



VICTORIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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[1941

Factories and Shops Acts.

DETERMINATION OF THE BUTTER FACTORIES BOARD.

NOTES.—(1) On 18th July, 1938, the Butter Board was deprived of the power to "determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons wheresoever employed in the process, trade, business, or occupation of manufacturing or preparing for trade or sale—

(a) butter, cheese, or casein;

(b) cream for wholesale trade other than sterilized cream."

and such power was conferred exclusively on the Butter Factories Board.

(2) This Determination applies to the whole of the State of Victoria.

IN accordance with the provisions of the Factories and Shops Acts, the Wages Board which has the power to "determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons wheresoever employed in the process, trade, business, or occupation of manufacturing or preparing for trade or sale—

(a) butter, cheese, or casein;

(b) cream for wholesale trade other than sterilized cream."

has made the following Determination, namely:—

(1) That on the 7th April, 1941, the last previous Determination of this Board shall be revoked and replaced by this Determination.

(2)

Apprentices or Improvers.			Juvenile Workers.			Other Employees.		
WAGES PER WEEK OF 44 HOURS.			WAGES PER WEEK OF 44 HOURS.			WAGES PER WEEK OF 44 HOURS.		
	Shift Workers.	All Others.		Males.	Females.		Shift Workers.	All Others.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Under 16 years	..	38 5	Under 16 years	32 7	28 1	Cream grader	109 0	103 0
16-17 years	..	44 10	16-17 years	36 2	31 4	Milk Grader	108 0	102 0
17-18	50 7	17-18	44 10	35 2	Milk or cream tester	108 0	102 0
18-19	65 0	57 4	18-19	49 3	40 9	Creamery manager	106 0	100 0
19-20	71 10	64 6	19-20	58 2	44 10	Milk or cream neutralizer	104 6	98 6
20-21	76 11	69 10	20-21	66 0	49 6	Foreman of shift or department or casein plant	105 6	100 0
						Butter-maker	108 0	102 0
						Operators of any of the following machines, viz.:—		
						Separator	94 0	88 0
						Pasteurizer evacuator, or de-odorizer	94 0	88 0
						Weighing machine	94 0	88 0
						Filling machine for tinning of butter when butter has not been milled	96 0	90 0
						Filling machine for tinning of butter when butter has been milled	95 0	89 0
						Storeman or packer	94 0	88 0
						Casein-maker	107 0	101 0
						Assistant to casein-maker	95 6	89 6
						Cheese-maker	108 0	102 0
						Assistant to cheese-maker	95 6	89 6
						Cheese storehand	97 0	91 0
						Male adult washing or sterilizing cans or bottles	94 0	88 0
						All other adult males	93 0	87 0
						All adult females	58 5

PROPORTION (IN ANY PLACE).

Males.

One apprentice to every three or fraction of three workers receiving not less than 87s. per week.

One improver to every eight or fraction of eight workers receiving not less than 87s. per week.

Females.

One apprentice and one improver to every three or fraction of three workers receiving not less than 58s. 6d. per week.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—“Juvenile worker” means a person under 21 years of age (other than an apprentice or an improver) employed at—

- Patting, wrapping, or branding butter or cheese;
- Blending or re-packing cheese;
- Filling or cleaning cheese jars or moulds;
- Filling or emptying casein trays;
- Filling or drying casein in tunnels;
- Filling casein into bags;
- Weighing, filling, emptying, stacking, capping, sealing, opening, labelling, wrapping, packing, cleaning, or sterilizing tins, cartons, or bottles;
- Stamping or branding tins, cartons, cases, bottles, or labels;
- Stamping, branding, lining, or nailing up boxes or shooks, but not lifting full boxes; or
- Handling empty tins, cans, cases, crates, jars, moulds, or boxes.

“Ordinary worker” means a person—

- (a) who ordinarily works 8 hours 48 minutes between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday when the ordinary week's work is performed in five days;
- (b) who ordinarily works eight hours between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and four hours on Saturday between 7 a.m. and 12 noon when the ordinary week's work is performed in six days.

“Shift worker” is a person other than an ordinary worker. Males under 21 years of age (other than an apprentice or improver 18 years of age or over) or females of any age shall not be employed on shift work.

“Butter-maker” is a person who controls the temperature of cream for butter making, starts and stops the churn after filling with cream, and salts and works the butter.

“Assistant to cheese-maker” means any person employed in the working of the curd in the vats and processes up to and including unhooping the cheese from the presses. Not more than six assistants to cheese-makers shall be employed to each cheese-maker in any factory.

“Assistant to casein-maker” means any person employed in the working of the curd in the vats up to and including unhooping of the casein curd from the presses.

(4) OVERTIME.—The following rates shall be paid:—

- (a) To “ordinary workers” for all time worked—

Outside the times of beginning and ending work as fixed in clause (3)	} Time and a half.
Within the times of beginning and ending work so fixed in excess of four hours on Saturday and eight hours on the other working days where an ordinary week's work is worked in six days and for all time worked on Saturday and in excess of 8 hours 48 minutes on Monday to Friday inclusive where an ordinary week's work is worked in five days	
Provided that double time shall be paid for all work done on Saturday after 12 noon.	

- (b) To “shift workers” for all time worked in excess of 7 hours 20 minutes on any day .. Time and a half.

- (c) In the event of an employee being required to work in excess of 90 minutes of overtime in any one day after his ordinary time of ceasing duty, such employee shall be given an interval of 15 minutes without deduction of pay in the first hour of overtime worked. This clause shall not apply to persons employed in the cheese processing section of the industry in the metropolitan districts as defined in the Factories and Shops Acts.

(5) MEAL INTERVAL.—An interval of not less than 30 minutes nor more than 60 minutes shall be granted for meals between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m., provided that females and juveniles shall be granted such interval not more than 4½ hours after starting work. Shift workers shall be allowed an interval of not less than 30 minutes nor more than 60 minutes for meal; such meal time to be not less than three hours, or more than five hours from the time of beginning work.

Meal time, if worked, shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half on prevailing rates, same to continue until such time as the employee has had the full time provided for meal.

(6) TIME BOOK OR OTHER RECORD.—That every employee shall indelibly record daily his or her correct times of beginning and ending work in a book, or on time cards, or by a mechanical contrivance, which shall be furnished by the employer.

(7) INSPECTION OF TIME BOOK.—That the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Federated Cold Storage and Meat Preserving Employees' Union of Australia be allowed to inspect the Time Record referred to in clause (6) and wages record covering a period of two months prior to the inspection), during the office hours of the factory.

(8) ALLOWANCE.—When an employee is required by law or by his employer to wear a washable outer garment such garment (not exceeding two each year) shall be an overall of a proved type and quality and shall be provided by the employer in the month of September in each year.

(9) CONTINUITY OF WORK.—The work of each day or shift shall be continuous, with the customary break for a meal.

(10) TIME WAGES.—Any person employed on time wages for less than the number of hours fixed for an ordinary week's work between midnight Sunday and midnight Saturday shall for each hour worked up to one half the number of hours fixed for an ordinary week's work be paid at the ordinary wages rate with an addition of 33 per centum, and for each hour worked beyond the one-half aforesaid the rate of wages payable shall be the ordinary wages rate up to but not exceeding ordinary wages rates for an ordinary week's work.

(11) TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT.—Except in a case where an employee has been guilty of misconduct, seven days' notice of termination of employment shall be given by either employer or worker.

(12) PAYMENT OF WAGES.—Wages shall be paid during ordinary working hours or immediately on ceasing work on each pay day.

(13) WASHING AND DRINKING FACILITIES.—Adequate washing and drinking facilities shall be provided in each factory or department, and where, in the opinion of the Inspector of Factories, conditions necessitate their use adequate changing facilities and showers shall be provided by the employer.

(14) IMPROVER TO RECEIVE ADULT WAGE.—An improver employed at any class of work for which a certificate from the Department of Agriculture is required shall, unless he is working under the direct supervision of an employee so qualified, be paid the rates of pay prescribed for such an adult employee.

(15) ANNUAL LEAVE.—(a) Males.—Any male employee who has been in the service of the same employer for a period of not less than twelve months shall be granted one week's holiday on full pay in each year, and such holiday shall be given not later than 31st August in each year.

If the employee leaves or is dismissed before the expiration of twelve months, then such employee shall be given or paid for one day's holiday for each two calendar months or part of each two calendar months' service. Provided that an employee shall not be entitled to one day's holiday pay for part of two calendar months until he has completed three calendar months' continuous service with the same employer.

(b) Females.—Any female employee who has been in the service of the same employer for a period of not less than twelve months shall be granted two weeks' holiday on full pay each year, and such holiday shall be given within three months of completion of each twelve months' service.

If the employee leaves or is dismissed before the expiration of twelve months, then such employee shall be given or paid for one day's holiday for each calendar month or part of a calendar month's service. Provided that an employee shall not be entitled to one day's holiday pay for part of a calendar month until she has completed three calendar months' continuous service with the same employer.

(16) MIXED FUNCTIONS.—Where an employee is engaged in any one day or shift for more than two hours at work in a higher class than he is employed to perform, he shall be paid for the full day or shift at the highest rate payable for any such work under this Determination, but if he is so engaged for less than two hours he shall be paid at the rates fixed by this Determination only for the work he actually performs.

(17) SPECIAL RATES.—Time and a half shall be the rate payable for all work done on Sunday, New Year's Day, 26th January (Australia Day), Good Friday, Easter Monday, 21st April (Labour Day), Anzac Day, King's Birthday, Christmas Day, and 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 be payable only for work done on the day so substituted. Provided that by mutual agreement between any employer and the employees concerned some other day may be substituted for King's Birthday.

Any employee called to work part of a Sunday or holiday shall be paid ordinary rate for the remainder of the day.

A. C. TINGATE, P.M., Chairman.

J. V. WILLOX, Secretary.

Melbourne, 21st March, 1941.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text outlines various methods for organizing and storing data, including digital databases and physical filing systems. It also mentions the need for regular audits and reviews to ensure the integrity of the information.

2. The second section focuses on the role of communication in achieving organizational goals. It highlights the importance of clear and concise communication, both internally and externally. The text provides examples of effective communication strategies, such as regular team meetings, open-door policies, and the use of digital communication tools. It also discusses the challenges of communication in a globalized environment and offers suggestions for overcoming these challenges.

3. The third part of the document addresses the issue of resource management. It discusses the importance of identifying and allocating resources effectively to support the organization's mission. The text provides a framework for assessing resource needs and developing a resource management plan. It also mentions the importance of monitoring and evaluating resource usage to ensure that resources are used efficiently and effectively.

4. The fourth section discusses the importance of innovation and creativity in driving organizational success. It encourages organizations to foster a culture of innovation and to encourage employees to think creatively. The text provides examples of innovative practices and offers suggestions for creating an environment that supports innovation. It also discusses the challenges of innovation and offers strategies for overcoming these challenges.

5. The fifth and final part of the document discusses the importance of continuous improvement. It emphasizes that organizations should always be looking for ways to improve their processes and performance. The text provides a framework for identifying areas for improvement and implementing change. It also mentions the importance of monitoring and evaluating the results of improvement efforts to ensure that they are effective.