



VICTORIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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[1931

Factories and Shops Act 1928 (No. 3677).

DETERMINATION OF THE PLUMBERS BOARD.

NOTES.—(1) This Determination, on the 16th October, 1931, applied to the whole of the State of Victoria.

(2) Plumbing and Gasfitting were proclaimed on 10th October, 1928, as Apprenticeship Trades under the *Apprenticeship Act 1928* for the Metropolitan District.

Full particulars of the Apprenticeship Regulations for these trades may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Apprenticeship Commission, 61 Spring-street, Melbourne (price 3d.).

IN accordance with the provisions of the *Factories and Shops Act 1928* (No. 3677), the Wages Board appointed to "determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons—

- (a) employed either inside or outside a factory or work-room in the process, trade, or business of a plumber or gasfitter; and
(b) wheresoever employed in any plumbing work (including electrical or gas fittings) in connexion with the erection or repairing of buildings."

has made the following Determination, namely:—

- (1) That on the 16th October, 1931, the last previous Determination shall be revoked and replaced by this Determination.
(2)

Apprentices.*		Improvers.*		Other Employees.		
WAGES.		WAGES.		WAGES.	Per hour.	Per week of 44 hours.
Per week of 44 hours.		Per week of 44 hours.			s. d.	£ s. d.
s. d.		s. d.				
1st year	.. .. 11 9	1st year	.. .. 18 6	Persons employed—		
2nd "	.. .. 17 0	2nd "	.. .. 23 3	(a) Where the artificial temperature		
3rd "	.. .. 20 9	3rd "	.. .. 31 0	is—		
4th "	.. .. 30 3	4th "	.. .. 41 3	Over 130° F.	3 11½	8 15 1
5th "	.. .. 43 3	5th "	.. .. 56 9	115° F., but not exceeding		
6th "	.. .. 61 0	6th "	.. .. 77 6	130° F.	3 7½	7 13 7
and thereafter the minimum wage.		and thereafter the minimum wage.		50° F. or lower	3 11½	8 15 1
				(b) In connexion with ammonia coils		
				in an artificial temperature of		
				45° F. or lower	3 2	6 19 4
				(c) Lead burning or at lead work con-		
				nected therewith	2 9½	6 2 10
				(d) On old ships, i.e., ships that have		
				done one trip or more	2 6	5 10 0
				(e) On any other ship plumbing	2 4½	5 5 5
				(f) On swing scaffold, swing seat, or		
				rope	2 5½	5 7 3
				(g) On cast or wrought iron pipe		
				fitting or jointing (except elec-		
				trical conduit, and except any		
				gas main and service layers)	2 3½	4 19 11
				Any other plumber or gasfitter	2 3½	4 19 11
					Per hour.	Per
						week of 48
						hours.
				Persons employed solely as gas main		
				or service layers	2 0½	4 18 0

* Not covered by the Apprenticeship Act 1928. (See Note 2 above.)

(3) TIMES OF BEGINNING AND ENDING WORK—

	Time of Beginning.	Time of Ending.
Gas Main or Service Layers	{ 7.30 a.m. ..	.. 12 noon on Saturdays, and
	{ 7.30 a.m. ..	.. 6.15 p.m. on the other working days of the week
Other Persons	{ 7.45 a.m. ..	.. 12 noon on Saturdays, and
	{ 7.45 a.m. ..	.. 5.15 p.m. on the other working days of the week.

(4) OVERTIME.—The following rates shall be paid for all work done during the times specified hereunder, viz. :—

Gas Main or Service Layers.

- (A) Within the hours fixed in Clause (3) in excess of the number of hours determined for a week's work in any week—
 - First two hours Time and a half
 - Thereafter Double time
- (B) Outside the hours fixed in Clause (3)—
 - (a) On Saturday or the day on which the half-holiday in the trade is locally observed—
 - Between 12 noon and 2 p.m. Time and a half
 - And thereafter till midnight Double time
 - (b) On the other working days of the week—
 - Between 5.15 p.m. and 7.15 p.m. Time and a half
 - And thereafter till midnight Double time
 - (c) Between midnight and the time of beginning work Double time

All Others.

- (A) Within the hours fixed in Clause (3) in excess of the number of hours determined for a week's work in any week.—
 - First hour Time and a half
 - Thereafter Double time
- (B) Outside the hours fixed in Clause (3)—
 - (a) On Saturday or the day on which the half-holiday in the trade is locally observed—
 - Between 12 noon and 1 p.m. Time and a half
 - And thereafter till midnight Double time
 - (b) On the other working days of the week—
 - Between 5.15 p.m. and 6.15 p.m. Time and a half
 - And thereafter till midnight Double time
 - (c) Between midnight and the time of beginning work Double time

(5) SPECIAL RATES FOR SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.—Double time shall be the special rate for all work done on Sundays, New Year's Day, 26th January (Foundation Day), Good Friday, Easter Monday, 21st April (Eight Hours Day), Anzac Day (by persons not subject to *Anzac Day Act 1928*), Christmas Day, Boxing Day; but if any other day be by Act of Parliament or Proclamation substituted for any of the above-named holidays, the special rate shall only be payable on the day so substituted.

(6) ALLOWANCES.—The following allowances shall be paid to persons (other than persons employed by the gas companies) employed on work away from the centre (the centre meaning the employer's usual place of business or the employee's residence, whichever is the nearer to the work) :—

- (i) The fares necessarily expended in going from and to the centre to and from his work.
- (ii) For time necessarily occupied in travelling from and to the centre to and from his work :—
 - (a) During usual working hours
 - (b) Outside usual working hours—
 - Time in excess of a total of 1½ hours occupied in going } Ordinary rates
 - from and to the centre to and from his work
- (iii) For work done at a distance from the centre, if the employee is unable to return to his home the same night, and suitable board and lodging has not been provided by the employer 9½d. per hour extra.

(7) TOOLS AND APPLIANCES.—That if any employee is required to provide any or all of the following tools or appliances :—

Caulking-irons, drilling frame and chain, tap key, chain wrenches, files, grips or tongs of over 12 inches in length, hacksaw frame or blades, mandrils, dummies, metal pots, pipe cutters, plumbing irons, ratchets, stocks, dies, drills for stone, taps and drills for brass or iron threads, or vices,

1s. per hour in addition to the ordinary rates fixed by this Determination shall be paid by the employer.

(8) MEAL INTERVAL.—Persons employed as gas main or service layers shall not be called upon to work for a longer period than five hours continuously without an interval of one hour for a meal. Such provision shall only apply to persons employed within the hours fixed as the times of beginning and ending work as set out in Clause (3) of this Determination.

(9) CASUAL LABOUR.—Casual employees (i.e., persons employed during the week for not more than one-half the maximum number of hours fixed in this Determination as a week's work) shall be paid at the rate of 1½d. per hour extra.

(10) PIECE-WORK PRICES.—That the lowest piece-work prices which may be paid for the undermentioned work shall be :—

Description of Work.	Piece-work Prices.
Angles, spouting, sheet iron—making	2s. 1d. each
Down pipes, sheet-iron—fixing, or soldering and fixing	5½d. per foot
Flashings—fixing—	
(a) parapet	5½d. per lineal foot
(b) step	9½d. " "
(c) apron on an iron or slate roof	8½d. " "
(d) of any kind on a tile roof	1s. 0½d. " "
(e) chimney, single (including gutter)	14s. 2d. each
(f) chimney, double (including gutter)	17s. 8d. " "
(g) skylight or manhole (including gutter)	14s. 2d. " "
Flats, sheet-iron—fixing, or making and fixing	8½d. per square foot
Gutters—fixing, or soldering, riveting and fixing	9½d. per lineal foot
Gutters, valley—fixing	5½d. " "
Iron, roofing, corrugated—fixing—	
(a) 26 gauge or lighter	3s. 11d. per hundred square feet
(b) 24 gauge or heavier	4s. 7d. " "
(c) verandah	1s. 4½d. per foot at spout line
Ridging—fixing	4½d. per foot
Spouting, sheet-iron—fixing, or soldering, riveting and fixing	6½d. " "
Vents, room—fixing, through roof—	
(a) Not exceeding 8 inches in diameter	21s. 3d. each
(b) Over 8 inches and up to 12 inches in diameter	28s. 4d. " "

Sanitary Work.

		Piece-work Prices.	
		Without flashing.	With flashing.
Bath, not requiring vent by M. and M.B.W. by-law—fixing—			
On ground floor	.. .. .	28s. 4d.	49s. 7d.
Above ground floor	.. .. .	42s. 6d.	63s. 8d.
Basin, lavatory, including vent—fixing 42s. 6d. each basin			
Lead floor-covering, including fixing floor waste pipe up to 2 feet in length	.. .. .	1s. 4½d. per square foot	
Lead safe, not exceeding 8 square feet—fixing .. .. .	.. .. .	14s. 2d. each safe	
Soil pipe, cast-iron—fixing .. .. .	.. .. .	3s. 6½d. per foot	
Troughs, on ground floor, fixing waste pipe to, including flashings—			
Trough, with two sections	.. .. .	42s. 6d. per trough	
Each additional section .. .. .	.. .. .	7s. 1d.	
Vent pipes—fixing—			
(a) duct or induct .. .. .	.. .. .	1s. 0½d. per foot	
(b) all others .. .. .	.. .. .	1s. 9d. „	
Vent pipes—staying 21s. 2½d. each			
Waste pipe, in excess of the length allowed by M. and M.B.W. by-law, without vent—fixing 1s. 9d. per foot			
Water closet—fixing fittings to—			
External (not including water supply) .. .. .	.. .. .	28s. 4½d. each	42s. 6d. each
Internal (not including water supply, but including floor waste pipe up to 2 feet long)—			
Unvented .. .. .	.. .. .	56s. 7½d. „	70s. ½d. „
Vented .. .. .	.. .. .	70s. 9½d. „	85s. 0d. „

Gas Fittings, &c.

Fixing—			
Fittings, gas, and pipes for same .. .. .	.. .. .	10s. 7d. per point	
Heater, water, with flue pipe .. .. .	.. .. .	38s. 5d. each	
Hood, with flue pipe .. .. .	.. .. .	28s. 4d. „	
Piping, gas, to stoves, bath heaters, coppers, or other apparatus .. .. .	.. .. .	8½d. per foot	
Piping, water—fixing or outting, screwing and fixing—			
(a) outside building line .. .. .	.. .. .	1s. 4½d.	1s. 9d.
(b) within or on building .. .. .	.. .. .	8½d.	1s. 0½d.
(c) within building line, but not on building .. .. .	.. .. .	5½d.	6½d.

Meters and Stand-pipes.

Meters—fixing—			
(a) to existing service .. .. .	.. .. .	28s. 4d. each	
(b) with and in addition to new service .. .. .	.. .. .	14s. 2d. „	
Stand-pipe—fixing to existing service	7s. 1d. „	

Bells.

Bells—fixing	10s. 7d. per point	
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H. J. RICHARDSON, J.P., Chairman.

GEO. E. PARR, Secretary.

Melbourne, 25th September, 1931.

1. The first step in the process of the scientific method is the identification of a problem or a question that needs to be answered. This is often done through observation and research of existing knowledge.

2. The second step is to formulate a hypothesis, which is a testable prediction about the outcome of an experiment. This hypothesis is based on the problem identified in the first step.

3. The third step is to design an experiment to test the hypothesis. This involves identifying the variables to be measured, the conditions to be controlled, and the methods to be used to collect data.

4. The fourth step is to collect data and analyze it. This involves recording the results of the experiment and using statistical methods to determine if the results support the hypothesis.

5. The fifth and final step is to draw a conclusion based on the results of the experiment. If the results support the hypothesis, then the hypothesis is accepted as a valid explanation for the problem. If the results do not support the hypothesis, then the hypothesis is rejected and a new one must be formulated.

6. The scientific method is a systematic and logical approach to investigating a phenomenon. It is a process that allows scientists to test their ideas and to build on the knowledge of others. The scientific method is the foundation of all scientific research.