



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

WA award summary

Security Officers Award

1 July 2020 – 31 December 2020

About this award summary

This WA award summary is a summary of the state Security Officers Award and does not include all obligations required by the award. It is important that you also refer to the full Security Officers 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.dmirs.wa.gov.au/wageline or by contacting Wageline on 1300 655 266.

This WA award summary includes information on the provisions of the COVID-19 General Order issued by the Western Australian Industrial Relations Commission (WAIRC) on 14 April 2020 which applies until 31 March 2021 unless extended, and information on the provisions of the COVID-19 JobKeeper General Order issued by the WAIRC on 15 May 2020 which applies until 28 March 2021 unless extended.

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 Security Service) ✓ unincorporated partnerships (e.g. Jane and Bob Smith trading as Jane’s Security Service) ✓ unincorporated trust arrangements (e.g. Jane and Bob Smith as trustees for Jane’s Security Service) ✓ incorporated associations and other not-for-profit bodies that are 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 Security Service) ✗ 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 Security Officers Award?</p>	<p>The Security Officers Award covers security services businesses in the state industrial relations system.</p> <p>A complete list of types of businesses covered is available in the full Security Officers Award on the WA Industrial Relations Commission website www.wairc.wa.gov.au</p>
<p>Step 3 - is the employee’s job covered by the Security Officers Award?</p>	<p>The Security Officers Award sets pay rates, working hours and other employment arrangements for employees working as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Security Officers ✓ Guards



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 Security Officers 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). Current rates applied from the first pay period on or after **1 July 2020**. The 2020 State Wage Order increased pay rates effective from the first pay period on or after 1 January 2021.

Rates of pay – applicable from the first pay period on or after 1 July 2020 until end of last pay period commenced in December 2020 (new rates applied from first pay period on or after 1 January 2021).

Classification (see descriptions on page 11)	Weekly	Hourly	Casual (includes 20% loading)
Probationary Security Officer - Level 1	\$757.80	\$19.94	\$23.93
Probationary Security Officer - Level 2	\$773.70	\$20.36	\$24.43
Security Officer - Level 1	\$789.40	\$20.77	\$24.93
Security Officer - Level 2	\$805.90	\$21.21	\$25.45
Security Officer - Level 3	\$817.10	\$21.50	\$25.80
Security Officer - Level 4	\$828.40	\$21.80	\$26.16



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



Hours and overtime

Full time – ordinary hours

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

Full time – overtime

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

Part time – ordinary hours

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

Part time – overtime

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

Casual – ordinary hours

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

Casual – overtime

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

Shift work

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

COVID-19 JobKeeper General Order

The COVID-19 JobKeeper General Order issued by the Western Australian Industrial Relations Commission on 15 May 2020 has introduced temporary provisions for employers and employees who are participating in the Commonwealth JobKeeper scheme.

The state system JobKeeper provisions allow employers to give certain directions to employees and make certain requests of them, including provisions that allow employers to:

- issue a 'JobKeeper enabling direction' to temporarily alter or reduce an employee's working hours (which may be reduced to nil), change an employee's duties and change their location of work; and
- request that an employee change their days/times of work.

There are a range of specific rules and requirements about the state system JobKeeper provisions. The [State system COVID-19 JobKeeper provisions](#) page of the Wageline website has detailed information.

These new provisions apply from 15 May 2020 until 28 March 2021, unless extended.



Meal breaks

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



Allowances

Motor Vehicle Allowance

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

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

Location allowance

An employee working in specified regional towns in Western Australia is entitled to a weekly location allowance. Visit the [Location Allowance](#) page for details.

Meal allowance

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



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 a public holiday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the following Monday will be considered to be the public holiday. If Boxing Day falls on a Sunday or Monday, the following Tuesday will be considered to be the public holiday. When a public holiday is substituted with another day, the public holiday itself is no longer considered a public holiday for the purposes of the award.
- If an employee works on a public holiday or substituted public holiday, they must be paid at the rate of double time and a half.
- Visit the [Public Holidays in Western Australia](#) page to view the public holiday dates.



Employment of children

- Under the *Children and Community Services Act 2004*, it is illegal to employ children under the age of 15 in this industry, except if the child is working as part of a school program or in a family business.
- School aged children must not be employed during school hours, unless participating in a school program.
- A child under 18 must not be employed in a job where their wellbeing is likely to be jeopardised.
- Visit the [When children can work in Western Australia](#) page for more information.



Deductions from pay

An employer may deduct from an employee's pay an amount:

- the employer is authorised, in writing, by the employee to deduct and pay on behalf of the employee;
- the employer is authorised to deduct and pay on behalf of the employee under the relevant WA award; and
- the employer is authorised or required to deduct by law or a court order.



Employment records

- Employers are legally required to keep employment records which demonstrate that employees have been paid all entitlements under the Security Officers 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 Security Officers award, such as overtime hours worked and allowances paid. Contact [Wageline](#) or view the full Security Officers 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 WA award 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](#).

Payslips

- All employees must receive a payslip for each pay period which includes, the employee's hourly rate, overtime, penalties, allowances, gross wage, deductions as well as the net wage.
- Wageline's [Employment record obligations for WA award employers](#) publication includes a payslip template.



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	✓	✓	✓
Unpaid pandemic leave	✓	✓	✓

This WA award summary covers the basic leave entitlements for employees covered by the Security Officers Award but does **not** include all details on leave obligations and entitlements. Full details of conditions are contained in the Security Officers' Award on the WA Industrial Relations Commission website www.wairc.wa.gov.au the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993* and the *Long Service Leave Act 1958*.

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*.

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.

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.

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.

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.
- An employee who is rostered to work regularly on Sundays and holidays must be allowed one week's additional leave.
- Annual leave is a minimum entitlement in the *Minimum Conditions of Employment Act 1993* and the Security Officers Award sets out additional requirements regarding annual leave and annual leave loading.
- During a period of annual leave an employee must receive a loading of 17.5% calculated on their ordinary wage for that period of leave. Where the employee would have received any additional rates for work performed in ordinary hours, had they not been on leave during the relevant period and such additional rates would have entitled them to a greater amount than the loading of 17.5%, then such additional rates must be added to the ordinary rate of wage instead of the 17.5% loading.
- 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.
- The COVID-19 General Order has implemented new annual leave flexibility provisions enabling employers and employees to agree to an employee taking twice as much annual leave at half pay or to agree for the employee to take annual leave in advance.
- These provisions apply to all full time and part time employees covered by this WA award effective from 14 April 2020 until 31 March 2021, unless extended.
- The annual leave at half pay provisions in the COVID-19 General Order are:
 - Instead of an employee taking paid annual leave at full pay, the employee and their employer may agree to the employee taking twice as much leave at half pay.

Example: Instead of an employee taking one week's annual leave at full pay, the employee and their employer may agree to the employee taking two weeks' annual leave at half pay. In this example:

 - the employee's pay for the two weeks' leave is the same as the pay the employee would have been entitled to for one week's leave at full pay; and
 - one week of leave is deducted from the employee's annual leave accrual.
 - Any agreement to take twice as much annual leave at half pay must be recorded in writing and signed by the employee (and a parent/guardian if the employee is under 18).
 - The employer must keep the written agreement as part of the employee's employment record.
 - The agreed period of leave must start before 31 March 2021, but may end after that date.

- The granting annual leave in advance provisions in the COVID-19 General Order are:
 - An employee and employer may agree to an employee taking a period of annual leave in advance of the entitlement being accrued if all of the following conditions are met:
 - any agreement to annual leave in advance must be recorded in writing and signed by the employee (and a parent/guardian if the employee is under 18); and
 - the written agreement must state the amount of leave to be taken in advance and the date on which the leave will commence; and
 - the employer must keep the written agreement as part of the employee's employment record.
 - If, on the termination of the employee's employment, the employee has not accrued an entitlement to all of the period of paid annual leave taken in advance, the employer may deduct from any money due to the employee on termination an amount equal to the amount that was paid to the employee in respect of any part of the period of annual leave taken in advance to which an entitlement has not been accrued. This provision will continue to apply notwithstanding the expiration of the General Order.
 - Where an agreement has been reached under this clause and the leave commenced before the expiration of the General Order, then the arrangement may continue to operate for the period agreed between the parties.

Unpaid pandemic leave

- The COVID-19 General Order has implemented a new entitlement to unpaid pandemic leave for all employees working under this WA award. The new provision is effective from 14 April 2020 and applies until 31 March 2021 unless extended.
- The unpaid pandemic leave provisions in the COVID-19 General Order are:
 - (1) Subject to subclauses (2) and (3), an employee is entitled to take up to two weeks' unpaid leave if the employee is required, by government or medical authorities or acting on the advice of a medical practitioner, to self-isolate or is otherwise prevented from working by measures taken by government or medical authorities in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. An employer and employee may agree that the employee may take more than two weeks' unpaid pandemic leave.
 - (2) The employee must give their employer notice of the taking of leave under subclause (1) and of the reason the employee requires the leave, as soon as practicable. This may be a time after the leave has started.
 - (3) The employee who has given their employer notice of taking leave under subclause (1) must, if required by the employer, give the employer evidence that would satisfy a reasonable person that the leave is taken for a reason given in subclause (1).
 - (4) Leave taken under subclause (1) does not affect any other paid or unpaid leave entitlement of the employee and counts as service for the purposes of entitlements.
 - (5) Such leave:
 - (a) is available in full immediately rather than accruing progressively during any period of service;
 - (b) will be available until 31 March 2021 (unless extended by further variation depending on the duration of the COVID-19 pandemic);
 - (c) will be available to full time, part time and casual employees (it is not pro rata); and
 - (d) must start before 31 March 2021, but may end after that date.
 - (6) It is not necessary for employees to exhaust their paid leave entitlements before accessing unpaid pandemic leave.
 - (7) Such unpaid leave does not operate on a 'per occasion' basis and is available once for those employees compelled to self-isolate, even if they are required to self-isolate on more than one occasion.
 - (8) Those caring for others who are compelled to self-isolate are not entitled to unpaid pandemic leave.



Resignation, termination and redundancy

Resignation by the employee

- Full time and part time employees are required to provide one week's notice.
- A casual employee can resign by providing one hour's notice to the employer.

Termination

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

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

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

Dismissal requirements

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

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.
- An employer has a number of obligations in redundancy situations and may be required to pay severance pay. Visit the [Redundancy](#) page for redundancy obligations.



Classifications

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

Probationary security officer - level 1 and level 2

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

Security officer - level 1

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

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

Security officer - level 2

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

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

Security officer - level 3

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

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

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

Security officer - level 4

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

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

Disclaimer

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