Retention Period	Retention Period
Accident reports and claims (settled cases) 6 years	Internal reports (miscellaneous) 3 years
Accounts payable ledgers and schedules 6 years	Inventories of products, materials,
Accounts receivable ledgers and schedules6 years	and supplies 3 years
Audit reports of accountantsPermanently	Invoices to customers 3 years
Bank statements	Invoices from vendors 3 years
Capital stock and bond records; ledgers, transfer registers, stubs showing issues, record of interest coupons, options, etc Permanently	Journals
Cash books	holders, including by-laws and charter Permanently
Charts of accountsPermanently	Payroll records, summaries and tax
Checks (cancelled but see exception below) 3 years	returns
Checks (cancelled for important payments, i.e., taxes, purchases of property, special contracts, etc. (checks should be filed with the papers pertaining to the underlying transaction)	Petty cash vouchers
Contracts and leases (expired)Permanently	department copy)
Contracts and leases still in effect Permanently	Receiving sheets
Correspondence (routine) with customers or vendors	Safety records 6 years
Correspondence (general) 3 years	Sales records
Correspondence (legal and important matters only) Permanently	Scrap and salvage records (inventories, sales, etc.)
Deeds, mortgages, and bills of salePermanently	Stock and bond certificates (cancelled) 7 years
Depreciation schedules Permanently	Subsidiary ledgers
Duplicate deposit slips	
Employment applications 3 years	Time cards and daily reports 4 years
Financial statements (end-of-year, other months optional)	Trade mark registrations, patents and copyrights
General and private ledgers (and end-of-year trial balances)Permanently	Voucher register and schedules
Insurance policies (expired) 3 years	employees, etc. (includes allowances
Insurance records, current accident reports, claims, policies, etcPermanently	and reimbursement of employees, officers, etc., for travel and entertainment expenses)

The retention periods above are intended to be general guidelines. In most cases, no legislation or rulings are available to rely on. All specific concerns should be reviewed with legal counsel before any records are destroyed.