



VICTORIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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[1948

Factories and Shops Acts.

DETERMINATION OF THE IRON AND STEEL ROLLING BOARD.

NOTE.—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 appointed to "determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons employed in the process, trade, or business of iron or steel rolling," has made the following Determination, namely:—

1. That as from the beginning of the first pay period to commence after the 1st December, 1947, the last previous Determination of this Board shall be revoked and replaced by this Determination.

2.

WAGES.

Improvers.				Other Employees.				
Wages per week of—				Day shift wages per week of—				
(a) until the 31st December, 1947—44 hours				(a) until the 31st December, 1947—44 hours				
(b) thereafter—40 hours.				(b) thereafter—40 hours.				
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
17 to 19 years of age	10 10 3
19 to 21 years of age	9 18 6
								9 11 0
								9 11 0
								7 3 0
								7 0 0
								7 13 6
								7 10 6
								7 1 0
								7 1 0
								7 1 0
								6 17 6
								6 15 0
								6 9 8
								7 1 10
								6 15 0
								6 12 6
								6 15 0
								6 15 0
								6 12 6
								6 15 0
								6 12 6
								6 15 0
								7 0 6
								6 15 0
								6 12 6
								7 16 6
								7 4 0
								7 4 0
								6 13 0
								6 12 6
								5 15 0

NOTE.—The Board has determined in accordance with section 25 (1) of the amended *Factories and Shops Act 1934* that the process, trade, business or occupation is so unskilled that no person shall be taken as an apprentice.

PROHIBITION OF EMPLOYMENT.

3. The employment of any improver under the age of seventeen years is prohibited.

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.

4. The ordinary hours of employment shall be 44 per week until the 31st December, 1947, and thereafter 40 to be worked in five days (Monday to Friday inclusive) of not more than 8 hours and one day (Saturday) of not more than 4 hours, or alternatively, until the 31st December, 1947, five days of not more than 8 hours 48 minutes each, continuously except for meal hour breaks at the discretion of the employer between 7 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. on Monday to Friday inclusive, and 7 a.m. to noon on Saturday; provided that the spread of hours herein prescribed maybe altered by mutual agreement between an employer and his employees.

By agreement between any employer and his employees ordinary hours may be worked on the basis of 88 per fortnight with one week of 40 and one of 48 hours until the 31st December, 1947, and thereafter on the basis of 80 per fortnight.

SHIFT WORK.

5. The following percentage shall be added to the rates fixed for the day shift for persons employed on the afternoon or night shift:—12½ per cent.

MIXED FUNCTIONS.

6. An employee engaged for more than half of one day or shift on duties carrying a higher rate than his ordinary classification shall be paid the higher rate for such day or shift. If for less than half of one day or shift he shall be paid the higher rate for the time so worked.

OVERTIME.

7. (a) For all work done outside ordinary hours the rates of wage shall be time and a half for the first 4 hours and double time thereafter, such double time to continue to be paid until an employee has been relieved from work for at least 8 hours. Provided that an employee shall not be entitled to payment for such rest period.

(b) Except as provided above in computing overtime each day's work shall stand alone.

(c) An employee recalled after leaving his workshop to work overtime shall be paid for a minimum of three hours' work at the appropriate rate.

(d) An employee occasionally required to hold himself in readiness to work after ordinary hours shall until released be paid standing-by time at ordinary rates from the time from which he is so to hold himself in readiness. But any custom now prevailing under which an employee is required regularly to hold himself in readiness for a call back shall continue.

(e) An employee (other than on shift) who has worked up to or beyond midnight shall not be bound to continue work on the following day.

(f) As far as practicable employees shall not work overtime while competent labour is available.

(g) For work done during meal hours and thereafter until a meal hour break is allowed, time and a half rates shall be paid. An employee shall not be compelled to work for more than six hours without a break for a meal.

(h) An employee working overtime shall be allowed a crib time of twenty minutes without deduction of pay after each 4 hours of work, but this provision shall not prevent any arrangement being made for the taking of a longer meal period without pay.

(i) Before starting overtime after working ordinary hours a meal break of at least 45 minutes shall be allowed, unless the period of overtime is less than one and a half hours.

An employer and his employee may mutually agree to any variation of this sub-clause to meet the circumstances of the work in hand.

(j) An employee required to work overtime for more than two hours without being notified the day before that he will be so required to work, shall either be supplied with a meal by the employer or paid 2s. and 1s. 3d. for each subsequent meal, but such payment need not be made to employees living in the same locality as their work-shop who can reasonably return home for meals.

If an employee pursuant to notice has provided a meal or meals and is not required to work overtime he shall be paid for each meal so provided.

(k) Subject to the provisions of the second part of the sub-clause (g) of this clause an employee shall work during meal breaks at the ordinary rates herein prescribed whenever instructed so to do for the purpose of making good break-downs of plant or upon routine maintenance of plant which can only be done while such plant is idle.

(l) When an employee working overtime finishes work at a time when reasonable means of transport is not available, the employer shall provide him with a conveyance or pay him his current wage for the time occupied in reaching his home.

Compulsory Overtime.

7. (A) An employer may require any employee to work reasonable overtime at overtime rates and such employee shall work overtime in accordance with such requirement.

HOLIDAYS AND SUNDAY WORK.

8. (a) Employees shall be entitled to the following public holidays (without pay except as hereinafter provided):—New Year's Day, Australia Day, Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, King's Birthday, Labour Day, Anzac Day, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day, or such other day as is generally observed in the locality as a substitute for any of the said days respectively.

Exceptions.

By agreement between any employer and his employees, other holidays may be substituted for the said days or any of them as to such employer's undertaking.

(b) Employees not engaged in continuous work shall be paid at the rate of double ordinary time for work done on Sundays and public holidays, such double time to continue until the employee has been relieved from duty for at least 8 hours. Provided that the employee shall not be paid for the time he is resting.

Provided that employees engaged in repairs to or renewals of their employer's plant and machinery necessary for resumption of work the next following working day (not including the installation of new machinery) shall on holidays or Sundays be paid at the rate of time and a half.

(c) Employees, other than on shift work, required to work on Sundays or public holidays shall be paid for a minimum of three hours' work.

CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT.**Weekly Employment.**

9. (a) Except as hereinafter provided, employment shall be by the week. Any employee not specifically engaged as a casual employee shall be deemed to be employed by the week.

(b) Employment shall be terminated by a week's notice on either side given at any time during the week or by the payment or forfeiture of a week's wages as the case may be. This shall not affect the right of the employer to dismiss any employees without notice for malingering, inefficiency, neglect of duty or misconduct, and in such cases the wages shall be paid up to the time of dismissal only or to deduct payment for any day the employee cannot be usefully employed because of any strike or through any breakdown in machinery or any stoppage of work by any cause for which the employer cannot reasonably be held responsible.

(c) An employee not attending for duty shall, except as provided by clause 10 hereof, lose his pay for the actual time of such non-attendance.

Casual Employment.

A casual employee is one engaged and paid as such. A casual employee for working ordinary time shall be paid per hour one-fortieth of the weekly rate prescribed by this Determination for the work which he performs plus 10 per cent.

SICK LEAVE.

10. (a) An employee on weekly hiring who is absent from his work on account of personal illness, or on account of injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, shall be entitled to leave of absence, without deduction of pay, subject to the following conditions and limitations:—

(i) He shall not be entitled to paid leave of absence for any period in respect of which he is entitled to workers' compensation.

(ii) He shall, within 24 hours of the commencement of such absence, inform the employer of his inability to attend for duty and, as far as practicable, state the nature of the injury or illness and the estimated duration of the absence.

(iii) He shall prove to the satisfaction of his employer (or in the event of dispute the Wages Board) that he was unable on account of such illness or injury to attend for duty on the day or days for which sick leave is claimed.

(iv) He shall not be entitled in any year (whether in the employ of one employer or of several) to leave in excess of (a) until the 31st December, 1947—44 hours, (b) thereafter—40 hours of working time.

For the purpose of administering paragraph (iv) of this sub-clause an employer may, within one month of this Determination coming into operation or within two weeks of the employee entering his employment, require an employee to make a sworn declaration or other written statement as to what paid leave of absence he has had from any employer during the then current year; and upon such statement the employer shall be entitled to rely and act.

Single day absence.

(b) In the case of an employee who claims to be allowed paid sick leave in accordance with this clause for an absence of one day only, such employee, if in the year he has already been allowed paid sick leave on more than one occasion for one day only, shall not be entitled to payment for the day claimed unless he produces to the employer a certificate of a duly qualified medical practitioner that in his, the medical practitioner's opinion the employee was unable to attend for duty on account of personal illness or on account of injury by accident. Nothing in this sub-clause shall limit the employer's rights under sub-clause (a) (iii) hereof.

Cumulative Sick Leave.

(c) Sick leave shall accumulate from year to year so that any balance of the period specified in sub-clause (a) (iv) of this clause which has in any year not been allowed to an employee by an employer as paid sick leave may be claimed by the employee and subject to the conditions hereinbefore prescribed shall be allowed by that employer in a subsequent year without diminution of the sick leave prescribed in respect of that year.

Provided that sick leave which accumulates pursuant to this sub-clause shall be available to the employee for a period of two years, but for no longer from the end of the year in which it accrues.

(cc) Rights accrued under sub-clause (c) hereof prior to the 1st day of January, 1948, shall be preserved except that the total number of hours so accrued and not taken prior to the 1st day of January, 1948, shall be reduced by 1/11th of such total, the result to be calculated to the nearest hour.

Attendance at Hospitals, &c.

(d) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clause (a) hereof an employee suffering injury through an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment (not being an injury in respect of which he is entitled to Workers' compensation) necessitating his attendance during working hours on a doctor, chemist or trained nurse, or at a hospital, shall not suffer any deduction from his pay for the time (not exceeding four hours) so occupied on the day of the accident, and shall be reimbursed by the employer all expenses reasonably incurred in connexion with such attendance.

ANNUAL LEAVE.*Period of Leave.*

11. (a) A period of fourteen consecutive days' leave shall be allowed annually to an employee after twelve months' continuous service (less the period of annual leave) as an employee on weekly hiring in any one or more of the occupations to which this Determination applies.

Seven-day Shift Workers.

(b) In addition to the leave hereinbefore prescribed seven-day shift workers, that is shift workers who are rostered to work regularly on Sundays and holidays shall be allowed seven consecutive days' leave including non-working days.

Where an employee with twelve months' continuous service is engaged for part of the twelve-monthly period as a seven-day shift worker, he shall be entitled to have the period of fourteen consecutive days' annual leave prescribed in sub-clause (a) hereof increased by half a day for each month he is continuously engaged as aforesaid.

Annual Leave Exclusive of Public Holidays.

(c) Subject to this sub-clause the annual leave prescribed by this clause shall be exclusive of any of the holidays prescribed by clause 8 of this Determination, and if any such holiday falls within an employee's period of annual leave and is observed on a day which in the case of that employee would have been an ordinary working day, there shall be added to the period of annual leave time equivalent to the ordinary time which the employee would have worked if such day had not been a holiday.

Where a holiday falls as aforesaid and the employee fails without reasonable cause proof whereof shall be upon him to attend for work at his ordinary starting time on the working day immediately following the last day of the period of his annual leave he shall not be entitled to be paid for any such holiday.

Broken Leave.

(d) The annual leave shall be given and taken in a continuous period or, if the employee and the employer so agree, in two separate periods and not otherwise.

Calculation of Continuous Service.

(e) For the purposes of this clause service shall be deemed to be continuous notwithstanding—

- (i) any interruption or termination of the employment by the employer if such interruption or termination has been made merely with the intention of avoiding obligations hereunder in respect of leave of absence;
- (ii) any absence from work on account of personal sickness or accident or on account of leave lawfully granted by the employer; or
- (iii) any absence with reasonable cause proof whereof shall be upon the employee.

In cases of personal sickness or accident or absence with reasonable cause the employee to become entitled to the benefit of this sub-clause shall inform the employer in writing if practicable within 24 hours of the commencement of such absence of his inability to attend for duty and as far as practicable the nature of the illness injury or cause and the estimated duration of his absence. A notification given by an employee pursuant to clause 10 shall be accepted as a notification under this sub-clause.

Any absence from work by reason of any cause not being a cause specified in this sub-clause shall not be deemed to break the continuity of service for the purposes of this clause unless the employer during the absence or within fourteen days of the termination of the absence notifies the employee in writing that such absence will be regarded as having broken the continuity of service.

In cases of individual absenteeism such notice shall be given in writing to the employee concerned, but in cases of concerted or collective absenteeism notice may be given to employees by the posting up of a notification in the plant, in the manner in which general notifications to employees are usually made in that plant and by posting to each union whose members have participated in such concerted or collective absenteeism a copy of same not later than the day it is posted up in the plant.

A notice to an individual employee may be given by delivering same to him personally or by posting it to his last recorded address, in which case it shall be deemed to have reached him in due course of post.

In calculating the period of twelve months' continuous service any such absence as aforesaid shall not, except to the extent of not more than fourteen days in a twelve-monthly period in the case of sickness or accident, be taken into account in calculating the period of twelve months' continuous service.

Calculation of Service.

(f) Service before the date of operation of this Determination shall be taken into consideration for the purpose of calculating annual leave, but an employee shall not be entitled to leave or payment in lieu thereof for any period in respect of which leave or a payment in lieu thereof has been allowed or made under the clause hereby revoked. Provided however, that in respect of service before the 1st January, 1946, the annual leave shall be allowed at the rate of 3½ hours for each completed one month of continuous service and in respect of service after that date at the rate of 6½ hours for each completed one month of continuous service. Any broken part of a month served before the 1st January, 1946, shall for the purposes of this clause be deemed to be service after the 1st January, 1946. The period of annual leave to be allowed under this sub-clause shall be calculated to the nearest day any broken part of a day in the result not exceeding half a day to be disregarded.

Where the employer is a successor or assignee or transferee of a business if an employee was in the employment of the employer's predecessor at the time when he became such successor or assignee or transferee the employee in respect of the period during which he was in the service of the predecessor shall for the purpose of this clause be deemed to be in the service of the employer.

Calculation of Month.

(g) For the purpose of this clause a month shall be reckoned as commencing with the beginning of the first day of the employment or period of employment in question and as ending at the beginning of the day which in the latest month in question has the same date number as that which the commencing day had in its month and if there be no such day in such subsequent month shall be reckoned as ending at the end of such subsequent month.

Leave to be Taken.

(h) The annual leave provided for by this clause shall be allowed and shall be taken and except as provided by sub-clauses (l) and (m) hereof payment shall not be made or accepted in lieu of annual leave.

Time of Taking Leave.

(i) Annual leave shall be given at a time fixed by the employer within a period not exceeding six months from the date when the right to annual leave accrued and after not less than two weeks' notice to the employee.

Leave Allowed Before Due Date.

(j) An employer may allow annual leave to an employee before the right thereto has accrued due, but where leave is taken in such a case a further period of annual leave shall not commence to accrue until after the expiration of the twelve months in respect of which annual leave had been taken before it accrued.

Where leave has been granted to an employee pursuant to this sub-clause before the right thereto has accrued due and the employee subsequently leaves or is discharged from the service of the employer before completing the twelve months' continuous service in respect of which the leave was granted the employer may for each one complete month of the qualifying period of twelve months not served by the employee deduct from whatever remuneration is payable upon the termination of the employment one-twelfth of the amount of wage paid on account of the annual leave, which amount shall not include any sums paid for any of the holidays prescribed by clause 8 of this Determination.

Payment for Period of Leave.

(k) Each employee before going on leave shall be paid two weeks' wages, except a shift worker or an employee taking his leave pursuant to sub-clause (d) of this clause either of whom shall be paid the amount of wage he would have received in respect of the ordinary time which he would have worked had he not been on leave during the relevant periods. For the purposes of this sub-clause and sub-clause (l) hereof, wages shall be at the rate prescribed by clause 2 of this Determination for the occupation in which the employee was ordinarily employed immediately prior to the commencement of his leave or the termination of his employment, as the case may be. Payment in the case of employees employed on piece or bonus work or any other system of payment by results shall be at time rates.

Proportionate Leave on Dismissal.

(l) If after one month's continuous service in any qualifying twelve-monthly period an employee lawfully leaves his employment or his employment is terminated by the employer through no fault of the employee, the employee shall be paid at his ordinary rate of wage for 3½ hours in respect of each completed one month of continuous service before the 1st January, 1946, and for 6½ hours at the same rate in respect of each completed month of continuous service after that date, the service in each case being service in respect of which leave has not been granted hereunder.

Annual Close Down.

(m) Where an employer closes down his plant, or a section or sections thereof, for the purposes of allowing annual leave to all or the bulk of the employees in the plant, or section or sections concerned, the following provisions shall apply—

- (i) He may by giving not less than one month's notice of his intention so to do stand off for the duration of the close down all employees in the plant or section or sections concerned, and allow to those who are not then qualified for two full weeks' leave paid leave on a proportionate basis of one-sixth of a week's leave for each completed month of continuous service.
- (ii) An employee who has then qualified for two full weeks' leave, and has also completed a further month or more of continuous service shall be allowed his leave, and shall subject to sub-clause (f) hereof also be paid one-sixth of a week's wages in respect of each completed month of continuous service performed since the close of his last twelve-monthly qualifying period.
- (iii) The next twelve-monthly qualifying period for each employee affected by such close down shall commence from the day on which the plant, or section or sections concerned is re-opened for work.
Provided that all time during which an employee is stood off without pay for the purposes of this sub-clause shall be deemed to be time of service in the next twelve monthly qualifying period.
- (iv) If in the first year of his service with an employer an employee is allowed proportionate annual leave under paragraph (i) hereof, and subsequently within such year lawfully leaves his employment or his employment is terminated by the employer through no fault of the employee, he shall be entitled to the benefit of sub-clause (l) of this clause subject to adjustment for any proportionate leave which he may have been allowed as aforesaid.

RIGHT OF ENTRY OF UNION OFFICIALS.

12.—A duly accredited official of the Federated Ironworkers Association of Australia shall have the right to enter employers' workshops for the purpose of conducting union business during the midday meal hour or immediately prior to the starting of work by the night shift provided he notifies the management of his intention to visit the works.

PAYMENT OF WAGES.

13. (a) Wages shall be paid weekly or fortnightly.
- (b) On the first pay day occurring during his employment, an employee shall be paid whatever wages are due to him up to the completion of his work on the previous day.
- (c) Upon termination of the employment wages due to an employee shall be paid to him on the day of such termination, or forwarded to him by post on the next working day.
- (d) An employee kept waiting for his wages on pay day for more than a quarter of an hour after the usual time for ceasing work, shall be paid at overtime rates after that quarter hour, with a minimum of a quarter of an hour.
- (e) On or prior to pay day, the employer shall state to each employee in writing the amount of wages to which he is entitled, the amount of deductions made therefrom, and the net amount being paid to him.

MISCELLANEOUS.*Accommodation and Conveniences.**Boiling Water.*

14. (a) (i) Employers shall provide boiling water for employees at meal times.

Drinking Water.

(ii) Employers shall provide for the use of employees in workshops a sufficient supply of wholesome cool drinking water from bubble taps or other suitable drinking fountains.

First-Aid Outfit.

(iii) In each workshop, and at other places where employees are regularly employed, the employer shall provide and continuously maintain, at a place or places reasonably accessible to all employees, an efficient first-aid outfit.

Clause 8 of Chapter 9 of the Regulations under the *Factories and Shops Act 1928* requires that a first-aid ambulance chest shall be kept in some accessible place upon the premises and that such chest shall be equipped and supplied with the following articles:—

Articles.	Quantities to be kept in Ambulance Chest—
Antiseptic solution	1 bottle
Bandages, cotton and gauze	1 dozen assorted sizes
Castor oil	2 oz.
Iodine, tincture of	2 oz.
Manual, first-aid	1
Petrolatum, carbolized	1 jar
Picric acid solution, made according to the following recipe or prescription:— 1½ teaspoonfuls of powdered picric acid, 3 oz. of absolute alcohol, and 2 pints of distilled water	1 pint
Pins, safety	1 packet
Sal volatile	8 oz.
Scissors	1 pair
Tourniquet	1
Tweezers	1 pair
Cotton, absorbent	} An adequate assortment
Gauze, sterilized, plain	
Lint, absorbent	
Plaster, adhesive	

Lockers.

(iv) An employer shall at some reasonably convenient place on his premises provide a suitable locker for each employee in his workshop, or hanging facilities which afford reasonable protection for employees' clothes. In any case in which compliance with this paragraph necessitates the provision of lockers or new or improved hanging facilities, they shall be provided by the 1st July, 1946, unless the employer proves to the satisfaction of the Wages Board that he is unable by reason of shortage of material or labour or any other difficulties to provide such new or improved facilities, in which case their provision may be postponed for such period or periods as the Wages Board determines.

Showers.

(v) Employers shall provide for all workmen employed in foundries hot and cold shower baths, which shall be situated away from lavatories.

Washing and Sanitary Conveniences.

(vi) Employers shall provide proper and sufficient washing and sanitary conveniences.

*Clothing and Equipment.**Damage to Clothing.*

(b) (i) Compensation to the extent of the damage sustained shall be made where in the course of the work clothing is damaged or destroyed by fire, molten metal, red hot bars, or through the use of corrosive substances.

Gloves.

(ii) Suitable canvas or leather gloves shall be provided by employers for operators of pneumatic tools and/or punch and shearing machines and suitable gloves or pads for such other work as the foreman and employee may agree.

In case of disagreement between the foreman and workman, the workman or a shop steward on his behalf shall be entitled, within 24 hours, to ask for a decision on the workman's claim by the employer's industrial officer (if there be one) or otherwise by the employer or the executive officer responsible for the management or superintendence of the plant concerned. In such case a decision shall be given on the workman's claim within 48 hours of its being asked for (unless that time expires on a non-working day, in which case it shall be given during the next working day), or else the said equipment shall be provided.

In any case where an organization alleges that an employer or his representative is persistently unreasonable or capricious in relation to such claims, it may bring such case before the Wages Board.

DEFINITIONS.

15. "Roller" means an employee who is responsible for the operation of a mill. This responsibility includes the supervision of the men, the setting up of the mill, and the rolling to exact dimensions the sections required.

"Furnaceman" means an employee responsible for the operation of a furnace, heating and discharging material into a mill.

"Assistant furnaceman" means an employee who assists the furnaceman, and who is responsible in the absence of the furnaceman for the heating of the material in the furnace.

"Heater" means an employee who is responsible for the heating of material in one, two or three furnaces prior to the furnaceman taking charge or between the shifts of furnacemen, and who assists the furnaceman generally when the latter is present.

"Roller's assistant" means an employee who assists the roller, is responsible under the roller for the setting up and maintenance of the mill and, when material is being rolled, works at any rolls directed by the roller; provided that when employed on roughing rolls he shall be paid the rougher's rate.

"Rougher" means an employee who works with tongs, back or front, on the first set of rolls receiving material from the furnace. Only three high roughing rolls carry two roughers.

"Year" means the period between the 1st day of June, in each year and the next 31st day of May.

PERIODICAL ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES.

16.—The wages rates set out in clause 2 are based upon the following basic wage rates, and, pursuant to the provisions of section 21 of the *Factories and Shops Act 1934*, the Board hereby determines that such rates shall be automatically adjusted as prescribed by clause 17.

Provided that the rates for improvers shall be adjusted proportionately to the basic wage, such adjustments to be to the nearest 3d., half or less than half of 3d. to be disregarded.

Basic Wage.

Place.	Needs Basic Wage (Adjustable).	Loading Constant.	Total Basic Wage.	Index Number Set Assigned.
	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	
Victoria	5 3 0	6 0	5 9 0	Melbourne

ADJUSTMENT OF BASIC WAGE.

17. (a) For the purposes of this Determination, the expression "Commonwealth Statistician's 'all items' retail price index numbers" or any like expression means the numbers stated to be such index numbers in any document purporting, and not proved to be wrongly so purporting, to be printed by the Commonwealth Government Printer or to be signed by or on behalf of the Commonwealth Statistician.

(b) Until the beginning of the first pay period to commence in February, 1948, the amounts of the Basic Wage shall be as prescribed in clause 16.

(c) During each future successive period beginning with the first pay period to commence in a February, a May, an August or a November, the amount of the needs basic wage shall be adjusted by the following method, namely, by multiplying the last published Commonwealth Statistician's "all items" retail price index number by the factor .087 taken to one place of decimals, the resultant whole number being the amount of the basic wage expressed in shillings, but should the decimal number reach .5 or more the basic wage shall be taken to the next higher shilling.

PIECEWORK.

18.—The lowest piecework price payable to any person employed shall be the price mentioned in the following Schedule which Schedule shall form part of this Determination:—

Such piecework prices shall be adjusted from time to time to conform as far as practicable, and to the nearest farthing, with the wage rate adjustments as set out in clauses 16 and 17, and the following method shall be used for the purpose of such adjustments:—

The piecework prices for the respective classifications shall each be multiplied by the number of shillings (and fraction of a shilling, if any) in the appropriate weekly wage rate as adjusted, and the resultant amount divided by the number of shillings (and fraction of a shilling, if any) in the appropriate weekly wage rate shown in the Determination of the Board which came into operation as from the beginning of the first pay period to commence after the 1st December, 1947.

The Board has also determined that where any person employed on tonnage rates set out in such Schedule fails to earn during any day on which he is so employed an amount equal to one-fifth of the prescribed weekly rate he shall be paid for such day not less than one-fifth of the prescribed weekly rate. Provided that if such employee elects to work for a shorter period than the number of hours fixed for an ordinary day's work he shall be paid a sum proportionate to the time worked.

NOTE.—As from the beginning of the first pay period to commence on or after the 1st January, 1948, the undermentioned piece-work prices shall be increased by 10 per cent.

		s. d.	Large Mill.
Roller	.. .. .	4 7½	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel.
		4 3½	per ton of scrap iron bars.
Rougher	.. .. .	3 3½	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel.
		5 11½	per ton of scrap iron bars.
Catcher	.. .. .	2 2½	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel.
		3 4	per ton of scrap iron bars.
Middleman	.. .. .	2 1½	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel.
Large Hook	.. .. .	2 0½	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel.
		2 11½	per ton of scrap iron bars.
Small Hook	.. .. .	2 0½	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel.
Platehand	.. .. .	2 1	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel.
Leading Platehand	.. .. .	2 1½	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel.
		3 1½	per ton of scrap iron bars.
Furnaceman	.. .. .	7 2½	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel.
		10 5½	per ton of scrap iron bars.
Underhand	.. .. .	4 3½	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel.
		6 1½	per ton of scrap iron bars.
Carrier Up	.. .. .	2 1½	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel.
Carrier Up (Assistant)	.. .. .	2 1	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel.
		s. d.	Small Mill.
Roller	.. .. .	7 3½	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles under 30 lb. each.
		5 9	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles under 40 lb. each.
		4 10½	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles over 40 lb. each.
Rougher	.. .. .	6 2	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles under 30 lb. each.
		4 9½	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles under 40 lb. each.
		4 3	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles under 60 lb. each.
		4 1½	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles over 60 lb. each.
Catcher	.. .. .	3 8	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles under 30 lb. each.
		2 10½	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles under 40 lb. each.
		2 8	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles under 60 lb. each.
		2 6½	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles over 60 lb. each.
Middleman	.. .. .	3 3½	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles under 30 lb. each.
		2 8½	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles under 40 lb. each.
		2 6½	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles under 60 lb. each.
		2 5	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles over 60 lb. each.
Furnaceman	.. .. .	11 6	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles under 30 lb. each.
		10 0	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles under 40 lb. each.
		9 0	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles under 60 lb. each.
		7 2½	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles over 60 lb. each.
Underhand	.. .. .	6 6½	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles under 30 lb. each.
		5 7	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles under 40 lb. each.
		5 1	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles under 60 lb. each.
		4 10½	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles over 60 lb. each.
Plateman	.. .. .	3 8½	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles under 30 lb. each.
		2 4½	per ton of finished bars of iron and steel billets and iron piles over 30 lb. each.

NOTE.—The furnaceman and underhand are paid for the output of one furnace.

MARGINAL RATES.

19. In addition to the basic wage provided in clause 16 the margins and loadings set out in this clause shall be the minimum rate payable to employees therein named :—

Classification.	Margins Per Week.		Loadings Per Week.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Roller	95	3	6	0
Furnaceman	83	6	6	0
Rougher	76	0	6	0
Catcher (three high roughing rolls)	76	0	6	0
Catcher who is responsible for adjusting guards	28	0	6	0
Other Catchers	25	0	6	0
Annealer or Heat Treatment Hand	38	6	6	0
Roller's Assistant	35	6	6	0
Charger	26	0	6	0
Shearsman of scrap (Crocodile Shears)	26	0	6	0
Yard Shearsman	26	0	6	0
Billet Shearsman	26	0	6	0
Scrap Bar and/or Scrap Shearsman	22	6	6	0
Shearsman (small mill Brooklyn)	22	6	6	0
Other Shearsmen	17	6	6	0
Setter Up	22	11	6	0
Carrier Up (large mill)	20	0	6	0
Carrier Up (small mill)	14	8	6	0
Underhand, second, handling up to 300-lb blooms	26	10	6	0
Underhand who also assists to feed furnace	20	0	6	0
Underhand	17	6	6	0
Hookman	20	0	6	0
Middleman	20	0	6	0
Straightener	20	0	6	0
Straightener's Assistant	17	6	6	0
Chipper	20	0	6	0
Heater	25	6	6	0
Assistant Furnaceman	20	0	6	0
Plate Hand	17	6	6	0
Furnaceman at electric furnace	41	6	6	0
Pitman at electric furnace	29	0	6	0
Ladleman at electric furnace	29	0	6	0
Assistant at electric furnace	18	0	6	0
Assistant to Shearsman	17	6	6	0
All others .. .. .	..	..	6	0

A. V. BARNES, J.P., Chairman.

J. W. RYAN, Secretary.

Melbourne, 27th November, 1947.

