

RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A Guide to Labour Standards in Saskatchewan

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RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Minimum Wage and Minimum Call-out Pay Schedule

Date	Minimum Wage	Minimum Call-out
May 1, 2008	\$8.60	\$25.80
May 1, 2009	\$9.25	\$27.75



Common Questions

1. What is “minimum call-out” pay?

Most employees get a minimum payment (“minimum call-out” pay) every time their employer requires them to report for work (other than for overtime). They must get minimum call-out pay even if it turns out there is no work for them. Minimum call-out rules do not apply to some school students (call 1-800-667-1783 for information) during the school term, janitors, caretakers, school bus drivers, and noon hour supervisors employed by a school board. If the employee does work, the employee must be paid either minimum call-out pay or the employee’s regular wages for the time worked, whichever is greater. (See Chart on page 2 for current and future minimum call-out pay rates).

2. How often do employees have to be paid?

Employees who are not paid a monthly salary must be paid at least twice per month. Employees who get a monthly salary must be paid at least once per month. Payment is due no later than six days after the end of the pay period.

3. Do employees get meal breaks?

Yes. Most employees who work six hours or more get an unpaid meal break of at least 30 minutes within every five hours of work.

4. Must employees be paid for meal breaks?

No, but if an employee has to do some work or be at an employer’s disposal during a meal break, the employee must be paid for the time.

5. Do employees have to be paid for coffee breaks?

Yes, employees must be paid for coffee breaks. However, it is up to the employer to decide if employees will get coffee breaks.

6. Must employees be told ahead of time what shifts they will be working?

Yes. Usually an employee must be notified, in writing, or by a posted schedule, of the start and end times for at least one week’s shifts. An employer should also say in the notification when the employees will be given meal breaks.

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7. Do employees get sick pay?

No. Employers don't have to pay wages to employees who are away sick. Some employers do provide sick pay. In most cases, an employer cannot fire an employee for missing work because of illness or injury.

8. What leaves do employees get for new children?

Pregnant employees and primary caregivers of adopted children are entitled to 18 weeks of maternity or adoption leave and 34 weeks of parental leave. The other parent of a newly born or newly adopted child can take up to 37 weeks of parental leave. Parental and maternity leave must be taken in one continuous period.

To get this leave, employees must be working and have been employed by the same employer for at least 20 of the previous 52 weeks. Employers must be given four weeks written notice, where possible, of an employee's intention to take such leave. Employees not getting wages while on adoption, parental or maternity leave may be able to get employment insurance benefits (obtain details from the nearest Service Canada office).

9. What is the time limit for claiming unpaid wages?

An employee must file a complaint for unpaid wages within one year.

Labour Standards can only recover wages that should have been paid to the employee during the year before the complaint was filed or during the last year the employee worked for the employer. Employees who are owed wages that should have been paid more than one year before the complaint was filed, or before the last year of employment, may be able to recover the wages in a court action. A lawyer should be consulted.

10. How long must an employee work for an employer in order to get notice of termination?

An employee must work for a continuous period of at least three months to get notice of termination.

11. What does an employee get if an employer cancels the employee's holiday?

An employer who cancels an employee's annual holiday must pay all non-refundable deposits, penalties, and other pre-paid expenses related to the holiday. The employee must provide receipts for all such expenses.

12. What does an employee get for public holiday pay?

Most employees get 1/20 of their regular wages earned in the four weeks before the public holiday. If employees work on a public holiday, they get public holiday pay and time and one-half their regular wages for each hour worked.

13. What rest does an employee get between shifts?

Employees are entitled to eight hours of rest in any 24-hour period.

14. Do employees get time off work when a family member dies?

Yes, after three continuous months of employment. If a member of the employee's "immediate family" dies, the employee can get a "bereavement leave" of up to five working days. Bereavement leave must be taken in the period from one week before the funeral to one week after the funeral. Employees do not have to be paid for the time they are on leave. Employees get bereavement leave if the employee's spouse dies, or if the parent, grandparent, child, brother or sister of the employee or employee's spouse dies.

15. Do Canadian Forces Reservists have job protection?

Yes. Saskatchewan reservists who volunteer for duty with the Canadian Forces have job security under Labour Standards. See the section on *Leave for Military Service* for more information.

16. Does The Labour Standards Act apply everywhere in Saskatchewan?

Yes. The Act applies to all employers and employees regulated by Saskatchewan. It does not apply to employees regulated by the Federal government, to the self-employed, or to family businesses employing only immediate family.

There are some special rules for: employees of mineral exploration operations north of Township 62 (approximately the northern boundary of Meadow Lake Provincial Park); outfitters; loggers; and those workplaces with Averaging of Hours Permits obtained and authorized by the Director of Labour Standards to allow for compressed work weeks. See *Working in Northern Saskatchewan* for more information.

If you work in another province, the rules in that province apply.

Work Schedules and Time Off Work

1. Must an employer notify employees of their hours of work?

Employers must give employees notice of when their work begins and ends over a period of at least one week. The notice should be in writing and should be posted in a place where it can easily be seen by employees. Employers must give at least one week's notice of a change in schedule.

Employers may be able to obtain authorization from the Director of Labour Standards to vary the requirement to post a work schedule or a change to the work schedule. (See *Permits, Licences and Variances* for information on how to apply for a permit).

2. What are the rules regarding “short-shifting?”

Employees are entitled to a period of eight consecutive hours of rest in any period of 24 hours. Employees must receive this break unless there is an emergency. An “emergency” is a sudden or unusual occurrence for which an employer could not have planned. Employees can agree to work hours that do not give them eight hours of rest, but an employer cannot punish an employee for not agreeing to work. Employees who work more than eight hours in a 24-hour period are entitled to overtime pay.

Example:

Date	Shift Starts	Shift Ends	Hours Worked
May 3	3 p.m.	11 p.m.	8
May 4	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	8

During the 24-hour period beginning 3 p.m. on May 3 and ending 3 p.m. on May 4, the employee worked 16 hours. This employee must be paid eight hours regular pay and eight hours overtime pay.

3. Are employees entitled to “days of rest”?

Employees who usually work 20 hours or more per week get 24 consecutive hours away from work once every seven days (except when fighting forest or prairie fires). Employees in the retail trade get two consecutive days off every seven days. In the retail trade, the two consecutive days off do not apply to:

- a) businesses with less than 10 employees; or
- b) employees who work less than 20 hours per week.

Employers can apply for a permit or variance (see *Permits, Licences and Variances*).

Overtime

1. What is a work week in Saskatchewan?

A work week is defined as Saturday midnight to the following Saturday midnight.

2. When is overtime payable?

Most employees who work, or are at their employer's disposal, for more than eight hours per day are entitled to overtime pay. They are also entitled to overtime rates for any hours worked in excess of 40 hours per week. For weeks in which a public holiday occurs, they are entitled to overtime rates after 32 hours of work.

For hours worked on a public holiday, refer to the *Public Holidays* section.

3. What is the overtime rate?

Overtime must be paid at the rate of 1.5 times the hourly wage rate. To calculate the hourly rate for employees paid on a monthly basis, multiply the monthly wage by 12, divide the result by 52, and then divide by the regular weekly hours worked (which cannot be more than 40).

Example:

monthly wage rate.....	\$2,500.00
times 12 (yearly rate)	\$30,000.00
divided by 52 (weekly rate)	\$576.92
divided by 40 (hourly rate).....	\$14.42
times 1.5 (overtime rate)	\$21.63

Note: If the regular weekly hours worked were 37.5 hours, the weekly rate (\$576.92) would be divided by 37.5 to give an hourly rate of \$15.38, etc.

4. Do all employees get overtime?

Overtime provisions do not apply to managerial or professional employees, employees working for mineral exploration operations north of Township 62, loggers, certain types of traveling salespersons, or employees working for outfitters, fishers, or trappers.

Special overtime rules apply to some types of employment, including ambulance attendants or firefighters on a platoon system, oil truck drivers, some hog barn workers, some highway construction workers and some city newspaper employees.

Overtime rules are also modified for employers who have received an authorized Averaging of Hours Permit from the Director of Labour Standards allowing compressed workweeks. Please call Labour Standards at: 1-800-667-1783 for more information about special rules and overtime exemptions.

5. What are the rules regarding “short-shifting”?

Employees are entitled to a period of eight consecutive hours of rest in any period of 24 hours. Employees must receive this break unless there is an emergency. An emergency is a sudden or unusual occurrence for which an employer could not have planned. Employees can agree to work hours that do not give them eight hours of rest, but an employer cannot punish an employee for not agreeing to work the extra hours. Employees who work more than eight hours in a 24-hour period are entitled to overtime pay.

Example:

Date	Shift Starts	Shift Ends	Hours Worked
May 3	3 p.m.	11 p.m.	8
May 4	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	8

During the 24-hour period beginning 3 p.m. on May 3 and ending 3 p.m. on May 4, the employee worked 16 hours. This employee must be paid eight hours regular pay and eight hours overtime pay.

6. What is an “Averaging of Hours” Permit?

The Averaging of Hours Permit facilitates an averaging of the hours of work for employees who want to work longer shifts but over fewer days or weeks. Authorization for such permits is found in Sections 7-12 of *The Labour Standards Act*. This permit does not eliminate overtime. Overtime must be paid if the hours worked by the affected employees exceed the hours stated in the permit.

Non-unionized employers must obtain a permit from the Director of Labour Standards; however, these permits do not apply to unionized workplaces (such workplaces must obtain the written agreement of their trade union). Application forms and additional information are available from the nearest Labour Standards office or by calling 1-306-787-2438 (Regina) or toll free 1-800-667-1783, or from www.labour.gov.sk.ca/formsls/.

Working in Northern Saskatchewan

The Labour Standards Act applies to all employers and employees regulated by Saskatchewan. Generally, it applies no matter what hours employees work, how they are paid, or where the work is done in the province (north or south). There are, however, special rules that apply to the following businesses, industries and workplaces.

1. **Fishing and trapping**

Fishers and trappers are exempt from most sections of *The Labour Standards Act*. Note that the rules governing the payment and collection of wages, record keeping, and payroll administration continue to apply to fishers and trappers who employ workers.

Employees and employers in these sectors should agree on wages and working conditions before work begins and, if possible, put such agreements in writing to avoid future misunderstandings.

Employers who are fishers or trappers must keep employee payroll records, pay wages at least twice per month (except to employees who receive monthly salaries), and provide information to a Labour Standards Officer when asked. As well, employers may only make the following deductions from their employees' paycheques: items required by law, (such as Income Tax, Canada Pension Plan, Employment Insurance, pension plan, and/or union dues); and voluntary employee purchases. Any other deductions are not allowed.

2. **Outfitting**

Employees of outfitters as defined in *The Outfitter and Guide Regulations, 2004* who are primarily engaged in outfitting anywhere in Saskatchewan, including those in the north, are exempt from the overtime sections (6 and 12) of *The Labour Standards Act*. All other sections of the *Act* apply to outfitters.

3. **Mineral exploration**

Those employees working for, or in support of, mineral exploration companies at worksites north of Township 62 are exempt from the overtime sections (6 and 12) of *The Labour Standards Act*. However, employees in office occupations get overtime pay.

Public Holidays (Statutory Holidays)

There are 10 public holidays per year: New Year's Day, Family Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Canada Day, Saskatchewan Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, Remembrance Day and Christmas Day.

The Director of Labour Standards may authorize that a public holiday be observed on a specified working day other than the public holiday.

1. ***How are employees paid in a week when a public holiday occurs?***

There are three payments to consider:

a) Payment for work on a public holiday:

All employees who work on a public holiday, except those engaged in the operation of a well drilling rig, get paid time and one-half for all hours worked. This includes salaried employees and managers. The time and one-half rate is in addition to the normal day's pay calculated below in (c).

b) Overtime payable during the week of a public holiday:

Employees normally get overtime after eight hours per day and 40 hours per week. During a week (Saturday midnight to Saturday midnight) with a public holiday, they get overtime after eight hours per day and 32 hours per week. The 32 hours does not include any hours worked on the holiday.

c) Public holiday pay:

Most employees get 1/20 of their regular wages in the four weeks before a public holiday as public holiday pay, no matter what their days of work. The calculation includes all wages and holiday pay, but not overtime. A new employee is entitled to public holiday pay even if he or she has been employed for less than four weeks prior to the public holiday. The amount of public holiday pay would be 1/20 of the regular wages earned by the new employee prior to the public holiday.

Hourly paid construction employees are entitled to 4.0 per cent of all gross wages (exclusive of overtime and annual holiday pay) earned each calendar year as public holiday pay.

Example:

An employee earns regular wages of \$300/week plus commission. In the four weeks before a public holiday, the employee takes one week of vacation for which the employee receives \$300.00, and also earns \$500.00 in commission. The calculation would be as follows:

Regular wages	\$300.00 x 3	=	\$900.00
Annual holiday pay	\$300.00	=	\$300.00
Commission		=	\$500.00
Total earnings		=	\$1,700.00

The public holiday pay would be: $\$1,700.00 \times .05 = \85.00

If the employee gets the day off with pay, then this amount would be taken off the \$85.00 calculated above. Assuming a five day week, the employee would earn a base wage of $\$300.00 \div 5 = \60.00 . Taking off the \$60.00 would leave a balance of \$25.00 to be paid.

In most cases, employees on a fixed salary that have the day off with pay will have received proper payment for the public holiday.

2. What if the public holiday falls on a Sunday?

Where New Year's Day, Christmas Day, or Remembrance Day fall on a Sunday, the following Monday is usually observed as a public holiday. If the employer's establishment is normally open on Sunday, the public holiday remains unchanged.

Canada Day is covered by federal legislation. Currently, federal law says when July 1 falls on a Sunday, the holiday is observed on Monday, July 2.

3. Can a public holiday be observed on a different day?

Yes. Employers can apply for a permit from the Director of Labour Standards allowing the public holiday to be observed on another day. The Director may order that the holiday be observed on another day if a majority of the employees agree. If the employees are represented by a trade union, the trade union and the employer may agree in writing to observe the public holiday on another day. In recognition of the significance of November 11 (Remembrance Day), switching that day to another day will only be granted in exceptional circumstances.

Annual Holidays (Vacations)

All full-time, part-time, casual, temporary and seasonal employees (including those who have not worked a full year) to whom *The Labour Standards Act* applies get annual holiday pay.

1. *How do you calculate annual holiday pay?*

Annual holiday pay is calculated on an employee's total wage for a given 12 month period. "Total wage" includes all salary, overtime, annual holiday pay for holidays taken, public holiday pay, commission, earned bonuses and any other payment for labour or personal service. The calculation is:

- a) during the first nine years of employment, multiply the total wage for the given 12 month period by $3/52$ (approximately 6 per cent);
- b) during year 10 and following years of employment, multiply the total wage for the given 12 month period by $4/52$ (approximately 8 per cent).

Example:

An employee has worked for less than 10 years. If the given 12 month period is May 1 to April 30, and the employee takes vacation leave in August following the April 30 year-end, the calculation is:

Salary (May to April)	= \$12,000.00
Commission	= \$3,000.00
Total wages	= \$15,000.00
Annual holiday pay: $\$15,000.00 \times 3/52$	= \$865.38

Annual holiday pay of \$865.38 would be payable for the August vacation.

Annual holiday pay for 10 years of service ($4/52$) is calculated on earnings from the ninth to the 10th year.

2. *How much annual holidays do employees get?*

- a) Employees get a minimum of three weeks annual holidays after each year of employment.
- b) Employees who complete 10 years of work with the same employer get a minimum of four weeks annual holiday.

3. When do employees get annual holiday pay?

- a) during the 14 days before starting their annual holidays; or
- b) if the holidays are not taken, within 11 months after earning their annual holidays; or,
- c) within 14 days of termination.

4. Do employees get their salary and annual holiday pay while on annual holidays?

No. This would be a double payment.

5. When can annual holidays be taken?

Employees and employers should decide together when annual holidays will be taken. If no agreement is reached, the employer must give the employee at least four weeks written notice of his or her annual holidays. An employee is entitled to take all their annual holidays in one continuous period, unless he or she requests shorter periods.

6. What happens if an employee does not ask for an annual holiday?

Employers can require employees to take annual holidays if the employer gives the employee four weeks written notice. An employer and employee can file an agreement not to take annual holidays with the Director of Labour Standards. The employee must get holiday pay before the end of the year even if holidays are not taken.

7. How do public holidays affect annual holidays?

If there is a public holiday during an employee's annual holiday, the annual holiday is extended by one day. Most employees should get a normal day's pay for the public holiday. For more detailed information on public holidays, please refer to *Public Holidays*.

8. What happens if the employer cancels an employee's annual holiday?

An employer who cancels an employee's annual holiday must pay all non-refundable deposits, penalties, and other pre-paid expenses related to the holiday. The employee must provide receipts for all such expenses.

Benefits for Part-time Employees

Part-time employees working for a business with the equivalent of 10 full-time employees can participate in the benefits offered to the full-time employees.

1. Which employers have to offer the same benefits to part-time employees as they offer to their full-time employees?

A business with 10 or more full-time equivalent employees must provide benefits to eligible part-time employees. (See question #9 for the level of benefits part-time employees receive.)

2. What is a full-time employee?

A full-time employee, for this part of *The Labour Standards Act*, is any employee who works 30 hours or more per week.

3. What benefits may a part-time employee be eligible for?

Eligible benefits include dental plans, group life, accidental death or dismemberment plans, and prescription drug plans.

4. How does an employee qualify for part-time benefits?

To qualify, part-time employees must have been employed for 26 consecutive weeks and have worked 390 hours in those 26 weeks.

5. How many hours do employees have to work to keep their eligibility?

To maintain eligibility, an employee must work at least 780 hours in a calendar year. Employees on maternity, adoption, or parental leave maintain their eligibility if they would have worked 780 hours had such leave not been taken.

6. Are student employees eligible for part-time benefits?

Full-time students are not eligible for coverage. This includes students enrolled in 60 per cent of a full course load at a school, university, technical institute, regional college or private vocational school.

7. What happens if an employee previously eligible for coverage falls below the hour requirement for maintaining coverage?

When an employer becomes aware that an employee will lose eligibility, the employer must advise the employee, in writing, of the loss of eligibility.

8. *When is a part-time employee eligible to receive benefits?*

Part-time employees must be offered coverage under the four plans (see #3) when:

- a) they have been continuously employed for 26 weeks and have worked 390 hours in that period;
- b) after the qualifying period, they work at least 780 hours in each calendar year;
- c) full-time employees who work in comparable positions receive some or all of the four benefit plans (i.e. part-time managerial employees are compared to full-time managerial employees; part-time non-management workers are compared to full-time non-management workers); and,
- d) they are not full-time students.

9. *What level of benefits do part-time employees receive?*

Part-time employees who work between 15 and 30 hours a week get 50 per cent of the benefits provided to comparable full-time employees. Part-time employees who work 30 or more hours in a week get 100 per cent of the benefits provided to comparable full-time employees.

If plan benefits are determined by a formula based on annual earnings, the same formula is to be applied to part-time workers (e.g. group life insurance formula of two times annual income).

Benefit levels required to be offered to part-time employees for dental and drug plans are "basic plans". Except for drug plans, an employer can provide plans to part-time employees based on employee only coverage, without coverage for spouses and dependents.

10. *If a benefit requires contributions by employees, how are contributions for part-time employees determined?*

The contributions must be paid in the same way as the payments from full-time employees, and be proportional to the level of benefits received.

11. *What happens when the employees of one employer are in more than one bargaining unit and the employees in the different bargaining units get different benefits?*

Part-time employees should receive the same benefits as the full-time employees in the same bargaining unit.

Payroll Administration

Employees not paid on a monthly salary must be paid at least twice per month. Payment is due six days after the end of the pay period.

1. When must an employee be paid after termination?

Employees must be paid in full by 14 days after their last day of work.

2. What must accompany each payment?

A written statement of earnings must be provided showing:

- a) the name of the employer and employee;
- b) the period for which payment is made;
- c) regular and overtime hours worked;
- d) rate of pay;
- e) public and annual holiday pay as required;
- f) an itemized list of any deductions made from wages;
- g) total earnings; and,
- h) the actual payment made.

The statement of earnings must be separate from the wage cheque.

3. What can be deducted from wages?

Only deductions required by law (e.g. Income Tax, Canada Pension Plan (CPP), Employment Insurance (EI)) or voluntary employee purchases from the employer may be taken from wages. Items such as cash shortages and broken or damaged goods cannot be deducted unless the employer obtains a court judgement.

4. Does the statement of earnings have to show the amount of annual and public holiday pay being paid?

Yes, if the holiday pay is paid along with the employee's regular wages on each paycheque the amounts paid as public and annual holiday pay must be identified separately from the regular wages. If this is not done, the annual holiday pay and public holiday pay is considered not to have been paid, unless the employee is given a written statement at least once every 13 weeks showing the amount of annual and public holiday pay paid during each pay period.

Discharging and Laying-off Employees

There are rules under *The Labour Standards Act* that employers must follow when an employee is laid-off or discharged (terminated). There are additional rules that an employer must follow if there is a group termination. A group termination occurs when an employer terminates 10 or more employees at one place of employment within a four week period.

When an employee is terminated, the employer must, within 14 days, pay:

- a) all wages owing;
- b) all holiday pay owing; and,
- c) any pay in lieu of notice (if required).

A. Individual Termination

1. *What is a lay-off? What is a discharge?*

A lay-off means the temporary termination of an employee for a period longer than six scheduled working days. A discharge may mean a dismissal, a forced resignation, or a forced and significant downward change in the employment contract.

2. *What does an employer have to do before an employee is discharged or laid-off?*

Employees who have worked for the employer for three months or more must be given written notice or pay in lieu of notice before they can be discharged or laid-off. The amount of notice depends on how long the employee has been working. An employer can let an employee go without advance notice or pay in lieu of notice if the employer has "just cause" for terminating the employee. (See question #6 for the meaning of "just cause").

3. *What is the minimum notice required for discharge or lay-off?*

The minimum notice depends on an employee's length of service:

Length of Service	Minimum Notice	Length of Service	Minimum Notice
0 – 3 months.....	0 weeks	3 – 5 years.....	4 weeks
3 months – 1 year.....	1 week	5 – 10 years.....	6 weeks
1 – 3 years.....	2 weeks	10 years and over	8 weeks

During the notice period, the employee's pay rate and normal hours of work cannot be cut.

These periods of notice are the minimum periods of notice required. Employers should be aware that employees, especially long term employees, might be entitled to additional notice under the common law. Employers and employees should consult their lawyers.

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● **4. What is “pay in lieu” of notice?**

● An employer must give written notice to an employee before a lay-off or a discharge occurs, unless the employer has just cause to dismiss the employee. If this notice is not given, pay in lieu of notice is required. “Pay in lieu of notice” means payment of the employee's normal wages for the minimum notice period (see #3). If wages vary from week to week, a normal week's wages is the average wage for the last four weeks of work, not including overtime.

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● **5. Can annual holidays be part of the notice period?**

● No. Annual holidays (including holidays scheduled before notice of termination is given) do not form any part of the notice period and annual holiday pay cannot be used as pay in lieu of notice.

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● **6. What is just cause for dismissal?**

● Just cause for dismissal is not defined in *The Labour Standards Act*. Over the years, the courts have handed down numerous decisions on the issue. Generally, courts have ruled that just cause may exist if the employee is guilty of serious misconduct such as theft.

● The facts and circumstances surrounding the misconduct must be examined carefully. Each case is different. The employee's position and length of service is to be considered.

● Personality conflicts, general dissatisfaction with performance, petty issues, or one incident of inappropriate behavior or misconduct, are usually not serious enough to warrant dismissal for just cause. In these instances, corrective action may be more appropriate.

● The employer should encourage improvement by identifying reasonable performance standards, conducting performance reviews over a reasonable period of time, and warning the employee of the consequences for failing to meet the required standards.

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Employers who condone or ignore misconduct may be prevented from claiming that the dismissal was for just cause. If just cause exists, notice or pay in lieu of notice is not required. For further information contact your lawyer.

7. Can an employer terminate sick or injured employees?

See Absence from Work Due to Illness and Injury.

8. How does the Saskatchewan Human Rights Code protect employees from termination?

The Saskatchewan Human Rights Code prohibits employers from terminating employees on the basis of race, creed, religion, colour, sex, sexual orientation, family status, marital status, disability, age, nationality, ancestry, place of origin, or receipt of welfare. For more information, contact the Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission.

B. Group Termination

A group termination occurs when an employer terminates 10 or more employees at one place of employment within a four week period. "Termination" includes a lay-off with no recall date or a lay-off of 26 weeks or more. The employer must give notice of group termination.

1. What is the minimum notice required for group terminations?

The minimum notice for a group termination is:

- a) 10 to 49 employees 4 weeks
- b) 50 to 99 employees 8 weeks
- c) 100 or more employees 12 weeks

2. Do all group terminations require notice?

No. An employer is not required to give notice of group termination where the employees:

- a) work on an "on call" basis;
- b) are employed for a definite period (e.g. 8 weeks);
- c) are employed for a project to be completed in a 12 month period;
- d) are offered and refuse reasonable alternate work;
- e) are employed on a seasonal basis;

- f) are laid-off for a period less than 26 weeks;
- g) are terminated because they have reached retirement age; or,
- h) are unable to work because of an unpredictable disaster.

3. *To whom does the employer provide written notice of group termination?*

An employer must provide written notice to:

- a) the Minister;
- b) each employee whose employment will be terminated; and,
- c) any trade union representing the affected employees.

When notice of group termination would harm the operations of the business, the employer may apply to the Director of Labour Standards to dispense with notice to the employees, the trade union, and the Minister.

4. *What information must be in a written notice of group termination?*

The written notice must indicate:

- a) the number of employees who will be terminated;
- b) the effective date or dates of their terminations; and,
- c) the reasons for the terminations.

5. *Does notice of group termination affect individual notice of termination?*

No. Individual notice of termination is required whether or not the termination is part of a group termination. Employees affected by a group termination must also get individual notice.

The employer can give notice of individual and group termination in the same document and at the same time, provided the notice given meets the time required for both individual and group terminations.

Maternity, Adoption and Parental Leaves

Parents of new children can get maternity, adoption or parental leave. Pregnant women can get 18 weeks of unpaid maternity leave and the primary caregiver of an adopted child can get 18 weeks of unpaid adoption leave. The parent taking maternity or adoption leave can also take up to 34 weeks of parental leave. Parental leave and maternity leave must be taken in one continuous period. The parent who does not take maternity or adoption leave can take up to 37 weeks of unpaid parental leave. Parents returning from maternity, parental or adoption leave must be re-employed in the same or a comparable job.

1. Who gets maternity, adoption or parental leave?

Full or part-time employees who are currently employed, and have been working for at least 20 weeks in the 52 weeks before the day the leave is to begin, can get maternity, adoption or parental leave.

Only the primary caregiver of an adopted child can get adoption leave. It is up to the parents to identify the primary caregiver.

2. How much notice must an employee give to an employer before taking maternity, adoption or parental leave?

Maternity Leave: An employee must give her employer written notice four weeks before the day her leave begins. The notice must include the day she plans to begin the leave and a medical certificate with the estimated date of birth. The estimated date of return to work should be included in the notice.

Adoption Leave: An employee must give the employer written notice four weeks before the day the child comes into his or her care. If the employee is unable to give proper notice, whatever notice is given by Social Services, the adoption agency, or the birth parents, must also be given to the employer. The estimated day of returning to work should also be included in this notice.

Parental Leave: An employee must give the employer written notice four weeks before the leave begins. The notice must include the day he or she plans to begin the leave. If the employee is on maternity or adoption leave and is requesting parental leave, the written application must be submitted at least four weeks before the employee was to return to work. The new estimated date of return to work should be included in this notice.

3. ***Do employees on maternity, adoption or parental leave get wages?***

No, but employees may get employment insurance benefits (obtain details from the nearest Service Canada office). See question #10 for information about sick leave or disability benefits for pregnant employees.

4. ***Can employees on maternity, adoption and parental leave continue participating in company benefit plans?***

Yes. Employees on maternity, adoption and parental leave can continue participating in certain company benefit plans. An employer may require the employee to pay the contributions required to maintain the benefits.

Benefit plans that an employee can continue participating in while on leave include medical, dental, disability or life insurance, accidental death or dismemberment, registered retirement savings plan, and other pension plans.

5. ***Must the employee give notice to the employer before returning to work at the end of the maternity, adoption or parental leave?***

Yes. An employee must notify the employer, in writing, at least four weeks before the day the employee plans to return to work. An employer is not required to allow an employee to return until this notice is received.

6. ***Can an employee's pay be cut after maternity, adoption or parental leave?***

No. An employee gets at least the same rate of pay with no loss of pension or similar benefits. Seniority continues to increase at the normal rate while an employee is on leave.

7. ***How does maternity, adoption or parental leave affect annual holidays?***

Maternity, adoption and parental leave does not affect annual holidays. After returning from the leave, an employee gets the same annual holidays the employee would have received if the leave had not been taken. Annual holiday pay may be lower since it is a percentage of the previous year's earnings.

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8. *Must a woman be given modified duties if her pregnancy would unreasonably interfere with the performance of her job?*

Yes. Where a woman's duties are modified, there can be no cut in wages or benefits. If there is no opportunity to assign modified duties, the woman may be required to commence maternity leave up to 13 weeks before the estimated date of birth.

9. *What happens if an employee gets sick because of her pregnancy and has to leave work before her maternity leave is supposed to start?*

If a pregnant employee can provide a medical certificate saying she must stop work for medical reasons, she may leave work immediately. She is not required to start her maternity leave at this time and can delay the start of her 18 week maternity leave up to the estimated date of birth. (See question # 10 for information about sick leave or disability benefits for pregnant employees.)

10. *Do pregnant employees get sick leave or disability benefits?*

Yes, if the employer provides these benefits to other employees. Employers who provide sick leave benefits and/or disability benefits to employees must make sure that pregnant employees get these benefits when they are unable to work because of illness or injury, including pregnancy and pregnancy related illness. Employees must also get these benefits for the period of time after the birth of the child during which the employee is unable to work for reasons related to the birth of the child. An employer may request an employee to provide a medical certificate as evidence of her inability to work. Further information can be obtained from the Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission.

Sick benefits may also be available through Employment Insurance (call the nearest Service Canada Office).



Quick Reference Chart: Leaves for Absence for Parents

Leave Type	Maternity	Adoption	Parental
Notice of Leave	Four weeks written notice before the leave is to begin. The notice must identify the date the leave is to begin and include a medical certificate with estimated date of birth. The notice should include an estimated date of return to work.	Four weeks written notice if possible. If not, notice must be whatever is given by Community Resources and Employment or the adoption agency or birth parents. The notice should include an estimated date of return to work.	If taken after maternity or adoption leave, four weeks written notice before the end of the maternity or adoption leave. If taken separately, the notice should be given four weeks before the leave is to begin.
Return to Work	Four weeks written notice before the employee returns to work.	Four weeks written notice before the employee returns to work.	Four weeks written notice before the employee returns to work.
Return to the same job or to a comparable job	Employee to return to the same job or a comparable job. The employee must receive at least the same wages or benefits as before the leave. Seniority and the right of recall continue to accrue while the employee is on leave.	Employee to return to the same job or a comparable job. The employee must receive at least the same wages or benefits as before the leave. Seniority and the right of recall continue to accrue while the employee is on leave.	Employee to return to the same job or a comparable job. The employee must receive at least the same wages or benefits as before the leave. Seniority and the right of recall continue to accrue while the employee is on leave.
Protection	Employer shall not dismiss, lay-off, suspend or otherwise discriminate against an employee because she is pregnant; is temporarily disabled because of pregnancy; or has applied for maternity leave. This is a job protected leave even during the first three-month probationary period.	Employers may not discharge or discipline employees who take adoption leave.	Employers may not discharge or discipline employees who take parental leave.

Absence From Work Due to Illness and Injury

The *Labour Standards Act* provides job protection to employees who are absent from work due to illness or injury or are absent due to the illness or injury of a family member if certain conditions are met.

1. **Can an employer dismiss an employee for missing work because the employee is ill or injured?**

Employers may not discharge or discipline employees who have worked for them for at least 13 continuous weeks because of absence due to the illness or injury of the employee:

- a) if the absence is due to serious illness or injury, and does not exceed 12 weeks in a period of 52 weeks;
- b) if the employee is injured and receiving benefits under *The Workers' Compensation Act*, and the absence does not exceed 26 weeks; or,
- c) in situations where absences do not exceed 12 days in a year.

The Labour Standards Act does not require employers to pay employees who are away sick. However, employers and employees may agree to paid sick leave.

2. **Can an employer dismiss an employee for missing work because a family member is ill or injured?**

Employers may not dismiss or discipline an employee for being absent from work if during the period of absence the employee is receiving or is in the waiting period to receive benefits under section 23.1 of the federal *Employment Insurance Act* (compassionate care benefits). As long as the employee qualifies for the federal compassionate care benefit, the employee is entitled to job protection for the period he or she is absent from work while receiving benefits or are in the waiting period for benefits even if that employee has not been employed for 13 consecutive weeks prior to the leave. This is providing the total weeks of leave does not exceed 16 weeks in any 52 week period. (See question #3.)

Employees who do not receive compassionate care benefits may also be entitled to job protection while they are absent from work due to the serious illness or injury of a member of the employee's immediate family who is dependent on the employee.

In this case the employee cannot be dismissed or disciplined for being absent if:

- a) the employee has been employed by the current employer for 13 consecutive weeks;
- b) the employee is absent in order to provide care and support to the ill or injured family member; and,
- c) the absence does not exceed 12 weeks in a 52 week period.

If the illness or injury is not serious the employee is entitled to job protection if the absence does not exceed 12 days in a calendar year. An employer may request that the employee provide a doctor's certificate certifying that the family member was ill or injured.

An "immediate family" member is the employee's spouse or the parent, grandparent, child, brother or sister of the employee or the employee's spouse.

3. *If an employee misses work because he or she is ill or injured and also misses work for a period of time while receiving Employment Insurance compassionate care benefits, how many weeks of job protected leave is the employee entitled to?*

The total combined period of leave an employee is entitled to is 16 weeks in a 52-week period. This means that if an employee receives compassionate care benefits while absent from work and within the same 52-week period misses work due to the employee's illness or injury (or the illness or injury of a family member for which compassionate care benefits are not paid), the total amount of job protected leave the employee is entitled to for all of these absences is 16 weeks.

Employers and employees may agree to a longer period of leave. In addition, employers and employees may have additional rights and responsibilities under *The Saskatchewan Human Rights Code*.

4. *How can an employee apply for compassionate care benefits?*

Information about applying for compassionate care benefits can be obtained from your nearest Service Canada office or on the website: www.servicecanada.gc.ca.

Leave for Military Service

Saskatchewan reservists who volunteer for duty with the Canadian Forces, and as a result are required to be absent from work, are entitled to an unpaid leave of absence for the period of their service.

Reservists must give their employer notice to qualify for an unpaid leave of absence and to be able to return to work at the end of a leave. The employer can ask the employee for a certificate from the Canadian Forces certifying that the employee is a reservist and is required for service. If possible, the certificate should state how long the leave is likely to last.

Three types of notices are involved:

1. **Training:** For training, reservists must give their employer at least six weeks notice before they intend to begin the unpaid leave of absence. Before leaving, reservists must also inform their employer when they expect to return to work.
2. **Deployment:** For deployment (including deployment overseas) reservists must give their employer at least six weeks notice before they intend to begin the unpaid leave of absence. Reservists must give their employer at least six weeks notice before they intend to return to work.
3. **Emergency deployment:** If there is an emergency deployment (that is to say, to deal with fires, floods, ice storms, civil unrest in Canada, etc.) reservists must give the employer a notice that is reasonable under the circumstances before taking leave and before returning to work.

After returning from a leave, the employer must allow the employee to continue employment without any loss of privilege connected with seniority, including vacation leave entitlements.

Equal Pay

Male and female employees are entitled to equal pay when they perform similar work:

- a) in the same establishment;
- b) under similar working conditions; and,
- c) requiring similar skill, effort and responsibility.

“Similar” means “resembling in many respects” or “alike”, although not necessarily identical. Exceptions can be made where payment is based on a seniority or merit system.

1. What makes work “similar”?

- a) **Skill:** The intellectual and physical abilities needed to do the work.
- b) **Effort:** The quality and quantity of mental and/or physical activity needed to do the work. Doing different tasks occasionally should not make a difference in the rates of pay between male and female employees if they usually do similar jobs.
- c) **Responsibility:** The importance of the assigned duties, with emphasis on things like work performed, supervision of employees, accountability for equipment, and safety.
- d) **Working Conditions:** The conditions under which the employees do their work. This may include noise and other physical or psychological factors in the work place.

2. When can pay rates differ?

Different pay rates are allowed when based on:

- a) **Seniority:** A wage system that applies to all employees and provides pay raises based on the length of service with the employer.
- b) **Merit:** Wage increases based on documented performance ratings or quantity produced. All employees should be told there is such a system for determining their wages.
- c) **Trainee programs:** If such programs are equally available to males and females, and lead to their career advancement when completed.

Permits, Licences and Variances

The Labour Standards Act and Regulations set out the minimum employment standards in the workplace. Since the rules cannot be made to fit every circumstance, variations from the rules are allowed, provided the appropriate permission is obtained.

Employers must apply to the Director of Labour Standards for permission to deviate from the rules, or obtain the written agreement of the trade union representing the affected employees. The following authorizations or permits under *The Labour Standards Act* are available:

- A. Averaging of Hours Permit (sections 7 and 9). This permit allows an employer to average the hours of work of an employee or group of employees work over a period of weeks, rather than be limited to eight hours per day or 40 hours per week.
- B. Authorization to vary the rule that employees who work more than 20 hours per week get one day off per week or the two consecutive days off rule for retail workers (subsection 13(4)).
- C. Authorization to vary the requirement to post a work schedule or a change to the work schedule (section 13.1).
- D. Authorization to vary the requirement for a meal break (section 13.3).
- E. Authorization allowing a holiday shutdown for less than three consecutive weeks (section 31).
- F. Authorization to agree to a holiday period without the employer having to give the employee four weeks of notice (section 32).
- G. Authorization to move a public holiday to another day (section 40).
- H. Authorization to permit the payment of wages during a strike on a day other than the day on which they would usually be paid (section 52).
- I. Authorization to waive the requirement to provide notice of group termination (regulation 22).
- J. Approval of living accommodation (regulation 33).

Domestic and Home Workers

Home Workers

Any employee who works out of their own home for someone else is a home worker. The employee may do work such as sewing, taking orders for goods or services over the phone, or office work via computer links. Home workers are entitled to all the rights and benefits of *The Labour Standards Act* including leaves, notice of work schedules, meal breaks, notice of termination and so on.

Employers of home workers must keep the same payroll information as any other employer. As well, home workers must be provided with pay stubs. See *Payroll Administration* in this booklet for more information. For information on EI, CPP and Income Tax deductions, contact the Canada Revenue Agency.

Self-employed people who use their home as a base of operations are not covered by *The Labour Standards Act*.

Care Providers, Domestic, and Sitters

The Labour Standards Regulations define three categories of "household" workers:

1. A **care provider** is someone hired for the care and supervision of an immediate family member in either the home of the employer or the home of the family member requiring care.
2. A **domestic worker** is someone hired to perform work in the private residence of the employer related to the management and operation of the household (i.e. cleaning, washing and gardening). This does not include the supervision and care of an immediate family member.
3. A **sitter** is the traditional "babysitter" who comes in on an occasional, short term basis to allow parents time to go shopping, to the movies, etc. It also refers to a worker who relieves a proprietor of an "approved home" for a period of not more than 21 days in a year.

An "approved home" means an approved home under *The Mental Health Services Act* and *Regulations* or a private-service home licenced under *The Residential Services Act* and *Regulations*.

1. What are the rules for care providers?

Come-in care providers (that is, care providers who do not live in the home of the employer) are exempt from minimum wage, overtime, and the requirement to provide notice of termination or pay in lieu of notice. All other labour standards provisions apply.

Live-in care providers (that is, care providers who live in the residence where work is performed) are eligible for minimum wage for the first eight hours of work in a day. The employer and employee can agree to payment for additional hours of work, but there is no legislated requirement to do so. Special provisions for live-in care providers include the requirement for two consecutive days off per week and a maximum deduction of \$250.00 per month for room and board. Except for these special provisions, other labour standards apply, such as the requirement to provide notice of termination or pay in lieu of notice and the right to at least eight consecutive hours off in any 24-hour period.

2. What are the rules for domestic workers?

Come-in domestics are covered by the entire *Labour Standards Act*.

Live-in domestics are eligible for minimum wage for the first eight hours of work in a day. The employer and the employee can agree to payment for additional hours of work after the eight hours, but there is no legislated requirement to do so. Other special provisions for live-in domestics include the requirement for two consecutive days off per week, and a maximum deduction of \$250.00 per month for board and room. Except for these special rules, all other *Labour Standards Act* provisions apply.

3. What are the rules for sitters?

Sitters are exempted entirely from *The Labour Standards Act*.

4. Do the rules apply if I hire family members?

If an "immediate family member" is the only care provider or domestic, then *The Labour Standards Act* does not apply. Immediate family means: parent, grandparent, child, brother, or sister of either the employer or the spouse of the employer.

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5. *If I take my child out to be cared for in someone else’s home, do labour standards apply?*

If a parent takes a child to the house of the caregiver, that caregiver is viewed as an independent agent and *The Labour Standards Act* does not apply.

6. *Do I have to keep records if I hire a care provider or domestic?*

Yes. Employers have to maintain payroll records that include: hours worked each day, the time when work begins and ends, the wages paid, the dates annual holidays are taken and annual holiday pay, the details of the employment contract (including the hourly rate), and the deductions made from the employee’s wages. See *Payroll Administration* in this booklet for more information.

7. *Do I have to provide pay stubs and make Income Tax deductions?*

Pay stubs must be provided to all employees including domestics and care providers. For information on EI, CPP and Income Tax deductions, contact the Canada Revenue Agency.

Quick Reference to Labour Standards Coverage

Type of Worker	Minimum Wage	Overtime	Annual Holiday Pay	Public Holiday Pay	Unpaid Maternity Leave	Notice of Termination
Come-in Care Provider	No	None, unless negotiated	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Live-in Care Provider	Yes, first 8 hrs/day	None, unless negotiated	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Come-in Domestic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Live-in Domestic	Yes, first 8 hrs/day	None, unless negotiated	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sitter	Does not apply					

Investigating Complaints and Enforcement

1. *What can employees and employers do if they have a workplace concern?*

If the concern is about wages, overtime, public holiday pay (statutory), annual vacation pay, dismissal, or if you are not sure where your complaint "fits," call Labour Standards toll free at 1-800-667-1783.

2. *What is the time limit for claiming unpaid wages?*

An employee must file a complaint for unpaid wages within one year.

Labour Standards can only recover wages that should have been paid to the employee during the year before the complaint was filed or during the last year the employee worked for the employer. Employees who are owed wages that should have been paid more than one year before the complaint was filed, or before the last year of employment, may be able to recover the wages in a court action. A lawyer should be consulted.

3. *How does an employee make a Labour Standards complaint?*

The employee must fill out a complaint report form. Forms can be obtained by writing, phoning or visiting any of the Labour Standards offices listed at the back of this booklet. Employees who need help filling out the form can visit or call the nearest Labour Standards office. The form should be completed in full with as much information as possible to assist the Labour Standards Officer investigating the complaint. To fill out the form the employee will need the following information:

- (a) the employer's name, address, telephone number, postal code and the name of the employee's supervisor;
- (b) the employee's address, postal code, phone number, social insurance number;
- (c) the date the employee started work and the date the employee ended work (if no longer employed);
- (d) the employee's wage rate, regular hours of work per day and per week;
- (e) if available, a pay cheque stub or a statement of earnings if pay is direct deposited into the employee's account; and,

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- (f) details about the claim, for example the dates for which wages are being claimed and the amounts.

4. What happens after Labour Standards receives a complaint?

A Labour Standards Officer reviews the complaint form and may call the employee for more information. The Officer will also contact the employer and may inspect the employer's payroll records, talk with other employees and gather other evidence. Please refer to *Payroll Administration* for more information on the records the employer is required to keep.

5. What can the Labour Standards Branch do if wages are found owing?

If the Officer finds that wages are owed to the employee, the Officer will let the employer know and will try to get payment from the employer. If an employer offers to settle a claim by paying less than what the Officer asked for, the Officer will tell the employee. The employee then has to decide whether to accept the amount offered. If the complaint is not resolved, the Director of Labour Standards may issue a document called a "Wage Assessment."

6. What is a "Wage Assessment?"

A Wage Assessment is a legal document issued by the Director of Labour Standards. It sets out the amount of wages the Director believes are owed to the employee. The Wage Assessment can be issued against the employer, the corporate directors, or both.

7. Can a Wage Assessment be appealed?

Yes. Wage assessments can be appealed by both employers and employees if they disagree with the amount of wages.

8. How do you appeal a Wage Assessment?

A letter indicating that either the employer or the employee wishes to appeal the Wage Assessment must be sent to the Registrar of Appeals within 21 days of the time when you received the Wage Assessment. The notice of appeal must give the reasons why the sender wishes to appeal the decision. Such a letter should be sent to:

Registrar of Appeals
Labour Standards Branch
400 - 1870 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 4W1

A notice of appeal may also be sent by fax to (306) 787-4780. If you mail your notice of appeal, please send it by registered or certified mail so that you can prove the letter was delivered within the 21 day time limit.

If an employer appeals, he must also include the amount of the Wage Assessment or \$500, whichever is less, to be held as a deposit for payment of the wage claim. If no wages are found to be owing, the deposit is returned.

9. *Who hears the appeal?*

An impartial adjudicator will conduct an informal hearing to give everybody a chance to tell their side of the story. The adjudicator will then make a decision as to how much, if any, wages are owing to the employee. Either side can represent themselves, or be represented by a lawyer or another person. Normally, the Labour Standards Officer will give the evidence in support of the Wage Assessment.

10. *Can the Adjudicator's decision be appealed?*

Yes. This decision can be appealed to the Court of Queen's Bench and the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, but only on questions of law or jurisdiction. A lawyer is likely required at this point.

11. *If the final decision says that wages are owing to the employee, can the Labour Standards Branch collect wages from the employer?*

The Labour Standards Branch can receive money from the employer or corporate directors if they choose to pay voluntarily, and this money will be paid to the employee. If the employer refuses to pay, the Branch will issue a Certificate that sets out how much money is owed to the employee. This Certificate is filed in the Court of Queen's Bench and becomes a judgment of that Court. The employee and/or the Collection Unit, may use it to collect the wages owing. "Third Party Demands" can be issued to collect judgments in addition to actions taken by the Office of the Sheriff.

12. *Are there any other fees or charges for making a complaint?*

It does not cost anything to make a complaint or talk to someone in the Labour Standards Branch. If wages are found to be owing, and the parties can reach an agreement, no fees will be charged to the employer or corporate directors.

If a Wage Assessment is issued to recover the employee's wages, then an administrative fee will be charged to the employer or corporate directors named in the Wage Assessment. The fee is now 10% of the Wage Assessment from a minimum of \$100 to a maximum of \$500.

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There are no additional administrative fees for appealing a wage assessment, but if the wage assessment is appealed, the administrative fee is only payable if the final decision says wages are owing. The fee will be based on the amount in the final decision.

13. Will Labour Standards accept Anonymous or Third-party Complaints?

Where there is specific evidence to suggest an employer is not complying with *The Labour Standards Act and Regulations, 1995*, the Labour Standards Branch - through the Compliance and Review Unit - will accept and respond to anonymous complaints. Where there is evidence of non-compliance by an employer, the unit, working with the affected workplace, will seek solutions so that the employer comes into compliance with the regulations.

14. Can I be disciplined if I file a complaint?

No employer shall discharge or threaten to discharge, take any reprisal against or in any manner discriminate against an employee because the employee has reported or proposed to report to a lawful authority any activity that is or may be unlawful, as long as the action of the employee is not vexatious.



Commercial Hog Barn Workers

1. Are hog barn workers covered by the Act?

Yes, effective September 1, 2002 hog barn workers employed by a “commercial hog operation” are covered by *The Labour Standards Act* with two modifications as noted in point #3 below.

Operations in which only members of the employer’s “immediate family” are employed will continue to be exempt from the Act. “Immediate family” is defined as the spouse of the employer or a parent, grandparent, child, brother or sister of the employer or the employer’s spouse.

2. What is meant by a “commercial hog operation”?

For purposes of the Act, a “commercial hog operation” is defined as an undertaking that employs six or more “full-time equivalent” workers and is engaged in the breeding, farrowing, weaning or finishing of porcine animals.

For employers who have been in operation for more than one year, “full-time equivalent” is calculated by dividing the total number of hours worked by all employees in the previous calendar year (including the hours associated with paid annual vacations and public holidays) by 2,080.

For employers who have been in operation for more than 13 weeks but less than one year please call the Labour Standards Branch at 1-800-667-1783.

3. What are the modifications for commercial hog barn workers?

The modifications are with respect to overtime and hours of work; and public holidays. These are explained below:

A. Overtime and Hours of Work

Normally employees get overtime if they work more than 8 hours in one day and/or 40 hours in one week. The amending regulations allow employees of commercial hog operations to work a maximum of 10 hours per day or 80 hours over a two-week period before overtime is payable. If overtime applies, it is paid at the rate of time and one-half of the employee’s regular pay.

A public holiday reduces the 80 hour standard by eight hours for each public holiday that occurs in the period. Time worked on the public holiday is not counted when determining whether overtime is payable.

Alternately, hog barn operators may, like any other employer, apply to the Director of Labour Standards for an authorization allowing hours of work to be averaged over a longer number of weeks or over a month.

Section 12 of the *Act*, which limits the hours an employee is required to work or be at the disposal of the employer to 44 hours per week, does not apply to employees of commercial hog operations.

B. Public Holidays

When a public holiday occurs, employees receive public holiday pay for that day **plus** time and one half for work done on the public holiday unless the employee elects by **written request** to receive another day designated by the employer within 12 months of the public holiday. If this occurs the employee would be paid:

- regular wages for time worked on the public holiday plus
- public holiday pay for the designated day. The payment for the designated holiday is payable in the pay period during which the designated day occurs or within 14 days of termination, whichever comes first.

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In Regina, call: 787-2438
Call toll free: 1-800-667-1783
Visit our website: www.aeel.gov.sk.ca/ls
Or contact your nearest Labour Standards Branch

Estevan
123 - 1302 3rd St.
S4A 2V6
637-4572

Prince Albert
800 Central Ave.
S6V 6Z2
953-2715

North Battleford
309 - 1146 102nd St.
S9A 1E9
446-7491

La Ronge
Mistasinihk Place
2400 - 1328 LaRonge Avenue
P.O. Box 5000
LaRonge, Sask.
S0J 1L0
425-4580

Regina
400-1870 Albert St.
S4P 4W1
787-2438

Saskatoon
809 - 122 3rd Ave. N.
S7K 2H6
933-5042

Swift Current
350 Cheadle St. W.
S9H 4G3
778-8246

Yorkton
120 Smith St. E.
S3N 3V3
786-1390

Moose Jaw
222 - 110 Ominica St. W.
S6H 6V2
694-3737

SASKATCHEWAN LABOUR STANDARDS

CONTACT

Third Floor, 400-1870 Albert Street
Regina, SK S4P 4W1

Toll-Free: 1-800-667-1783

P: (306) 787-2438

F: (306) 787-4780

www.aeel.gov.sk.ca



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