



Standards YOUR RIGHTS AT WORK

Get the Facts



Newfoundland
& Labrador

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Introduction

The **Labour Standards Act** (the Act) is designed to provide fundamental protection to individual workers and create a “level playing field” for employers in the labour market by establishing standard employment practices. The Labour Standards Act requires all employers establish conditions of employment that meet at least the legislated minimum standards in areas such as hours of work, minimum wage, leave entitlements, termination of employment, paid public holidays, vacation, etc. The minimum employment standards for the province of Newfoundland and Labrador are outlined in this booklet.

This booklet answers some of the most commonly asked questions on the practical application of the Labour Standards Act. It is meant as a **ready reference for general information only**. The reader is encouraged to contact the Labour Standards Division, at any of the numbers listed at the back of this booklet, for clarification on any of the topics presented or to **ensure the content is current**.

It is important to note the legislation does not prohibit terms and conditions of employment that are more beneficial than those set out in the Act. If employer practices, or terms in a collective agreement provide greater employment benefits, then those terms and conditions will govern the employment relationship.

Readers should be aware that the Labour Standards Act applies only in circumstances where a person is employed under a contract of service. This means the employer has the ability to control and direct how the employee carries out their duties. The legislation requires, upon hire, every employee receive a statement from their employer which outlines basic terms and conditions of employment such as the hours of work, rate of pay, vacation entitlements and termination date, if hired for a fixed term.

To review the Labour Standards Act please visit:

<http://assembly.nl.ca/Legislation/sr/statutes/I02.htm>

If you have any questions regarding how your personal information is collected or used, you may contact the ATIPP Coordinator. A listing of all departmental coordinators and their contact information can be found at:

www.atipp.gov.nl.ca/info/coordinators.html

Benefit Eligibility

The minimum standards of employment apply to all employees regardless of the number of hours worked each week. The Labour Standards Act does not differentiate between full-time and part-time employees; however, some of the provisions depend on the length of time an employee has been employed with the same employer. Additional information on the benefits listed below can be found in the respective sections of this booklet.

Benefits and Entitlements

Vacation Pay

Employee must be employed for at least five days with the same employer.	Four per cent of gross income.
Employees with 15 years of continuous employment or more with the same employer.	Six per cent of gross income.
Vacation Pay to be paid within one week of the termination of the employment or the day immediately before beginning vacation.	

Vacation Time

Employed 12 months and worked 90 per cent of their regular hours in the preceding 12 months.	Two weeks annual vacation.
Employed 15 years continuous employment with the same employer.	Three weeks annual vacation.

Paid Public Holidays

- New Year's Day • Good Friday • Memorial/Canada Day
- Labour Day • Remembrance Day • Christmas Day

If holiday worked	Pay at twice regular rate or another day off with pay within 30 days or additional vacation day – employee's choice.
If holiday not worked Employee must: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• have been employed for at least 30 days.• work the scheduled shifts before and after the holiday.	Employee receives an average day's pay at their regular rate. If a holiday falls on the employee's normal day off, they receive the next work day off with pay or another day which the employee and employer agree on.

Sick/Family Responsibility Leave

Employed by the same employer for at least 30 days.	Seven days unpaid leave per year.
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Pregnancy Leave

Employed at least 20 consecutive weeks with the same employer.	17 weeks unpaid leave.
Employee to give two weeks written notice to the employer together with a medical certificate from a medical practitioner or nurse practitioner. Leave cannot start earlier than 17 weeks before the expected birth date.	Employee to give employer at least four weeks written notice, if they intend to return to work prior to the end of 17 weeks.
Upon return to work, be placed in same or similar position with same duties, benefits and wages.	

Bereavement Leave

On the death of the spouse, child, grandchild, mother or father, brother or sister, grandparent or mother-in-law, father-in-law, sister-in-law, brother-in-law, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law of the employee.

Employed for at least 30 days with the same employer.	One day off with pay and two days without pay.
Employed for less than 30 days with the employer.	Two days without pay.

Parental Leave

Employed at least 20 consecutive weeks with the same employer.

Where Pregnancy Leave is taken, Parental Leave has to be taken immediately after the Pregnancy Leave, unless the child has yet to come into the care/custody of the parent.

61 weeks unpaid leave.

Employee to give employer at least four weeks written notice if they intend to return to work prior to the end of parental leave.

Upon return to work, be placed in same or similar position with same duties, benefits and wages.

Compassionate Care Leave

Employee must provide a copy of a medical certificate from a medical practitioner or nurse practitioner confirming a family member has a serious medical condition with a significant risk of death within 26 weeks.

Employee must provide the employer with at least two weeks written notice of the intended amount and date leave will begin, unless there is a valid reason why that notice cannot be given.

Employed at least 30 days with the same employer.

Up to 28 weeks of unpaid leave to be taken within 52 weeks to provide care or support to a family member.

Upon return to work, be placed in same or similar position with same duties, benefits and wages.

Critical Illness Leave

Employed by the same employer for at least 30 days.	Up to 37 weeks of unpaid leave to provide care or support for a critically ill child. Up to 17 weeks of unpaid leave to provide care or support for a critically ill adult.
Employee must provide a copy of a medical certificate from a medical practitioner or nurse practitioner confirming a critical illness which requires care or support from the employee.	
Employee must provide the employer with at least two weeks written notice of the intended amount and date leave will begin, unless there is a valid reason why that notice cannot be given.	
Upon return to work, be placed in same or similar position with same duties, benefits and wages.	

Adoption Leave

Employed at least 20 consecutive weeks with the same employer.	17 weeks unpaid leave.
Employee to give two weeks written notice to employer of intent to take leave.	Employee to give employer at least four weeks written notice, if they intend to return to work prior to the end of 17 weeks. Upon return to work, be placed in same or similar position with same duties, benefits and wages

Crime-Related Child Death or Disappearance Leave

<p>An employee who is a parent of a child under the age of 18 who has disappeared or died and it is probable, considering the circumstances, that the child disappeared or died as a result of a crime under the federal Criminal Code.</p> <p>Employee has not been charged with the crime necessitating the leave.</p> <p>Employed by the same employer for at least 30 days.</p> <p>Must provide reasonable verification of the necessity of the leave as soon as possible.</p> <p>Employee must provide the employer with at least two weeks written notice of the intended amount and date leave will begin, unless there is a valid reason why that notice cannot be given.</p>	<p>Up to 52 weeks of unpaid leave in relation to the disappearance of a child and up to 104 weeks of unpaid leave in relation to the death of a child; however, the duration of the leave must be limited to that which is reasonably necessary in the circumstances.</p>
<p>Upon return to work, be placed in same or similar position with same duties, benefits and wages.</p>	

Reservist Leave

<p>Employee is a member of the Canadian Forces Reserves.</p> <p>Employee has been employed in civilian employment with same employer for at least three consecutive months.</p> <p>Employee is required to be absent from work for Canadian Forces service.</p> <p>Employee provides 30 days written notice (or less in special circumstances) of the intended date leave will begin and the anticipated date service will end.</p> <p>The employer has not been exempted by the Director of Labour Standards from having to provide the leave.</p>	<p>Unpaid leave for up to 24 months in a 60 month period. Limit does not apply if the leave is for a national emergency.</p> <p>Reinstated to employment terms and conditions that are not less beneficial than those that existed before the leave began.</p>
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Family Violence Leave

Employed by the same employer for at least 30 days.	
Employee or a person to whom the employee is a parent or caregiver has been directly or indirectly subjected to, a victim of, impacted or seriously affected by family violence or has witnessed family violence by:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a person who is or has been a family member• a person who is or has been in an intimate relationship or who is living or has lived with the employee• a person who is the parent of a child with the employee• a person who is or has been a caregiver to the employee	Three days off with pay and seven days without pay in a year. Employee receives an average day's pay at their regular rate.
or	Upon return to work, be placed in same or similar position with same duties, benefits and wages.
May be required to provide reasonable verification of the necessity of the leave.	

Communicable Disease Emergency Leave

The employee is under individual medical investigation, supervision or treatment.

The employee is acting in accordance with an order under the **Public Health Protection and Promotion Act**.

The employee is in isolation or quarantine or is subject to a control measure, including self-isolation, and the quarantine, isolation or control measure was implemented as a result of information or directions related to a designated communicable disease issued by the Chief Medical Officer of Health or the Government.

The employee is under a direction given by his or her employer in response to a concern of the employer that the employee may expose other individuals in the workplace to a designated communicable disease.

The employer is providing care or support to a qualifying individual for a reason related to a designated communicable disease that concerns that individual including a school or child care service closure.

The employee is directly affected by travel restrictions related to a designated communicable disease and, under the circumstances cannot reasonably be expected to travel back to the province.

Long-Term Illness, Long-Term Injury and Organ Donation Leave

Employed by the same employer for at least 30 days.

The employee must provide a copy of a medical certificate from a medical practitioner or nurse practitioner stating that extended medical care or recovery time is required, and the start and estimated end date.

Employee must provide the employer with at least 2 weeks written notice of the intended amount and date leave will begin unless there is a valid reason why that notice cannot be given.

Up to 27 weeks in a 52 week period to receive extended medical care or to recover from a long-term illness, a long-term injury or an organ donation.

Periods of leave must be taken in periods of at least two weeks.

Up to 104 weeks in a 104 week period if the illness or injury is the result of a crime.

Upon return to work, be placed in same or similar position with same duties, benefits and wages.

An additional unpaid leave may be granted, if a period of at least six months has elapsed from the date the employee returned to work from the most recent leave.

Notice of Termination of Employment

(some exceptions apply such as the construction industry)

Employed with the same employer for:	Less than three months.	No notice required.
	Three months or more but less than two years.	One week written notice or one weeks pay in lieu of notice.
	Two years or more but less than five years.	Two weeks written notice or two weeks pay in lieu of notice.
	Five years or more but less than 10 years.	Three weeks written notice or three weeks pay in lieu of notice.
	10 years or more but less than 15 years.	Four weeks written notice or four weeks pay in lieu of notice.
	15 years or more.	Six weeks written notice or six weeks pay in lieu of notice.

Hours of Work

What is a work week?

A work week is a period of seven continuous days used by the employer or, if the employer doesn't designate a week, a period of seven continuous days beginning after midnight on a Saturday.

How many days can an employee be required to work each week?

Employees must be granted **24 consecutive hours off** work in each week of employment. Where possible, the day off should be a Sunday. There are exceptions in the case of:

- employees in undertakings excluded by regulation (the present regulation provides for the exclusion of employees covered by collective agreements, employees employed in a remote area and crew members of ferry boats)
- employees of employers exempted under Section 22 of the Labour Standards Act
- employees engaged in emergency work

How many hours a week can an employee work?

The regulation has set 40 hour as the “standard working hours” in a week. Time worked in excess of 40 hours is overtime and these hours must be paid at the minimum overtime rate.

Overtime provisions do not apply to agricultural employees.

How many hours a day (24 hour period) can an employee be required to work?

Except in the case of an emergency that constitutes an imminent hazard to life or property, an employer shall permit an employee to take and an employee shall take not less than eight consecutive hours off work in each unbroken 24 hour period of employment. These eight hours are in addition to the breaks required during the work day.

If an employee reports for a previously scheduled eight hour shift and finds the shift cancelled, what payment are they entitled to receive?

If the employee reports for any shift of three hours or more and it is cancelled, they must receive payment for at least three hours.

If an employee works two hours a day, what should they be paid?

An employee scheduled to work two hours must be paid for the two hours worked.

If co-workers want to switch shifts, what impact may this have on overtime payments?

If an employer approves a written request from one or more employees and this change results in affected employee(s) working more than 40 hours in a week, the employer is not required to pay overtime to the employees involved.

What happens if an employee is called in to work and is not required to work at least three hours?

The employer shall either let the employee work at least three hours or pay the employee for any unworked portion of the three hours at the minimum wage rate or the minimum overtime wage rate, whichever is appropriate.

Overtime

When is overtime to be paid?

Overtime is to be paid when an employee works in excess of the standard working hours which has been set as 40 hours per week.

Exemptions to overtime may be granted where:

- an employer approves a written request from one or more employees to switch shifts
- an employee is employed in farming, raising of livestock, or as a live-in housekeeper or baby-sitter where there is an arrangement for time off

Can overtime be banked?

An employee may receive one and one half hours of paid time off work for each hour of overtime worked instead of overtime pay where:

- an employee and employer agree to do so
- the time off shall be taken within three months of the date the overtime is earned unless the employer and employee agree to extend the time period
- payment or time off must be finalized within 12 months of the date the overtime is earned
- if the employment ends before the time off is taken, the employer shall pay the employee for all overtime hours worked within seven days of termination

Breaks

How many breaks or meal periods are employees entitled to receive?

Subject to some exceptions in the regulation, an employer shall permit an employee to take an unbroken rest period of one hour following each consecutive five hours of employment. Different rest periods may be established through a written employer/employee contract or a collective agreement. The total duration of rest periods must be a minimum of one hour where the employee works at least five hours. Unless the employer maintains the right of direction and control during a rest period, the employee does not have to be paid for their break.

Meetings and Extra Duties

Are employees required to be paid for attending meetings or duties that cannot be completed during their “normal” work day?

Employees are required to be paid for time they spend at the workplace at the employer's request.

Examples of when employees should be paid are:

- attending a meeting that may be scheduled before the work day begins or at the end of the work day and requires mandatory attendance
- staying beyond the scheduled shift to conclude business such as closing cash, general cleaning, locking up, etc.
- attending training required by the employer

Wages and Tips

Wages

What is the current minimum wage?

The current minimum wage rate is \$16.00 per hour, effective April 1, 2025.

Future adjustments to the minimum wage rate will be based on the annual Consumer Price Index for Canada. The new rate will be announced annually by government on April 1.

What is the minimum overtime wage rate?

The current minimum overtime wage rate is \$24.00 per hour.

Future adjustments to the minimum overtime wage rate will be based on the annual Consumer Price Index for Canada. The new rate will be announced annually by government on April 1.

When should employees be paid?

The employer must pay an employee not less frequently than half monthly. All wages owing must be paid within seven days of the end of the pay period.

How is an employee to be paid?

The employer must pay the wages:

- at the place of employment during regular working hours
- at the employee's normal residence

- by mail
- personal delivery
- by direct deposit into the employee's bank account with the employee's consent

The wage must be paid in a lawful Canadian currency or

- by cheque
- money order
- by direct deposit into the employee's bank account

Deductions

What can be deducted from wages?

- Income Tax
- Canadian Pension Plan contributions
- Employment Insurance contributions
- Overpayment of wages
- Deductions for a group benefit plan in which the employee participates
- Savings plan deductions
- Overpayment on unused portions of travel advances
- Rental charges when the employee occupies the employer's premises
- Sums deducted or withheld by court order

Can deductions be made from an employee's wages for cash shortages, bad cheques, or charge cards?

The employer cannot deduct these charges from wages.

Can an employee be required to pay for uniforms?

An employer shall not require an employee to pay for a uniform where the uniform is unique to the employer's business operation and is identified with the employer's operation (logo).

If an employee damages an employer's product, property, or has an outstanding account with the employer, can the employer recover this loss by deducting from the employee's wages?

No, if an employee owes the employer for any of the above, the employer would have to take alternate measures to recover the sums owed.

Vacation Pay

Who gets vacation pay?

An employee who has been employed for five work days or more.

How is vacation pay calculated?

Vacation pay is calculated as four per cent of gross wages, including commissions and overtime for employees who have worked less than 15 continuous years with the same employer. Vacation pay is calculated as six per cent of gross earnings for employees with 15 years or more of continuous employment with the same employer.

When must an employee receive vacation pay?

At least one day before going on vacation or within one week of termination. Employers also can pay vacation pay each pay period as long as the employee is advised and the amount of vacation pay is indicated in the employer's payroll.

If an employee does not qualify for an annual vacation, there is still an entitlement to vacation pay provided the employee has been employed by the employer for at least 5 work days.

An employee who qualifies for vacation pay must be paid the vacation pay within one week of the termination of employment.

Are there any deductions to be taken from vacation pay?

Vacation pay is subject to all statutory deductions for example:

- Employment Insurance contributions
- Income Tax
- Canada Pension Plan contributions

Tips or Gratuities

Does an employee have to share a tip with an employer, a manager or supervisor of the employee or an employer's representative?

No, tips or gratuities are the property of the employee to whom or for whom they are given.

Where a surcharge or other charge is paid instead of a tip or gratuity, does this amount belong to the employee?

Yes, the amount paid shall be considered to be a tip or gratuity and is the property of the employee to whom or for whom it is given.

Can an employer make deductions from a surcharge or other charge which is paid instead of a tip or gratuity, or where the amount of the tip or gratuity is itemized on the record of a credit card or debit card payment?

Yes, the employer may deduct for statutory deductions.

Annual Vacation, Public Holidays and Other Leave

Annual Vacation

Who qualifies for annual vacation?

To qualify for an annual vacation, an employee must have been employed with the employer for at least 12 continuous months and have worked at least 90 per cent of the available working hours.

How many weeks of vacation does an employee receive?

An employee with less than 15 years of continuous service with the same employer, vacation time is two weeks per year.

An employee with 15 or more years of continuous service with the same employer, vacation time is three weeks per year.

When can vacation be taken by an employee?

The employer shall give the employee at least two weeks written notice of when vacation is to commence.

An employee who has less than 15 years of continuous employment with the same employer is entitled to two weeks vacation.

The employee shall be permitted to take in either:

- One unbroken two week period
- Two unbroken periods of one week

An employee who has 15 years or more of continuous employment with the same employer is entitled to three weeks vacation.

The employee shall be permitted to take the vacation time in either

- One unbroken period of three weeks
- Two unbroken periods of two weeks and one week respectively
- unbroken periods of one week

The employee must be permitted to take this vacation within 10 months of the time they qualify for it.

Can the employer cancel an employee's vacation if it was previously agreed to?

The employer may cancel an employee's vacation. If the employer and employee agree to the vacation in writing and the employer cancels the vacation they must compensate the employee for reasonable expenses that cannot be recovered by the employee as a result of the vacation being cancelled.

Public Holidays

How many paid public holidays are there?

There are six public holidays throughout the year. They are:

- New Year's Day
- Good Friday
- Memorial Day (Canada Day)
- Labour Day
- Remembrance Day
- Christmas Day

Additional days may be proclaimed by the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council.

Different holidays may be set by collective agreements in substitution for those days designated under the Labour Standards Act.

If an employee works on a paid public holiday, what are they entitled to receive?

An employee who works on a paid public holiday is entitled to receive wages at twice their regular rate for the hours worked on the holiday or an additional day off with pay within 30 days or an additional vacation day. Employees do not have to meet any qualifiers to receive this benefit.

What if the employee works a lesser number of hours on the paid public holiday than they would normally have worked?

If an employee is required to work less hours on a paid public holiday than they would normally work, the employer is required to pay the employee at their regular rate of pay for the actual hours worked plus a regular day's pay.

Is an employee entitled to pay on a paid public holiday if they do not work on the paid holiday?

Yes, if an employee has been employed by the employer for at least 30 calendar days prior to the paid holiday and works their scheduled shift before and after the paid holiday. The employee is entitled to an average day's pay for the paid public holiday even though no work was performed on the day.

How is an employee to be compensated if a public holiday falls on a day the employee would normally be scheduled off work?

The employee shall not be required to work either on the first working day immediately after the public holiday or another day mutually agreed to by the employee and employer and this day shall be a paid day for the employee.

How is the employee who works shifts of varying hours and who does not work on the paid public holiday to be paid?

If an employee has been employed by the employer for at least 30 calendar days prior to the paid holiday and works

their scheduled shift before and after the paid holiday, the employee is entitled to be paid for the paid public holiday.

To establish the rate at which the employee must be paid requires multiplying the employee's hourly rate of pay by the average number of hours worked in a day by the employee in the three weeks immediately preceding the holiday.

Sick/Family Responsibility Leave

Who is entitled to sick/family responsibility leave?

An employee who has been employed with the same employer for a continuous period of 30 days is entitled to seven days unpaid sick or family responsibility leave in a year.

Does the employee have to provide a note to the employer for sick leave?

The Labour Standards Act does not require an employee to provide a note to their employer for sick leave, however the Act does not prevent an employer from requiring a sick note from the employee.

Does the employee have to provide a note to the employer for family responsibility leave?

An employee must provide a written statement outlining the nature of the family responsibility leave where the employee is absent from work for three consecutive days or more.

Is an employer required to keep an employee's information relating to sick/family responsibility leave confidential?

Yes, an employer or a person employed by an employer is required to keep confidential all information that comes to their knowledge in the administration of sick/family responsibility leave.

An employer or a person employed by an employer may disclose information relating to an employee's sick/family responsibility leave with the consent of the employee. Information may also be disclosed when required by the Labour Standards Act or other legislation.

Pregnancy Leave

Who is eligible for pregnancy leave?

A pregnant employee who has been employed by the same employer for at least 20 consecutive weeks.

How much notice of their intention to take pregnancy leave must an employee give to their employer?

At least two weeks written notice must be given. As well, the employee must provide the employer with a certificate from a medical practitioner or nurse practitioner stating the estimated birth date.

How long can pregnancy leave last?

Up to 17 weeks of unpaid leave.

When does pregnancy leave begin?

Leave cannot start earlier than 17 weeks before the expected birth date.

What if the employee is forced to stop work because of miscarriage or still birth?

The employee is entitled to 17 weeks after the pregnancy leave began or six weeks after the still birth or miscarriage, whichever is later.

Is written notice required if the employee wants to end pregnancy leave early or does not intend to take parental leave?

Yes, four weeks written notice must be given before the employee returns to work.

What happens when the employee returns to work from pregnancy leave?

Upon return to work an employee is to be placed in the same or similar position with duties, benefits and wages they had prior to taking pregnancy leave.

What effect does being on pregnancy leave have on an employee's entitlements under the Labour Standards Act?

Unless the employer and employee agree otherwise, the period spent on pregnancy leave does not count with respect to the accumulation of time for the purposes of notice of termination, vacation entitlement, or other benefits under the Act.

Is an employer required to keep an employee's information relating to pregnancy leave confidential?

Yes, an employer or a person employed by an employer is required to keep confidential all information that comes to their knowledge in the administration of pregnancy leave.

An employer or a person employed by an employer may disclose information relating to an employee's pregnancy leave with the consent of the employee. Information may also be disclosed when required by the Labour Standards Act or other legislation.

Parental Leave

Who is eligible for parental leave?

An employee who has been employed by the same employer for at least 20 consecutive weeks and who is the parent of a child.

Can an employee take pregnancy leave, go back to work for a time and then take parental leave?

No. Where an employee takes pregnancy leave, the parental leave must begin when the pregnancy leave ends, unless the child has not come into the care of the parent for the first time.

How long can parental leave last?

Up to 61 weeks of unpaid leave.

How much notice of their intention to take parental leave does an employee have to give their employer?

At least two weeks written notice must be given.

When does parental leave end?

61 weeks after it began or 96 weeks after the day the child is born or comes into the care and custody of the parent for the first time.

Can an employee return to work before the end of their parental leave?

Yes, however, four weeks written notice has to be given to the employer before the employee can return to work.

What happens when the employee returns to work from parental leave?

Upon return to work an employee is to be placed in the same or similar position with duties, benefits and wages they had prior to taking parental leave.

What effect does being on parental leave have on an employee's entitlements under the Labour Standards Act?

Unless the employer and employee agree otherwise, the period spent on parental leave does not count with respect to the accumulation of time for the purposes of notice of termination, vacation entitlement, or other benefits under the Act.

Is an employer required to keep an employee's information relating to parental leave confidential?

Yes, an employer or a person employed by an employer is required to keep confidential all information that comes to their knowledge in the administration of parental leave.

An employer or a person employed by an employer may disclose information relating to an employee's parental leave with the consent of the employee. Information may also be disclosed when required by the Labour Standards Act or other legislation.

Adoption Leave

Who is eligible for adoption leave?

An employee who has been employed by the same employer for at least 20 consecutive weeks.

How much notice of their intention to take adoption leave must an employee give to their employer?

At least two weeks notice in writing or if the child comes into their custody sooner than expected, written notice of having taken adoption leave within two weeks of having stopped work.

How long can adoption leave last?

Up to 17 weeks of unpaid leave.

Are adoptive parents entitled to parental leave?

Adoptive parents are entitled to 61 weeks parental leave.

Can an employee return to work before the end of the 17 weeks?

Yes, however, four weeks written notice has to be given to the employer before the employee can return to work.

What happens when the employee returns to work from adoption leave?

Upon return to work an employee is to be placed in the same or similar position with duties, benefits and wages they had prior to taking adoption leave.

What effect does being on adoption leave have on an employee's entitlements under the Labour Standards Act?

Unless the employer and employee agree otherwise, the period spent on adoption leave does not count with respect to the accumulation of time for the purposes of notice of termination, vacation entitlement, or other benefits under the Act.

Is an employer required to keep an employee's information relating to adoption leave confidential?

Yes, an employer or a person employed by an employer is required to keep confidential all information that comes to their knowledge in the administration of adoption leave.

An employer or a person employed by an employer may disclose information relating to an employee's adoption leave with the consent of the employee. Information may also be disclosed when required by the Labour Standards Act or other legislation.

Bereavement Leave

Who is eligible for bereavement leave?

Bereavement leave must be provided to an employee in the event of the death of the employee's:

- spouse
- child
- grandchild
- mother or father
- brother or sister
- mother-in-law or father-in-law
- grandparent
- sister-in-law or brother-in-law
- son-in-law or daughter-in-law

How many days of bereavement leave can an employee take?

An employee who has been employed with the same employer for at least 30 days shall be given three days of bereavement leave consisting of one day paid leave and two days unpaid leave.

If an employee has been employed for less than 30 days, the employee is entitled to two days of unpaid leave.

Is an employer required to keep an employee's information relating to bereavement leave confidential?

Yes, an employer or a person employed by an employer is required to keep confidential all information that comes to their knowledge in the administration of bereavement leave.

An employer or a person employed by an employer may disclose information relating to an employee's bereavement leave with the consent of the employee. Information may also be disclosed when required by the **Labour Standards Act** or other legislation.

Compassionate Care Leave

What is compassionate care leave?

Compassionate care leave enables an employee to receive up to 28 weeks of unpaid leave to be taken within 52 weeks to provide care to a family member who has a serious medical condition and a significant risk of death.

Who is eligible for compassionate care leave?

An employee who has been employed by the same employer for at least 30 days qualifies for compassionate care leave.

For which family members can an employee take compassionate care leave?

An employee may take compassionate care leave to care for any of the following family members of either the employee's family or their spouses or co-habiting partner's family:

- child or step child
- wife, husband, cohabiting partner
- parent or step-parent
- siblings or step-siblings
- grandparents or step-grandparents

- grandchildren and their spouse or cohabiting partner
- “in-laws” either married or cohabiting
- aunts, uncles, nephews, nieces and their spouses or cohabiting partners
- current or former wards, and current or former guardians and their spouse or co-habiting partner

Other than relatives or family members, are there other individuals for whom an employee may take compassionate care leave?

Yes, an employee may take compassionate care leave to care for an individual not related to them by blood, adoption, marriage, or cohabiting partnership, whom the employee or the individual considers to be like a close relative.

How much notice of their intention to take compassionate care leave must an employee give?

At least two weeks written notice is to be given to the employer before compassionate care leave is to begin. This notice should indicate the length of leave intended to be taken.

A medical certificate from a medical practitioner or nurse practitioner is to be provided stating the family member has a serious medical condition with a significant risk of death within 26 weeks from the date the certificate is issued, or the day the leave began, if leave began before the certificate was issued.

Must an employee give written notice to change compassionate care leave?

At least two weeks written notice is to be provided to the employer for any change to the intended length of leave, unless there is a valid reason why notice cannot be given.

Does an employee have to take all 28 weeks at one time?

No, the leave may be broken up but it must be taken in minimum blocks of one week.

What happens when the employee returns to work from compassionate care leave?

Upon return to work an employee is to be placed in the same or similar position with duties, benefits and wages they had prior to taking compassionate care leave.

What effect does being on compassionate care leave have on an employee's entitlements under the Labour Standards Act?

Unless the employer and employee agree otherwise, the period spent on compassionate care leave does not count with respect to the accumulation of time for the purposes of notice of termination, vacation entitlement, or other benefits under the Act.

Is an employer required to keep an employee's information relating to compassionate care leave confidential?

Yes, an employer or a person employed by an employer is required to keep confidential all information that comes to their knowledge in the administration of compassionate care leave.

An employer or a person employed by an employer may disclose information relating to an employee's compassionate care leave with the consent of the employee. Information may also be disclosed when required by the Labour Standards Act or other legislation.

Critical Illness Leave

What is critical illness leave?

An unpaid leave of absence to provide care or support to a critically ill family member.

How long can critical illness leave last?

37 weeks to provide care or support to the critically ill child who is a family member; however, the employee must limit the duration of the leave to that which is reasonably necessary in the circumstances.

17 weeks to provide care or support to the critically ill adult who is a family member; however, the employee must limit the duration of the leave to that which is reasonably necessary in the circumstances.

Who is eligible for critical illness leave?

An employee who has been employed by the same employer for at least 30 days qualifies for critical illness leave.

For which family members can an employee take critical illness leave?

An employee may take critical illness leave to care for any of the following family members of either the employee's family or their spouses or cohabiting partner's family:

- child or step child
- spouse or cohabiting partner
- parent or step-parent
- siblings or step-siblings
- grandparents or step-grandparents
- grandchildren and their spouse or cohabiting partner
- “in-laws” either married or cohabiting
- aunts, uncles, nephews, nieces and their spouses or common-law partners
- current or former wards, and current or former guardians and their spouse or cohabiting partner

Other than relatives or family members, are there other individuals for whom an employee may take critical illness leave?

Yes, an employee may take critical illness leave to care for an individual not related to them by blood, adoption, marriage, or cohabiting partnership, whom the employee or the individual considers to be like a close relative.

What must an employee provide to verify that they are entitled to take critical illness leave?

An employee must provide the employer with a medical certificate from a medical practitioner or nurse practitioner as soon as possible. The certificate must:

- state that the child or adult is critically ill and requires the care or support of the employee
- set out the period during which the child or adult requires that care or support

Must an employee give notice before beginning critical illness leave?

Yes. An employee must give written notice to his or her employer at least two weeks before they intend to take the leave, unless there is a valid reason why that notice cannot be given. The employee must include the length of leave they intend to take.

What happens when the employee returns to work from critical illness leave?

Upon return to work an employee is to be placed in the same or similar position with duties, benefits and wages they had prior to taking critical illness leave.

What effect does being on critical illness leave have on an employee's entitlements under the Labour Standards Act?

Unless the employer and employee agree otherwise, the period spent on critical illness leave does not count with

respect to the accumulation of time for the purposes of notice of termination, vacation entitlement, or other benefits under the Act.

Is an employer required to keep an employee's information relating to critical illness leave confidential?

Yes, an employer or a person employed by an employer is required to keep confidential all information that comes to their knowledge in the administration of critical illness leave.

An employer or a person employed by an employer may disclose information relating to an employee's critical illness leave with the consent of the employee. Information may also be disclosed when required by the Labour Standards Act or other legislation.

Crime-Related Child Death or Disappearance Leave

What is crime-related child death or disappearance leave?

An unpaid leave of absence for the parent of a child who has disappeared or died and it is probable, considering the circumstances that the child disappeared or died as a result of a crime.

Who is eligible for crime-related child death or disappearance leave?

An employee who:

- is the parent of a child who has disappeared or died and it is probable, considering the circumstances, that the child disappeared or died as a result of a crime
- has been employed by the same employer for at least 30 days

An employee does not qualify if they are charged with the crime necessitating that leave of absence.

Who is considered to be a parent for the purpose of crime-related child death or disappearance leave?

A parent is:

- a parent of a child
- the spouse or cohabitating partner of a parent of a child
- a person with whom a child has been placed for the purpose of adoption
- a foster parent of a child
- a person who has the care or custody of a child, and is considered to be like a close relative, whether or not that person is related to the child by blood or adoption

How long can crime-related child death or disappearance leave last?

A parent may take up to 52 weeks in relation to the disappearance of a child and up to 104 weeks in relation to the death of a child; however, the employee must limit the duration of the leave to that which is reasonably necessary in the circumstances.

What must an employee provide to their employer when taking crime-related child death or disappearance leave?

An employee must provide the employer with reasonable verification of the necessity of the leave as soon as possible.

Must an employee give notice before beginning crime-related child death or disappearance leave?

Yes. An employee must give written notice to their employer at least two weeks before they intend to take the leave, unless there is a valid reason why that notice cannot be given. The employee must include the length of leave they intend to take.

What happens when the employee returns to work from crime-related child death or disappearance leave?

Upon return to work an employee is to be placed in the same or similar position with duties, benefits and wages they had prior to taking crime-related child death or disappearance leave.

What effect does being on crime-related child death or disappearance leave have on an employee's entitlements under the Labour Standards Act?

Unless the employer and employee agree otherwise, the period spent on crime-related child death or disappearance leave does not count with respect to the accumulation of time for the purposes of notice of termination, vacation entitlement, or other benefits under the Act.

Is an employer required to keep an employee's information relating to crime-related child death or disappearance leave confidential?

Yes, an employer or a person employed by an employer is required to keep confidential all information that comes to their knowledge in the administration of crime-related child death or disappearance leave.

An employer or a person employed by an employer may disclose information relating to an employee's crime-related child death or disappearance leave with the consent of the employee. Information may also be disclosed when required by the Labour Standards Act or other legislation.

Reservist Leave

Who is eligible for reservist leave?

To qualify for the leave, an employee must:

- be a member of the reserves
- must have been employed by the employer for three consecutive months and
- must be required to be absent from work for the purpose of military skills training, training required for imminent deployment, or deployment.

How much notice of their intention to take reservist leave must an employee give to their employer?

The employee must give 30 days written notice to the employer of their intention to take the leave and of their

intention to return to work, including in this notice the date the leave is to begin and end.

In circumstances beyond the control of the employee, where the full 30 days notice cannot be provided, the employee should give as much notice as is reasonably practical.

Must an employee give written notice to extend reservist leave?

Notice requesting to extend the end date of the reservist leave must be in writing within four weeks of the anticipated end date. Failure to provide sufficient notice, changing the date the leave is to end, may result in a four week delay in re-employment.

How long can reservist leave last?

Up to 24 months in a 60 month period.

What happens when the employee returns to work from reservist leave?

Upon return to work an employee is to be placed in the same or similar position with duties, benefits and wages they had prior to taking reservist leave.

What effect does being on reservist leave have on an employee's entitlements under the Labour Standards Act?

Unless the employer and employee agree otherwise, the period spent on reservist leave does not count with respect to the accumulation of time for the purposes of notice of termination, vacation entitlement, or other benefits under the Act.

Does an employer have to hold the employees job?

Upon return to work an employee is to be placed in the same or similar position with the same duties, benefits and wages that they had prior to taking reservist leave.

Can an employer refuse to grant reservist leave citing “Undue Hardship”?

This matter may be mediated by the Labour Standards Division. Contact the division for more information.

Is an employer required to keep an employee’s information relating to reservist leave confidential?

Yes, an employer or a person employed by an employer is required to keep confidential all information that comes to their knowledge in the administration of reservist leave.

An employer or a person employed by an employer may disclose information relating to an employee’s reservist leave with the consent of the employee. Information may also be disclosed when required by the Labour Standards Act or other legislation.

Family Violence Leave

What is family violence?

Family violence leave allows an employee time off from work to address issues arising from family violence.

Family violence includes the following acts, against the employee or a person the employee is a parent or caregiver, by a family member or someone the employee is or has been in a relationship with:

- assault
- an intentional, reckless or threatened act or omission that causes bodily harm or damage to property or causes a reasonable fear of bodily harm or damage to property
- physical confinement
- sexual assault, sexual exploitation or sexual molestation or the threat of either
- conduct that causes someone to fear for his or her safety
- conduct that causes psychological or emotional harm or reasonable fear of that harm to the individual or their child
- conduct that controls, exploits or limits an individual access to financial resources
- the deprivation of food, clothing, medical attention, shelter, transportation or other necessities of life

What can an employee use family violence leave for?

An employee can use family violence leave for either themselves or a person for whom the employee is a parent or caregiver to seek and receive:

- medical attention, counselling or other services from a health professional for physical, psychological or emotional harm or an injury or disability that is a result of the family violence
- services provided by a transition house, a policing agency, the Government of Canada, the government of a province or municipality or any organization that provides services

- to persons who have been directly or indirectly subjected to, a victim of, impacted or seriously affected by family violence or have witnessed family violence
- legal services or assistance including services or assistance with respect to his or her participation in or the enforcement of a legal proceeding relating to or as a result of the family violence

The employee can also use family violence leave to move his or her place of residence.

Who is eligible for family violence leave?

An employee who has been employed with the same employer for 30 days and where the employee or a person to whom the employee is a parent or caregiver has been directly or indirectly subjected to family violence.

How many days of family violence leave can an employee take?

An employee can use three days of paid leave and seven days unpaid leave in a year for family violence.

Does an employee have to give notice before beginning family violence leave?

Yes, an employee who intends to take family violence leave has to give written notice to their employer. The notice should include the length of time being requested and be given to the employer as soon as possible, before the leave is to begin, unless there is a valid reason why the notice cannot be given.

What must an employee provide to verify that they are entitled to take family violence leave?

An employee may be required to provide the employer with reasonable verification of the necessity of the leave.

Can an employee be terminated because they take this leave?

No. Employers cannot terminate an employee for taking or requesting family violence leave.

What effect does being on family violence leave have on an employee's entitlements under the Labour Standards Act?

Unless the employer and employee agree otherwise, the period spent on family violence leave does not count with respect to the accumulation of time for the purposes of notice of termination, vacation entitlement, or other benefits under the Act.

Is an employer required to keep an employee's information relating to family violence leave confidential?

Yes, an employer or a person employed by an employer is required to keep confidential all information that comes to their knowledge in the administration of family violence leave.

An employer or a person employed by an employer may disclose information relating to an employee's family violence leave with the consent of the employee. Information may also be disclosed when required by the Labour Standards Act or other legislation.

Communicable Disease Emergency Leave

Who is entitled to Communicable Disease Emergency Leave?

An employee is entitled to a leave of absence from employment without pay for the following reasons related to a designated communicable disease:

- the employee is under individual medical investigation, supervision or treatment;
- the employee is acting in accordance with an order under the **Public Health Protection and Promotion Act**;
- the employee is in isolation or quarantine or is subject to a control measure, including self-isolation, and the quarantine, isolation or control measure was implemented as a result of information or directions related to a designated communicable disease issued by the Chief Medical Officer of Health or the government;
- the employee is under a direction given by his or her employer in response to a concern of the employer that the employee may expose other individuals in the workplace to a designated communicable disease;
- the employee is providing care or support to a qualifying individual for a reason related to a designated communicable disease that concerns that individual including a school or child care service closure; and
- the employee is directly affected by travel restrictions related to a designated communicable disease and, under the circumstances cannot reasonably be expected to travel back to the province.

What must be provided to the employer to avail of Communicable Disease Emergency Leave?

An employer may require an employee to provide reasonable evidence in the circumstances that the employee is entitled to the leave, at a time that is reasonable in the circumstances, but shall not require an employee to provide a certificate from a medical practitioner or nurse practitioner as evidence.

For whom can an employee take communicable disease emergency leave to provide care or support?

An employee is eligible for Communicable Disease Emergency Leave to provide care or support for:

- the employee's spouse
- a parent, step-parent or foster parent of the employee or the employee's spouse
- a child, step-child or foster child of the employee or the employee's spouse
- a child who is under legal guardianship of the employee or the employee's spouse
- a brother, step-brother, sister or step-sister of the employee
- a grandparent, step-grandparent, grandchild or step-grandchild of the employee or the employee's spouse;
- a brother-in-law, step-brother-in-law, sister-in-law or step-sister-in-law of the employee
- a son-in-law or daughter-in-law of the employee or the employee's spouse.

Long-Term Illness, Long-Term Injury and Organ Donation Leave

What is long-term illness, long-term injury and organ donation leave?

Long-term illness, long-term injury and organ donation leave enables an employee to receive up to 27 weeks of unpaid leave to be taken within 52 weeks to recover from a long-term illness, a long-term injury or an organ donation. If the long-term illness or long-term injury is the result of a criminal offence, the employee is entitled to 104 weeks in a 104 week period.

Who is eligible for long-term illness, long-term injury and organ donation leave?

An employee who has been employed by the same employer for at least 30 days qualifies for long-term illness, long-term injury and organ donation leave.

How does an employee confirm eligibility for long-term illness, long-term injury and organ donation leave?

An employee must provide their employer with a certificate from a medical or nurse practitioner stating that extended medical care or recovery time is required in relation to a long-term illness, long-term injury or organ donation, including the start date and the estimated end date.

How much notice must an employee give of their intention to take long-term illness, long-term injury and organ donation leave?

At least two weeks written notice is to be given to the employer before long-term illness, long-term injury and organ donation leave is to begin, unless there is a valid reason why notice cannot be given. This notice should indicate the length of leave intended to be taken.

Does the employee have to take all 27 weeks at one time?

Employees can take leave for 27 weeks in a row or in blocks of at least two weeks, for a total of 27 weeks.

Must an employee give written notice to change long-term illness, long-term injury and organ donation leave?

Any change to the intended length of leave requires at least two weeks' written notice to the employer, unless there is a valid reason why notice cannot be given.

Can an employee be terminated because they take this leave?

Employers cannot terminate an employee for taking or requesting long-term illness, long-term injury and organ donation leave.

What effect does being on long-term illness, long-term injury and organ donation leave have on an employee's entitlements under the Labour Standards Act?

Unless the employer and employee agree otherwise, the period spent on long-term illness, long-term injury and organ donation leave does not count with respect to the accumulation of time for the purposes of notice of termination, vacation entitlement, or other benefits under the Act.

Is an employer required to keep an employee's information relating to long-term illness, long-term injury and organ donation leave confidential?

Yes, an employer or a person employed by an employer is required to keep confidential all information that comes to their knowledge in the administration of long-term illness, long-term injury and organ donation leave.

An employer or a person employed by an employer may disclose information relating to an employee's long-term illness, long-term injury and organ donation leave with the consent of the employee. Information may also be disclosed when required by the Labour Standards Act or other legislation.

Termination of Employment

Notice Period

Does notice of termination of employment have to be given in writing?

Yes, the notice of termination has to be in writing if an employee has been employed for three months or more.

What is the period of written notice that has to be given by the employer and the employee?

The period of notice to be given by either the employer or employee is based on continuous years of service:

Period of employment	Amount of advance written notice required
Less than three months	none
Three months up to two years	One week
Two years but less than five years	Two weeks
Five years but less than 10 years	Three weeks
10 years but less than 15 years	Four weeks
15 or more years	Six weeks

May the vacation period form part of the notice period?

Unless both parties agree, the employer shall not require, nor shall the employee take vacation as the notice period.

Is notice of termination required in the construction industry?

In some instances notice is not required in the construction industry.

Does notice have to be given if the employer is only temporarily laying off an employee?

Yes, the same periods of advance written notice are required for termination of employment and must be provided for any temporary layoff exceeding one week.

Does the notice of termination provisions of the Labour Standards Act apply to collective agreements and written contracts of service?

Yes, but only if the collective agreement or the written contract of service is silent on notice, or if the period in the agreement or contract that is required to be given is not the same for the employer and employee.

Termination Without Notice

Can an employee quit without giving the required notice?

There are circumstances when an employee can quit without giving notice but before an employee takes action,

they should contact the Labour Standards Division. Some examples of circumstances that would justify an employee terminating employment without notice are:

- If the employer has
 - mistreated the employee
 - acted in a manner that might endanger the health or wellbeing of the employee
 - breached a material condition in the contract of service that, in the opinion of the Director of Labour Standards, warrants notice not being given
- the employee allows the employer to keep wages in lieu of notice
- the person has been employed for less than three months

When may an employer terminate employment without giving notice?

Notice of termination is not required where the employee:

- has willfully refused to obey a lawful instruction of the employer
- committed misconduct
- has been so neglectful of duty that the interest of the employer is adversely affected
- has breached a material condition of the contract of service that in the opinion of the Director or the Labour Relations Board hearing a complaint, warrants summary dismissal
- is employed for a firm non-renewable term or for a specific task where the term or task does not exceed 12 months and termination doesn't occur before the term or task is completed

- has been employed for less than three months
- is to be laid-off for a period of one week or less
- pays the equivalent normal wages, including overtime earnings, in lieu of notice (one to six weeks pay, depending on the employee's length of employment)
- has to terminate an employee's employment as a result of an unforeseen economic or climatic conditions beyond the foreseeable control of the employer, or as a result of a major breakdown or destruction of plant machinery or equipment

Termination and Pay

When must an employee whose employment has been terminated be paid any wages they are owed?

Within one week from the date of termination, an employee must be paid:

- all wages and vacation pay owing
- pay in lieu of notice, if applicable

What is pay in lieu of notice?

Pay in lieu of notice is the payment of the employee's normal wages if the appropriate written notice (depending on the employee's years of service) is not given upon termination.

Can an employer withhold wages if an employee terminates employment without notice?

If an employee does not provide proper written notice, the employer may with the employee's consent withhold the approved amount of wages in lieu of notice. If the employee does not agree with the wages being withheld, either party can contact the Labour Standards Division to have the matter addressed in accordance with the Act.

Group Termination

What is a group termination of employment?

A group termination of employment is the termination of the employment of 50 or more employees in a four week period.

Are notice requirements different for a group termination?

Yes, the Act requires written notice of termination be given to each employee. The periods of notice are:

- Eight weeks for 50 to less than 200 employees
- 12 weeks for 200 to less than 500 employees
- 16 weeks for 500 or more employees

Written notice must also be given to the Minister responsible for the Labour Standards Act immediately after serving notice on the employees. In that notice, the Minister must be made aware of the number of employees involved, the period of notice involved and the reason for the mass termination of

employment. If notice is not given to the Minister, no action can be taken by the employer to terminate the services of those employees. Although the employer provides a notice of intention to terminate the employees, the employer must also give the written notice of termination within the specified time limits.

Employment of Children

Does the Act allow the employment of children?

Yes, however, the Labour Standards Act places some restriction on the employment of children under the age of 16.

What restrictions are imposed by the Act on employers who employ children?

An employer is prohibited from employing a child who is under the age of 16 in employment that is: likely to be unwholesome or harmful to the child's health or normal development, or if it is going to hamper the child's attendance at school.

Additionally, an employer shall not employ a child under 16 to work:

- for more than eight hours a day
- for more than three hours on a school day
- on a day for a period that, when added to the time required for attendance at school on that day, totals more than eight hours
- between 10 p.m. of one day and 7 a.m. of the following day
- in circumstances that would prevent the child from obtaining a rest period of at least 12 consecutive hours a day
- in occupations that are prescribed as hazardous

An employer shall not employ a child under age 14 unless the work is prescribed in the regulations under the Act. Also, an employer shall not employ a child while a strike by employees or a lockout of employees by the employer is in progress.

What is the employer required to do prior to employing a child?

Before employing a person under the age of 16, an employer must obtain the written consent of the parent or guardian. This consent must be kept as part of the record of the employment and the age of the child shall be specified in the written consent.

Records

Are employers required to issue a statement of earnings each pay day?

Yes, and it should contain the following information:

- the start/end dates of the pay period
- the rates of wages and number of hours worked at each rate during the period
- the gross amount of wages earned for the pay period
- the amount and purpose of each deduction made from the gross wages
- the net amount of wages to which the employee is entitled for the pay period
- if applicable, the amount of vacation pay included in the wages for the pay period

What payroll records must be kept by an employer?

Every employer must keep payroll records for each employee showing the following:

- employee name
- employee address
- birth date of the employee
- date of the start of the employment and the dates of a temporary lay-off or termination
- rates of wages
- number of hours worked in each day

- the amount paid showing all deductions made from wages paid
- the date of annual vacation and the amount of vacation pay paid
- the dates on which each 24 hour rest period is given

The employer is required to keep these records for a period of four years from the date of the last entry.

All questions concerning Record of Employment (separation slip/lay-off slip) are to be directed to the nearest Service Canada Centre at 1.800.622.6232.

What is the employer required to keep on record if they are employing a child?

Before employing a person under the age of 16, an employer must obtain the written consent of the parent or guardian. This consent must be kept as part of the record of the employment and the age shall be specified in the written consent.

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