

EMPLOYEE DETAILS

Last Name: Address:
 Given Names: Postcode
 Phone Number: Mobile Number:
 Tax File Number: Date of Birth
 Email Address: Gender: Male / Female
(This email address is where your payslips and other payroll documents will be sent to you.)

PLEASE FILL IN THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IF YOU ARE NOT AN AUSTRALIAN CITIZEN:

Passport Number: Expiry Date:
 Visa Number & Class: Expiry Date:
 Visa Subclass & Number: Nationality:

BANKING DETAILS

Banking Institution: B.S.B. No:
 (must be 6 digits)
 Account Name: Account No:

SUPERANNUATION

Please indicate your preferred Superannuation fund:

Name of Fund: Membership No:
 Do you want us to give your Tax File Number to your Super Fund? Yes No

* If no superannuation fund is nominated above, an account will automatically be set up with our default superannuation fund Australian Retirement Trust.

EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS

Name: Phone No:
 Relationship to you: Mobile No:
 Do you have any medical condition that you need to alert us of? Yes No

Do you have any allergies to food, medicines or substances? Give details below. Yes No

Please provide any information that will assist should this medical condition / allergy occur:

I affirm that the information provided herein is true and correct

Signature : Date:

OFFICE USE ONLY

Payroll Number: Rate :

Commencement Date: Terms: F/T P/T Casual

Card/Fingerscan Set Up	<input type="checkbox"/> No: _____	Super details received	<input type="checkbox"/>
TFN Received	<input type="checkbox"/>	Passport/Visa/Birth Certificate/Photo ID copied (all employees)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please also supply:

1. Copy of Photo ID – For non – residents this must be a Passport
2. Copy of any VEVO (Visa Entitlement Verification Online) forms showing eligibility to work in Australia for non residents



Casual Position Contract

Name _____

Casual Position – Contract

I have great pleasure in confirming the following offer of employment on behalf of Carter & Spencer Pty Ltd.

Your signature and initials indicate that you agree to the conditions set out in this contract.

Position Title: Casual Personnel

Starting Date:

Award Level:

Employment

Category: Seasonal Casual/Casual

Please note: As a casual employee you will be employed on an hour by hour basis.

Employment conditions: As a casual employee, you are engaged on an hourly basis for variable shift lengths.

The ordinary hours of work prescribed may be worked on any given day within the week, Saturday to Friday inclusive and all hours are paid at ordinary time rates. Overtime is paid in accordance with the conditions contained in the Award.

You are employed under the Horticulture Award 2020 and by signing this contract you are agreeing to the terms and conditions outlined in this Award.

Task Details: Employees within each classification are to perform a wide range of duties including work which is incidental or peripheral to their main tasks or functions.

An employer may direct an employee to carry out such duties as are within the limits of the employee's skill, competence provided that such duties are not designed to promote deskilling.

Please Note: Other duties may be assigned as directed by the Supervisors or another person as nominated by Supervisors.

Hourly Rate: Your hourly rate will be in accordance with the Horticultural award based on your age.

Your pay will be paid weekly.

Rate Increases: As this contract is aligned with the Fairwork Commission, any hourly rate increase will only occur when increases are made by the Commission and to the rate they specify.

Accountability: You shall be accountable to the Supervisors.

Please Note: We may nominate another supervisor from time to time.

Annual Leave: The Annual Leave component is paid as part of your hourly rate.

Sick Leave: the sick leave component is paid as part of your hourly rate.

Other Entitlements:

Please Note: Statutory changes in entitlements including wage alterations may be paid to you as they occur.

Superannuation: Superannuation is paid at the current legislated rate into an approved superannuation scheme nominated by you.

Confidentiality

1. Except in the course of your duties, you will not during your employment, or at any time after ceasing to be employed (howsoever this may occur) disclose to any other person (without previous consent in writing by the Employer) either directly or indirectly, any confidential information relating to the Employer of which you became possessed whilst employed by the Employer, nor use any such confidential information in any manner which may cause or be calculated to cause injury or loss to the employer. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Employer's confidential information shall include information which the Employer directs you to treat as confidential and shall include (but not be limited to) the Employer's debtor list, profit and loss documents, client lists, client cards, job orders, employee availability lists, telephone contact lists, employee forms of any kind and the employee's, principal's or other employee's consultation diaries.

2. At any time on the request of the Employer, you will immediately deliver up to the Employer all documents, which are prepared by or on behalf of the Employer and which are in your care, custody, or control, and all other property belonging to the Employer.

Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, documents shall include those documents relating to the confidentiality clause (part 1) hereof.

Restraints

In the event that your employment under this contract is terminated either by yourself or by the Employer, you shall not:

(a) For a period of 12 months after the date of termination if employment under this agreement, canvas, solicit, interfere with or entice away any person, firm or company who shall at any time during the continuance of your employment hereunder, have been in the habit of being a client or employee of Carter & Spencer Group.

Twelve months is the default period of time unless deemed too restrictive by a court of law exercising relevant jurisdiction and the clause is severable from this Agreement. If deemed too restrictive the default period of time may be reduced to 9, 6, 3 or 1 months by a decision of a court of law exercising relevant jurisdiction.

Carter & Spencer Group Company Rules

You must observe and comply with all policies and procedures of the Company. The Employer is entitled from time to time to amend, cancel, or introduce such policies and procedures, as it considers necessary.

Termination of Employment

As this is a casual position, termination of employment can occur after a minimum set of hours has been worked, or immediately for a summarily dismissible offence.

To signify your acceptance of the contract and all of the stipulated conditions of employment, please sign the original copy of this document and return it to me. The other copy is for your records.

I take this opportunity to welcome you to our Company and look forward to working with you.

Yours sincerely,

Anthony Jackson
Group Services Manager





I agree to the conditions set out in this document and the attached job description, and have signed below and initialed each page to indicate my understanding.

Signature:

Date:

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR PAY AND CONDITIONS

Employees in Australia have entitlements and protections at work, under:

FAIR WORK LAWS	AWARDS	ENTERPRISE AGREEMENTS	EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimum entitlements for all employees • includes the National Employment Standards 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set minimum pay and conditions for an industry or occupation • cover most employees in Australia 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set minimum pay and conditions for a particular workplace • negotiated and approved through a formal process 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide additional conditions for an individual employee • can't reduce or remove minimum entitlements

Find your award at fairwork.gov.au/awards. Check if your workplace has an enterprise agreement at fwc.gov.au/agreements

CASUAL EMPLOYEES




If you are a casual employee, you also need to be given the Casual Employment Information Statement when you start work. Visit fairwork.gov.au/ceis for more information.

PAY

Your minimum pay rates are in your award or enterprise agreement. If there is no award or agreement for your job, you must get at least the National Minimum Wage. **You can't agree to be paid less.**

Minimum pay rates are usually updated yearly.

Find out what you should get at fairwork.gov.au/minimum-wages

NATIONAL MINIMUM WAGE FROM 1 JULY 2023	 \$23.23/hour or \$882.80/week (based on a 38 hour week) for full-time employees	 \$23.23/hour for part-time employees	 \$29.04/hour for casual employees
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This is the adult minimum rate for employees with no award or enterprise agreement.

Lower rates may apply to juniors, apprentices, trainees and employees with disability whose disability affects their productivity.



Use our free calculators to check your pay, leave and termination entitlements at:
fairwork.gov.au/pact

WHO CAN HELP?

FAIR WORK OMBUDSMAN

- information and advice about pay and entitlements
- free calculators, templates and online courses
- help fixing workplace problems
- enforces workplace laws and seeks penalties for breaches of workplace laws.

fairwork.gov.au - 13 13 94

FAIR WORK COMMISSION

- deals with claims about a range of issues, including unfair dismissal, bullying, sexual harassment, discrimination and 'adverse action' at work
- approves, varies and terminates enterprise agreements
- makes, reviews and varies awards
- issues entry permits and resolves industrial disputes
- regulates registered organisations.

fwc.gov.au - 1300 799 675

✓ NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS

These are minimum standards for all employees. Rules and exclusions may apply. **Your award or agreement may provide more.** Find more information on the National Employment Standards at fairwork.gov.au/NES

	Full-time and part-time employees	Casual employees
Annual leave	✓ 4 weeks paid leave per year (pro rata for part-time employees) + 1 week for eligible shift workers	✗
Personal leave (sick or carer's leave)	✓ 10 days paid leave per year (pro rata for part-time employees)	✗
Carer's leave	✓ 2 days unpaid leave per permissible occasion (if no paid personal leave left)	✓ 2 days unpaid leave per permissible occasion
Compassionate leave	✓ 2 days paid leave per permissible occasion	✓ 2 days unpaid leave per permissible occasion
Family and domestic violence leave	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Employees of small businesses* — 5 days unpaid leave per year until 1 August 2023. From 1 August 2023, 10 days paid leave per year ✓ Employees of other businesses — 10 days paid leave per year <small>*A small business is a business that had less than 15 employees on 1 February 2023.</small>	
Community service leave • Jury service • Voluntary emergency management activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 10 days paid leave with make-up pay + unpaid leave as required for jury service ✓ Unpaid leave to engage in other eligible community service (such as voluntary emergency management activities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Unpaid leave as required for jury service ✓ Unpaid leave to engage in other eligible community service (such as voluntary emergency management activities)
Long service leave	✓ Full-time, part-time and casual employees may be entitled to long service leave under the NES, an enterprise agreement or under state or territory legislation. Amount and eligibility rules vary.	
Parental leave eligible after 12 months employment	✓ 12 months unpaid leave – can extend up to 24 months with employer's agreement	✓ 12 months unpaid leave for regular and systematic casuals – can extend up to 24 months with employer's agreement
Maximum hours of work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Full-time employees – 38 hours per week + reasonable additional hours ✓ Part-time and casual employees – 38 hours or employee's ordinary weekly hours (whichever is less) + reasonable additional hours 	
Public holidays	✓ A paid day off if you'd normally work. If asked to work you can refuse, if reasonable to do so	✓ An unpaid day off. If asked to work you can refuse, if reasonable to do so
Notice of termination	✓ 1–5 weeks notice (or pay instead of notice) based on length of employment and age	✗
Redundancy pay eligible after 12 months employment	✓ 4–16 weeks pay based on length of employment (some exclusions apply)	✗
Casual conversion	✗	✓ The right to become a full-time or part-time employee in some circumstances



FLEXIBILITY

After 12 months employment, you may have the right to make a written **request for flexible working arrangements**. This includes if you're pregnant, 55 or over, a carer, have a disability, are experiencing family and domestic violence, are supporting a member of your immediate family or household who is experiencing family and domestic violence, or are the parent of, or have caring responsibilities for, a child of school age or younger. Employers need to follow certain rules for responding to a request for flexible work arrangements, including responding in writing within 21 days. Find out more about these rules at:

fairwork.gov.au/flexibility

You and your employer can also **negotiate an individual flexibility arrangement**. This would change how certain terms in your award or enterprise agreement apply to you. An individual flexibility arrangement must be a genuine choice – it can't be a condition of employment – and it must leave you better off overall.



RIGHT OF ENTRY

Union officials with an entry permit can enter the workplace to talk to workers that they're entitled to represent, or to investigate suspected safety issues or breaches of workplace laws.

They must comply with certain requirements, such as notifying the employer, and can inspect or copy certain documents. Strict privacy rules apply to the permit holder, their organisation and your employer to protect your personal information. Find out more at:

fwc.gov.au/entry-permits



AGREEMENT MAKING

Enterprise agreements are negotiated between an employer (or one or more related employers), their employees, and any employee representatives (for example, a union). This process is called 'bargaining' and has to follow set rules. The Fair Work Commission checks and approves agreements. For information about making, varying, or terminating an enterprise agreement visit:

fwc.gov.au/agreements



TRANSFER OF BUSINESS

If a transfer of business occurs, your employment with your old employer ends. If you're employed by the new employer within 3 months to do the same (or similar) job, some of your entitlements might carry over to the new employer. This may happen if, for example, the business is sold or work is outsourced. Find out more at:

fairwork.gov.au/transfer-of-business



PROTECTIONS AT WORK

All employees have protections at work. You can't be treated differently or worse because you have or exercise a workplace right, for example, the right to request flexible working arrangements, take leave or make a complaint or enquiry about your employment.

You have the right to join a union or choose not to, and to take part in lawful industrial activity or choose not to.

You have the right to talk about (or not talk about) your current or past pay, and the terms and conditions of employment that would be needed to work out your pay (such as your hours of work). You can also ask other employees the same thing (about their pay and terms and conditions of employment) but they don't have to tell you.

You also have protections when temporarily absent from work due to illness or injury, and from discrimination, bullying, sexual harassment, coercion, misrepresentation, sham contracting, and undue influence or pressure. Find out more at:

fairwork.gov.au/protections
fairwork.gov.au/bullying-harassment



ENDING EMPLOYMENT

When your employment ends, your final pay should include all **outstanding entitlements**, such as wages and unused annual leave and long service leave.

You may be entitled to **notice of termination**, or pay instead of notice. If you're dismissed for serious misconduct, you're not entitled to notice. If you resign you may have to give your employer notice. To check if notice is required and what should be in your final pay visit:

fairwork.gov.au/ending-employment

If you think your **dismissal was unfair or unlawful**, you have **21 calendar days** to lodge a claim with the Fair Work Commission. Rules and exceptions apply. Find out more at:

fwc.gov.au

DID YOU KNOW?

You can create a free **My account** to save your workplace information in one place:
fairwork.gov.au/register

You can find free **online courses** to help you start a new job or have difficult conversations at work:
fairwork.gov.au/learning

The **Record My Hours** app makes it quick and easy to record the hours you work:
fairwork.gov.au/app

FAIR WORK INFORMATION STATEMENT

I (*Name*) have received a copy of

the Fair Work Information Statement on (*Date*).

.....

(*Signature*)

.....

(*Date*)

IMPORTANT: New casual employees also need to be given the Fair Work Information Statement.

Visit www.fairwork.gov.au/fwis



Who is a casual employee?

You are a casual employee if you meet all the following criteria:

- you are offered a job
- the employer makes **no firm advance commitment** that the work will continue indefinitely with an agreed pattern of work, and
- you accept the offer knowing that there is **no firm advance commitment** and become an employee.

Whether you're a casual employee is assessed at the time you are offered and accept the job.

What is 'no firm advance commitment'?

To work out if your employer made **no firm advance commitment** when offering you the job, **only 4 factors are to be considered**. They are whether:

- ▶ your employer can choose to offer you work and it's your choice whether to work or not
- ▶ you'll be offered work when your employer needs you to work
- ▶ your employment is described as casual
- ▶ you'll be paid a casual loading or a specific pay rate for casual employees.

There isn't 1 deciding factor and you don't need all 4 of them for there to be 'no firm advance commitment'. It's about weighing up the factors that are there (and those that aren't) and deciding whether overall your employer was or wasn't intending to make a firm advance commitment.

Example of 'no firm advance commitment'

Priya is offered a job as a shop assistant. The job was advertised as a casual position.

The shop owner says Priya will need to work when the shop is busy or other staff are on leave. When business is quiet, Priya will get less work. Priya will be offered shifts a week in advance and the shifts will vary week-to-week. Priya can decline shifts if she wants to. Priya's pay rate will include a casual loading. Priya accepts the job.

There was 'no firm advance commitment' in Priya's situation. Her employer didn't commit to giving Priya ongoing work. The shop owner made it clear that Priya's shifts could vary, and that Priya wasn't obligated to accept shifts. The job was advertised as casual and Priya will be paid a casual rate of pay. Because this was clear at the time Priya was offered and accepted the job, she is considered a casual employee.

Note: Sometimes casual employees work a regular pattern of hours. This doesn't mean they're permanent (full-time or part-time), but if the arrangements continue, they might be entitled to casual conversion in the future (usually after 12 months).



How do I become a permanent employee if I'm a casual employee?

Under the National Employment Standards (NES), some casual employees have the right to become a permanent (full-time or part-time) employee. This is known as 'casual conversion'.

Some casual employees must be offered casual conversion by their employer while others can only request it. You must have completed 12 months of work and meet other criteria.

The next page outlines when your employer has to offer you casual conversion, and when you are entitled to request it.

Small businesses

If you are employed by a **small business** (fewer than 15 employees), your employer does not have to offer you casual conversion. However, in some circumstances you're still entitled to request it.

The next page outlines when you are entitled to request casual conversion if you work for a small business.



In writing

Under the NES, all offers, requests, refusals, and responses for casual conversion must be **in writing**.

'In writing' can include handwritten, printed, and electronic (for example, email) formats.

Some casual employees will be covered by awards and agreements with additional casual conversion entitlements. Go to www.fairwork.gov.au/casual for more information.



Need help?

Not sure if you're covered by an award or agreement? Visit www.fairwork.gov.au/awards and www.fairwork.gov.au/agreements



Does my employer have to offer me casual conversion?

Only businesses with 15 or more employees have to offer casual conversion to their casual employees.

They **have to offer** you casual conversion if you meet all the following criteria:

- ✓ you've been employed by them for **12 months**
- ✓ you've worked a **regular pattern of hours** on an ongoing basis for at least the last **6 months**, and
- ✓ you could continue working that regular pattern of hours as a permanent employee **without significant changes**.

Your employer **doesn't have to offer** you casual conversion if one of the following applies to you:

- ✗ there are **reasonable grounds** for your employer not to offer you casual conversion, or
- ✗ you haven't worked a regular pattern of hours for at least the last 6 months.

What your employer needs to do

- **If you are eligible for casual conversion** – Make the offer to you, in writing, within 21 days after your 12-month anniversary.
- **If they aren't offering casual conversion** – Tell you the reasons why in writing, within 21 days after your 12-month anniversary.

What you need to do

- **If your employer offers you casual conversion** – Respond in writing within 21 days. You can accept or decline the offer.
- **If you disagree with their decision not to offer you casual conversion** – Follow the steps outlined in the 'What if there is a disagreement?' section on the next page.

Example of 'regular pattern of hours'

Alex is a casual employee who works every Friday and Saturday night at a restaurant on a regular basis. His hours and days don't change.

Over a 6-month period, Alex misses 2 shifts due to illness. By agreement with his employer he also takes 1 week off during uni exams.

Even though Alex has taken some time off, this still meets the definition of a 'regular pattern of hours'.

More information

For more information about casual employment and casual conversion, go to www.fairwork.gov.au/casual and www.fairwork.gov.au/casualconversion



Can I request casual conversion?

You are entitled to request casual conversion if you meet all the following criteria:

- ✓ you've worked for the business for at least **12 months and 21 days** (12 months if you work for a **small business**)
- ✓ you've worked a **regular pattern of hours** on an ongoing basis for at least the last **6 months**
- ✓ you could continue working that pattern of hours as a permanent employee without significant changes, and
- ✓ during the **last 6 months** you haven't:
 - refused an offer of casual conversion
 - been told you aren't being offered casual conversion due to reasonable grounds, or
 - made a request for casual conversion that was refused on reasonable grounds.

What you need to do

- **If you are eligible and want to request casual conversion** – Make the request in writing.

What your employer needs to do

- **If they are granting your request** – Consult with you and respond in writing within 21 days of receiving your request.
- **If they are refusing your request on reasonable grounds** – Consult with you and tell you the reasons why in writing within 21 days of receiving your request. If you meet the criteria again in 6 months, you can make another request then.

What are 'reasonable grounds'?

What counts as 'reasonable grounds' will depend on your circumstances and your employer's circumstances.

They can include that within the next 12 months:

- your position won't exist
- your hours of work will significantly reduce
- the days or times your employer needs you to work will change significantly, and you won't be available to work the revised schedule.

Reasonable grounds can also include that making the offer or granting the request would not comply with a recruitment or selection process required by or under a Commonwealth, State or Territory law.



What if I disagree with my employer about casual conversion?

If you and your employer have a disagreement about casual conversion, including the rules and requirements for making (or not making) a request or an offer, there are steps you can take to resolve it.

Depending on your circumstances, you may be able to have someone to support or represent you through the dispute process (which could include a union entitled to represent you).

Step 1. First, check if you're covered by an **award or agreement**. Not sure? Visit www.fairwork.gov.au/awards and www.fairwork.gov.au/agreements

- If you are covered by an award or agreement, you need to follow the process that it sets out for dealing with disputes about the National Employment Standards (NES). See the 'Who can help?' section below if you need further help.
- If you're not covered by an award or agreement, move to step 2.

Step 2. If you aren't covered by an award or agreement you need to check if your **employment contract** or any **other kind of written agreement** has a process for dealing with disputes about the NES or casual conversion.

- If it **does**, you need to follow the process that it sets out for dealing with the dispute. See the 'Who can help?' section below if you need further help.
- If it **doesn't**, move to step 3.

Step 3. If the dispute resolution processes in **steps 1 and 2 don't apply to you**, try to resolve the disagreement directly with your employer by discussing it with them (you can use our free courses linked below to help you do this). If you can't resolve the issue this way, see the 'Who can help?' section below for where you can get help.



Get help with conversations

Find free online courses to help you have conversations at work (including about casual conversion) at www.fairwork.gov.au/learning

WHO CAN HELP?

If you'd like information or assistance, or you have an unresolved dispute, a third party may be able to help. Depending on your situation and how you want to resolve the issue, there are a few different places that can help you.

The Fair Work Ombudsman and Fair Work Commission can help.

You can also seek help from the Federal Circuit and Family Court in some situations.

FAIR WORK OMBUDSMAN

- provides information and advice about your employment type (casual or permanent)
- provides information and advice about rights, pay and entitlements of casual employees, including casual conversion entitlements
- has free calculators, templates and online courses
- helps fix workplace problems
- enforces workplace laws and seeks penalties for breaches of workplace laws.

www.fairwork.gov.au - 13 13 94

FAIR WORK COMMISSION

- deals with disputes about casual conversion (if you are not able to resolve them directly with your employer)
- can deal with your dispute through mediation, conciliation, making a recommendation or expressing an opinion
- if you and your employer agree, can deal with your dispute through arbitration (making a binding decision).

www.fwc.gov.au - 1300 799 675

FEDERAL CIRCUIT AND FAMILY COURT OF AUSTRALIA (SMALL CLAIMS COURT)

You can seek help from the small claims court of the Federal Circuit and Family Court if your casual conversion dispute is about whether:

- you meet the requirements for your employer to make an offer to you to become a permanent employee
- you meet the requirements to request casual conversion
- your employer has reasonable grounds to not offer casual conversion
- your employer has reasonable grounds to refuse your request for casual conversion.

www.fcfoa.gov.au - 1300 352 000

CASUAL EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION STATEMENT

I (*Name*) have received a copy of

the Casual Employment Information Statement on (*Date*).

.....

(*Signature*)

.....

(*Date*)

Excerpt From the Horticultural Award 2020

This document constitutes notification as required under this section of the award.

10.5 Right to request casual conversion

[10.5 inserted by PR700572 ppc 01Oct18]

- (a) A person engaged by a particular employer as a regular casual employee may request that their employment be converted to full-time or part-time employment.
- (b) A regular casual employee is a casual employee who has in the preceding period of 12 months worked a pattern of hours on an ongoing basis which, without significant adjustment, the employee could continue to perform as a full-time employee or part-time employee under the provisions of this award.
- (c) A regular casual employee who has worked equivalent full-time hours over the preceding period of 12 months' casual employment may request to have their employment converted to full-time employment.
- (d) A regular casual employee who has worked less than equivalent full-time hours over the preceding period of 12 months' casual employment may request to have their employment converted to part-time employment consistent with the pattern of hours previously worked.
- (e) Any request under this subclause must be in writing and provided to the employer.
- (f) Where a regular casual employee seeks to convert to full-time or part-time employment, the employer may agree to or refuse the request, but the request may only be refused on reasonable grounds and after there has been consultation with the employee.
- (g) Reasonable grounds for refusal include that:
 - (i) it would require a significant adjustment to the casual employee's hours of work in order for the employee to be engaged as a full-time or part time employee in accordance with the provisions of this award – that is, the casual employee is not truly a regular casual employee as defined in paragraph (b);
 - (ii) it is known or reasonably foreseeable that the regular casual employee's position will cease to exist within the next 12 months; Horticulture Award 2010 14 MA000028
 - (iii) it is known or reasonably foreseeable that the hours of work which the regular casual employee is required to perform will be significantly reduced in the next 12 months; or
 - (iv) it is known or reasonably foreseeable that there will be a significant change in the days and/or times at which the employee's hours of work are required to be performed in the next 12 months which cannot be accommodated within the days and/or hours during which the employee is available to work.
- (h) For any ground of refusal to be reasonable, it must be based on facts which are known or reasonably foreseeable.
- (i) Where the employer refuses a regular casual employee's request to convert, the employer must provide the casual employee with the employer's reasons for refusal in writing within 21 days of the request being made. If the employee does not accept the employer's refusal, this will

constitute a dispute that will be dealt with under the dispute resolution procedure in clause 9. Under that procedure, the employee or the employer may refer the matter to the Fair Work Commission if the dispute cannot be resolved at the workplace level.

- (j) Where it is agreed that a casual employee will have their employment converted to full-time or part-time employment as provided for in this clause, the employer and employee must discuss and record in writing:
 - (i) the form of employment to which the employee will convert – that is, full-time or parttime employment; and
 - (ii) if it is agreed that the employee will become a part-time employee, the matters referred to in clause 10.3(c) (k) The conversion will take effect from the start of the next pay cycle following such agreement being reached unless otherwise agreed.
- (l) Once a casual employee has converted to full-time or part-time employment, the employee may only revert to casual employment with the written agreement of the employer.
- (m) A casual employee must not be engaged and re-engaged (which includes a refusal to re-engage), or have their hours reduced or varied, in order to avoid any right or obligation under this clause.
- (n) Nothing in this clause obliges a regular casual employee to convert to full-time or part-time employment, nor permits an employer to require a regular casual employee to so convert.
- (o) Nothing in this clause requires an employer to increase the hours of a regular casual employee seeking conversion to full-time or part-time employment.
- (p) An employer must provide a casual employee, whether a regular casual employee or not, with a copy of the provisions of this subclause within the first 12 months of the employee's first engagement to perform work. In respect of casual employees already employed as at 1 October 2018, an employer must Horticulture Award 2010 MA000028 15 provide such employees with a copy of the provisions of this subclause by 1 January 2019.
- (q) A casual employee's right to request to convert is not affected if the employer fails to comply with the notice requirements in paragraph (p).



Pre-existing Injury and Medical Condition Declaration.

Under the *Workers Compensation and Rehabilitation and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2013*, prospective workers must disclose their medical history when requested. This includes pre-existing injuries and medical conditions.

False or misleading information supplied in this document may mean the prospective worker is not entitled to compensation or damages for any event that aggravates the pre-existing injury or medical condition.

Position (*Name of position being recruited for*): _____

Description of Duties & Environment Involved with the Position: _____

Prospective Worker Declaration (tick one):

- I do not have any pre-existing injuries or medical conditions that may be affected or aggravated by performing the duties of this position.
- I do have pre-existing injuries or medical conditions that may be affected or aggravated by performing the duties of this position. Please give details of the pre-existing injuries or medical conditions:

Prospective Worker Consent:

As permitted under the *Workers Compensation and Rehabilitation and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2013*, I give my permission for the Carter & Spencer Group (the Prospective Employer), to obtain my injury history and records from Workcover Queensland.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Signature: _____

Tax file number declaration


Information you provide in this declaration will allow your payer to work out how much tax to withhold from payments made to you.

This is not a TFN application form.
To apply for a TFN, go to ato.gov.au/tfn


When we say:


- ■ **payer**, we mean the business or individual making payments under the pay as you go (PAYG) withholding system
- ■ **payee**, we mean the individual being paid.

Who should complete this form?

You should complete this form before you start to receive payments from a new payer – for example: 

- ■ payments for work and services as an employee, company director or office holder
- ■ payments under return-to-work schemes, labour hire arrangements or other specified payments
- ■ benefit and compensation payments
- ■ superannuation benefits.

-  You need to provide all information requested on this form. Providing the wrong information may lead to incorrect amounts of tax being withheld from payments made to you.

-  You don't need to complete this form if you:
 - ■ are a beneficiary wanting to provide your tax file number (TFN) to the trustee of a closely held trust. For more

- ■ are receiving superannuation benefits from a super fund and have been taken to have quoted your TFN to the trustee of the super fund
- ■ want to claim the seniors and pensioners tax offset by reducing the amount withheld from payments made to you. You should complete a withholding declaration form (NAT 3093)
- ■ want to claim a zone, overseas forces or invalid and invalid carer tax offset by reducing the amount withheld from payments made to you. You should complete a withholding declaration form (NAT 3093).

For more information about your entitlement, visit ato.gov.au/taxoffsets

information, visit ato.gov.au/trustsandtfnwithholding



Section A: To be completed by the payee

Question 1

What is your tax file number (TFN)?

You should give your TFN to your employer only after you start work for them. Never give your TFN in a job application or over the internet.

- ⊖ We and your payer are authorised by the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* to request your TFN. It's not an offence not to quote your TFN. However, quoting your TFN reduces the risk of administrative errors and having extra tax withheld. Your payer is required to withhold the top rate of tax from all payments made to you if you do not provide your TFN or claim an exemption from quoting your TFN.

How do you find your TFN?

You can find your TFN on any of the following:

- your income tax notice of assessment
- correspondence we send you
- a payment summary your payer issues to you.

If you have a tax agent, they may also be able to tell you.

If you still can't find your TFN, you can:

- phone us on 13 28 61 between 8.00am and 6.00pm, Monday to Friday.

If you phone or visit us, we need to know we are talking to the correct person before discussing your tax affairs. We will ask you for details only you, or your authorised representative, would know.

You don't have a TFN

If you don't have a TFN and want to provide a TFN to your payer, you will need to apply for one.

For more information about applying for a TFN, visit ato.gov.au/tfn

You may be able to claim an exemption from quoting your TFN.

Print X in the appropriate box if you:

- have lodged a TFN application form or made an enquiry to obtain your TFN. You now have 28 days to provide your TFN to your payer, who must withhold at the standard rate during this time. After 28 days, if you haven't given your TFN to your payer, they will withhold the top rate of tax from future payments
- are claiming an exemption from quoting a TFN because you are under 18 years of age and do not earn enough to pay tax, or you are an applicant or recipient of certain pensions, benefits or allowances from the:

- Department of Human Services – however, you will need to quote your TFN if you receive a Newstart, Youth or sickness allowance, or an Austudy or parenting payment
- Department of Veterans' Affairs – a service pension under the *Veterans' Entitlement Act 1986*
- Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission.

Providing your TFN to your super fund

Your payer must give your TFN to the super fund they pay your contributions to. If your super fund doesn't have your TFN, you can provide it to them separately. This ensures:

- your super fund can accept all types of contributions to your accounts
- additional tax will not be imposed on contributions as a result of failing to provide your TFN
- you can trace different super accounts in your name.

- For more information about providing your TFN to your super fund, visit ato.gov.au/superelegibility

Question 2–6

Complete with your personal information.

Question 7 On what basis are you paid?

Check with your payer if you're not sure.

Question 8

Are you an Australian resident for tax purposes or a working holiday maker?

Generally, we consider you to be an Australian resident for tax purposes if you:

- have always lived in Australia or you have come to Australia and now live here permanently
- are an overseas student doing a course that takes more than six months to complete
- migrate to Australia and intend to reside here permanently.

If you go overseas temporarily and don't set up a permanent home in another country, you may continue to be treated as an Australian resident for tax purposes.

If you are in Australia on a working holiday visa (subclass 417) or a work and holiday visa (subclass 462) you must place an X in the working holiday maker box. Special rates of tax apply for working holiday makers.

- For more information about working holiday makers, visit ato.gov.au/whm

If you're not an Australian resident for tax purposes or a working holiday maker, place an X in the foreign resident box, unless you are in receipt of an Australian Government pension or allowance.

Temporary residents can claim super when leaving Australia, if all requirements are met. For more information, visit ato.gov.au/departaustralia

Foreign resident tax rates are different

A higher rate of tax applies to a foreign resident's taxable income and foreign residents are not entitled to a tax-free threshold nor can they claim tax offsets to reduce withholding, unless you are in receipt of an Australian Government pension or allowance.

Question 9

2

Do you want to claim the tax-free threshold from this payer?


The tax-free threshold is the amount of income you can earn each financial year that is not taxed. By claiming the threshold, you reduce the amount of tax that is withheld from your pay during the year.


Answer **yes** if you want to claim the tax-free threshold, you are an Australian resident for tax purposes, and one of the following applies:

- you are not currently claiming the tax-free threshold from another payer
- you are currently claiming the tax-free threshold from another payer and your total income from all sources will be less than the tax-free threshold.

Answer **yes** if you are a foreign resident in receipt of an Australian Government pension or allowance.

Answer **no** if none of the above applies or you are a working holiday maker.

 If you receive any taxable government payments or allowances, such as Newstart, Youth Allowance or Austudy payment, you are likely to be already claiming the tax-free threshold from that payment.


 For more information about the current tax-free threshold, which payer you should claim it from, or how to vary your withholding rate, visit ato.gov.au/taxfreethreshold

Question 10

Do you have a Higher Education Loan Program (HELP), VET Student Loan (VSL), Financial Supplement (FS), Student Start-up Loan (SSL) or Trade Support Loan (TSL) debt?

Answer **yes** if you have a HELP, VSL, FS, SSL or TSL debt.

Answer **no** if you do not have a HELP, VSL, FS, SSL or TSL debt, or you have repaid your debt in full.


 You have a HELP debt if either:
■ the Australian Government lent you money under

HECS-HELP, FEE-HELP, OS-HELP, VET FEE-HELP, VET Student loans prior to 1 July 2019 or SA-HELP.

■ you have a debt from the previous Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS).

You have a SSL debt if you have an ABSTUDY SSL debt.

You have a separate VSL debt that is not part of your HELP debt if you incurred it from 1 July 2019.

 To check your Australian residency status for tax purposes or for more information, visit ato.gov.au/residency

Tax file number declaration

 For information about repaying your HELP, VSL, FS, SSL or TSL debt, visit ato.gov.au/getloaninfo


Have you repaid your HELP, VSL, FS, SSL or TSL debt?

When you have repaid your HELP, VSL, FS, SSL or TSL debt, you need to complete a *Withholding declaration* (NAT 3093) notifying your payer of the change in your circumstances.

Sign and date the declaration

Make sure you have answered all the questions in section A, then sign and date the declaration. Give your completed declaration to your payer to complete section B.

Section B: To be completed by the payer

 Important information for payers – see the reverse side of the form.

Lodge online

Payers can lodge TFN declaration reports online if you have software that complies with our specifications.

For more information about lodging the TFN declaration report online, visit ato.gov.au/lodgetfndeclaration

More information

Internet

- For general information about TFNs, tax and super in Australia, including how to deal with us online, visit our website at ato.gov.au
- For information about applying for a TFN on the web, visit our website at ato.gov.au/tfn
- For information about your super, visit our website at ato.gov.au/checkyoursuper

Useful products

In addition to this TFN declaration, you may also need to complete and give your payer the following forms which you can download from our website at ato.gov.au:

- *Medicare levy variation declaration* (NAT 0929), if you qualify for a reduced rate of Medicare levy or are liable for the Medicare levy surcharge. You can vary the amount your payer withholds from your payments.
- *Standard choice form* (NAT 13080) to choose a super fund for your employer to pay super contributions to. You can find information about your current super accounts and transfer any unnecessary super accounts through myGov after you have linked to the ATO. Temporary residents should visit ato.gov.au/departaustralia for more information about super.

Other forms and publications are also available from our website at ato.gov.au/onlineordering or by phoning 1300 720 092.

We regularly revise our publications to take account of any changes to the law, so make sure that you have the latest information. If you are unsure, you can check for more recent information on our website at ato.gov.au or contact us.

This publication was current at June 2019.

Phone

- Payee – for more information, phone 13 28 61 between 8.00am and 6.00pm, Monday to Friday. If you want to vary your rate of withholding, phone 1300 360 221 between 8.00am and 6.00pm, Monday to Friday.
- Payer – for more information, phone 13 28 66 between 8.00am and 6.00pm, Monday to Friday.

If you phone, we need to know we're talking to the right person before we can discuss your tax affairs. We'll ask for details only you, or someone you've authorised, would know. An authorised contact is someone you've previously told us can act on your behalf.

If you do not speak English well and need help from the ATO, phone the Translating and Interpreting Service on 13 14 50.

If you are deaf, or have a hearing or speech impairment, phone the ATO through the National Relay Service (NRS) on the numbers listed below:

- TTY users – phone 13 36 77 and ask for the ATO number you need (if you are calling from overseas, phone +61 7 3815 7799)
- Speak and Listen (speech-to-speech relay) users – phone 1300 555 727 and ask for the ATO number you need (if you are calling from overseas, phone +61 7 3815 8000)
- Internet relay users – connect to the NRS on relayservice.gov.au and ask for the ATO number you need.

If you would like further information about the National Relay Service, phone 1800 555 660 or email helpdesk@relayservice.com.au

Privacy of information

Taxation law authorises the ATO to collect information and to disclose it to other government agencies. For information about your privacy, go to ato.gov.au/privacy

Our commitment to you

We are committed to providing you with accurate, consistent and clear information to help you understand your rights and entitlements and meet

your obligations.

If you follow our information in this publication and it turns out to be incorrect, or it is misleading and you make a mistake as a result, we must still apply the law correctly. If that means you owe us money, we must ask you to pay it but we will not charge you a penalty. Also, if you acted reasonably and in good faith we will not charge you interest.

If you make an honest mistake in trying to follow our information in this publication and you owe us money as a result, we will not charge you a penalty. However, we will ask you to pay the money, and we may also charge you interest. If correcting the mistake means we owe you money, we will pay it to you. We will also pay you any interest you are entitled to.

If you feel that this publication does not fully cover your circumstances, or you are unsure how it applies to you, you can seek further assistance from us.

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Published by

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Canberra
June 2019

DE-6078

Payer information

The following information will help you comply with your pay as you go (PAYG) withholding obligations.

— Is your employee entitled to work in Australia?

It is a criminal offence to knowingly or recklessly allow someone to work, or to refer someone for work, where that person is from overseas and is either in Australia illegally or is working in breach of their visa conditions.

People or companies convicted of these offences may face fines and/or imprisonment. To avoid penalties, ensure your prospective employee has a valid visa to work in Australia before you employ them. For more information and to check a visa holder's status online, visit the Department of Home Affairs website at homeaffairs.gov.au

Is your payee working under a working holiday visa (subclass 417) or a work and holiday visa (subclass 462)?

Employers of workers under these two types of visa need to register with the ATO, see ato.gov.au/whmreg

For the tax table "working holiday maker" visit our website at ato.gov.au/taxtables

Payer obligations

If you withhold amounts from payments, or are likely to withhold amounts, the payee may give you this form with section A completed. A TFN declaration applies to payments made after the declaration is provided to you. The information provided on this form is used to determine the amount of tax to be withheld from payments based on the PAYG withholding tax tables we publish. If the payee gives you another declaration, it overrides any previous declarations.

Has your payee advised you that they have applied for a TFN, or enquired about their existing TFN?

Where the payee indicates at question 1 on this form that they have applied for an individual TFN, or enquired about their existing TFN, they have 28 days to give you their TFN. **You must withhold tax for 28 days** at the standard rate according to the PAYG withholding **tax tables**. After 28 days, if the payee has not given you their TFN, you must then withhold the top rate of tax from future payments, unless we tell you not to.

If your payee has not given you a completed form you must:

- notify us within 14 days of the start of the withholding obligation by completing as much of the payee section of the form as you can. Print 'PAYER' in the payee declaration and lodge the form – see 'Lodging the form'.
- withhold the top rate of tax from any payment to that payee.

➤ For a full list of tax tables, visit our website at ato.gov.au/taxtables

Lodging the form

You need to lodge TFN declarations with us within 14 days after the form is either signed by the payee or completed by you (if not provided by the payee). **You need to retain a copy of the form for your records.** For information about storage and disposal, see below.

You may lodge the information:

- **online** – lodge your TFN declaration reports using software that complies with our specifications. There is no need to complete section B of each form as the payer information is supplied by your software.
- **by paper** – complete section B and send the original to us within 14 days.

➤ For more information about lodging your TFN declaration report online, visit our website at ato.gov.au/lodgetfndeclaration

Provision of payee's TFN to the payee's super fund

If you make a super contribution for your payee, you need to give your payee's TFN to their super fund on the day of contribution, or if the payee has not yet quoted their TFN, within 14 days of receiving this form from your payee.

Storing and disposing of TFN declarations

The TFN Rule issued under the *Privacy Act 1988* requires a TFN recipient to use secure methods when storing and disposing of TFN information. You may store a paper copy of the signed form or electronic files of scanned forms. Scanned forms must be clear and not altered in any way.

If a payee:

- submits a new *TFN declaration* (NAT 3092), you must retain a copy of the earlier form for the current and following financial year.
- has not received payments from you for 12 months, you must retain a copy of the last completed form for the current and following financial year.

— Penalties

You may incur a penalty if you do not:

- lodge TFN declarations with us
- keep a copy of completed TFN declarations for your records
- provide the payee's TFN to their super fund where the payee quoted their TFN to you.





Induction/ Refresher – Quality, Food Safety, WPHS, Policies & Procedures.

1. Quality & Food Safety

Why do we have a food safety program? The success and continuation of Carter & Spencer Pty Ltd and its employees relies on us giving our customers the best quality product that can be eaten without inflicting harm, causing illness or resulting in death.

Our Food Safety Program is based on the Principles of Good Manufacturing, Good Hygiene, HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points) and the principles of Freshcare.

It involves an investigation of raw materials and process steps to identify any hazards, and then putting steps in place to prevent those hazards.

Our business is certified to the FRESHCARE Food Safety & Quality Standard, and we are committed to meeting the requirements of the Freshcare code and rules, to ensure we produce safe, quality food that meets both our customer's expectations and relevant legislative requirements.

2. Hazards

There are three types of hazards for fruit and vegetables – physical, chemical and microbial. All of these types are present at Carter & Spencer. Examples of each are listed below:

Physical: Stones, Wood, Glass, Metal

Chemical: Contamination with Spray Chemicals, Fertilizers

Microbial: Salmonella, Listeria, E.Coli, Hepatitis

3. Hand Washing

When should we wash our hands? Hand washing is very important and prevents the spread of bacteria and dirt onto produce being handled in the factory. Hands should be washed:

Before commencing work

After breaks

After using the toilet
After smoking
After cleaning the floor, machinery or equipment
After nose blowing
If you cough and shield your mouth with the hand
Touching any body opening

This is not a complete list and there are many other instances when hands need to be washed before touching produce.

4. Pest Control

Carter & Spencer Pty Ltd looks after Pest Control around the site and buildings. If you see any Pest Activity whilst at work – such as rats, mice, pigs, or other animals be sure to tell you supervisor. Help keep pest numbers to a minimum by discarding old fruit and vegetables and floor scraps, and by keeping internal rubbish bins clean.

5. Cleaning

Good effective tidying up and cleaning means a more efficient work area, less contamination between rubbish and good product, and pests and rodents are less attracted to the work area. Cleaning at Carter & Spencer Pty Ltd needs to be completed according to the roster, using the correct tools.

6. Records/Recall

It is important that all paperwork is completed correctly in full. The date coding of unpacked and packed product is important along with the paperwork in tracing produce should there be a contamination issue (or quality issue). You need to write clearly and accurately on all documents.

7. GMP/GHP Practices

Listed below are good manufacturing and hygiene practices required of all staff working in the facility:

- There is no glass to be taken into the growing and packing areas
- Personal food and drink is not to be stored or eaten in production areas. Only a plastic water bottle is allowed which is required to be labeled with your name/s.
- Fruit & Vegetables being processed are not to be eaten.
- Cigarettes, matches, lighters and other personal effects should not be in production areas.
- Smoking is only not allowed in the growing and packing areas
- Fingernails must be kept clean and short with no nail polish allowed.

- Staples, paperclips and pins or tacks of any sort are discouraged in production areas.
- All hand knives in use must be of a solid blade type – no snap off blades are allowed.
- All urinating, defecating and spitting must be in the allocated toilet facilities.
- Blue plasters are only allowed for wounds and they must be covered by vinyl gloves
- All bandages, wound dressings etc must be covered by clothing or gloves/sleeve protectors
- Don't pack any product that has fallen on the floor
- Challenge any stranger in your workplace

8. Safety

The personal safety of all personnel is our highest priority. We expect all of our staff to go home at the end of the work day in the same condition and functionality as they arrived. Key safety requirements include:

- All personnel to wear protective clothing and protective footwear;
- All employees are to wear any mandatory PPE such as gloves, eye protection and hearing protection;
- Personnel are to maintain a 3m distance from operating forklifts and never walk behind without instruction from the driver; and
- All employees are required to report any hazards that they identify in the facility.

9. Allergens

Foods that can cause severe allergic reactions and death in sensitive people (peanuts, tree nuts, dairy, soy, fish, shellfish, gluten as classified by FSANZ) can contaminate produce in the greenhouse.

Personal belongings, food, etc are to be kept away from growing, packing and storage areas. Hands should be washed after eating or handling personal food items, before touching produce.

Peanuts are the most virulent of allergenic foods and should never be brought into the greenhouse facility.

10. Sickness

Any staff member who suspects or knows they have a food borne illness must tell their supervisor immediately before commencing any food handling duties. No person with any food borne illness should be in contact with fruit and vegetables at any time. A

doctor's clearance may be required before return to work of any employee with any suspected food borne illness.

A food borne illness is any illness that can be transmitted through food from an infected person to the consumer of the food item and includes such diseases as hepatitis, Salmonellosis, listeriosis, etc.

11. Drugs and Alcohol Policy

Employees must not attend work or drive a company vehicle if their performance is adversely affected by drugs or alcohol. An employee who is considered by their supervisor or manager to be unfit to safely perform their duties due to the affects of drugs or alcohol will not be permitted to remain at the workplace. Employees must not consume or possess alcohol at the workplace, or away from the workplace whilst carrying out work for the company, unless with specific permission of the company, or in a company vehicle or at any work-related function, unless with specific permission from the company.

12. Emergency Evacuation Procedure

When a fire or emergency is detected –

1. Do not panic
2. Alert persons nearby and request assistance
3. Call the fire service by telephoning 000
4. Summon a supervisor or manager / fire warden
5. Use fire extinguishers only if safe to do so and you have been trained in their use
6. Follow all instruction given by your supervisor or manager

When a fire alarm is given –

1. Proceed to the nearest exit and follow directions
2. Do not attempt to save possessions at the risk of personal injury
3. Do not break windows as oxygen feeds fires
4. Stay low in moving through smoke

14. Chemicals and Machinery

Do not under any circumstances use or attempt to use and chemicals or machinery unless you are trained and authorized to do so.

15. Workplace Rights

Carter & Spencer observes and enforces all workplace rights and entitlements for its employees, such as:

1. The right to freedom of association;
2. The observance of general human rights;
3. Freedom from harassment and discrimination;

Carter & Spencer does not endorse the use of forced, illegal or child labour in any form.

Harassment and discrimination based on race, gender, sexuality, age, disability status, religion or any other basis is not tolerated in our workplace. Should you have a question, or complaint regarding harassment or discrimination, please see your supervisor (it is important to note that normal workplace performance management is not bullying or harassment). Should you wish to read a copy of the full Carter & Spencer Group Discrimination and Harassment Policies, please see your supervisor.

16. Complaint Procedures

Complaints regarding, harassment, discrimination or any other workplace issue should in the first instance be directed to your Facility Manager or to the Group Services Manager (Anthony Jackson) based in Brisbane.

Anthony Jackson – (07)3361 5568 or anthony.jackson@carter-spencer.com.au

Should you feel you are unable to report any incident directly to your Facility Manager or the Group Services Manager, genuine issues can be notified in person or anonymously, through the Carter & Spencer Group website using the contact page. -

<http://www.carterspencer.com.au/contactus>

When using this form if you do not wish to use your own name and email address – please type “hotline” and ”issue” into the first and last name sections (or something similar) and enter the Group Services Manager’s email address as the contact email; this will ensure the contact form is directed to the appropriate person when sent.

17. Lifting





**CARTER & SPENCER PTY LTD (Lindemans Rd Pineapples)
QUALITY/FOOD SAFETY INDUCTION**

I have received a copy of the Carter & Spencer Pty Ltd (Lindemans Rd Pineapples) Quality/Food Safety Induction.

Please tick 'one only' of the following and return it to your Supervisor after reading the Induction.

I have read and understand the Carter & Spencer Pty Ltd (Lindemans Rd Pineapples) Quality/Food Safety Induction and agree to abide by it during my employment with Carter & Spencer Supplies.

I have read the Carter & Spencer Pty Ltd (Lindemans Rd Pineapples) Quality/Food Safety Induction and have some queries, which I will contact my Supervisor about within 7 working days of receiving the Manual.

.....
Signed:

.....
Date: