.44	\$22.12
19 years	80%	\$622.70	\$16.39	\$19.66
18 years	70%	\$544.90	\$14.34	\$17.21
17 years	60%	\$467.00	\$12.29	\$14.75
16 years	50%	\$389.20	\$10.24	\$12.29

See page 4 for information on employment of children in this industry.

Registered trainee rates of pay – applicable from the first pay period on or after 1 January 2021 until end of last pay period commenced in June 2021

- Registered trainees are employees who are undertaking a traineeship registered with the [Apprenticeship Office](#) at the Department of Training and Workforce Development.
- Adult and junior employees undertaking a registered traineeship are covered by the Motor Vehicle Industry Award and the relevant pay rates are outlined in the tables below.
- 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.

Adult registered trainees

A registered trainee who is 21 years of age or older must be paid **\$582.00** per week.

Junior registered trainees

The pay rates for a registered trainee who is under 21 years of age are based on the highest level of schooling the registered trainee has completed, and how long they have been out of school. The rates below apply to full time registered trainees working a 38 hour week.

School Leaver	Highest Year of Schooling Completed		
	Year 10 and below Weekly	Year 11 Weekly	Year 12 Weekly
	\$233.00 (*50%)	\$285.00 (*33%)	
	\$274.00 (*33%)	\$326.00 (*25%)	\$380.00
Plus 1 year out of school	\$326.00	\$380.00	\$445.00
Plus 2 years	\$380.00	\$445.00	\$509.00
Plus 3 years	\$445.00	\$509.00	\$582.00
Plus 4 years	\$509.00	\$582.00	
Plus 5 years	\$582.00		



To receive email updates when WA award pay rates change, subscribe to [Wageline News](#).



Probationary period

A full time or part time employee may be engaged subject to a probationary period not exceeding eight weeks.



Employment of children

- A child who is 13 or 14 years old may work in a **retail establishment** between 6am and 10pm (excepting school hours) if the employer has obtained written permission from their parent or guardian.
- Children under 15 cannot be employed in other occupations or workplaces covered by this WA award 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 work in school hours except as part of a school program.
- Visit the [Employment of children laws in WA – shop, restaurant, fast food or takeaway food businesses](#) page for more information about employing children under the age of 15 years, including a template for written parental permission.
- Visit the [When children can work](#) page for more information.



Allowances

Leading hand allowance

An employee appointed by the employer as a leading hand must be paid the following amount, in addition to the ordinary rate of pay, if placed in charge of:

- 3 to 10 employees **\$22.50 per week**
- 11 to 20 employees **\$34.60 per week**
- more than 20 employees **\$44.80 per week**

Meal allowance

An employee required to work overtime for more than two hours, without being notified on the previous day or earlier, must be supplied with a meal by the employer or be paid **\$8.60** for a meal and if, owing to the amount of overtime worked, a second or subsequent meal is required, the employee must be supplied with each such meal or be paid **\$5.90** for each meal so required.

Location allowance for employees in regional areas

- Employees employed in certain regional towns must be paid the location allowance relevant to that town. Rates listed below are for adult employees working full time. Junior employees, 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 there is no spouse or partner) the employee is entitled to receive double the allowance specified for the relevant town except if the dependant also receives a location or district allowance payment as part of their own employment.
- If an employee has a 'partial dependant' (a dependant who receives a district or location allowance of their own which is less than the location allowance the employee is entitled to under this award) the employee is entitled to receive:
 - the relevant location allowance for the employee's town; **plus**
 - an amount equal to the difference between the employee's location allowance and the amount their partial dependant receives in district or location allowance.

- If an employee receives free board and lodging, or is paid an allowance for board and lodging, the rate of location allowance is adjusted to 66.67% (two thirds) of the rate for the relevant town.

Location allowance rates effective 1 July 2020

Town	\$ per week	Town	\$ per week	Town	\$ per week
Agnew	\$22.30	Halls Creek	\$52.40	Norseman	\$19.80
Argyle	\$59.70	Kalbarri	\$8.00	Nullagine	\$57.80
Balladonia	\$23.10	Kalgoorlie	\$9.50	Onslow	\$38.90
Barrow Island	\$38.90	Kambalda	\$9.50	Pannawonica	\$29.10
Boulder	\$9.50	Karratha	\$37.60	Paraburdoo	\$28.90
Broome	\$35.90	Koolan Island	\$39.30	Port Hedland	\$31.10
Bullfinch	\$10.40	Koolyanobbing	\$10.40	Ravensthorpe	\$11.70
Carnarvon	\$18.40	Kununurra	\$59.70	Roebourne	\$43.30
Cockatoo Island	\$39.30	Laverton	\$22.80	Sandstone	\$22.30
Coolgardie	\$9.50	Learmonth	\$32.80	Shark Bay	\$18.40
Cue	\$22.90	Leinster	\$22.30	Southern Cross	\$10.40
Dampier	\$31.30	Leonora	\$22.80	Telfer	\$53.20
Denham	\$18.40	Madura	\$24.10	Teutonic Bore	\$22.30
Derby	\$37.30	Marble Bar	\$57.90	Tom Price	\$28.90
Esperance	\$6.50	Meekatharra	\$19.80	Whim Creek	\$37.20
Eucla	\$25.00	Mount Magnet	\$24.80	Wickham	\$35.90
Exmouth	\$32.80	Mundrabilla	\$24.60	Wiluna	\$22.50
Fitzroy Crossing	\$45.30	Newman	\$21.40	Wyndham	\$55.90



Hours and overtime

- The ordinary hours are an average of 38 hours per week to be worked on any day Monday to Sunday.
- The ordinary hours of work must not exceed 10 hours in any day provided that up to 12 hours per day may be worked as ordinary hours by agreement between the employer and the majority of employees.
- All time worked in excess of the ordinary hours of work, between Monday and Saturday (before 12 noon), is paid for at overtime rates; time and one half for the first two hours and double time after that. In the calculation of overtime, each day stands alone.
- Overtime worked after 12 noon on Saturday or on a Sunday is paid at the rate of double time.
- Overtime worked on a public holiday is paid at the rate of double time and a half.

Additional rates for ordinary hours

Full time, part time or casual employees must be paid the following additional loadings (calculated as a proportion of the appropriate full time employee's total weekly rate, divided by 38) for each hour's work performed in ordinary time:

Day	From 7.00am to 6.00pm	Between 6.00pm and 7.00am
Monday to Friday	Ordinary rate	+15% of hourly full time rate
On Saturday	+25% of hourly full time rate	+40% of hourly full time rate
On Sunday	+75% of hourly full time rate	+90% of hourly full time rate
On public holidays	+100% of hourly full time rate	+115% of hourly full time rate

In the case of casual employees the above additional loadings are paid on top of, but are not compounded on, the 20% casual loading. For example, a casual employee working between 7.00am and 6.00pm on a Saturday would be paid as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Total rate of pay} &= [\text{full time hourly rate of pay} + 25\%] + [\text{casual loading}] \\
 &= [\text{full time hourly rate of pay} + 25\%] + [\text{full time hourly rate of pay} + 20\%] \\
 &= \text{full time hourly rate of pay} + 45\%
 \end{aligned}$$



Meal breaks

- Where it is practical to relieve an employee from the work station, an employee must be allowed an **unpaid** meal break in accordance with the following:
 - more than 5 and up to 8 ordinary hours - 30 minutes;
 - more than 8 and up to 10 ordinary hours - 45 minutes; and
 - more than 10 and up to 12 ordinary hours - 1 hour.
- An employee who is rostered to take an unpaid meal break and is prevented from doing so for more than one hour must be paid at overtime rates for the period commencing at the scheduled meal break until the meal interval is taken.
- Where it is not practical for an employee to be relieved from the workstation for a rostered and uninterrupted meal break, a **paid** meal break must be allowed to an employee in accordance with the following:
 - more than 5 and up to 8 ordinary hours - 20 minutes;
 - more than 8 and up to 10 ordinary hours - 30 minutes; and
 - more than 10 and up to 12 ordinary hours - 45 minutes.
- Employees entitled to a paid meal break must be allowed the meal break at the workstation to partake of meals and refreshments that would ordinarily be allowed for unpaid breaks, provided that customer service must be maintained at all times.



Public holidays

- Full time employees are entitled to public holidays (or days substituted for public holidays) without deduction of pay. Part time employees are entitled to public holidays (or days substituted for public holidays) without deduction of pay if they would ordinarily be required to work on that day if it was not a public holiday.
- If a public holiday 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 award.
- Overtime hours worked on a public holiday or substituted holiday must be paid at the rate of double time and a half.
- Visit the [Public Holidays in Western Australia](#) page to view the public holiday dates.



Deductions from pay

An employer may **only** make a deduction from an employee's pay if:

- the employee has agreed to the deduction in writing, (as part of a written employment contract or otherwise) and the deduction is on behalf of the employee;
- the employer is authorised by the WA award to make the deduction and the deduction is on behalf of the employee; or
- 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).



Employment records

- Employers are legally required to keep employment records which demonstrate that employees have been paid all entitlements under the Motor Vehicle Industry Award and relevant legislation.
- Employers must keep all employment records for at least seven years after they are made for both current and past employees. Records relating to long service leave must be kept for seven years from the date employment ends.

- Employers can be fined up to \$5,000 by the Industrial Magistrates Court for not keeping employment records or for keeping inadequate or fraudulent records. Employers often fail to keep sufficient detail in their employment records.
- Employers must keep records that detail:
 - Employee's name
 - Date of birth if under 21 years of age
 - Date employee commenced with the employer
 - Total number of hours worked each week
 - The gross and net amounts paid to the employee
 - All information required to calculate long service leave entitlements and payment
 - All pay deductions and reasons for them
 - Name of WA award that applies
 - Daily start and finish time and meal breaks taken
 - Employment status (full time, part time, casual)
 - Employee's classification under the award
 - All leave taken, whether paid, partly paid or unpaid
 - Any other information necessary to prove that the wages received by an employee comply with the requirements of the Motor Vehicle Industry Award, such as overtime hours worked and allowances paid. Contact [Wageline](#) or view the full Motor Vehicle Industry Award on the WA Industrial Relations Commission website www.wairc.wa.gov.au for details.
- Employment records can be written or electronic as long as they are in a form that can be printed. Time and wage books can be used to keep employment records, however, it is the employer's responsibility to ensure the time and wage book includes all of the required information.
- The records must be in English.
- Wageline's [Employment record obligations for award free employers](#) publication helps state system employers keep correct employment records. The publication features helpful step by step guides to record keeping and Wageline's new look [record keeping templates](#).



Leave entitlements

Quick reference guide

Leave entitlement	Full time	Part time	Casual
Annual leave	✓	✓	✗
Sick and carer's leave	✓	✓	✗
Unpaid carer's leave	✓	✓	✓
Bereavement leave	✓	✓	✓
Unpaid parental leave	✓	✓	✓
Long service leave	✓	✓	✓

This WA award summary covers the basic leave entitlements for employees covered by the **Motor Vehicle (Service Station, Sales Establishments, Rust Prevention and Paint Protection) WA Industry Award** but does **not** include all details on leave obligations and entitlements. Full details of conditions are contained in the award, available 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*.

Bereavement leave

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

Sick and carer's leave

- Sick and carer's leave entitles a full time or part time employee to paid time off work due to either illness or injury to themselves (sick leave), or because they have to care for an ill or injured family or household member (carer's leave).
- Full time and part time employees are entitled to paid sick and carer's leave equal to the number of hours they would ordinarily work in a two week period, up to 76 hours per year. Sick and carer's leave is a cumulative entitlement, and any leave not taken in one year can be carried over to the next year.
- Sick and carer's leave accrues on a weekly basis for full and part time employees.
- In the first year of employment, a full time or part time employee can use any paid sick and carer's leave that they have accrued to date for caring purposes.
- In the second and subsequent years of employment, a full time employee can only use a maximum of 76 hours of their accrued sick leave entitlement for caring purposes, or a part time employee the relevant proportion of 76 hours based on their ordinary hours of work.
- An employee is entitled to up to two days of unpaid carer's leave per occasion if an employee does not have sufficient paid leave accrued or has exceeded the maximum amount of carer's leave that can be taken in any 12 month period.
- Casual employees are not entitled to paid sick leave or paid carer's leave. Casual employees can access up to two day's unpaid carer's leave per occasion.
- Sick and carer's leave is a minimum entitlement from the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993*.
- Wageline's [Sick leave calculation guide](#) can assist with calculating sick and carer's leave entitlements.
- Wageline's [Employment record obligations for WA award employers](#) publication includes a leave record template.

Annual leave

- Full time employees are entitled to a minimum of four 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 four weeks per year paid on a pro rata basis according to the number of hours they are required ordinarily to work in a four week period. Casual employees are not entitled to annual leave.
- Annual leave is a minimum entitlement in the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993* and the Motor Vehicle (Service Station, Sales Establishments, Rust Prevention and Paint Protection) 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. On termination, annual leave loading of 17.5% is paid out on fully accrued annual leave entitlements for completed years of employment. Annual leave loading is not paid on proportionate leave (leave accrued in an incomplete year of employment) on termination.
- Annual leave accrues on a weekly basis:
 - A full time employee accrues 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.
 - Visit Wageline's [Annual leave calculation guide](#) to work out annual leave entitlements.
- Wageline's [Employment record obligations for WA award employers](#) publication includes a leave record template.

Parental leave

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

Long service leave

- Long service leave is a paid leave entitlement for employees who have continuous employment with 'one and the same employer' for a specified period. Full time, part time and casual employees are entitled to long service leave under the *Long Service Leave Act 1958*.
- To be entitled to long service leave an employee's employment with their employer must be continuous. The amount of their long service leave is determined by the employee's period of continuous employment.

- There are a range of paid and unpaid absences or interruptions to an employee’s employment that 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. See the [Long service leave – What is continuous employment](#) page for more information.
- ‘The one and the same employer’ also includes employers who previously owned a business, where there has been a transmission of business. This means an employer who buys or otherwise acquires a business or part of a business will take on the long service leave obligations for existing employees if there has been a transmission of business. This applies regardless of anything written in a sale of business contract.

Taking long service leave	
<p>The long service leave entitlement for full time, part time and casual employees is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • after 10 years of continuous employment with the one and the same employer – $8^{2/3}$ (8.667) weeks of leave on ordinary pay; and • for every 5 years of continuous employment with the one and the same employer after the initial 10 years – $4^{1/3}$ (4.333) weeks of leave on ordinary pay. 	
When employment ceases	
Employee with between 7 and 10 years of continuous employment	<p>When an employee with at least 7 but less than 10 years of continuous employment resigns or is terminated, they are entitled to pro rata long service leave on the basis of $8^{2/3}$ (8.667) weeks for 10 years of continuous employment. This entitlement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is calculated on the employee’s entire period of employment; that is, years, months, weeks and days; • applies to employees who resign, are made redundant, die or whose employer has terminated them for any reason other than serious misconduct; and • does not apply to an employee whose employer has terminated them for serious misconduct.
Employee with 10 or more years of continuous employment	<p>Full entitlement – 10 years or more of continuous employment</p> <p>An employee who resigns or whose employment is terminated for any reason is entitled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $8^{2/3}$ (8.667) weeks of leave if they have completed 10 years of continuous employment; and • an additional $4^{1/3}$ (4.333) weeks of leave for each subsequent 5 years after the initial 10 years of continuous employment. <p>Pro-rata entitlement – more than 10 years of continuous employment</p> <p>When an employee with more than 10 years but less than 15 years of continuous employment resigns or is terminated they are entitled to pro rata leave. This entitlement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is calculated on the basis of $8^{2/3}$ weeks for 10 years of continuous employment for each year of employment since they completed 10 years of continuous employment; • is calculated on completed years of employment only; that is, it does not include months, weeks or days; and • does not apply to an employee whose employer has terminated them for serious misconduct. <p>This pro rata entitlement (calculated on the basis of $8^{2/3}$ weeks for 10 years of continuous employment) will also apply to each year of employment since an employee completed 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 years etc. of employment.</p>

- The [Long service leave](#) pages of the Wageline website contain extensive information on:
 - What counts as continuous employment, including details on the impact of various types of paid and unpaid absences or interruptions on continuous employment.
 - What happens when business ownership changes.
- 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. The WA long service leave calculator is available at www.dmirs.wa.gov.au/lslcalculator.



Resignation by the employee

- An employee wishing to terminate their services with the employer needs to give one week's notice.
- During a probationary period (not exceeding eight weeks) an employee is not required to give notice to terminate the employment contract.
- A casual employee may terminate with one hour's notice.

Termination

- An employer is required to give a casual employee one hour's notice of termination.
- Except in cases of serious misconduct, an employer is required to give full time and part time employees the following period of notice of termination (or payment in lieu):

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

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

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

Severance pay – Employers who employ 15 or more employees

- Employers covered by this award who employ 15 or more employees must pay severance pay when an employee is made redundant, as outlined in the table below.
- Employers who employ less than 15 employees are not required to make severance payments to redundant employees.

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

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

- These severance pay requirements do not apply to probationary employees, apprentices and trainees, casual and contract employees or employees terminated due to serious misconduct or for other reasons not related to redundancy.
- Redundancy pay is calculated based on the applicable number of weeks' severance multiplied by ordinary time earnings. Ordinary time earnings excludes overtime, penalty rates, and allowances.
- If the employee resigns during the notice period, they are entitled to the same severance pay they would receive if they had worked until the end of the notice period. However, in this circumstance the employee is not entitled to payment in lieu of notice.
- Visit the [Redundancy payments](#) page for more information on redundancy payments.

Dismissal requirements

- Under state laws, employees cannot be dismissed if to do so would be harsh, unfair or oppressive. There must be a valid and fair reason for dismissal, such as:
 - consistent unsatisfactory work performance (which has been raised with the employee and the employee given further training and an opportunity to improve their work performance);
 - inappropriate behaviour or actions; or
 - serious misconduct.
- The [Dismissal information](#) page outlines obligations and requirements when an employee is terminated.



Classifications

During the first 8 weeks of employment a new employee who has no previous experience at that level may be paid the rates of pay prescribed for the level immediately below their classification whilst skills acquisition and on the job training is occurring.

Motor vehicle industry employee level 1

An employee at this level performs routine duties essentially of a manual nature and to the level of their training:

- a) performs general labouring and cleaning duties
- b) exercises minimal judgement
- c) works under direct supervision
- d) is undertaking structured training so as to enable the employee to work at Level 2
- e) provides customer service to the required standard.

Level 1 employees carry out work connected with functions including:

- car washing/polishing (manual)
- provisioning of driveway supplies
- windscreen cleaning
- manual fuel dispensing

Motor vehicle industry employee level 2

An employee at this level performs work above and beyond the skills of an employee at Level 1 and to the level of the employee's training:

- a) works under direct supervision either individually or in a team environment
- b) understands and undertakes basic quality control/assurance procedures including
 - (i) the ability to recognise the basic quality deviations and faults
 - (ii) the ability to determine the level of action required and takes appropriate action having regard to the employee's level of skills, competence and training
- c) provides customer service to the required standard
- d) exercises limited discretion within established procedures and limits

Level 2 employees carry out work connected with the functions including:

- control of the automated car washing facilities including supervising Level 1 and rectifying faults
- stock counting and recording, replenishing and rotation
- maintenance of vehicle presentation standards of interior/exterior
- removal and replacement of minor panelling and application of rust proofing for routine vehicles
- under bonnet checks, tyre pressure checks and wheel changing
- assist with hire and sales transactions (e.g. trailers, vehicles, lawnmowers)
- assist with the provisions of on the job training
- greasing and lubrication
- servicing of vehicles (where no mechanical knowledge is required)

Motor vehicle industry employee level 3

An employee at this level performs work above and beyond the skills of an employee at Level 2 and to the level of the employee's training:

- a) is responsible for the quality of the employee's own work subject to routine supervision
- b) works under routine supervision either individually or in a team environment
- c) exercises discretion within the employee's level of skills and training
- d) provides customer service to the required standard

Level 3 employees carry out work connected with the functions including:

- vehicle detailing
- wheel balancing, tyre repair and fitting
- assisting in console operation and all sales/hire/service/credit transactions
- co-ordination of rust proofing duties and perform non routine tasks

Motor vehicle industry employee level 4

An employee at this level performs work above and beyond the skills of an employee at Level 3 and to the level of the employee's training:

- a) works from complex instructions and procedures
- b) assists in the provision of on the job training
- c) co-ordinates work in a team environment or works individually under general supervision
- d) is responsible for assuring the quality of the employee's own work
- e) provides customer service to the required standard

Level 4 employees carry out work connected with the following functions:

- console operators working alone responsible for customer/supplier requirements and/or who are responsible for the work of Level 3 console operators
- advanced stock control procedures including ordering and receiving.

Disclaimer

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