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STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION. EILDON SEWERAGE DISTRICT.

By-law No. 1.—Relating to Consents, Licences, &c., also Levels, Dimensions, Construction, Maintenance, Ventilation, and Cleansing of Sewers and Other Matters Relating to House Connexion Work.

THE State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, pursuant to and in exercise of the powers and authorities conferred on it by the Sewerage Districts Acts and of any and every other power or authority in any wise enabling it in that behalf, doth hereby make and prescribe the following By-law, that is to say:—

In the construction and interpretation of this By-law, unless inconsistent with the context or subject-matter—

“Acts” means the Sewerage Districts Acts and any amendment thereof, and any Act incorporated therein, or amendment of such Acts.

“Anti-siphonage vent” (or “back vent”) means any vent pipe from any individual trap to the open air, or a main or branch vent pipe having for its purpose the prevention of loss of water seal in the trap.

“Approved” means approved by the Authority or its proper officer.

“Authority” means the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission within the meaning of the Sewerage Districts Acts, within the Sewerage District of which the premises connected, or to be connected, to the sewers are situated.

“Bore, diameter, or size” in reference to any pipe means the nominal internal diameter thereof.

“Building” means any building used as a work place, residence, place of business, place of amusement, or place of human habitation, or for the storage of food intended for human consumption, but does not include outbuildings unless such are used for any of the above purposes.

“Combined pipe system” means that type of plumbing installation in which disconnector traps are omitted and both soil and waste pipes are connected directly to the drain or to a common pipe taking both soil and waste discharge, and in which a common system of venting is used for all classes of pipe.

“Combined waste pipe” means any pipe which receives the discharges from both soil and waste fixtures and conveys the same to the drain. Combined waste pipes are connected directly to the drain and are used only in connexion with the combined pipe system.

“Disconnector trap” means a trap for isolating or disconnecting waste pipes from the drain and soil pipes and providing inlet ventilation to the waste pipe or pipes discharging into it.

“Drain” means that portion of a drainage system, not vested in the Authority, which conveys the discharge from soil, waste, combined waste, and other drainage pipes from any system to the sewer, and includes any drain for draining any group or block of houses by combined operation under order of Authority, but does not include storm-water drainage pipes.

“Educt vent” means an opening or pipe for the exit of air from, and the induction of draught in, a soil pipe, waste pipe, combined waste pipe, or drain.

“Engineer” means the Engineer of the Authority, and shall also include any officer or person appointed by the Authority for the purpose of discharging the duties or exercising the powers of the Engineer.

“External closet” means any closet other than an “internal closet.”

“Fittings” means all apparatus or appliances, together with their necessary appurtenances and connexions, for use in connexion with the plumbing or drainage system of any property, with the exception of fixtures and straight piping.

For the purpose of computing fees payable under this By-law “fitting” includes any sanitary or plumbing fixture or each piece of equipment which is connected to or discharges its waste water through a waste outlet or to a common outlet.

“Fixtures” means all apparatus or appliances, together with their necessary appurtenances and connexions, which may be attached to the plumbing or drainage system of any property, and which are intended for the collection or retention of any wastes or waste waters for ultimate discharge into the sewerage system.

“Flat” means a suite of rooms used, or intended or adapted for use, as a separate habitation and comprised in a building containing one or more similar suites.

“Induct vent” means an opening or pipe for the admission of air to a soil pipe, waste pipe, or drain.

- "Interceptor trap" (or "boundary trap") means a trap for preventing the passage of air or gases from the sewer to the drain at some point between the sewer and the lowest inlet to the drain.
- "Internal closet" means any closet which is entered from or has an opening into any building.
- "Occupier" means the person for the time being in actual or constructive occupation of the premises.
- "Owner" includes the person for the time being who receives or is entitled to receive the rent of the lands or premises in connexion with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as an agent of or as trustee for any other person, or who if such lands or premises were let to a tenant at a rack rent would be entitled to receive the rack rent from the occupier thereof.
- "Premises" includes any house and any building whatsoever and any part of any house or building and any garden, stable yard, or offices used together or in connexion with any house or building and every part thereof.
- "Proper officer" means officer of the Authority authorized by such Authority in respect of, or whose duty it is to deal with or act in regard to, any acts, matters, or things in connexion with which the expression is used.
- "Separate pipe system" means that type of plumbing installation in which separate pipes are provided for soil and waste discharges and for the ventilation of soil and waste fixtures, and in which every waste pipe is connected to the drain through a disconnector trap.
- "Sewer" means any conduit for the carriage of sewage, which is vested in the Authority.
- "Sewerage District" means any area which under the Sewerage Districts Acts is proclaimed the Sewerage District of the Authority, and includes any area which is added to and forms part of such Sewerage District.
- "Sewered property" means, as well as any sewered land or premises, any land or premises which have been declared by a general notice given by the Authority under the Acts to be deemed and taken to be a sewered property within the meaning of the Acts.
- "Sewerage installation" of a property means all soil, waste, and combined waste pipes and drains conveying household drainage, sewage, and trade wastes to the sewers of the Sewerage Authority, and all vent pipes, fixtures, fittings, apparatus, and appliances connected thereto.
- "Sewerage system" includes all sewers, fittings, fixtures, appliances, plant, machinery, and any other sewerage works vested in the Authority.
- "Slop sink" means any fixture other than a closet pan or urinal used for the discharge of soil or urine waters and provided with a flushing apparatus.
- "Soil pipe" means any pipe which conveys the discharge from water closets, slop sinks, mortuaries, operating theatres, or urinals to the drain.
- "Stack" means any vertical line of soil, waste, combined waste, or vent piping, with its offsets, if any.
- "Trade waste" means the liquid refuse from any business, trade, or manufacturing property, other than domestic sewage, storm water, or unpolluted water.
- "Trap" means any fitting designed to retain a quantity of water to arrest the passage of air or gases through such fitting.
- "Waste pipe" means any pipe which conveys the discharge from any fixture, except water closets, slop sinks, mortuaries, operating theatres, or urinals, to a disconnector trap in the case of the separate pipe system or directly to the drain in the case of the combined pipe system.
- "Water seal" or "trap seal" means the vertical distance between the dip and the crown weir of a trap.
- "Wrought iron" and "sheet iron" include mild steel sheet.
- "Yard gully" means a drainage trap which is used externally and fitted with a dished top and grating.

INTERPRETATION.

In the construction of this By-law the meaning which, in the Acts, as assigned to any word shall be the meaning of the same word where occurring in this By-law, unless inconsistent with the subject-matter of context.

PART 1.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

DIVISION 1.—APPLICATIONS FOR CONSENTS, ETC.

Section 1.—Application for the Authority's consent to connect with the sewerage system or to do plumbing and drainage work connected therewith must be made in writing by the owner of the property to be so connected or by his authorized agent.

Section 2.—Such application shall give the precise location of the property, the name of the owner, and the name of the person employed to do the work, and shall be in the form prescribed by the Authority. For any wilful misrepresentation in such application the owner or authorized agent as aforesaid shall be guilty of an offence against this By-law. No consent given by the Authority shall be deemed to authorize anything not stated in the application nor to confer or grant the right to lay a drain through any land intervening between the sewer of the Authority and the land proposed to be connected, and every owner or agent applying for the Authority's consent shall satisfy himself as to his legal right to drain through such intervening land and he shall be solely responsible for any trespass or damage thereon or thereto.

Section 3.—Consents to make connexions with the sewerage system will be issued only when the plumbing and draining in the property to be connected is planned to be made in accordance with the rules for plumbing and draining hereinafter prescribed, and after such plan has been inspected and approved of by the proper officer appointed by the Authority for the purpose, or, in the case of new buildings, when a proper plan of the plumbing and of the drainage of the building into the branch of which the Authority shall have fixed the position, has been approved of in writing by the Authority. All connexions with drains or sewers and all plumbing and drainage connexions therewith shall be made under the direction of the proper officer of the Authority. No person shall be engaged or employed as a workman in the actual performance of any plumbing or drainage work unless he is the holder of a licence or permit issued by the Authority authorizing him to do such work. Any person who shall at any time or at any place make up, form, affix, alter, or repair, any fitting, pipe, bend, trap, or other thing connected or intended to be connected with the Authority's sewerage system, unless he be the holder of a licence or permit from the Authority authorizing him to do such work, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten pounds.

If any person, whether he is or is not the holder of a plumber's licence or permit from the Authority, alters, removes, or in any way interferes with any drain, fitting, pipe, bend, trap, or other thing, which drain, fitting, pipe, bend, trap, or other thing is connected with the Authority's sewerage system, he shall, unless he has previously received consent, in accordance with the provisions of this section for the execution of such work, and such consent is in full force and effect, be guilty of a breach of this By-law and shall be liable to a penalty of not more than Ten pounds.

Section 4.—Where the sanction, permission, authority, consent, approval, satisfaction, order, direction, opinion, indication, or notice of, or from the Authority is necessary, whether specified in writing or otherwise, with regard to any act, matter, or thing mentioned in the By-law, the same may be given by and under the hand of the chairman of the Authority, or of the proper officer, personally or through an inspection officer appointed under him, who severally shall be competent to give the same and be authorized on behalf of the Authority to prescribe any conditions attaching thereto, and subject to and in accordance with which only the same shall be deemed to have been given.

Section 5.—If, after the receipt of a written application from the owner for modification or alteration of the By-law, the Authority shall be of the opinion that a compliance with any of the provisions of this By-law would in any particular case be vexatious or be needless in the interest of public health, it shall be lawful for the Authority, by resolution, to dispense with or forbid such compliance in whole or in part as it shall think fit, or to authorize or direct such a modification or alteration of such provisions as shall, in its opinion, most nearly adapt the principle of those provisions to the particular case. It shall be unlawful to comply with any provision, or part of any provision, with which compliances shall have been forbidden, or to act contrary to or otherwise than as directed by such modification or alteration.

Notwithstanding the above stipulation, no technical provision or requirement of the By-law shall be modified or waived, except on the written recommendation of the Engineer.

DIVISION 2.—VARIATION OF BY-LAW.

Section 6.—Any permission for or approval of any variation of any of the provisions of this By-law which may be given by the Authority will be given only before the work in respect of which the variation is proposed has been commenced.

DIVISION 3.—PENALTIES, RECOVERY OF COST OF WORK, ETC.

Section 7.—Where anything is by this By-law directed to be done or forbidden to be done, or where any power is given to the Authority or any of its officers to direct or forbid anything to be done, and such act so directed to be done remains undone, or such act forbidden to be done is done, then, and in every such case, the person making default as to the said direction or prohibition respectively shall be guilty of an offence against this By-law.

Section 8.—Every person guilty of an offence against this By-law, not otherwise specially provided for by or under the authority hereof, shall be liable for every such offence, besides any costs or expenses which may be incurred in the taking of proceedings against such person guilty of such offence, as well as any costs or expenses which may be incurred in remedying such default, as particularly provided for in this By-law or the Acts, to a penalty not exceeding Ten pounds, and to a further penalty of One pound for each day during which such offence is continued by such person after notice of the offence shall have been given by the Authority to him; and such penalty shall be recoverable notwithstanding that the Authority may not have chosen to exercise any power given to it by the Acts or by this By-law to remedy such default.

DIVISION 4.—HOUSE DRAINAGE PLANS—ALTERATIONS.

Section 9.—Copies of the Authority's plans and/or designs of individual house drainage will be furnished by the Authority upon application and payment for the same and subject to such conditions as follows:—

- (a)
 - (i) Where the Authority designs the work and has same carried out for the owner, a charge shall be made equal to ten per centum (10 per cent.) on the capital cost of the work for designing, specifying, letting contract, and supervising all details in connexion with such work.
 - (ii) Consent for additions to and/or amendments of approved plans or to works previously approved will be made only on the application of the owner or his authorized agent, and on payment of a fee of Fifteen shillings (15s.).
- (b) When the Authority designs the works for the owner and the owner then carries out his own work—
 - (i) For plan of design, a fee of Three pounds (£3), plus Seven shillings and six pence (7s. 6d.) for each fitting.
 - (ii) For making and/or examining any alterations or additions to a plan previously issued or approved by the Engineer, a fee of Fifteen shillings (15s.) shall be made by the Authority for each fitting or drain altered or added.
 - (iii) For inspecting drains and testing by the Authority's inspector, a fee of Thirty shillings (30s.), plus Fifteen shillings (15s.) for each additional inspection necessary owing to faulty work.
 - (iv) For inspecting plumbing by the Authority's inspector, a fee of Thirty shillings (30s.) for each ten (10) fittings or part of ten fittings in the installation, plus Fifteen shillings (15s.) for each additional inspection necessary owing to faulty work.
 - (v) For the final inspection by the Authority's Engineer and charting the work on the Authority's plans, a fee of Thirty shillings (30s.) for each ten fittings or part of ten fittings in the installation, plus Fifteen shillings (15s.) for each additional inspection necessary owing to faulty work.
 - (vi) The Engineer may during construction of the work order the owner to carry out such additions and/or amendments as may be necessary for the satisfactory completion of the work.

The house connexion will not be passed until the installation, together with the amendments ordered, have been completed to the Engineer's satisfaction.

(c) Where an owner designs and carries out his own work—

- (i) For the supply of a block plan, a fee of Seven shillings and six pence (7s. 6d.).
For tenements exceeding 4,000 square feet in ground floor area and/or properties exceeding 2 acres in extent, an additional fee of Seven shillings and six pence (7s. 6d.) shall be charged for each additional 4,000 square feet, or part thereof, and/or for each additional 2 acres, or part thereof.
- (ii) The owner shall submit for examination a properly drawn design on tracing cloth or good quality paper and a type-written specification. The design and specification shall be supplied to the Authority in triplicate. The work shall not proceed until the owner's design and specification have been approved by the Engineer and the third copy returned to him with the official endorsement.
- (iii) For the examination of the owner's plan of design and specification, a fee of Thirty shillings (30s.) for each plan of from one to five fittings, plus Seven shillings and six pence (7s. 6d.) for every fitting over five.
- (iv) For examining any alterations or additions to a plan previously issued or approved by the Engineer, a fee of Seven shillings and six pence (7s. 6d.) shall be made by the Authority for each fitting or drain altered or added.
- (v) For inspecting drains and testing by the Authority's inspector, a fee of Thirty shillings (30s.), plus Fifteen shillings (15s.) for each additional inspection necessary owing to faulty work.
- (vi) For inspecting plumbing by the Authority's inspector, a fee of Thirty shillings (30s.) for each ten (10) fittings or part of ten fittings in the installation, plus Fifteen shillings (15s.) for each additional inspection necessary owing to faulty work.
- (vii) For the final inspection by the Authority's Engineer and charting work on the Authority's plans, a fee of Thirty shillings (30s.) for each ten fittings or part of ten fittings in the installation, plus Fifteen shillings (15s.) for each additional inspection necessary owing to faulty work.
- (viii) The Engineer may during construction of the work order the owner to carry out such additions and/or amendments as may be necessary for the satisfactory completion of the work.

The house connexion will not be passed until the installation, together with the amendments ordered, have been completed to the Engineer's satisfaction.

DIVISION 5.—MAINTENANCE AND DEFECTIVE WORK.

Section 10.—Any drain pipe, soil pipe, trap, water closet, urinal, sink, grease trap, or other fixture or fitting laid, used, or constructed otherwise than in accordance with this By-law or which shall in the opinion of the Authority be or become bad or of defective quality, shall, upon notice in writing from the Authority to the owner or occupier of the property, be by such owner or occupier removed or repaired in the manner determined and within the time fixed by the Authority, and in each case such owner or occupier fails to comply with the requirements of the notice, he shall be liable to prosecution and a penalty for an offence against the Acts, or the Authority may, if it thinks fit, remove or repair the said defective fitting and charge such owner or occupier of the premises with the cost so incurred, and will proceed for recovery of the same in a manner provided by the said Acts.

DIVISION 6.—LICENCES AND PERMITS.

Section 11.—(1) All plumbing work for sewerage shall be done and carried out only by Licensed Plumbers and/or by the persons in this section 11 hereinafter mentioned, but subject in all things to the conditions and terms of the said section.

(2) The Authority may, if it thinks fit, and subject to the provisions of sub-sections (3), (4), (7), and (8) of this section, issue a Plumber's Licence to any person who is the holder of a Certificate of Competency issued by the Sanitary Plumbers Examination Board of Victoria.

(3) The Authority before issuing such Plumber's Licence, may require the applicant to satisfy it that he possesses the requisite knowledge of the Laws, By-laws, and Regulations relating to the sewerage system of the Authority, and it shall appoint officers to examine the said applicant as to his knowledge, and, after the consideration of the report thereon of such officers, may refuse to grant such licence, if, in its opinion, the applicant has not the requisite knowledge of such Laws, By-laws, and Regulations.

(4) Every person to whom a Plumber's Licence is to be issued shall, before the Licence is issued to him, sign in a register, to be kept by the Authority, a declaration that he will conform to and comply with the conditions of the Licence hereinafter contained and the By-laws and Regulations of the Authority.

(5) The Authority may, if it thinks fit, and subject to the provisions of sub-sections (7) and (10) of this section issue a permit to work as a plumber to any person who has passed the practical examination of the Sanitary Plumbers Examination Board of Victoria.

(6) In the event of the holder of a Permit to work as a plumber being granted a Certificate of Competency by the Sanitary Plumbers Examination Board of Victoria, the Authority may issue a Plumber's Licence to him subject to the provisions of sub-sections (3), (4), and (7) of this section and upon his returning his Permit.

(7) The Authority may refuse to grant a Licence or Permit to any person, or may suspend or cancel any Licence or Permit previously granted, if, in its opinion—

- (a) such person has been guilty of an offence against the By-laws and Regulations of the Authority;
- (b) such person has failed to comply with the instructions issued by any responsible officer of the Authority;
- (c) such person at any time or place has so conducted himself as to warrant, in the opinion of the Authority, the refusal, suspension, or cancellation of such Licence or Permit.

(8) On application for renewal, the Authority may renew any such Licence or Permit.

(9) No person, other than a Plumber's Apprentice, Plumber's Improver, the holder of a Permit to work as a Plumber, or the holder of a Plumber's Licence, shall be engaged or employed as a workman in the actual performance of any of the plumbing work for sewerage.

(10) No such Plumber's Apprentice, Plumber's Improver, or holder of a Permit to work as a Plumber, shall be permitted to work in the actual performance of, or to do, any plumbing work for sewerage, except under the supervision of a Licensed Plumber, who shall be responsible for such work and for compliance with the By-laws and Regulations of the Authority in respect thereof.

(11) "Drainer's Licence."—The Authority may issue a "Drainer's Licence," to any person who is to the satisfaction of the Authority competent to carry out the work of drainer, and for that purpose may require such person to satisfy it as to his competency by passing an examination conducted by the Engineer and such other examiners as the Authority may appoint or in such other manner as the Authority may determine, or in any particular case may decide that he has a thorough knowledge of the following subjects:—

Plans.—The reading of plans and the meaning of scales and of elevation, plan, and section drawing.

Levelling.—The use of the straight-edge, spirit-level, and boning rods.

Excavation, Timbering and Refilling.—The use of tools for excavation, the protection of trenches by timbering, the treatment of different soils, tunnelling, and tunnel timbering, precautions near buildings, and manners of refilling trenches and tunnels.

Drain-laying.—The preparation of the bottom of trenches, the laying and jointing of stoneware, cement, concrete, and cast-iron pipes, cement, bitumen, lead, and self-filling joints, laying of drains under houses and in soft ground, and the depth of drains below surface.

Drainage Details.—Junctions to sewers, diminishing of sizes of pipes, yard gullies, grease and other traps, inspection openings, and cast-iron drainage details.

Drainage Works.—Knowledge of the provisions of this By-law and of the Acts, insofar as same relate to the work and duties of drainers in regard to the construction, maintenance, and protection of the sewerage system and the construction and use of drains and drainage traps.

Candidates for Drainers' Licences shall give notice, in writing, to the Authority of their intention to submit themselves to examination, and this examination shall be at such a time and at such a place as shall be appointed by the Authority. Candidates must provide themselves with their own tools and materials, and pay a fee of 20s. for each examination.

Section 12.—The conditions upon which all Plumbers' Licences and Permits and Drainers' Licences will be issued are—

(1) That every Licence and Permit will be subject to suspension or cancellation at the will of the Authority, and that all such Licences or renewals thereof will expire on the 31st day of December next following.

(2) That every holder of a Licence from the Authority who shall have received the consent of the Authority to execute any works in connexion with sewerage or drainage, or who shall (where such consent of the Authority is not required before the execution of any such works) have notified the Authority of his intention to carry out such works—

- (a) shall obtain permission when necessary for the execution of such works on, over or through any private property, or any streets, roads, parks, reserves, or other public places or properties; and
- (b) shall pay any fees demanded by the Municipal Authority for opening any street, road, or thoroughfare, or otherwise in connexion with the work; and
- (c) shall execute such works in accordance with the provisions of the Acts and of the By-laws made thereunder, and of any special directions or orders given or issued by the Authority or its proper officer; and
- (d) shall use materials of good quality only and free from defects; and
- (e) shall employ only competent operatives or assistants; and
- (f) shall execute such works in a thorough and tradesmanlike manner to the satisfaction of the Authority as expeditiously as practicable, and leave site clean and undefaced; and
- (g) shall in the execution of such works take such proper and necessary precautions that no accident or damage or unnecessary inconvenience may be directly or indirectly occasioned thereby; and
- (h) shall restore any part of any street, road, or thoroughfare interfered with by the work to the satisfaction of the Municipal Authority having control thereof upon the completion of the work; and
- (i) shall restore any other property interfered with by the work to the satisfaction of the proper officer of the Authority; and
- (j) shall in all cases notify the proper officer immediately upon completion of any work in hand, promptly amend any defects therein, and again at once notify the said officer, and subsequently take steps forthwith to secure the certificates of satisfactory completion, and give the same to owner; and
- (k) shall not interfere, remove, cut, or in any way damage any portions of any electrical, gas, water, telephone installation, and/or any other municipal or public utility or service. When portion of any such installations, including earthwires, connexions, pipes, &c., interferes with properly laying house connexions and sewerage plumbing, the plumber shall communicate with the secretary or engineer of the utility or service concerned in order to arrange for that portion of the electrical, gas, water, telephone installation, &c., to be so located as not to cause further interference; and
- (l) shall, when so directed by the Authority, make good at his own expense any defect found within twelve months of the date of completing of any such work which, in the opinion of the Engineer, is due to faulty workmanship or defective material.

Section 13.—Prior to the issue of any Licence or Permit the person to whom the same is to be issued shall pay to the Authority the fee named hereunder:—

	s.	d.
For every Plumber's Licence ..	20	0
For every Permit to work as a plumber ..	10	0
For every Drainer's Licence ..	10	0
For the Renewal of any Licence ..	5	0

DIVISION 7.—NEW BUILDINGS, ADDITIONS, ETC.

Section 14.—Every person who shall intend to erect a building on any property within the Sewerage District, or to rebuild or to make any alterations or additions to any such buildings shall, before commencing such work, give to the Authority fourteen (14) days' notice, in writing, of such intention and obtain a permit from the Authority; and such notice shall be accompanied by plans and sections of such intended buildings, alterations, or additions showing their positions, dimensions, depths, and levels of foundations, cellars, or basements, all appurtenant walls, and fences, the intended lines of drainage, and the boundary of the land, which plans, &c., shall become the property of the Authority.

DIVISION 8.—GENERAL.

Section 15.—Any work or thing in respect of or in connexion with sewerage in the Eildon Sewerage District shall conform to the requirements of Chapters 38 to 42 of the Uniform Building Regulations, Victoria, as amended from time to time, and to this By-law where not inconsistent therewith.

PART 2.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

DIVISION 9.—USE OF SEWERS AND DRAINS.—PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN DISCHARGES.

Section 16.—*Use of Sewers and Drains.*—The owner and the occupier of any sewered property shall discharge into the sewerage system—

- (a) all faecal matter, urine, household slops and household liquid refuse from such property, and such other polluted water from stables, washing areas, manure bins, basements, cellars, and roofed yards; and
- (b) such trade or manufacturing liquid refuse as the Authority may authorize, subject in each and every case to such conditions as it may impose.

Section 17.—*Prohibited Discharges.*—The deposition or discharge of any of the following substances into any drain is prohibited:—

- (a) Any animal matter other than is specified in section 16, fleshings, wool, hair, dead animal, grease, dust, ashes, rubbish, garbage, offal, vegetable and fruit or their parings, rags, oil, silt, mud, sand, gravel, or like substances, or any other substances which is in the opinion of the Authority or its proper officer liable to be injurious to any part of the sewerage system or to employees of the Authority engaged in the operation or maintenance of same.
- (b) Any petrol or other inflammable or explosive substance, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous.
- (c) Any rain, roof, surface, or flood waters, except by special permission of the Authority.
- (d) The contents of any night-soil cart, cesspool, or privy.
- (e) Any liquid, trade waste or other substance which has not been neutralized to the approval of the proper officer of the Authority, or which is above the temperature of 100 deg. Fahrenheit, or such lower temperature as may be prescribed by the Authority, having regard to the special circumstances of the case.
- (f) Any liquid which contains such percentage of common salt or any other mineral, salt, acid, or gas, as is, in the opinion of the proper officer of the Authority, injurious to, or liable to form compounds injurious to, any part of the sewerage system or to employees of the Authority engaged in the operation or maintenance of same.

DIVISION 10.—TRADE WASTES.

Section 18.—*Condition of Discharge.*—No person shall discharge any trade or manufacturing liquid, refuse, or waste into any sewer, unless and until the following conditions are complied with:—

- (a) Application for permission to discharge any such trade wastes shall be made, in writing, and accompanied by plans and specifications of the work to be done and of the apparatus to be used, and shall include such details concerning the nature of the waste and the quantity and rates of discharge of the proposed effluent as considered necessary by the proper officer of the Authority.
- (b) The permission of the Authority, in writing, shall be obtained and an agreement containing a covenant to comply with the By-law and

with any further stipulations required by the Authority shall be executed. The volume of liquid refuse or waste discharged shall if ordered be measured and determined by meter or by some other approved means of measurement. The maximum daily aggregate quantity of effluent which may pass from any trade premises into a sewer, the maximum permissible rate of such discharge, the size and capacity of the drain or pipe for conveying such effluent from the trade premises to the sewer, and the hours during which such flow will be permitted shall be determined by the Authority.

- (c) All such liquid refuse or waste shall be passed through such settling, screening, and/or neutralizing chambers and/or such other appliances and/or otherwise treated as ordered or approved by the Authority to ensure that the resulting effluents shall comply with the conditions of the agreement.

- (d) Every settling, screening, neutralizing, or other chamber, appliance, or apparatus for the treatment of trade wastes in accordance with this By-law shall be cleansed, operated, and maintained by the occupier at his own expense and at such intervals as may be considered necessary by the Authority or its proper officer to ensure the efficient operation of such chamber, appliance, or apparatus and in no case shall such chamber, appliance, or apparatus be altered without the approval, in writing, of the Authority first being obtained.

DIVISION 11.—SUB-SOIL WATER.

Section 19.—The discharge of sub-soil water into sewers shall be prohibited except by permission of, and under conditions approved by, the Authority.

DIVISION 12.—INSPECTION TESTS AND MAINTENANCE.

Section 20.—*Notice.*—The owner or his authorized agent, or the plumber, drainer or contractor, shall give at least forty-eight (48) hours' notice to the Authority, in writing, of his intention to commence work and of work ready for inspection. All work shall be left uncovered and accessible for examination until inspected and approved.

The contractor carrying out any work shall, within seven (7) days of the completion of such work, file in the office of the Authority on forms furnished for this purpose, a correct statement of the work done and the cost thereof. Such statement shall be countersigned by the proper officer of the Authority, and a certificate embodying such statement shall be forwarded to the contractor.

Section 21.—*Inspection.*—All drains, wastes, fittings, joints, fixtures, &c., will be inspected by the proper officer of the Authority to ensure compliance with the By-law and approved plan.

Section 22.—*Tests.*—Drains, whether laid by the Authority's workmen or others, must be thoroughly tested in every case before being passed by the Authority's officers. The proper officer of the Authority may require the application of the water or smoke tests, or such other tests as he may order or approve.

Section 23.—*Water Test.*—The water test may be applied to the drainage and/or plumbing systems and their fittings in their entirety or in sections. It shall be applied by hermetically sealing all openings below the top of the section to be tested. The system shall then be filled with water to a height of 6 feet above the highest point of the section, or if considered necessary to such additional height as the proper officer may order, and every joint carefully examined for leaks.

In testing drains the water shall be maintained at this height for a period of fifteen minutes by the addition of a measured quantity of water as required. The amount of water added in the fifteen minutes shall not exceed 2 gallons for every 50 joints of 4-inch drain or sewer, and shall not exceed 3 gallons for every 50 joints of 6-inch drain or sewer, or proportionately for a lesser or greater number of joints.

Section 24.—*Smoke Test.*—The smoke test shall be applied by hermetically sealing all openings into the section to be tested, and forcing into the system thick smoke to a pressure equivalent to 1 inch of water, by means of a smoke test apparatus. Every joint shall then be carefully examined for leaks.

Section 25.—*Equipment, &c.*—The equipment, material, power, and labour necessary for the inspection and tests shall be furnished by the contractor, plumber, or drainer.

Section 26.—Defective Work.—Any pipes, fittings, fixtures, or other materials or apparatus found to be defective shall be removed and replaced by sound materials or apparatus; and all defective workmanship shall be made good to the satisfaction of the Engineer or his representative, and to comply in all respects with the provisions of the By-laws. Should the contractor fail to replace such defective materials or to make good such defective work within fourteen (14) days of his having been ordered, in writing, by the Engineer so to do, the work or replacement may be carried out by the Authority at the contractor's expense.

Section 27.—Maintenance by Contractor.—Every person who holds a licence from the Authority and who executes any work in connexion with sewerage, drainage, and/or sanitary plumbing, shall make good within fourteen (14) days and at his own expense, when directed by the Engineer so to do, any defects which occur in such works within twelve (12) months of the date of their completion, and which are, in the opinion of the Engineer, attributable to faulty workmanship or materials.

Section 28.—Maintenance by Owner or Occupier.—The owner or occupier of every premises shall, at his own expense, maintain in efficient working order and in a clean and hygienic condition the whole house connexion work, including all traps, neutralizers, or other appliances, installed on such premises. Should the owner or occupier of any premises fail or neglect satisfactorily to maintain and cleanse such appliances, the Authority may, after twenty-four (24) hours' notice, in writing, have the necessary work carried out at the expense of the owner or occupier.

DIVISION 13.—MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP.

Section 29.—Materials.—All materials, pipes, bends, junctions, fittings, fixtures, and apparatus shall be of the best of their respective kinds, sound and free from defects, and shall be approved by the proper officer.

Section 30.—Testing.—All materials, pipes, bends, junctions, fittings, fixtures, and apparatus shall be submitted for examination and/or test, and shall not be placed in position until passed and stamped by the Authority. Such testing of materials shall be paid for by the person submitting same, whether passed or rejected, and shall be done at such time and place and at such rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Authority.

Section 31.—Workmanship.—All work shall be executed in a thorough and workmanlike manner and to the satisfaction of the proper officer.

Section 32.—Precautions.—Adequate precautions shall be adopted by the person carrying out the work to prevent injury to workmen, property, or the public, and the Authority will accept no responsibility for claims for injury arising from the inadequacy of such precautions.

Section 33.—Concrete.—Concrete, unless otherwise ordered, shall consist of 1 part Portland cement, 2 parts clean, sharp sand and 4 parts hard metal, shingle, or gravel properly graded from 4 inch to not exceeding 1 inch gauge, and shall be thoroughly mixed with clean water to such consistency as ordered or approved by the Engineer of the Authority.

The cement, sand and aggregate shall be thoroughly mixed and the whole batch completely turned over three times in the dry and turned over again at least three times while the water is being added. If a concrete-mixer is used the minimum time of mixing in the machine after all the materials have been added shall be two minutes. All concrete shall be placed within twenty minutes of the time of mixing.

Section 34.—Cement Mortar.—Cement mortar, unless otherwise ordered, shall consist of 1 part Portland cement and 2 parts clean, sharp sand, properly mixed with an approved portion of clean water. Cement mortar shall be used within twenty minutes of the time of mixing. Retempering is forbidden.

PART 3.—DRAINAGE.

DIVISION 14.—DRAINAGE, GENERAL.

Section 35.—(1) Every premises shall be separately drained unless a combined drain shall have been ordered or approved by the Authority. Owners desiring to have the drainage of their properties combined must sign a request for a combined drain, and obtain the approval of the Authority. In any case in which it appears to the Authority that any properties may be drained more advantageously in combination than separately the Authority may order that those properties be drained by a combined operation.

(2) In any case where a combined drain serves two or more properties the Authority, with the consent of the owners of the properties served by such combined drain, may take over such combined drain, and thereafter such combined drain shall be and remain a sewer of the Authority.

(3) In every case of a combined drain the Authority will determine as between the respective owners and occupiers of the properties drained thereby, the proportions in which the cost of such combined drain shall be paid. In every case of the occurrence of an obstruction in a combined drain the Authority will also determine by whom and in what proportion the cost of removing such obstruction and/or effecting any necessary repairs to drains shall be paid.

(4) Owners and occupiers of premises are responsible for clearing stoppages in drains within their premises, or between their premises and the sewers into which the branches lead, but must employ only licensed plumbers or drainers to clear the same.

(5) Before a licensed plumber or drainer commences to clear a stoppage in a drain he must notify the Authority, in writing, of the time when he intends to clear the stoppage, so that the Authority's proper officer may attend and pass the work in accordance with the provisions of the Acts.

Section 36.—Size of Drains.—Every drain shall be of adequate size for the drainage of the property to be served, in accordance with the requirements of section 89, with a minimum diameter of 4 inches.

Section 37.—Materials.—All drain pipes, bends, junctions, and fittings used shall be of glazed stoneware, concrete, cast iron or other approved material, provided that the proper officer of the Authority may prohibit the use of any of the above-mentioned where the circumstances or conditions are considered unfavourable.

Section 38.—Cast-iron Pipes.—Cast-iron drainage pipes and their fittings shall comply with the standard approved by the Authority for cast-iron pipes and their fittings of similar diameter, but in the event of the issue by the Standards Association of Australia of an Australian Standard Specification for such pipes, and of the acceptance of such Standard Specification by the Authority, all cast-iron pipes and fittings shall be in accordance with this Standard Specification from a date to be fixed by the Authority.

Section 39.—Interceptor Traps.—Where directed by the Authority, but not otherwise, an interceptor trap shall be fixed in the drain laid from any property to the sewer. Such a trap shall be fixed as near as practicable to the boundary, and wherever practicable shall be within the boundaries of the property. If required by the Authority the interceptor trap shall be extended to ground level and fitted with an approved cover or an inspection chamber shall be provided for the trap.

Section 40.—Inspection Chambers.—All drains shall, wherever directed by the Authority, join in an inspection chamber at least 3 feet long by 2 feet wide. The portions of the drains crossing the floor of the inspection chamber shall be connected either in a straight line or by curved junctions in the floor of the chamber. All inspection chambers shall be cement rendered (two part sand and one part cement) to a smooth surface, and made watertight. The inspection chamber shall be provided with a closed cover of approved type and special ventilation shall also be provided if considered necessary by the Engineer.

Section 41.—Inspection Openings.—Every line of drain shall be provided with an inspection opening inside and within five (5) feet of the boundary line of the property, at each junction not provided with an inspection chamber, at each change of direction, at each fixture, and in no case greater than 30 feet intervals, and in paved areas these shall, if considered necessary by the proper officer of the Authority, be brought to the surface and furnished with approved airtight covers. The area of an inspection opening shall not be less than the area of the drain. Inspection openings, inspection junctions, or branches shall be set in an approved manner to facilitate rodding.

Inspection openings in stoneware or concrete drains shall be sealed by means of discs, approved by the Authority, fixed with cement mortar and capable of being easily removed without damage to the pipes, or otherwise as directed by the Authority.

Section 42.—Gratings.—Every inlet to a drain other than from a water closet shall be effectively protected by an approved grating of ample area. Gratings to disconnector traps and gully traps shall be securely fixed. The aggregate area of the apertures in any grating covering a ventilation opening shall be not less than the sectional area of the pipe or drain ventilated by such opening. Every opening for ventilation shall at all times be kept perfectly free from obstruction.

Section 43.—Drain Openings Not in Use.—The ends of all drains not immediately connected with the plumbing fixtures shall be securely closed with water-tight imperishable materials.

If such drains be of stoneware or concrete, a stoneware, cast iron, or other approved disc shall be cemented in; if of wrought iron, a plug shall be screwed on the end; if of cast iron, a cast-iron plug shall be caulked in with lead.

Section 44.—Replacing or Inserting Pipes.—Where it becomes necessary to remove a pipe to clear a stoppage, or to insert a pipe or branch in an existing stoneware or concrete drain, the work shall be carried out by one of the following methods:—

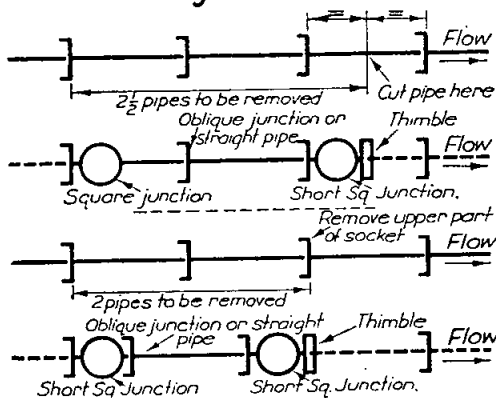
(1) The pipe so removed shall be replaced by an inspection pipe or inspection junction of the same length by—

- (a) removing the top half of the socket of the new pipe and of the existing downstream pipe, but leaving the bottom half intact in each case and surrounding the joints with concrete; or
- (b) using an approved split pipe with double collar surrounded with concrete; or
- (c) removing a length of not less than three (3) pipes, replacing the centre pipe by an inspection pipe, and dropping the pipes back into place without springing or cutting.

(2) A length of not less than three (3) pipes may be removed, the two outer pipes replaced by inspection pipes and the pipes dropped back into place without springing or cutting.

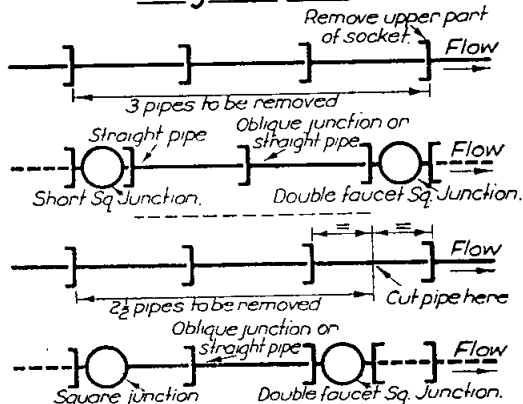
(3) Not less than (2) pipes shall be removed and replaced with pipes of the same length and of the description shown in the diagram No. 1 hereunder. An approved thimble shall be used for making the joint at the downstream existing pipe.

Diagram No 1



(4) Not less than two and one-half (2½) pipes shall be removed and replaced with pipes of the same total length and of the description shown in the diagram No. 2 hereunder. An approved double faucet square junction shall be used to connect to the downstream existing pipe.

Diagram No 2



Section 45.—Use of Concrete.—Concrete shall be used in each of the following cases:—

- (a) Around and under yard gully basins—the exposed surfaces to be rendered in cement mortar;
- (b) Around the top of educt vent and induct vent pipe sockets where exposed;
- (c) Around interceptor trap covers and tops of disconnector traps where the surface is not paved;
- (d) Under and around bends rising vertically off oblique branches, and under bases of all drainage traps;
- (e) Around drains where such drains are, in the opinion of the proper officer, liable to be affected by tree roots;
- (f) If required by the proper officer, for anchor blocks on steep grades, in bad or refilled ground, around jump ups, and in any place where the pipes have insufficient cover or are liable to be affected by traffic.

DIVISION 15.—BASEMENT AND CELLAR DRAINAGE.

Section 46.—Fixtures.—No water closet, urinal, and/or other fixture shall be placed in any cellar or basement or on any floor below ground level, unless by consent of the Authority previously obtained and subject to such conditions as the Authority may impose, and then only when, in the opinion of the Authority, other provision cannot be made. The owner shall submit such plans and/or other information as the Authority may require and shall undertake, in writing, to accept all liability for damage that may occur; provided always, that if such fixtures and their surrounding are not kept in a sanitary condition, or if the purpose for which such cellar, basement or floor below ground level is used, be changed such consent may be revoked by the Authority at any time and that upon fourteen (14) days' notice of revocation such fixture shall be abolished by the owner.

Section 47.—Risk of Back Flow.—Where such cellar basement, or floor below ground level is at such a level as may, in the opinion of the responsible officer, involve risk of back flow in the event of the sewer becoming over-charged, the sewage from all fixtures therein shall be raised by ejector, syphon, or other approved mechanical appliance to such height as ordered and discharged into the sewer as and where directed.

Section 48.—Seepage Drains.—In no case shall seepage drains from cellars, basements, or any floor below ground level be discharged into a sewer without the consent of the Authority. Where such a discharge is permitted, the seepage shall be raised by ejector, syphon, or other approved mechanical appliance to such height as ordered and discharged into the sewer or elsewhere as and where directed.

DIVISION 16.—POLLUTED AREAS.

Section 49.—Connexion.—The Authority may if it thinks fit, authorize or require that any of the following places, namely, stables, cow sheds, dairies, market places, abattoirs, areas for washing vehicles, and any other polluted place, be connected with the sewers, subject to such conditions as the Authority may impose.

Section 50.—Conditions Governing Connexion.—No such connexion shall be made unless the following conditions have been complied with:—

- (a) The place to be connected shall, if required, be so roofed as to prevent the entry of rain water from it to the sewers, and in no case shall rain water be permitted to discharge on to such place from adjoining surfaces.
- (b) The place to be connected shall be paved above the level of the yard with approved materials, and graded to the satisfaction of the proper officer of the Authority.
- (c) The drain from any such place shall be provided with an approved silt trap with a removable grating and connected with the drain inside the boundary line of the property. A water tap connected with a satisfactory water service shall be provided in a suitable position over the area.

Section 51.—Manure Bins.—

- (a) Manure bins must be provided for all stables or cow yards, where the local Municipal By-laws demand their construction, or where the locality is closely built on.
- (b) All the manure bins must have the inside surfaces rendered with cement mortar, and must be impervious throughout, and provided with an approved close-fitting cover. Walls of new manure bins must, unless otherwise approved

by the Engineer, be at least nine (9) inches in thickness, built of brickwork laid in cement mortar. If an outlet pipe be provided for a manure bin, it must be properly connected with the Authority's sewers. Branches in house drains must be provided in all cases where manure bins exist for their connexion whenever the Authority shall deem it necessary.

DIVISION 17.—PIPE TRENCHES.

Section 52.—The trench for the house drain from any property shall be so dug as to meet the Authority's sewer at the position provided or to be provided for the connexion.

The material from the trench shall be so placed as to cause the least possible obstruction and inconvenience to the public.

Proper barriers and lights shall be maintained to guard against accident during the progress of the work.

In refilling the trench selected refilling shall first be deposited around and over the pipe to a depth of 12 inches and carefully consolidated, after which the remainder of the trench shall be filled in layers and rammed or flooded, as ordered or approved by the proper officer.

No stone shall be used in refilling until earth or gravel has been placed over the pipe to a depth of twelve (12) inches or more if directed.

On no account shall any water, sand, earth, &c., be allowed to enter the sewer during the progress of the work.

On completion of refilling the surface shall be restored as nearly as possible to the same condition as it was in before operations were commenced, unless the owner, in writing, otherwise requires.

DIVISION 18.—LAYING DRAINS, ETC.

Section 53.—Position and Line.—Every drain and every fitting, &c., connected therewith shall be laid and fixed where directed by the proper officer of the Authority. As far as possible all drains shall be laid in straight lines; where changes of direction occur they shall be made in manholes, or by a suitably curved pipe with an inspection opening on each straight pipe next adjoining the curve, or by installing an inspection branch in the curve itself, or by such other means as the proper officer may direct.

Section 54.—Oblique Junctions.—Where any drain joins another drain, or a sewer, the junction shall be made obliquely at an angle of not greater than forty-five (45) degrees with the direction of flow of such drain or sewer.

Section 55.—Connexion to Sewer.—The position of the Authority's connexion to any premises shall be located prior to the commencement of any drain excavation. The disc stopper at the point of connexion to the sewer shall be carefully removed so as not to injure the socket or allow any debris to enter the sewer.

The first length of the drain at the branch shall be an inspection opening.

Section 56.—Gradients.—All drains shall be laid on an even grade, and except by special permission, in writing, from the proper officer, such gradients shall not be less than the following:—

4-in. diameter	..	..	..	1 in 40
6-in. diameter	..	..	..	1 in 60
9-in. diameter	..	..	..	1 in 80

In cases where the grades of drains are steeper than 1 in 15, concrete anchorage blocks shall be placed at intervals of not more than thirty (30) feet.

Such blocks shall be let into the sides of the trench at least six (6) inches on each side and shall extend not less than three (3) inches above and below the barrel of the pipe and for a length of twelve (12) inches along the pipe.

Section 57.—Depth of Drains.—Drains of stoneware or concrete pipes, unless bedded on and encased in concrete of not less than four (4) inches thick over any part of the drain, shall be laid at a depth to the top of the socket of the pipe of not less than the following:—

(a) In public thoroughfares, rights-of-way, or other open spaces subject to vehicular traffic—two (2) feet.

(b) In private property not subject to vehicular traffic—one (1) foot.

No person shall alter the surface over any drain, so as to deprive it of the minimum depth of cover specified by the preceding paragraph, unless approved measures are adopted to protect the drain.

Section 58.—Laying Drains.—All pipes shall be laid to such lines and grades as may be shown on the plans or directed, and except where otherwise ordered shall be bedded on approved sand or other approved bedding material up to one-third of the diameter of the pipe and so that there shall be at least two (2) inches of the bedding material below the barrel of the pipe in the case of earth bottomed trenches and up to the horizontal diameter of the pipe, and so that there shall be at least three (3) inches of the bedding material below the barrel of the pipe where laid in trenches in rock.

In water-charged ground, or where the foundation is bad, or near the roots of trees, or where directed, the drain shall be formed of cast-iron pipes or, if of stoneware or concrete pipes, they shall be bedded on and encased in concrete as ordered, and if ordered, supported upon approved timber foundations as directed. The thickness of concrete encasing and the form of concrete haunching shall be as directed by the proper officer.

Drops or bends in vertical or inclined drains shall have a concrete support placed under and around the drain as directed.

DIVISION 19.—DRAINS UNDER BUILDINGS.

Section 59.—Every drain shall, as far as practicable, be so constructed as not to pass under any building or outbuilding. When a drain does pass under a building or outbuilding it shall, if practicable, be laid in a direct line for the whole distance beneath such building or outbuilding, and shall have approved means of access for rodding outside the walls of the building or outbuilding and also, if directed, by the Authority, beneath the building or outbuilding. The pipes used shall be of stoneware or concrete, surrounded by not less than four (4) inches of concrete, or of cast iron.

In any case in which pipes pass through or under walls, approved provision shall be made to prevent injury to the pipes by settlement, and, in outer walls, to prevent the ingress of vermin.

DIVISION 20.—JOINTS, DRAINAGE.

Section 60.—Stoneware and Cement Pipes.—Joints of stoneware and cement pipes shall be filled in solidly with cement mortar neatly splayed off, or with other approved material. After each joint is made the interior of the joint shall be wiped clear of surplus mortar before the next pipe is laid.

Section 61.—Cast-iron pipes.—All joints in cast-iron pipes must be stemmed with approved gaskets and so filled and caulked with lead or other approved material as to make them gas and watertight.

All connexions between stoneware or concrete pipes and cast-iron pipes shall be made as for joints in stoneware or concrete pipes.

DIVISION 21.—DRAINAGE TRAPS.

Section 62.—Trapping of Inlets.—Every inlet to any drain other than inlets provided for ventilation in accordance with this By-law shall be provided with an approved trap. No inlets to any drain connecting directly with a sewer shall be constructed within a building or outbuilding other than such inlets necessary for the apparatus of any water closet, urinal, or slop sink.

Section 63.—Classes of Traps.—Five classes of traps shall be used:—

(a) "Traps" for intercepting gases only, which shall be of round section and self-cleansing form, but not such as to empty by momentum or suction.

(b) "Silt Traps" for intercepting both gases and solids, which have slightly tapered sides, flat bottom, and rounded angles, and which shall be provided with approved means for catching and removing solids.

(c) "Grease Traps" for solidifying and collecting grease, fatty domestic wastes, and other semi-fluid or viscous material liable to foul the pipes. The grease trap shall be designed for the requirements of the particular drain. The design and capacity shall be to the approval of the Engineer. The interior surfaces shall be tiled, and it shall be equipped with non-corrodible baffles, the whole trap being designed for easy cleaning.

(d) "Acid Traps" or "Neutralizers" for neutralizing acid or other aggressive water prior to its entering the house drains.

(c) "Oil Traps" for collecting all kind of oil, which shall be of such form as approved.

The term "yard gully" is applied to traps (a) where they are used externally and fitted with dished tops and gratings. The tops of inlets of all disconnector traps must be at least six (6) inches above the surface of the surrounding ground.

Section 64.—Water Seal.—Every trap must have a water seal of at least half the diameter of the outlet pipe, but in no case of less than two (2) inches.

Section 65.—Provision of Yard Gullies.—A yard gully shall be provided in a yard of every property as near as practicable to the kitchen or back door, with a water tap connected with a satisfactory water service placed over it at a height of not less than two (2) feet. No yard gully shall be situated within a building or outbuilding.

Section 66.—Details of Yard Gullies.—Yard gullies shall be fitted with dished tops and gratings, the dished top being in one piece with the trap or jointed thereto by spigot and faucet, or as otherwise approved.

The depth of the dished top to the grating shall not be less than six (6) inches. The grating to every gully trap shall not be less than six and seven-eighths (6 $\frac{7}{8}$) inches over all, and the grating to every disconnector trap shall be convex in section, with an opening of suitable outlet capacity. Every grating shall be fixed down in an approved manner with bitumen or wedges of lead.

Section 67.—Kerbing, &c. to Yard Gullies.—Yard gully basins and the dished tops of silt traps shall be so surrounded with an approved impervious kerbing as to prevent the access of surface water to the drains, and, if directed, the wall at the rear of the gully or silt trap, if of brick or stone, shall be cement rendered to the height of the tap over same and if of wood the wall shall be provided with an approved galvanized sheet-iron apron. The internal diameter of kerbing around gully traps measured from the face of cement rendering shall not be less than fifteen (15) inches, and shall be neatly rounded to meet the gully top.

DIVISION 22.—VENTILATION.

Section 68.—Vents on Main Drain.—The main drain shall be ventilated at its upper end by a pipe ventilator erected vertically, and such ventilator may be a soil vent pipe or combined waste vent pipe.

If the drain is provided with an interceptor trap, there shall be in addition a ventilator connected to the interceptor trap shaft. In such cases there shall, wherever practicable, be a difference in height of not less than six (6) feet between the tops of the vents at the upper and lower ends of the drain, respectively.

Section 69.—Vents on Branch Drains.—Where the length of a branch drain measured along the centre line of pipes, including the drop, if any, from the centre line of the main drain to the centre of the outlet side of the water seal of the highest drainage trap exceeds twenty (20) feet, such branch drain shall be vented in accordance with the provisions of section 70.

Section 70.—Size of Drainage Vents.—Drainage vent pipes shall, unless otherwise ordered, be of not less than four (4) inches diameter in the case of educt vents and not less than three (3) inches diameter in the case of induct vents, with the provision that where more than one educt vent is provided the vent on the longest line of drains shall be of not less than four (4) inches diameter, and all others of not less than three (3) inches diameter, but in no case shall a drainage vent be of smaller diameter than necessary to comply with the requirements of section 90.

Unless otherwise ordered or approved by the Authority, every such vent pipe shall be without return bend and provided with approved basket end, educt, or induct cowl as directed by the Authority.

Section 71.—Materials, &c., for Drainage Vents.—Drainage vent pipes situated wholly outside of buildings or outbuildings shall be of cast iron, galvanized wrought iron, galvanized sheet iron, or other approved material above ground, and of stoneware or concrete or other material approved by the Authority beneath the surface of the ground.

All galvanized sheet iron vent pipes shall be double galvanized with longitudinal joints grooved, welded, or riveted, and circumferential joints riveted and soldered, and shall be of not less gauge than twenty for 3-in. and 4-in. diameter pipes and eighteen for 6-in. pipes. Where ordered by the proper officer, the first six (6) feet above ground shall be of cast iron or other approved material.

Drainage vent pipes inside a building or outbuilding shall, unless otherwise approved, be of cast iron, of soil pipe strength, or of galvanized wrought iron.

Section 72.—Induct Vents.—Every induct vent shall be securely supported in a manner approved by the Authority or its proper officer.

Section 73.—Materials, &c., for Vents of Soil or Waste Pipes.—Vent pipes shall be of cast iron, wrought iron, lead, solid drawn copper, or brass, except that where the vent pipe is entirely outside a building, grooved sheet copper or grooved welded or riveted double galvanized sheet iron vent pipes may be used, but such sheet copper or sheet iron vent pipes shall not be used at a level lower than two (2) feet above the level of the highest fixture served thereby.

Lead vent pipes shall be of not less than 7 lb. lead for use with water closets, urinals, or slop sinks, and of not less than 6 lb. lead for use with other fixtures.

Solid drawn copper or brass vent pipes shall comply with the requirements of section 102 for waste or soil pipes.

External vent pipes of sheet copper or galvanized sheet iron shall be of a gauge not less than the following:—

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 2-in., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. diameter	.. 22 gauge.
3-in. and 4-in. diameter	.. 20 gauge.
6-in. diameter	.. 18 gauge.

Section 74.—Soil Vent Pipes.—In all cases the upward extension from the soil or combined waste pipe for ventilation shall pass in as direct a manner as possible above and, if necessary, through the roof.

Section 75.—Anti-Syphonage Vents.—(a) Loss of water seal in traps must be prevented by proper ventilation in accordance with the requirements of section 90. Such anti-syphonage vents from fixtures shall be carried up in accordance with section 76 or joined to the branch or main vent above the level of the fixture, unless special permission to the contrary is granted by the Authority.

(b) These vent pipes shall connect to the waste, combined waste, or soil pipe on the opposite side of the water seal to the fixture at a point not less than three (3) inches nor more than twelve (12) inches from the crown of the trap, except in the case of baths and closet pans, when the vent pipe shall be not more than four (4) feet from the crown of the trap. No other fixture shall be connected to the soil waste or combined waste pipe between anti-syphonage vent and the fixture which it serves.

(c) Individual anti-syphonage vents may be omitted on the waste pipes of lavatory basins, sinks, baths, showers, and other flat-bottomed fixtures, provided that—

- (i) the trap on the outlet of the fixture is of an approved non-syphoning type; and
- (ii) the length of the waste pipe from the outlet of the trap to the disconnector trap or vertical waste pipe does not exceed a length approved by the Authority.

Section 76.—Height of Vent Pipes.—Except as provided in section 79, every vent pipe extending upwards from a soil or drain pipe shall be carried not less than six (6) feet higher than any door, window, or other opening into a building within a distance of thirty (30) feet thereof, and in any case every educt vent shall be carried at least eighteen (18) feet above ground level and six (6) feet above the level of the eaves or coping.

Every vent pipe extending upwards from a waste or combined waste pipe or disconnector trap shall be carried four (4) feet above any door, window, or other opening into a building within fifteen (15) feet thereof, and in any case at least two (2) feet above the level of the eaves or coping.

Any vent pipe which extends into a gable of a building shall be carried at least two (2) feet above the point of intersection with the roof. Where necessary, in the opinion of the Authority or its proper officer, vents shall be carried to such additional heights as may be required to prevent effectually the escape of foul air into any building within the vicinity.

Vent pipes shall, where necessary, be provided with sufficient clips or stays to support them effectively.

Section 77.—Ground Vents.—Ground vents may be used on boundary traps when situated not less than thirty (30) feet from any window, door, or other opening into a building.

Section 78.—Chimneys.—No chimney shall be used as a ventilator to any drain, soil, combined waste, or waste pipe.

Section 79.—Vents Near Chimneys.—Vents must, as far as possible, be kept away from chimneys and ventilating air shafts.

Where a ventilator pipe terminates six (6) feet or more from a chimney opening or ventilating air shaft, the requirements of section 76 shall apply, but where the distance is less than six (6) feet the vent pipe shall provided it is at least eighteen (18) feet long, terminate not less than two (2) feet below the top of such chimney or air shaft.

Section 80.—Vent Pipe Grades.—All vertical lines of vent pipe shall connect, full size, at their bases with a soil, waste, combined waste, or drain pipe at an angle of not less than forty-five (45) degrees to the horizontal and shall extend in undiminished size above the roof or be connected to the soil, waste, or vent stack, in compliance with the requirements of section 81, on a grade of not less than 1 in 40.

All offsets shall be at a grade of not less than forty-five (45) degrees to the horizontal.

Vent pipes shall not be used as waste or soil pipes.

Section 81.—Combining of Vents.—The various vents may be combined by branching together, or vent pipes may be branched into a soil, combined waste, or waste pipe above the level of the highest fixture, provided that, in the case of the separate pipe system, only vents which serve traps of the same class shall be branched together, and that soil vents are branched into soil pipes and waste vents into waste pipes only.

Section 82.—Galvanized Sheet Iron Vent Branches.—Where a branch is required to an existing galvanized sheet iron vent pipe, a brass saddle piece, bolted and soldered to the vent, shall be used.

Section 83.—Vents in Outbuildings.—Galvanized sheet iron vent pipes may be used inside external water closets, stables, or open outbuildings, but where liable to damage shall be protected as directed by the proper officer.

Section 84.—Pipe Clips, &c.—There shall be at least one pipe clip to each 6-ft. length of vent pipe.

For cast iron pipe without lugs, or wrought iron pipe, approved coated wrought iron clips, and for galvanized sheet iron pipe one and one-half (1½) in. x 14 gauge galvanized band iron clips, or approved pipe hooks shall be provided.

Whenever it is necessary to fix pipes clear of the wall, approved extension clips shall be used. Clips, in the case of cast-iron pipes, must be placed tight up against the head or underside of the collar.

Section 85.—Attachment to Walls.—Unless otherwise directed by the proper officer, where a galvanized sheet iron pipe with or without offset is carried up above the brick wall of a building or outbuilding it shall be secured by a galvanized wrought iron clip leaded into the wall near the top wherever possible and bolted against the vent pipe, or by other approved means.

All band iron clips of vent pipes to brick walls shall be fastened with nuts and bolts leaded in, or by means of T-headed bolts passed through the brick joints and turned at right angles to the joints, or by other approved means.

Section 86.—Supporting Vents.—Wherever a vent pipe with offset extends more than ten (10) feet above such offset, it shall be stayed, as directed by the proper officer with ½-in. galvanized wrought iron piping.

An unsupported length of not more than fifteen (15) feet above the highest clip of straight vent pipe, without offset, will be permitted.

Section 87.—Vents adjoining High Buildings.—In any case in which a building is erected next to an existing building of less elevation and any windows of the new building are located within thirty (30) feet of any existing vent stack on the lower building, the owner of such new building shall defray the cost of such alterations to the vents of the previously existing building as are necessary to conform with section 76.

The owner of the lower or existing building shall make such alterations upon the receipt of money, or security therefor sufficient for the purpose, from the owner of the new or higher building, or shall permit at the election of the owner of the new or higher building the making of such alteration by the owner of such new or higher building.

PART 4.—PIPE CAPACITIES.

DIVISION 23.—CAPACITIES OF SOIL, COMBINED WASTE, DRAIN, AND VENT PIPES.

Section 88.—Fixture Units.—For the purpose of determining the size of any soil, waste, combined waste, drain, or vent pipe, the following equivalent fixture units shall be adopted, unless otherwise directed by the Authority, and the least nominal outlet diameter shown hereunder for any fixture shall be the minimum outlet diameter for such fixture, except as provided in section 130 for water closet pans.

Fixture.	Nominal Outlet Diameter.	Fixture Units.
	Inches.	
One lavatory basin	1½	1
One lavatory basin	1½	1½
For each lavatory basin over 20 served by such pipe	2	½ for each basin
One kitchen sink (up to 6 inches depth to overflow)	2	3
One bath (with or without overhead shower)	1½	4
	2	6
One wash trough set with common trap	1½	3
	2	5
One urinal or group of urinals draining to a common trap	2	3
One slop sink	2½	3
	3	4
One shower compartment	2	3
One water closet	4	6
Group of fixtures contained in one apartment—		
Bath and lavatory basin .. .. .	..	6
Bath, lavatory basin, and shower .. .. .	..	6
Bath, lavatory basin, shower and water closet .. .. .	..	6

For fixtures other than those shown, the equivalent fixture units to be adopted shall be determined by the proper officer.

Section 89.—Sizes of Soil, Waste, Combined Waste, and Drain Pipes.—The sizes of soil, waste, and combined waste

pipes computed in accordance with the methods set out in the appendix to this chapter shall be not less than the sizes determined on the basis of the total number of fixture units drained or likely to be drained in accordance with the following table:—

PERMISSIBLE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF FIXTURE UNITS.

Grade not less than—

Diameter of Pipe.	1 in 60.	1 in 40 (a).	1 in 30.	1 in 25.	1 in 20.	1 in 15.	1 in 12 (b).	1 in 4 (c).	Vertical Stacks.
Inches									
1½ .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9	6	6	8	9
2 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	14	10	12	17	24
2½ .. .. .	..	..	..	..	22	16	20	28	36
3 .. .. .	..	..	20	22	24	27	30	40	50
4 .. .. .	..	100	108	115	125	135	150	210	260
6	420	490	560	600	650	740	820	1,150	1,400

(a) Corresponds to 88½ fittings.

(b) Corresponds to 85° fittings.

(c) Corresponds to 75° fittings.

Provided that—

- (a) Soil, waste, and combined waste pipes shall not be diminished in the direction of flow.
- (b) The diameter of trap, soil, waste, or combined waste pipe receiving the discharge from any fixture shall in no case be less than the nominal outlet diameter of such fixture with a minimum of one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches, nor shall any soil pipe be less than three (3) inches in diameter.
- (c) Not more than two closet pans shall discharge into any 3-in. grade soil or combined waste pipe.
- (d) For the purpose of this section, offsets in vertical stacks may be treated as though vertical, provided the length of offset does not exceed five (5) feet measured horizontally.
- (e) Where forty-five (45) degree fittings are used throughout for connexions to any stack, the "permissible maximum number of fixture units for vertical stacks" in the above table may be increased by 50 per centum (50%).
- (f) Not more than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the total permissible number of fixture units for a vertical stack, in accordance with the above table, shall be connected to such stack in any 8-ft. length thereof.
- (g) Soil, waste, and combined waste pipes shall be as direct and free from bends as practicable; where bends are unavoidable, approved provision

shall, if necessary, be made to safeguard fixtures connected immediately above or below such bends.

Section 90.—Sizes of Vents.—

- (a) Length of Vent.—For the purposes of this clause, the length of any vent shall be defined as follows:—

- (i) Length of main vent shall be the height of the building, in storeys, above the floor on which are situated the lowest fixtures served by such vent.

- (ii) Length of branch vent shall be the height of the buildings, in storeys, above the floor on which are situated the lowest fixtures served by such vent, plus an additional storey for each 12 feet, or part of twelve (12) feet, in the length of the branch vent, measured horizontally from the main vent to the fixture in question.

- (b) Main and Branch Vents.—The sizes of main and branch vents, computed in accordance with the method set out in the appendix to this part, shall be not less than the sizes determined from—

- (i) the size of soil, waste, or combined waste pipe or stack to be vented.

- (ii) The total number of fixture units served by the main vent, or by that portion of the branch vent under consideration; and

- (iii) the length of the vent, in accordance with the following table:—

MINIMUM PERMISSIBLE SIZES OF MAIN OR BRANCH VENTS (INCHES).

Diameter of Soil, Waste or Combined Waste Pipe.	Total Number of Fixture Units Served.	Total Length of Vent in Storeys—									
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 and Over.
Inches											
$1\frac{1}{2}$	Up to 8	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
	9-14	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
2	Up to 12	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	2	2	2	2
	13-36	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
$2\frac{1}{2}$	Up to 12	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	2	2	2	2
	13-36	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	37-54	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	Up to 12	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	13-24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	25-42	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	43-75	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	Up to 12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	13-24	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	25-36	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	37-48	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	49-72	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	73-120	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	121-180	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	181-300	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	301-390	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
6	Up to 600	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
	601-1,300	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6
	1,301-2,100	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6

Provided that—

- (i) No vent shall be less than one and one-quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$) inches in diameter, and in no case shall a main or branch vent have a diameter less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of that of the soil or waste pipe which it serves.

- (ii) For 2-in. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ -in. waste pipes the main or branch vent shall have a diameter

of not less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inches.

- (iii) No branch vent need be larger in diameter than the soil or waste pipe which it serves.

- (c) Individual anti-syphonage Vents.—The sizes of individual anti-syphonage vents shall be not less than the sizes determined from the diameter of the fixture trap served, in accordance with the following table:—

Diameter of Fixture Trap.	Minimum Permissible Size of Anti-Syphonage Vent.	Diameter of Fixture Trap.	Minimum Permissible Size of Anti-Syphonage Vent.
Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	2
2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	4	2
$2\frac{1}{2}$	2		

Section 91.—Waste Pipes.—Except as provided in section 93, separate waste pipes shall be provided for each of the following classes of polluted water, viz:—

- (a) Water from baths, sinks, lavatory basins, wash troughs, and grease traps where such are ordered or required, and other waters containing a small proportion of soap and/or dirt.
- (b) Water from kitchen and scullery sinks or other fixtures, to grease traps where such are ordered or required.

Section 92.—Soil Pipes.—Except as provided in section 93, soil pipes shall be provided for soil water from closets and other waters containing faecal matter, and for urinal waters from slop sinks and urinals, and, where directed, for discharges from operating theatres and mortuaries.

Section 93.—Combined Wastes.—The proper officer may approve of the adoption of the combined pipe system for plumbing installations subject to the following conditions and such other conditions as he may think necessary in any particular case, viz:—

- (a) Application shall be made in writing by the owner or his authorized agent, who shall submit with such application—
 - (i) plans showing clearly all floors and basements (if any) upon which fixtures are or are proposed to be installed, the nature and position of all fixtures, the size and arrangement of all soil, waste, combined waste, and vent pipes, and the position, size, and approximate depth of all drains, and the intended use of each room in which a fixture is, or is proposed to be installed, and of each room from which a water closet or urinal is entered directly;
 - (ii) sectional line diagrams showing clearly each soil, waste, combined waste, or vent pipe or stack, together with their sizes and the positions of all fixtures connected thereto, and, where required, the gradients of the soil, waste, or combined waste pipes;
 - (iii) such other information as the proper officer may require.
- (b) The size and arrangement of all soil, waste, combined waste drain, and vent pipes shall be approved by the proper officer.

Section 94.—Connections to Drains.—Except as provided in section 93, all waste pipes shall, unless otherwise permitted, discharge under the grating of a yard gully or into a disconnector trap.

All soil and combined waste pipes, including those for urinals and slop sinks, shall be connected direct to the drain.

APPENDIX.

METHOD OF COMPUTING THE SIZES OF SOIL, WASTE, COMBINED WASTE, VENT PIPES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF DIVISION 23.

Fixtures.

1. In accordance with section 88, classify the various fixtures and determine the maximum number of fixture units to be provided for in each portion of the system under consideration. Cleaners' sinks and floor wastes, which are not regularly in use during the period of maximum use of other fixtures, need not be included in determining the number of fixture units to be provided for.

Sizes of Graded Soil and Waste Pipes.

2. (a) By reference to section 89, determine from the maximum number of fixture units served at the point under consideration the required sizes and grades of the soil, waste, and combined waste pipes in each portion of the system.

(b) Compare the sizes so obtained with the minimum permissible sizes for the particular case and adopt the larger.

Sizes of Vertical Soil and Waste Stacks.

3. (a) By reference to section 89, determine from the maximum number of fixture units served at the point under consideration the required sizes of the vertical soil, waste, and combined waste stacks.

(b) Ascertain whether the number of fixture units connected to the stack within any 8-ft. length is within the permissible limits of provision (f) of section 89; if not, adopt such larger size stack as will comply with this requirement.

(c) Compare sizes so obtained with the minimum permissible sizes for the particular case and adopt the larger sizes, subject to provision (a) of section 89.

Sizes of Main Vents.

4. (a) Determine the vertical length of the main vent in storeys from its connexion at its lower end with a soil, waste, or combined waste pipe, or drain to the ceiling level of the top floor.

(b) From the table of permissible sizes in section 90, determine for the maximum number of fixture units served by the vent the required size for a vent of such a length.

(c) Compare the sizes so determined with minimum permissible sizes and adopt the larger.

Sizes of Branch Vents.

5. (a) Determine the approximate vertical length in storeys of the main vent from the point of connexion of the branch vent under consideration to the ceiling level of the top floor.

(b) Determine the horizontal length of the branch vent from its connexion with the main vent to the furthest end of the portion under consideration.

(c) Allowing one storey for each 12 feet, or part of 12 feet, in horizontal length of branch vent, as determined by rule 5 (b) above, add this length in storeys to the length in storeys determined by rule 5 (a) above.

(d) Determine the number of fixture units served by the portion of branch vent under consideration.

(e) From the table of permissible sizes in section 90, determine the minimum size of vent required for the above number of fixture units and for the total length of vent in storeys as determined by rule 5 (c) above.

(f) Compare the sizes so determined with the minimum permissible sizes and adopt the larger, subject to the provision that no vent need be larger than the soil, waste, or combined waste pipe which it serves.

PART 5.—PLUMBING.

DIVISION 24.—GENERAL.

Section 95.—Flashing.—Unless otherwise directed by the Authority, all troughs, sinks, baths, and other fixtures which are placed less than six (6) inches from any wall, except those provided with wall skirtings as part of the fixture, shall be flashed with 4 lb. lead, 24-gauge copper, bronze, brass, nickel-silver, or monel metal, or other approved material. Galvanized sheet iron may be used for fixtures other than sinks.

All such flashings shall be turned up the walls at least four (4) inches, or be tucked one (1) inch into a joint and cemented water-tight, except where the walls are tiled, when the flashing shall be carried up at least one-quarter (1/4) inch behind the tiles.

Baths and other fixtures, having turned-up flanges for use against tiled walls in lieu of sheet metal flashing shall be properly supported to prevent settlement, and the flange shall lap at least one-quarter (1/4) inch behind the tiles, which shall be brought hard down on to the surface of the fixture.

All flashings shall be properly secured and made water-tight, and shall be bedded for a width of not less than one (1) inch along the edge nearer the fixture, in red or white lead.

Section 96.—Pipes Through Roof.—In all cases where a vent, waste, combined waste, or soil pipe passes through any roof, a suitable lead collar or flashing shall be soldered or otherwise fixed to the pipe and also the roof in such manner as shall make the roof perfectly water-tight.

DIVISION 25.—SOIL, WASTE, AND COMBINED WASTE PIPES.

Section 97.—General.—All lines of soil, waste, and combined waste pipes shall be as direct as possible.

Section 98.—Materials.—No material shall be used for soil or combined waste pipes other than cast iron, lead, or brass, or other approved materials, and for waste pipes other than wrought iron, cast iron, lead, brass, copper, or other approved materials.

Section 99.—Lead Pipes.—The minimum permissible weight of lead for soil or combined waste pipes shall be 7 lb. per square foot, and for waste pipes 6 lb. per square foot.

Section 100.—Wrought-Iron Pipes.—All wrought-iron pipes and their fittings shall be of approved standard weight and quality and galvanized or lined to the approval of the Authority.

Section 101.—Cast-Iron Pipes.—All cast-iron pipes shall be sound, free from holes and cracks, and coated with approved bituminous composition or lined with glass enamel or other material to the approval of the Authority.

Cast-iron pipes and their fittings, where laid in the ground, shall comply with the standard approved by the Authority for cast-iron water pipes and their fittings of similar diameter.

Cast-iron pipes for use in other situations shall have a minimum thickness of 3/16 inch, measured without the enamel or other lining, and their fittings shall correspond with them in weight and quality. All junctions shall be curved; right-angled junctions shall not be made.

Section 102.—Copper and Brass Pipes.—Copper or brass waste pipes shall be seamless solid drawn tube, and shall be of a diameter and thickness not less than those given in the following table:—

Nominal Internal Diameter. Inches.	Minimum Permissible Actual Internal Diameter. Inches.	Minimum Permissible Wall Thickness (S.W.G.).		British Standard Pipe Thread for Screwed Connections. Inches.
		Screwed Connections.	Brazed or Compression Joints.	
1½	1 1/16	12	16	1½
1½	1 1/16	12	16	1½
2	1 1/8	11	16	2
2½	2 1/16	11	14	2½
3	2 1/8	10	14	3
4	3 1/8	8	12	4

Section 103.—Use of Lead Pipes.—Lead pipes shall not be used where liable to damage.

Section 104.—Supporting Lead Pipes.—Lead pipes shall be supported by cast lead tacks of approved dimensions, wiped on to the pipe or by other approved fastenings, and such fastenings shall be arranged as nearly as possible thus:—

	Centres.
4-in. vertical lead pipes	2 ft. 6 in.
4-in. inclined lead pipes	2 ft. 0 in.
Less than 4-in. vertical pipe ..	3 ft. 0 in.
Less than 4-in. inclined pipe ..	2 ft. 3 in.

Two (2) pairs of tacks, fixed opposite, are sufficient for fixing lead flush pipes from cisterns with lugs.

Section 105.—Length of Unvented Waste Pipes.—Except as provided in section 165, waste pipes need not be ventilated unless they exceed seven (7) feet in inclined lengths, and/or eighteen (18) feet in vertical length provided that there is only one fixture attached to the waste pipe, and provided that the water seal of the trap is not reduced by syphonage or other cause.

Where there is more than one fixture or the water seal is reduced, a vent pipe shall be supplied to the fixture trap or traps.

Section 106.—Junctions.—Where a soil, waste, or combined waste stack is branched into a graded soil, waste, combined waste, or drain pipe, the branch fitting shall have an angle of not less than forty-five (45) degrees to the graded pipe, and the length of the branch of the fittings shall be such that the vertical projection of the attached stack will be wholly outside of the area of the junction with the graded pipe. Junctions shall not be built into walls except with the approval of the Authority or its proper officer.

Section 107.—Sealing of Pipes.—Wherever a fixture is abolished, the soil, waste, combined waste, vent, and water supply pipes to such fixture shall be removed, or, if allowed by the Authority to remain, the ends of the pipes shall be sealed with water-tight imperishable materials.

Wrought-iron pipe may be sealed with a screwed plug; cast-iron pipe may have a cast-iron plug caulked in with lead, lead pipe may have the end securely closed with a wiped joint; stoneware pipe may have a stoneware disk cemented in.

Section 108.—Sheet Metal Bends and Offsets.—All sheet metal bends and offsets, for flush and vent pipes, shall be bent or pressed. Mitred elbows will not be permitted.

Section 109.—Painting.—All external plumbing work and all cast-iron cisterns and brackets, woodwork in connexion with plumbing installations, sheet iron flush pipes, and sheet iron storage tanks and trays shall be painted, to the approval of the proper officer. In no case shall painting of any portion of the plumbing work be carried out unless and until such work has been inspected and approved.

DIVISION 26.—JOINTS.

Section 110.—Lead Pipe.—All joints in lead pipe shall be plumbers' wiped joints.

Section 111.—Wrought Iron Pipe.—The screwed ends and sockets of each particular size of wrought iron or wrought steel pipe shall be so formed and the threads so cut that the ends of the pipe will butt against each other when screwed home in the sockets; bends, junctions, and

similar fittings shall be similarly formed and screwed so that when the pipe ends are screwed home the bore will be continuously uniform and without breaks or pockets.

The burr shall be neatly filed off on the inner edge of all pipe ends. All screwed joints shall be made with approved jointing material.

Section 112.—Wrought Iron Pipe to Lead Pipe.—All joints between wrought iron and lead pipes shall be made by means of brass unions screwed to the iron pipe and wiped to the lead pipe.

Section 113.—Brass or Copper Pipes.—Joints of brass or copper pipes shall be made by means of brazing to the satisfaction of the proper officer or in accordance with the S.A.A. Specification B.36, "Compression Joints and Copper Alloy Screwed Fittings for Standard Copper Tubes."

Section 114.—Lead Pipe to Cast-Iron Pipe.—The connexion of lead pipes or traps to cast-iron pipes shall be made by means of brass ferrules; the brass ferrule shall be lined with and connected to the lead pipe or trap by means of a wiped joint and connected to the cast iron by inserting the ferrule in socket thereof, and making the joint in the same way as in cast-iron pipe.

Section 115.—Sheet-Iron Pipe to Cast-Iron Pipe.—All connexions of galvanized sheet iron to cast-iron pipes shall be made with molten lead, lightly but tightly caulked into the cast-iron sockets or with other approved material, or with a brass sleeve soldered to the sheet-iron pipe and caulked with lead.

Section 116.—Sheet-Iron Pipe to Wrought-Iron or Steel Pipe.—Galvanized sheet-iron pipes shall be connected to wrought-iron or steel pipes by means of brass unions or sleeves soldered to the sheet iron and screwed to the wrought iron.

Section 117.—Sheet-Iron Pipe to Lead Pipe.—Connexions of sheet-iron pipes to lead pipes shall be made by means of brass sleeves wiped to the lead pipe and soldered to the sheet-iron pipe.

Section 118.—Lead Pipe to Concrete or Stoneware Pipe.—Connexions of lead pipe to stoneware or concrete pipe shall be made by means of a brass ferrule connected to the lead pipe by means of a wiped joint and connected to the stoneware or concrete pipe by inserting it in the socket thereof and making a cement mortar joint.

Section 119.—Concrete or Stoneware Traps to Lead Pipe.—The connexion of a stoneware or concrete trap to a lead pipe shall be by means of cast lead or brass socket, and the joint made with bitumen or other approved material; the lead pipe shall be connected to the tail end of the brass or lead socket by means of a plumbers' wiped joint.

Section 120.—Connexion of Closet Pan Traps to Soil Pipe or Drain.—Connexion of a closet pan to a soil or drain pipe shall be made by means of a bituminous jointing material, consisting of a mixture of approved bitumen and finely graded inert mineral filler in equal proportions, filled in solidly into socket of soil or drain pipe and neatly splayed off, or by other approved method. In the case of lead soil pipes, a cast-lead or brass socket shall be used, connected to the lead pipe by means of a wiped joint.

Section 121.—Cistern Flush Pipe to Closet Pan.—The flush pipe from cistern shall be connected to the water closet pan by a lead cap piece of not less than 4-lb. lead, packed with red lead or other approved material, or the

connexion may be made by other approved method. The cap piece shall be jointed to galvanized sheet iron, copper, brass, or drawn steel pipe by means of a soldered joint, and to lead flush pipe by a wiped or soldered joint.

The connexion of the flush pipe to cistern shall be by means of a brass union, wiped to lead pipe or soldered to sheet-iron pipe, or by other approved method. Copper or brass pipe shall be connected to cistern by means of a brass ring, with nut brazed to pipe or by other approved means.

Section 122.—Vent Pipe to Closet Pan.—Vent Pipes shall be connected to the vent horn of the water closet trap by a lead cap piece with red-lead packing, or by other approved methods.

The cap piece shall be jointed to copper or brass pipe by means of a soldered joint, and to lead pipe by a soldered or wiped joint.

Section 123.—Outlet Fittings to Fixtures.—Connexion between outlet fittings and such fixtures as baths, sinks, basins, &c., when the latter are constructed of cast iron, sheet iron, ceramic ware, or concrete shall be made with lock nuts. The outlet fitting shall in all cases be connected to the waste pipe by means of a union. When these fixtures are made of sheet metal lighter than 20-gauge, soldered connexions may be used in lieu of lock nuts.

Section 124.—Waste Pipes to Troughs.—Connexions of waste pipes to wash troughs shall be made as under:—

- (a) Cement troughs, unless otherwise approved, shall have approved cast-in outlets;
- (b) Sheet metal troughs shall be connected to the waste pipes in compliance with section 123;
- (c) For wooden troughs, lead, copper, or brass waste pipes shall be connected in compliance with section 123, or shall have flanges connected to the waste in accordance with the provisions of this By-law, and fastened to the underside of the trough with copper tacks. The waste pipe shall then be turned over inside the trough and the plug casting bedded over it with red-lead putty and screwed to trough with brass wood-screws.

Where wrought iron or other screwed pipes are used, the plug casting must be connected to the trough by means of a locknut in lieu of flange.

DIVISION 27.—FIXTURE TRAPS.

Section 125.—Fixtures to be Trapped.—Every fixture shall be effectively trapped, except as provided in section 126, or unless otherwise specially permitted by the Authority. Separate traps shall be provided for each fixture, except lavatory basins, sinks, or troughs in the same apartment which may be connected in pairs.

Section 126.—Omission of Traps.—Baths, lavatory basins, wash troughs, and sinks may remain untrapped where fixed in the open air or in a detached outbuilding not used as a living room, work room, or room for the preparation, cooking, or storage of food and not connected directly by openings with the main building or residence, provided that the length of the waste pipe, measured in the case of wash troughs from centre of furthest inlet to end of waste-pipe outlet, does not exceed six (6) feet.

Section 127.—Position of Traps.—Traps shall be placed as near the fixtures as possible, and in no case shall a trap be more than two (2) feet from its fixture, except as provided in section 163, unless otherwise specially permitted by the Authority.

Section 128.—Materials.—Traps for all fixtures other than water closets, slop sinks, and urinals shall be of copper, brass, or drawn lead.

Section 129.—Depth of Water Seal.—Every trap shall have a water seal of not less than two (2) inches.

Section 130.—Closet Pan Traps.—Outlets from closet pan traps shall be of not less than 3½-in. nor more than 4-in. diameter, except in the case of siphonic pans, which shall be as directed by the Authority.

Section 131.—Sealed Disconnector Traps.—Where approved by the Authority, sealed disconnector traps may be fixed inside or outside the building, but in such cases breather pipes or fresh-air inlets of same diameter as disconnector trap shall be taken to such height as directed, and where trap is inside shall be led to the outside of the building. The material for such breather pipes shall be the same as for vent pipes, except that sheet iron will not be allowed. Inspection openings to such traps shall be sealed with screwed plugs, or as otherwise approved by the Authority.

Section 132.—Form of Trap.—The P. Form of trap shall be used in preference to the S. form where, in the opinion of the proper officer, it is equally suitable for the situation.

Section 133.—Lead Traps.—All lead traps must be of the weights specified in section 99 for lead pipes of the same class.

DIVISION 28.—GRATINGS.

Section 134.—Gratings.—Non-corrodible metal outlet gratings of approved design and material in accordance with the S.A.A. specification No. B.33, "Metal Alloy Sanitary Fittings," shall be provided for all fixtures other than a water closet. If for the fixture in question there is no S.A.A. Specification, the grating shall be to the approval of the Authority.

DIVISION 29.—CLEANING EYES AND INSPECTION OPENINGS.

Section 135.—Provision for Inspection and Cleaning.—Inspection and cleaning eyes shall be provided in such positions on all soil, combined waste, and waste pipes as will provide access for proper inspection and cleaning of the entire length of pipe.

Traps for fixtures other than urinals, water closets, and slop sinks shall in each case, be provided with an approved screwed brass plug for cleaning purposes.

Section 136.—Inspection Openings on Soil and Combined Waste Pipes.—In every case where a vertical stack of soil or combined waste pipe provides for a closet or closets four (4) feet or more above ground level, measured from floor level of any such water closet to ground level at foot of stack, an inspection opening, eight (8) inches by four (4) inches, having a cover fixed to a flange with non-corrodible bolts or studs, shall be provided near foot of stack in such position as directed by the proper officer.

Section 137.—Washers for Inspection Openings.—Inspection openings to soil, waste, and combined waste pipes shall be provided with approved washers.

DIVISION 30.—GREASE, PETROL, AND OIL TRAPS.

Section 138.—Provision of Grease, Petrol, and Oil Traps.—Every fixture or area from which grease, oil or greasy or oily matter or petrol, benzine, or other inflammable or explosive substance is likely to be discharged or conveyed into waste, combined waste, or soil pipes or house drains, and every sink in all such places as food packing-houses, butchers' shops, lard-rendering establishments, hotels, restaurants, and boarding-houses, and such fixtures, areas, apparatus or appliances, as the Authority may direct, shall first discharge into an approved apparatus for retaining the objectionable matter. Such apparatus shall be of such dimensions, design, and construction and in such positions as the Authority or its proper officer may in each case approve.

Section 139.—Construction of Grease Traps.—Grease traps shall be fixed outside buildings or outbuildings wherever practicable. Wherever a grease trap is used inside a building or outbuilding it shall, where not readily accessible for removal of grease, be so constructed and fitted as to be easily portable.

Non-portable grease traps shall be constructed of glazed stoneware, concrete, brick in cement, or other approved material.

Portable grease traps shall be constructed of copper or other approved material, provided with a close-fitting cover, and, if directed, fixed upon a tray. The outlet from any grease trap shall be connected to a disconnector trap.

Section 140.—Grease Trap Ventilation.—Unless otherwise approved, every internal grease trap and all external grease traps which are within thirty (30) feet of any door, window, or other opening into a building shall, unless fitted with an approved air-tight cover, have independent provision made for inlet and outlet ventilation.

Every such vent shall be carried not less than six (6) feet above any window, door, or other opening to any building within a distance of thirty (30) feet thereof, and in any case at least two (2) feet above the eaves or coping, or to such additional height as may be necessary to prevent effectually the escape of foul air into any building within the vicinity.

In all cases there shall be a difference in height of at least 6 feet between the tops of the inlet and outlet vents.

The size of such vents shall be in compliance with the requirements for main vents in section 90, the diameter of waste pipe being taken as that of the outlet from the grease trap, and the number of fixture units equivalent to number represented by the sinks served by the grease trap.

Section 141.—Size of Grease Trap.—The dimensions of grease trap to be provided shall be such as to ensure the retention of all grease entering such trap.

Section 142.—Outlet Pipes.—The outlet pipe from any grease trap must be at least one size larger than that size of pipe which has a cross-sectional area equivalent to the total area of incoming waste pipes. In no case except by special permission, shall the outlet pipe be less than 3-in. diameter.

Section 143.—Maintenance.—Every grease trap shall be maintained by the occupier at his own expense, and shall be cleaned daily, to ensure that such trap operates in an efficient and hygienic manner.

DIVISION 31.—WATER CLOSETS AND FLUSHING APPARATUS.

Section 144.—Fixing Closet Pan.—On concrete floors, or floors of tiles set in concrete, the closet pan shall be securely bedded upon concrete or cement mortar, and fixed with brass screws to approved lead dowels set in the floor or by other approved means.

Where the floor is of timber, covered with an approved impervious material, the closet pan shall be secured to the timber by means of brass screws as directed, or by other approved means.

Section 145.—Closet Pans.—Every water closet shall be furnished with a pan conforming to the requirements of S.A.A. Specification for glazed sanitary pedestal pans, No. A.50-1946, or with any other type of pan approved by the Authority.

Water closet pans and fittings shall be entirely open for inspection and without any enclosures.

Section 146.—Closet Pan Seats.—Where a seat is provided, it shall conform to the requirements of S.A.A. Specification for seats "full round" type for sanitary pedestal pans, No. A.51-1946, or to open front or other specialized design of seat approved by the Authority.

Section 147.—Flushing Apparatus.—There shall be provided in every water closet either a flushing cistern conforming to the requirements of S.A.A. Specification for sanitary flushing cisterns, No. A.52-1946, or of any other type approved by the Authority, or flushing apparatus conforming to the requirements of section 149 of this By-law.

Section 148.—Flush Pipes.—Flush pipes to closet pans shall be of brass, copper, 6-lb. lead, galvanized iron of not less than 22-gauge, or other approved material, and shall have a minimum diameter of one and one-quarter (1¼) inch. Flush pipes shall be fitted with an approved buffer and buffer block where the closet pan is provided with a hinged seat.

Section 149.—Flushing Apparatus Other than Cisterns.—Notwithstanding anything contained in this By-law, closet pans in any building may be flushed by means of any apparatus which—

- (a) automatically controls the amount of water used, and/or
- (b) is approved by the Authority.

Section 150.—Storage Tanks.—Except where otherwise allowed by the Authority on the written request of the owner, who shall accept all responsibility in the matter, internal water closets shall be provided with storage tanks capable of holding the equivalent of two flushes of water for each occupant of the building, with a minimum of twenty (20) flushes per closet for all buildings except private residences, which shall have a minimum capacity of ten (10) flushes. These tanks may be constructed of 22-gauge sheet iron or 24-gauge corrugated iron.

Unless otherwise approved by the Authority, the storage tank shall be placed in the water closet apartment itself, on the roof, over a flat or gutter, or in an accessible place between the ceiling and the roof, in which latter case a safe of galvanized iron, lead, or other approved impervious material with overflow, shall be fixed under the storage tank. The storage tank shall be provided with a separate overflow which shall not discharge on to the safe, but may be combined with the safe overflow below the safe.

Section 151.—Venting Closet Pans.—Unless otherwise directed or permitted by the Authority, every closet pan on an upstairs floor shall discharge into a soil ventilator pipe or combined waste ventilator pipe, except that where there are no other fixtures connected to the soil stack the pan may be ventilated by an anti-siphonage vent only, in accordance with the requirements of sections 75 and 90, and discharge into a soil pipe or combined waste pipe without extension as a ventilator pipe.

Every external closet pan in which siphonage occurs and every internal closet pan shall be ventilated by an anti-siphonage vent in accordance with the requirements of section 90, sufficiently close to prevent siphonage, and in no case more than eighteen (18) inches from trap, except in the case where there is only one closet pan

on the branch and where such pan is not more than four (4) feet from the soil ventilator pipe or combined waste ventilator pipe to which it is connected, measured horizontally between centre of soil ventilator pipe or combined waste ventilator pipe and centre of pan, in which case the anti-siphonage vent may be omitted.

Section 152.—Grouped External Closets.—Where there are more than three (3) external water closet pans grouped on the ground floor or in the yard of any premises, the drain, combined waste, or soil pipe shall be separately ventilated for every group, or part of group, of three (3) closet pans. The size of vent shall be in accordance with the requirements of section 90.

DIVISION 32.—URINALS AND FLUSHING APPARATUS.

Section 153.—Details of Construction, &c.—Except by special permission of the Authority, only round-backed stall-type urinals made of glazed fire clay or salt-glazed stoneware and of approved construction shall be used.

The soil or combined waste pipes shall be of lead, stoneware, or glass enamelled or coated cast iron or other approved material, and shall be kept as short and free from bends as possible. Inspection openings shall be provided on soil or combined waste pipes in accordance with the requirements of section 135. The urinals shall be provided with approved flushing apparatus, and in every public urinal a hose tap shall be provided in a suitable position for hosing down.

Section 154.—Flushing Apparatus.—Chain-operated flush-cisterns, or other approved apparatus operated by hand, shall be fixed on all urinals, except where automatic flushing cisterns are permitted or directed by the Authority.

Section 155.—Flushing Cisterns.—The discharge from a cistern shall be as directed by the Authority.

The height of a cistern shall, unless otherwise allowed by special permission of the Authority, be at least 6 ft. 6in. from the floor to the bottom of the cistern. The cistern shall be so fixed that the ball tap is accessible.

Every urinal flushing cistern shall be provided with a separate stop tap.

Section 156.—Flush Pipes.—Flush pipes for urinals shall have a minimum diameter of one and one-quarter (1¼) inch, except that flush pipes for automatic flushing cisterns generally shall not exceed—

- For 1-gallon cistern, ¾-in. internal diameter;
- For 2-gallon cistern, 1-in. internal diameter;
- For 2½- and 3-gallon cistern, 1¼-in. internal diameter, with branches as directed by the proper officer.

DIVISION 33.—SLOP SINKS.

Section 157.—General.—Slop sinks shall be made of approved impervious material, and provided with approved flushing apparatus as directed by the Authority.

Section 158.—Bibcock Over Slop Sink.—A bibcock shall be fixed directly over a slop sink, and at least eighteen (18) inches above such sink.

DIVISION 34.—WASH TROUGHS.

Section 159.—General.—Wash troughs shall be securely fixed and shall conform to the requirements of Australian Standard Specification for cement concrete wash troughs, No. A.17-1946, or shall be of any other pattern or material approved by the Authority.

Section 160.—Support for Lead Waste Pipe.—Where the distance between outlets on troughs exceeds twenty-one (21) inches, and lead waste pipe is used, the pipe shall be supported either by a lead tack wiped on the top of the pipe or by a wooden block screwed to the bottom of the trough and clamped to the pipe.

DIVISION 35.—SINKS, BATHS, LAVATORY BASINS, AND SHOWERS.

Section 161.—Fixing sinks.—(a) All new sinks shall be fixed on a frame or on brackets and traps and wastes left readily accessible.

(b) Every combination metal sink and metal draining board of the type usually made of stainless steel or monel metal shall have a ½-in. x 3/16-in. diameter threaded brass stud brazed to the side of the bowl near one of the lower rear corners. The bowl shall be bonded to the metallic piping of the cold water supply system by means of a stranded bare copper conductor not smaller than 7/029 inch, one end of which shall be terminated at the cold water piping in an approved type of earthing clip, and the other in an approved type non-spread washer connected and locked to the brazed stud of the bowl.

Section 162.—Galvanized Sheet Iron Baths.—The bottoms of galvanized sheet iron baths shall be effectively supported on legs. Such baths shall not be enclosed. Longitudinal joints in the bottoms of baths shall not be permitted.

Section 163.—Bath Traps.—Where a bath trap is fixed on the outside of a wall it shall in no case be more than 3 feet from the outlet of the bath, unless by special permission of the Authority.

Section 164.—Baths Without Flashing.—Where pedestal baths are fixed, and it is not desired to flash them, they shall be fixed with a space of at least 6 inches clear of walls.

Section 165.—Venting of Lavatory Basins.—All lavatory basins placed singly, shall be provided with anti-siphonage vents. Where the length of waste pipe does not exceed 4 feet, measured from crown of trap to outlet end of waste pipe, and siphonage does not occur, the anti-siphonage vent may be omitted.

In ranges of lavatory basins, ventilation by means of a single vent pipe at the upper end of the range will be permitted, provided that the vent and main waste pipe are sufficiently large to prevent siphonage.

Section 166.—Tip-up Basins.—Tip-up lavatory basins shall not be permitted.

Section 167.—Showers.—All shower compartments shall be provided with drainage in accordance with the requirements for baths, and every drainage outlet provided with a non-corrodible metal grating.

DIVISION 36.—SAFES AND OVERFLOWS.

Section 168.—Safes Required.—Unless the floor is constructed of concrete not less than 3 inches in thickness or of other approved impervious material and graded to a suitable outlet or is completely covered with rubber or linoleum $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness or other approved material safes of lead or other approved impervious material shall be fitted under all slop sinks and internal water closets and in such other positions as may be directed by the Authority.

Section 169.—Lead Safes in Water Closets.—All lead safes shall be laid with sheet lead weighing not less than 5 lb. per square foot, and where the whole floor is not covered with lead, the safe shall extend 12 inches beyond the sides and 15 inches beyond the front of the pan, measured from the outside of the basin, and shall extend back to and 3 inches up the wall. The roll of such safe shall be 2 inches wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high. In lieu of a roll the safe may be recessed at least $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below the general floor level and graded to the safe outlet.

Section 170.—Safe Overflows.—Unless otherwise permitted by the Authority, every safe shall be drained by a separate 2-in. diameter pipe provided at the inlet with a brass grating and at the outlet into the open air with a flap valve of brass or other approved metal, and shall not connect with any waste pipe, soil pipe, combined waste pipe, drain or sewer.

DIVISION 37.—EXISTING FIXTURES, FITTINGS, &C.

Section 171.—Existing Fixtures, Fittings, &c.—All existing fixtures, fittings, and appliances not in accordance with these Regulations, which the owner may desire to remain unaltered and undisturbed, and which, in the opinion of the Authority will be inoffensive, may remain only at the request of the owner, in writing, until such time as the Authority shall otherwise order. Existing fixtures, fittings, and appliances which, in the opinion of the Authority, are offensive shall be removed at once.

PART 6.—WATER SUPPLY.

DIVISION 38.—WATER SERVICES TO SANITARY FIXTURES.

Section 172.—Supply of Water to Fixtures.—All water closets and other plumbing fixtures shall be provided by the owner with a sufficient supply of water for flushing purposes to keep them at all times in a proper and cleanly condition.

Every owner of premises who desires, or who has been ordered by the Authority, to provide sanitary appliances for his premises, and to connect his premises with the sewers of the Authority, shall, before or at the commencement of the work of making such connexion, provide piping approved by the Authority for the conveyance of water, and shall cause the piping to be joined to the most

convenient water supply main in accordance with the water supply by-laws of the district within which the premises are situated. Such piping shall be of capacity sufficient to supply all sanitary fixtures on the premises freely and continuously, and convey to the flushing cistern, flushing tank, or other flushing apparatus of each water closet upon the premises enough water to fill the same at a rate of not less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) gallon per minute, and the owner shall cause such piping to be connected with the cistern before the completion of the work.

The water supply to any fixture shall be so arranged that there shall be an actual physical discontinuity between the water stored or used in any such fixture and that in the water service pipes.

The water supply for water closets or urinals shall not be taken from a storage tank serving a hot-water system.

Section 173.—Material, Condition, Capacity, &c., of Water Supply Piping.—The entire length of the water supply piping from its connexion with the water supply main to the water closet flushing cistern or other fixture shall be such as is, in the opinion of the Authority, suitable in regard to material, condition, and capacity to convey a sufficiency of water for the sanitary requirements of the particular premises. The owner shall keep the piping from becoming, whether by reason of corrosion or other cause, of insufficient capacity for such requirements.

Section 174.—Fixtures not connected with Sewers.—No water service pipe shall be laid to supply any fixture in any premises in any sewered area unless such fixture is connected with the sewers of the Authority; or unless special permission, in writing, has been previously given to lay such service pipe.

Section 175.—Storage Tanks.—Water supply pipes to storage tanks for internal closets shall be of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. diameter and be provided with stop taps and with high pressure ball valves, except where the available pressure from the water supply system is not sufficient to allow of high pressure ball valves being used. In such cases the permission of the Authority shall be obtained to fix low pressure ball valves.

The water supply pipes from storage tanks to cisterns shall be not less than the following diameters:—

For 1 or 2 cisterns	$\frac{3}{4}$ -in. diameter.
For 3 to 6 cisterns	1-in. diameter.
For 7 to 25 cisterns	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. diameter.
For 26 to 50 cisterns	2-in. diameter.

Provided that, where more than 50 cisterns are supplied, or where more than ten cisterns supplied are subject to a head of less than 20 feet—measured vertically from the top water level of the storage tank to the level of the point of discharge into the cistern—the case shall be submitted to the Authority for decision.

The overflow from a storage tank shall be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Where the flushing apparatus of more than two fixtures is connected to a storage tank, a full-way gate valve shall be provided on the outlet of the tank.

Where the head of water supply from the storage tank or other source of supply to the flushing cistern is less than 20 feet, a low pressure ball valve shall be provided to the cistern.

Except by special permission of the Authority, the head of water supply shall in no case be less than 10 feet measured vertically from the top-water level of the storage tank to the level of the point of discharge into the cistern.

Section 176.—Supply Pipe Connexion with Flushing Cistern.—In all water closets, where directed, a piece of lead or annealed copper pipe not less than 12 inches in length shall be used between the flushing cistern and the stopcock on the supply pipe.

The foregoing By-law was made by the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission on the 14th day of January, 1957, and the common seal of the said Commission was hereunto affixed the 22nd day of February, 1957, in the presence of—

H. W. McCAY, Commissioner.

(SEAL)

L. R. EAST, Commissioner.

Approved by the Governor in Council,
26th February, 1957.

A. MAHLSTEDT,

Clerk of the Executive Council.



VICTORIA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

[1957

Labour and Industry Acts.

DETERMINATION OF THE BAG MAKERS BOARD.

NOTE.—This Determination applies to the whole of the State of Victoria.

IN accordance with the provisions of the Labour and Industry Acts, the Wages Board which since the 18th December, 1934, has had the power to determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to persons employed in making or repairing jute, hessian, or cotton bags, or in making or repairing wool packs, has made the following Determination, namely:—

1. That on the 20th November, 1956, the last previous Determination of this Board shall be revoked and replaced by this Determination.

2.

IMPROVERS—MALE.							IMPROVERS AND JUVENILE WORKERS—FEMALES.						
Wages—Per Week of 40 Hours.							Wages—Per Week of 40 Hours.						
Commencing Age.							Commencing Age.						
	15 Years and under.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.		15 Years and under.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1st 6 months	84 0	97 6	115 6	179 0	234 0	277 0	1st 6 months	84 6	98 6	116 0	138 0	151 6	169 6
2nd 6 months	97 6	115 6	179 0	234 0	277 0	..	2nd 6 months	98 6	116 0	138 0	151 6	169 6	..
2nd year	115 6	179 0	234 0	277 0	..	..	2nd year	116 0	138 0	151 6	169 6	..	..
3rd year	179 0	234 0	277 0	..	..	..	3rd year	138 0	151 6	169 6	..	..	..
4th year	234 0	277 0	..	..	..	..	4th year	151 6	169 6	..	..	..	..
5th year	277 0	..	..	..	..	..	5th year	169 6	..	..	..	..	..
PROPORTION.							PROPORTION.						
Males.							Female Improvers.						
One male improver to every three or fraction of three male workers receiving not less than 297s. 6d. per week of 40 hours.							Two female improvers to every six or fraction of six female workers receiving not less than 208s. 0d. per week of 40 hours.						
JUVENILE WORKERS.							JUVENILE WORKERS.						
Two juvenile workers to every six or fraction of six female workers receiving not less than 208s. 0d. per week of 40 hours.							Two juvenile workers to every six or fraction of six female workers receiving not less than 208s. 0d. per week of 40 hours.						
NOTE.—A juvenile worker is a female person under 21 years of age (other than an apprentice or an improver) employed in bag-making at machining, cutting, turning, folding, breaking-off, or flying.							NOTE.—A juvenile worker is a female person under 21 years of age (other than an apprentice or an improver) employed in bag-making at machining, cutting, turning, folding, breaking-off, or flying.						

OTHER EMPLOYEES.

The following rates are based upon a basic wage of £13:3:0:—

	Males.	Per Week of 40 Hours.
		s. d.
Combination bag-making machine attendant	297 6
Repairers by hand	297 6
Repairers by machine	297 6
Machinist on combination bag-making machine	284 6
Employee engaged baling sacks and/or bags	279 6
All others	273 0
<i>Females.</i>		
Bag-making machinist	212 6
Repairers by hand	219 9
Repairers by machine	219 9
Persons over 21 years of age bag-making (hand or machine) without previous experience at the trade—		
1st 3 months	203 9
2nd 3 months	203 9
Persons over 21 years of age repairing (hand or machine) without previous experience at the trade—		
1st 3 months	203 9
All others	208 0

NOTE.—The Board determines that no person shall be employed as an apprentice.

TIME OF BEGINNING AND ENDING WORK.

3. Time of beginning—

7.30 a.m.	.. .. .	12.30 p.m. on the day on which the half-holiday is observed locally.
7.30 a.m.	.. .. .	6 p.m. on the other five working days of the week.

Time of ending—

OVERTIME.

4. (a) All time worked outside the usual times of beginning and ending work in the establishment concerned shall be paid for as follows:—

(1) Time Workers.—At the rate of time and a half for the first four hours and double time thereafter.

(2) Pieceworkers shall be paid the ordinary piecework prices for work done and in addition thereto shall receive the following payments:—

(i) For the first four hours of overtime work an amount equal to one half the amount that a time worker would receive for working the same hours during ordinary working hours.

(ii) Thereafter an amount equal to the amount that a time worker would receive for working the same hours during ordinary working hours.

(b) In computing overtime each day's work shall stand alone.

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

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

5. That double time shall be paid for all work done on Sundays, New Year's Day, Australia Day, Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, Labour Day, Queen'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 only be payable for work done on the day so substituted.

HOLIDAYS.

6. (a) All employees shall be entitled to the following holidays without any deduction in pay:—New Year's Day, Australia Day, Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, Labour Day, Queen's Birthday, Anzac Day, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, and Fuel and Fodder Picnic Day (only those employed within the Metropolitan District as defined in the Labour and Industry Act and Order in Council thereunder), or day or days substituted by Act of Parliament or Proclamation in lieu of such public holidays. Provided that Melbourne Cup Day may be substituted for Queen's Birthday, at the election of the employers.

Provided further, that in any industry or establishment in which a Picnic Day is observed for the majority of the employees on a working day, such day shall be regarded as the holiday in lieu of the above-mentioned Picnic Day.

(b) An employee absent from his or her employment on the working day or part of the working day before or after a holiday without reasonable cause, or without the employer's consent shall not be entitled to payment for such holiday.

(c) Pieceworkers.—All pieceworkers shall be entitled to the same holidays as are granted to time workers and they shall be paid for such holidays the amount for each holiday based on time wages as set out in this Determination.

OLYMPIC GAMES HOLIDAY.

6A. In connexion with the holding of the Olympic Games in Victoria during the months of November and December, 1956, where a holiday or half-holiday is proclaimed by Order in Council throughout any Municipality or part thereof, or within any defined area, such holiday or half-holiday shall, so far as such Municipality or part thereof, or such defined area is concerned be deemed to be included in the list of holidays prescribed in clauses 5 and 6.

Provided that no employee shall be entitled to the conditions prescribed by this clause for more than the equivalent of one working day.

Provided further that an employee who fails to attend for work on the working day before and/or after such holiday or half-holiday without reasonable excuse shall not be entitled to be paid for such holiday or half-holiday.

ANNUAL HOLIDAY.

7. The annual holiday shall be as prescribed by the provisions of the Labour and Industry Acts.

SICK LEAVE.

8. (a) Any employee who, having had at least three months' service with the same employer, is absent from duty as a result of personal ill health shall be entitled to sick pay as follows:—

(i) During the first year—3½ hours' ordinary pay for each complete month of service.

(ii) During any subsequent year of service—40 hours' ordinary pay.

Provided that, in either case such employee produces or forwards within 24 hours of the commencement of such absence evidence satisfactory to the employer that his or her non-attendance was due to personal ill health necessitating such absence.

(b) If the full period of sick leave as prescribed above is not taken in any year such portion as is not taken shall, provided an employee remains in the service of the one employer, or any successor of such employer, be cumulative from year to year. For the purposes of this sub-clause, service prior to the 1st September, 1949, shall be disregarded providing that any accumulated sick leave (not exceeding 80 hours of working time) standing to the credit of the employee on the 1st September, 1951, shall not be reduced by virtue of the provisions of this sub-clause.

REST PERIOD FOR FEMALES.

9. A rest period of ten minutes, between 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 a.m., and between 2.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. each day shall be given to all female employees, without deduction of pay.

MEAL MONEY.

10. Any employee required to work overtime for more than one and half hours after the usual finishing time shall either be supplied with a meal by the employer or be paid 5s. as meal money.

TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT.

11. An employee willing, ready and available for work shall be paid the full weekly wage fixed herein. To terminate employment one week's notice shall be given on either side at any time during the week or one week's wages shall be paid or forfeited, as the case may be. This shall not effect the right of the employer to dismiss any employee 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 or part of a day the employee cannot be usefully employed because of any strike or through any breakdown of machinery or any stoppage of work by any cause for which the employer cannot reasonably be held responsible.

EMERGENCY PROVISIONS.

11A. Notwithstanding anything elsewhere contained in this Determination, the following provisions shall apply in the case of an employer who is subjected to restriction or rationing in the use of electric energy and/or coal gas and/or the emergency disconnection thereof in accordance with orders or regulations approved by the appropriate lawful authority.

(i) If by reason of such restriction or rationing or emergency disconnection he is unable usefully to employ an employee for the whole or part of any day, he may deduct from the wages of that employee payment for any part of the day such employee cannot be usefully employed provided that—

(1) if an employer requires the employee to attend for work but is not able to employ him usefully the employee shall be entitled to be paid for two hours' work;

(2) where an employee commences work he shall be entitled to be paid for four hours' work;

(ii) He may require any day worker to perform his ordinary hours of work (or any such ordinary hours of work) at any time on any day other than on a Sunday on the basis of 40 hours per week. The following rates of pay shall apply for such work—

(1) for work performed on Mondays to Fridays from 7 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 7 a.m. to noon—ordinary time;

(2) for work performed between noon and midnight on Saturdays—ordinary rates plus 25 per cent;

(3) for work performed at all other times other than on a Sunday—ordinary rates plus 10 per cent.

(iii) He may alter the time at which meal breaks are usually taken and/or the duration of them, in order to avoid or mitigate the effects of such interference, without being liable to pay penalty rates for work done during the normal meal breaks; provided that the commencing time of any meal break is not made more than one hour earlier or later than usual and that a meal break of at least twenty minutes is allowed; and provided also that the employer shall, whenever it is practicable, consult with the representative of the Union or Unions before acting under this paragraph.

Notwithstanding anything elsewhere contained in this Determination, the provisions of this clause shall also apply (*mutatis mutandis*) in the case of an employer who uses auxiliary power plant for the purpose of providing employment for his employees whilst such restriction or rationing or emergency disconnection is in force and who—

(i) is unable usefully to employ an employee for the whole of any day by reason of a breakdown in such plant through no fault of his own; or

(ii) because of the inability of the auxiliary power plant to meet the normal demands for power—

(1) finds it necessary to require any employee to perform his ordinary hours of work (or any of such ordinary hours of work) outside the hours normally worked by such employee; or

(2) finds it necessary to alter the time at which meal breaks are usually taken and/or the duration of them.

RIGHT OF ENTRY OF UNION OFFICIAL.

12. The Secretary of the Federated Tagger and Fuel Trades' Industrial Union shall have the right to enter, during the mid-day meal hour, the portion of any employer's establishment in which any of the classes of labour covered by this Determination are done, for the purposes of interviewing employees on legitimate Union business.

PIECE-WORK.

13. The lowest piece-work rates to be paid to any person for doing work of the description referred to in the following Schedule shall be—

Machine repairing wool packs (employer to provide twine)	..	..	2d. each.	} Plus 10 per cent. With 25½ per cent. added.
Machine repairing first selection washed sugar bags, by darning (employer to provide twine)	..	..	4½d. per dozen.	
Machine repairing washed sugar bags (employer to provide twine)	..	..	5½d. ..	
Machine repairing ordinary bags (employer to provide twine)	..	..	4½d. ..	
Machine repairing mill or coal bags (employer to provide twine)	..	..	1½d. ..	
Machine repairing uncleaned lime or hide bags—i.e., bags which have not been through any cleaning process such as a mechanical cleaner or by washing (employer to provide twine)	..	..	1½d. ..	
Machine repairers on piece-work shall also be paid 1s. 9d. per hour for any time occupied in cleaning machines or cutting patches.				
Hand repairing ordinary bags (employee to provide twine)	..	..	10d. per dozen.	
Hand repairing mill, coal, lime, or hide bags (employee to provide twine)	..	..	1s. 6d. ..	
Hands repairing wool packs (employee to provide twine)	..	..	4½d. each.	

PIECE WORK WHICH MAY BE FIXED BY AN EMPLOYER.

14. The Board determines that any employer may fix and pay piece-work rates to any person employed at repairing by machine (employer to provide twine) or by hand (employee to provide twine) bags other than those for which the Board has fixed a piece-work rate, provided that such pieceworker shall be paid in any week, at least the amount payable to a time-worker performing the same class of work for the same number of hours as such piece-worker.

WAITING TIME.

15. All piece-workers kept waiting for work, or any materials, or for repair of machines shall be paid the hourly rate of the corresponding time-worker for such waiting time.

UNIFORMS.

16. Where the employer requires any female employee to wear a uniform, the employer shall supply such uniform free of cost to the employee.

P. A. RANGLES, J.P., Chairman.

J. V. WILLOX, Secretary.

Melbourne, 5th November, 1956.

1. The first part of the paper is a review of the literature on the effects of the 1997 Asian financial crisis on the economies of the Asian countries.

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[1957

Labour and Industry Acts.

DETERMINATION OF THE SHOPS BOARD No. 13 (FUEL AND FODDER—COUNTRY).

NOTE.—This Determination applies to the whole of the State **outside and excepting** the following parts of Victoria, namely:—The Metropolitan District as defined in the Labour and Industry Acts; the cities of Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Geelong West, and Warrnambool; the town of Newtown and Chilwell; and the boroughs of Eaglehawk and Sebastopol.

IN accordance with the provisions of the Labour and Industry Acts, the Wages Board which now has the power "to determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or persons or classes of persons—

- (a) employed in the business of a hay, corn, or chaff dealer;
- (b) employed carting, cutting, or otherwise preparing firewood for sale or for use in some process, trade, business, or occupation;
- (c) employed in connexion with the sale or distribution of wood, coal, or coke;
- (d) employed in the process, trade, business or occupation of burning, grinding, grading, or distributing charcoal"—

has made the following Determination, namely:—

1. That on the 20th November, 1956, the last previous Determination of this Board shall be revoked and replaced by this Determination.

Part 1.—Persons **OTHER THAN** those employed in the process, trade, business or occupation of burning, grinding, grading, or distributing charcoal.

2. The following rates are based upon a basic wage of £13 3s.

IMPROVERS.			OTHER EMPLOYEES.		
Wages per Week of 40 Hours.			Wages per Week of 40 Hours.		
—	Percent- age of Basic Wage.	—	<i>Firewood Saw-mills, Mallee Roots, &c.</i>		
		<i>s. d.</i>	Benchmen at self-acting benches where not more than two persons are em- ployed, viz., benchman and stacker	15	16 0
			Other benchmen	15	9 0
			Lumpers	15	9 0
			Trolley-men	15	9 0
			Skip loaders	15	9 0
Under 17 years of age	73	192 0	Truck loaders of wood 4 feet or over	15	9 0
17 years of age ..	84	221 0	Wagon or dray loaders	15	9 0
18 years of age ..	96	252 6	Block stackers	15	0 6
19 years of age or over—the appropriate rate prescribed under the heading "other employees."			Wood cutters using axe, power crosscut, circular saw, or other method	15	16 0
			Carters driving one, two, or three horses	15	4 0
			And 2s. extra per day for every additional horse in excess of three.		
			Drivers of motor vehicles having a carrying capacity—		
			(a) not exceeding 25 cwt.	14	19 0
			(b) exceeding 25 cwt. but not exceeding 3 tons	15	8 6
			(c) exceeding 3 tons	15	18 0
			And if a trailer is attached to the vehicle—2s. 6d. per day extra.		
			Persons engaged in raising, digging out, cleaning, trimming, or loading mallee roots on to vehicles	16	3 6
			All others	14	17 0
			Foreman—If any person employed in any of the above capacities has under his control five or more other workers he shall be regarded as a foreman, and paid 5s. per day above the ordinary rate.		
			<i>Gas Producer Units.</i>		
			The following provisions shall apply to drivers of vehicles fitted with Gas Producer Units:—		
			(i) Driver of a motor vehicle fitted and operated with a charcoal gas producer unit for each day or portion thereof upon which he is called upon to drive such vehicle, 1s. extra.		
			(ii) Such driver for each day or portion thereof upon which he is called upon to clean the hopper and/or final filter of such unit, 1s. extra.		

PROPORTION (BY ANY EMPLOYER).

One improver to the first three workers, receiving not less than 297s. per week of 40 hours, and thereafter one additional improver to every ten additional such workers.

NOTE.—The Board determines that no person shall be employed as an apprentice.

IMPROVEMENTS.	OTHER EMPLOYEES—(continued).
Wages per Week of 40 Hours.	Wages per Week of 40 Hours.
	<i>Hay, Corn, or Chaff Stores.</i>
	Storeman in charge £ s. d.
	Carters driving one, two, or three horses 15 14 0
	And 2s. extra per day for every additional horse.
	Drivers of motor vehicles having a carrying capacity—
	(a) not exceeding 25 cwt. 14 19 0
	(b) exceeding 25 cwt., but not exceeding 3 tons 15 8 6
	(c) exceeding 3 tons 15 18 0
	And if a trailer is attached to a vehicle—2s. 6d. per day extra.
	All others 15 5 0
	<i>Wood, Coal, or Coke Yards.</i>
	Carters driving one, two, or three horses 15 4 0
	And 2s. extra per day for every additional horse.
	Drivers of motor vehicles having a carrying capacity—
	(a) not exceeding 25 cwt. 14 19 0
	(b) exceeding 25 cwt., but not exceeding 3 tons 15 8 6
	(c) exceeding 3 tons 15 18 0
	And if a trailer is attached to a vehicle—2s. 6d. per day extra.
	All others 15 3 0
	<i>Gas Producer Units.</i>
	The following provisions shall apply to drivers of vehicles fitted with gas producer units:—
	(i) Driver of a motor vehicle fitted and operated with a charcoal gas producer unit for each day or portion thereof upon which he is called upon to drive such vehicle, 1s. extra.
	(ii) Such driver for each day or portion thereof upon which he is called upon to clean the hopper and/or final filter of such unit, 1s. extra.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

3. (i) Except as in this Determination otherwise provided, the ordinary weekly total of hours shall be 40 in number, all to be worked on days other than Sunday.

(ii) Such ordinary weekly total, at the option of the employer, may be spread over five or six days and shall be worked in one period occurring between 7.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. on Saturday and between 7.30 a.m. and 5.15 p.m. on other days, subject to the recognized meal hours or intervals and smoke-oh of ten minutes each morning and afternoon, but no other breaks imposed by the employer.

(iii) If a five-day week is worked the ordinary daily total of working hours shall be not more than 8, and if a six-day week is worked such total shall be not more than four on Saturday and not more than eight on any other day.

(iv) Smoke-ohs shall be counted as part of time worked.

OVERTIME, ETC.

4. (a) Except as in this Determination otherwise provided, all time worked in excess of the ordinary weekly or daily hours of work shall be paid at one and a half times the ordinary prescribed rate for the first four hours, and at double the ordinary prescribed rate for the time thereafter.

(b) Horse drivers who, in excess of such weekly or daily total hours of work, are required to spend time in taking charge of teams at the yard, camp, or stable, or in returning teams thereto, shall be paid for such time at the ordinary rate.

(c) If an employee is required by his employer to be for any time anywhere only for the purposes of the employer in respect of the business in which the employee is employed, the employee shall be deemed to be on duty for the employer during such time and shall be paid at the appropriate prescribed rate (if any) for so much of such time as is spent in work, and at the ordinary minimum rate for so much of such time as is not so spent.

Provided that this clause shall not apply to any time spent by an employee in the course of going to or coming from any yard, camp, stable, depot or picking-up place of the employer, or in the course of going to a place of the employer, or in the course of going to a place of work for the purpose of starting work, or in the course of coming therefrom after ceasing work.

(d) Employees recalled to work after the expiration of their customary working time for the day, and after they have left work for the day, shall be paid at the least as for working two hours at one and a half times the prescribed rate.

TERMS OF ENGAGEMENT.

5. (a) Subject to exceptions and limitations hereinafter contained any employer shall have the option of engaging any employee either by the week or casually.

(b) (i) If the engagement is by the week it shall be for a continuous period of at least eight weeks, and thereafter shall be terminable on either side by a week's notice which may be made to expire at any time during a week of the employment. Provided that this clause shall not affect the employer's right to dismiss forthwith at any time an employee because of the latter's incompetence or misconduct, in which case the employee shall be entitled in respect of wages for the then current week's employment only to payment proportionate to the aggregate of time worked by him, and of such other previous time (if any) in that week as to which under this Determination no deduction from his week's wages is allowable.

(ii) An engagement shall be deemed to be and to continue casual unless the employer, at the commencement of the engagement or before any change by him of a casual engagement of the employee to one by the week, expressly notifies the employee that he is to be engaged by the week.

Employees on casual engagement shall be paid at the rate of time and a quarter.

(iii) The employer shall have the right to deduct payment for any day upon which the employee cannot be employed usefully because of any strike, or through any breakdown of machinery, or any stoppage of work, or any cause for which the employer cannot reasonably be held responsible.

(iv) No deduction shall be made from the wages of any employee, other than a pieceworker, unavoidably absent through illness for not more than 40 working hours in each year, i.e., 10 hours for each three months' service, commencing 1st December, 1942, provided he has submitted, within 48 hours of the commencement of such absence, satisfactory evidence to the employer or his representative that same was not the result of his own misconduct.

Provided that where, under any scheme of insurance or an accident relief or provident fund to secure the benefit of which the employer has paid the necessary premium, or under any Workers' Compensation Act, compensation becomes payable for any of such days of absence, the employer shall not be bound to pay more of such wage than is sufficient, with such compensation, to make up the full pay for any such days.

(c) If the full period of sick leave as prescribed in sub-clause (b) (iv) hereof is not taken in any year such portion as is not taken shall, provided an employee remains in the service of the one employer, or any successor of such employer, be cumulative from year to year. For the purposes of this sub-clause service prior to the 1st June, 1940, shall be disregarded.

TIME WAGES.

6. Any person employed in a factory or shop on time wages for less than the number of hours fixed for an ordinary week's work shall be paid, for time worked up to one-half the number of hours fixed, at the ordinary wages rate with an addition of thirty-three and a third per centum. For time worked beyond the 20 hours aforesaid, he shall be paid the ordinary wages rate up to, but not exceeding the rate prescribed by this Determination for an ordinary week's work.

CONTRACT WORK.

7. No person shall contract or enter into an agreement with any other person or persons to perform any work connected with the preparation of firewood for sale or for use in any trade or business at a lower rate or price than the appropriate wages rate or piecework price prescribed by this Determination.

SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

8. (a) Except as herein provided otherwise, if an employee is required to work on a holiday or on a Sunday, he shall be paid at double the ordinary prescribed rate.

(b) If a casual employee desires to work on a holiday and with the consent of the employer does so work, he shall be paid therefor at the ordinary prescribed rate.

(c) In the case of any other employee, other than a pieceworker, engaged by the week no deduction shall be made from his wages for the week because of his not working on a holiday.

(d) The expression "holiday" means any of the following days:—Australia Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, Queen's Birthday, Labour Day, Olympic Day (22nd November, 1956), Christmas Day, and Boxing Day, or day or days substituted by Act of Parliament or Proclamation in lieu of such public holidays.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

8a. New Year's Day, Australia Day, Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, Labour Day, Queen's Birthday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day, or any other day by Act of Parliament or Proclamation substituted for any of the said days shall be observed as public holidays.

ANNUAL HOLIDAY.

9. The annual holiday shall be as prescribed by the provisions of the Labour and Industry Acts.

ALLOWANCES.

10. (a) An employee shall have the right to elect whether he shall travel each day to and from the job, or camp at such job. Having so elected, he shall be entitled to the special allowance where applicable, as provided in sub-clauses (b) and (c) hereof.

(b) Employees who, in order to be available for their work, have to live in a camp established either by the employer or employees for the purpose of enabling employees to be so available by living therein, shall be paid a camping allowance of 2s. for each day on which they are required to hold themselves, and do hold themselves available in the camp throughout the said day to serve the employer's purpose on that or any other day, whether or not work is done on the said day, but this clause shall not apply to any Sunday, unless the employee is required to work on that Sunday.

(c) An employee who finds it necessary to travel five miles or over to his place of employment shall, unless transport is provided by the employer free of cost to the employee, be paid a travelling allowance of 2s. per day.

TIME RECORD.

11. (a) The employer shall keep a record of the names of the employees of such employer, and in respect of each such employee, a record from week to week of the periods, times, and class of work done, and the rates of wage and amounts of wages paid, and shall obtain from week to week the signature of each employee to such record.

(b) The secretary or duly accredited representative of the Federated Fodder and Fuel Trades' Industrial Union authorized in writing to that effect by such secretary shall be allowed, on any day coming two days after a pay day between 10 a.m. and noon, or at such other times as may be agreed upon, to inspect such records so far as may be reasonably necessary to obtain information therefrom relating to any member or members of the said union.

WET WEATHER PROVISIONS.

12. (i) (a) In the event of rain being sufficiently heavy to justify a temporary cessation of work, such work shall cease forthwith and during the cessation of work employees shall hold themselves in readiness for work during ordinary working hours, and shall be paid for the actual time of waiting at ordinary time wages rates of pay.

(b) When weather conditions are suitable employees shall resume work immediately.

(ii) If the employer's representative considers the weather justifying the cessation of work is likely to continue for a lengthy period the payment, as set forth in sub-clause (i), may be discontinued, and employees shall not be bound to hold themselves in readiness for a resumption of work.

Provided that, for any day on which an employee is ready and willing to commence work, he shall be entitled to payment as though he had worked for a minimum of four hours.

(iii) The employer shall provide adequate and suitable shelter from the rain for the employee.

(iv) The employer shall provide adequate facilities for the employee to dry off his wet clothes.

SPECIAL TREATMENT OF INJURED.

13. The employer, as soon as reasonably possible, shall supply means free of charge to convey to the nearest hospital or doctor any employee so seriously injured that it is not reasonably possible for such employee to travel independently of such conveyance.

FIRST-AID AND MEDICAL OUTFIT.

14. The employer shall provide at every main place of employment a first-aid outfit. Such outfit shall consist of at least the following:—Boracic acid, iodine, picric acid (bottle solution), 1-in. bandages, lint, cotton, triangle bandages, lysol, permanganate of potash, snake-bite scarifier, splints capable of being used in 12-in. lengths, and one pair of scissors.

ACCOMPANYING SICK OR INJURED EMPLOYEES.

15. No employee suffering from illness or injury sustained on the job shall be permitted to leave the job unless accompanied or assisted by a sufficient number of employees, except in the case of his removal by ambulance, to his home or nearest hospital. All expenses incurred in such patient's removal shall be paid by the employer, and no employee assisting or accompanying an injured or sick person shall lose any wages by so doing.

PIECEWORK.

16. (a) A schedule of piecework prices (as shown hereunder) to be paid to any person for doing certain kinds of work has been fixed by the Board, and in addition to these prices, when required to do so, pieceworkers shall be paid 4½d. per ton extra to stack tops, or 6½d. per ton extra to stack and burn tops.

(b) The schedule of piecework prices includes a loading to provide for two weeks' annual holiday and to compensate for times lost through sickness (1 week) and for time lost on account of public holidays (10 days).

PIECEWORK PRICES.

Firewood Saw-mills, Mallee Roots, &c.

CUTTING AND STACKING OR CUTTING AND LOADING ON TO VEHICLES—

	By Ton Measurement of 50 Cubic Feet.	Per Standard I.B. Truck Loaded to Water Level i.e., 8 Tons Measurement or 400 Cubic Feet.
6-ft. rate i.e., 6-ft. or over—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Grey Box, Yellow Box, Murray Box, Belar, Buloke or Sheoke	16 8	129 9
Red Box, Iron Bark or Red Gum	15 1	121 9
Ti-tree or Mallee Scrub	16 8	..
Common Wood, i.e., all other than those specified above	13 1	101 8
5-ft. rate i.e., 5-ft. and up to, but not including 6-ft.—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Grey Box, Yellow Box, Murray Box, Belar, Buloke or Sheoke	17 8	230 10
Red Box, Iron Bark or Red Gum	17 8	230 10
Ti-tree or Mallee Scrub	17 8	..
Common Wood, i.e., all other than those specified above	14 6	190 10
4-ft. rate i.e., 4-ft. and up to, but not including 5-ft.—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Grey Box, Yellow Box, Murray Box, Belar, Buloke or Sheoke	18 2	238 9
Red Box, Iron Bark or Red Gum	18 2	238 9
Ti-tree or Mallee Scrub	18 2	..
Common Wood, i.e., all other than those specified above	15 1	198 9
3-ft. rate i.e., 3-ft. and up to, but not including 4-ft.—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Grey Box, Yellow Box, Murray Box, Belar, Buloke or Sheoke	21 2	169 1
Red Box, Iron Bark or Red Gum	21 2	169 1
Ti-tree or Mallee Scrub	21 2	..
Common Wood, i.e., all other than those specified above	18 11	151 4
2-ft. rate i.e., 2-ft. and up to, but not including 3-ft.—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Grey Box, Yellow Box, Murray Box, Belar, Buloke or Sheoke	24 6	197 3
Red Box, Iron Bark or Red Gum	24 6	197 3
Ti-tree or Mallee Scrub	24 6	..
Common Wood, i.e., all other than those specified above	21 2	169 1

Notes.—(i) A cutter shall be entitled to a total measure up of his cut wood at least once a fortnight either—
 (a) at the stump, or
 (b) when loaded on a transport vehicle, or
 (c) at the place of delivery.

and he shall be paid for such wood on the result of such measure up.

(ii) When wood is cut and not stacked 2s. 1d. per ton less than the above rates.

(iii) Stackers (other than wood cutters) stacking wood in not less than 15 ton lots shall be paid 4s. 4d. per ton.

LOADING VEHICLES 20s. 6d. per truck (Standard I.B.).

LOADING AND STACKING BLOCKS—

If taken off ground within 15 feet of rails and placed in Standard I.B. truck.. 23s. 1d. per truck (Standard I.B.).

TROLLEYING FROM STACK TO BENCH 17s. 8d. per truck (Standard I.B.).

TRUCK LOADING—

Wood, 4 feet to 6 feet inclusive 23s. 1d. per truck (Standard I.B.) loaded to 5 feet.

STACKING WOOD 6 FEET OR OVER ON END—

Taken from Vehicles 10s. 7d. per truck (Standard I.B.).

MILLING (OTHER THAN BY SELF-ACTING BENCH)—

The rate for milling (other than by self-acting bench) shall be 58s. 10d. per truck for 1-ft. wood and 70s. 6d. per truck for 9-inch wood which may be divided as follows:—

Where four men are employed—

	Cutting 1-ft. wood.	Cutting 9-in. wood.
Benching	15s. 7d. per truck (Standard I.B.).	19s. 6d. per truck (Standard I.B.).
Lumping	14s. 5d. " "	17s. 0d. " "
Handing up	14s. 5d. " "	17s. 0d. " "
Stacking	14s. 5d. " "	17s. 0d. " "
Benchman to sharpen saws also.		
Lumper, hander-up, and stacker to clean up also.		

Where three men are employed—

Benching and handing up	20s. 8d. per truck (Standard I.B.).	24s. 2d. per truck (Standard I.B.).
Lumping and handing up	19s. 1d. " "	23s. 2d. " "
Stacking	19s. 1d. " "	23s. 2d. " "
Benchman to sharpen saws also.		
Lumper and stacker to clean up also.		

Where two men are employed .. each 29s. 5d. " "

35s. 3d. " "

These men also to sharpen saws and clean up.

MILLING BY SELF-ACTING BENCH—

The rate for milling by self acting bench shall be 52s. 8d. per truck for 1-foot wood and 63s. 4d. per truck for 9-inch wood which may be divided as follows:—

Where three men are employed—

	Cutting 1-ft. wood.	Cutting 9-in. wood.
Benching	18s. 6d. per truck (Standard I.B.).	22s. 2d. per truck (Standard I.B.).
Lumping	17s. 1d. " "	20s. 7d. " "
Stacking	17s. 1d. " "	20s. 7d. " "
Benchman to sharpen saws also.		
Lumper and stacker also to clean up.		

Where two men are employed—

Benching and lumping	28s. 2d. " "	34s. 8d. " "
Stacking	24s. 6d. " "	28s. 8d. " "
Benchman to sharpen saws also.		
Stacker to clean up also.		

Where one man is employed .. 52s. 8d. " "

63s. 4d. " "

This man also to sharpen saws and clean up.

MALLEE ROOTS—

	By Weight.	By Measurement.
	per ton.	per ton.
	s. d.	s. d.
(a) Raising or digging out	16 8	12 5
(b) Cleaning or trimming	16 8	12 5
(c) Loading on to vehicles	9 8	7 1

Part 2.—Persons employed in the process, trade, business or occupation of burning, grinding, grading, or distributing charcoal.

17. The following rates are based upon a basic wage of £13 3s.

IMPROVERS.			OTHER EMPLOYEES.		
Wages per Week of 40 Hours.			Wages per Week of 40 Hours.		
	Percent- age of Basic Wage.	s. d.		£	s. d.
Under 17 years of age .. 73		192 0	Wood cutters, using axe, power crosscut, circular saw, or other method ..	15	16 0
17 years of age .. 84		221 0	Carters driving one, two, or three horses ..	15	4 0
18 years of age .. 100+2s.		265 0	And 2s. extra per day for every additional horse in excess of three.		
19 years of age or over—the appropriate rate prescribed under the heading "other employees."			Drivers of motor vehicles having a carrying capacity—		
			(a) not exceeding 25 cwt. ..	14	19 0
			(b) exceeding 25 cwt. but not exceeding 3 tons ..	15	8 6
			(c) exceeding 3 tons but not exceeding 6 tons ..	15	18 0
			(d) Further tonnage—for each complete ton over 5, an extra 1s. per week.		
			And if a trailer is attached to the vehicle—2s. 6d. per day extra.		
			Gas Producer Units.		
			The following provision shall apply to drivers of vehicles fitted with gas producer units—		
			(i) Driver of a motor vehicle fitted and operated with a charcoal gas producer unit for each day or portion thereof upon which he is called upon to drive such vehicle, 1s. extra.		
			(ii) Such driver for each day or portion thereof upon which he is called upon to clean the hopper and/or final filter of such unit, 1s. extra.		
			Charcoal burning by retorts, metal or brick kilns, or pits—		
			(a) Operator in charge of plant ..	16	18 0
			(b) All other employees, including persons employed in emptying, bagging, sewing, stacking, or loading ..	16	3 6
			Grinding or grading charcoal—		
			(a) Attendant in charge of plant—		
			(i) With four or more persons under his supervision ..	17	12 0
			(ii) With three or fewer persons under his supervision ..	17	6 6
			(b) All other persons, including those engaged in grinding, grading, or bagging charcoal or sewing bags ..	16	18 0

PROPORTION (BY ANY EMPLOYER).

One improver to the first three workers, receiving not less than 30s. 6d. per week of 40 hours and thereafter one additional improver to every ten additional such workers.

NOTE.—The Board determines that no person shall be employed as an apprentice.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

18. (i) Except as in this Determination otherwise provided, the ordinary weekly total of hours shall be 40 in number; all to be worked on days other than Sunday.

(ii) (a) Such ordinary weekly total, at the option of the employer, may be spread over five or six days and, except on shift work, shall be worked in one period occurring between 7.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. on Saturday and between 7.30 a.m. and 5.15 p.m. on other days, subject to the recognized meal hours or intervals and smoke-oh of ten minutes each morning and afternoon, but no other breaks imposed by the employer.

(b) If a five-day week is worked the ordinary daily total of working hours shall be not more than 8, and if a six-day week is worked such total shall be not more than four on Saturday and not more than eight on any other day.

(iii) The employer may require employees to work such ordinary weekly total on a shift or relay, being one of either two or three shifts or relays worked in the 24 hours, but subject only to the following conditions:—

(a) Each shift shall be worked in one period with no break except for recognized meal intervals and smoke-oh.

(b) In each shift during which the employee does not receive the same amount of time for a meal interval or smoke-oh as that which day workers receive under this Determination he shall be paid at ordinary rates for twenty minutes' crib time and two smoke-ohs of ten minutes each.

(c) Where a shift comprises within its period any time between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. the whole of the time worked during the shift shall be paid for at ordinary rate plus $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

(d) Where practicable, shifts shall be changed in rotation each week.

(iv) Smoke-ohs shall be counted as part of time worked.

OVERTIME, ETC.

19. (a) Except as in this Determination otherwise provided, all time worked in excess of the ordinary weekly or daily hours of work shall be paid at one and a half times the ordinary prescribed rate for the first four hours, and at double the ordinary prescribed rate for the time thereafter.

(b) Horse drivers who, in excess of such weekly or daily total hours of work, are required to spend time in taking charge of teams at the yard, camp, or stable, or in returning teams thereto, shall be paid for such time at the ordinary rate.

(c) If an employee is required by his employer to be for any time anywhere only for the purposes of the employer in respect of the business in which the employee is employed, the employee shall be deemed to be on duty for the employer during such time, and shall be paid at the appropriate prescribed rate (if any) for so much of such time as is spent in work, and at the ordinary minimum rate for so much of such time as is not so spent.

Provided that this clause shall not apply to any time spent by an employee in the course of going to or coming from any yard, camp, stable, depot or picking-up place of the employer, or in the course of going to a place of the employer, or in the course of going to a place of work for the purpose of starting work, or in the course of coming therefrom after ceasing work.

(d) Employees recalled to work after the expiration of their customary working time for the day, and after they have left work for the day, shall be paid at the least as for working two hours at one and a half times the prescribed rate.

TERMS OF ENGAGEMENT.

20. (a) Subject to exceptions and limitations hereinafter contained any employer shall have the option of engaging any employee either by the week or casually.

(b) (i) If the engagement is by the week it shall be for a continuous period of at least eight weeks, and thereafter shall be terminable on either side by a week's notice which may be made to expire at any time during a week of the employment. Provided that this clause shall not affect the employer's right to dismiss forthwith at any time an employee because of the latter's incompetence or misconduct, in which case the employee shall be entitled in respect of wages for the then current week's employment, only to payment proportionate to the aggregate of time worked by him, and of such other previous time (if any) in that week as to which under this Determination no deduction from his week's wages is allowable.

(ii) An engagement shall be deemed to be and to continue casual unless the employer, at the commencement of the engagement or before any change by him of a casual engagement of the employee to one by the week, expressly notifies the employee that he is to be engaged by the week.

Employees on casual engagement shall be paid at the rate of time and a quarter.

(iii) The employer shall have the right to deduct payment for any day upon which the employee cannot be employed usefully because of any strike, or through any breakdown of machinery, or any stoppage of work, or any cause for which the employer cannot reasonably be held responsible.

(iv) No deduction shall be made from the wages of any employee unavoidably absent through illness for not more than 40 working hours in each year, i.e., 10 hours for each three months' service, commencing 1st December, 1941, provided he has submitted, within 48 hours of the commencement of such absence, satisfactory evidence to the employer or his representative that same was not the result of his own misconduct.

Provided that where, under any scheme of insurance or an accident relief or provident fund to secure the benefit of which the employer has paid the necessary premium, or under any Workers' Compensation Act, compensation becomes payable for any of such days of absence, the employer shall not be bound to pay more of such wage than is sufficient, with such compensation, to make up the full pay for any such days.

(c) If the full period of sick leave as prescribed in sub-clause (b) (iv) hereof is not taken in any year such portion as is not taken shall, provided an employee remains in the service of the one employer, or any successor of such employer, be cumulative from year to year. For the purposes of this sub-clause service prior to the 1st June, 1949, shall be disregarded.

SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

21. (a) Except as herein provided otherwise, if an employee is required to work on a holiday or on a Sunday, he shall be paid at double the ordinary prescribed rate.

(b) If a casual employee desires to work on a holiday and with the consent of the employer does so work, he shall be paid therefor at the ordinary prescribed rate.

(c) In the case of any other employee engaged by the week no deduction shall be made from his wages for the week because of his not working on a holiday.

(d) The expression "holiday" means any of the following days:—Australia Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, Queen's Birthday, Labour Day, Olympic Day (22nd November, 1956), Christmas Day and Boxing Day, or day or days substituted by Act of Parliament or Proclamation in lieu of such public holidays.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

21A. New Year's Day, Australia Day, Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, Labour Day, Queen's Birthday, Christmas Day and Boxing Day, or any other day by Act of Parliament or Proclamation substituted for any of the said days shall be observed as public holidays.

ANNUAL HOLIDAY.

22. The annual holiday shall be as prescribed by the provisions of the Labour and Industry Acts.

ALLOWANCES.

23. Employees who, in order to be available for their work, have to live in a camp established either by the employer or employees for the purpose of enabling employees to be so available by living therein, shall be paid a camping allowance of 2s. for each day on which they are required to hold themselves, and do hold themselves available in the camp throughout the said day to serve the employer's purpose on that or any other day, whether or not work is done on the said day, but this clause shall not apply to any Sunday, unless the employee is required to work on that Sunday.

WASHING FACILITIES.

24. Each employer shall provide for all the employees suitable washing troughs or other conveniences, which shall be approved by the Secretary for Labour and Industry or his Inspector.

TIME RECORD.

25. (a) The employer shall keep a record of the names of the employees of such employer, and in respect of each such employee, a record from week to week of the periods, times and class of work done, and the rates of wage and amounts of wages paid, and shall obtain from week to week the signature of each employee to such record.

(b) The secretary or duly accredited representative of the Federated Fodder and Fuel Trades' Industrial Union authorized in writing to that effect by such secretary shall be allowed, on any day coming two days after a pay day between 10 a.m. and noon, or at such other times as may be agreed upon, to inspect such records so far as may be reasonably necessary to obtain information therefrom relating to any member or members of the said union.

WET WEATHER PROVISIONS.

26. (i) (a) In the event of rain being sufficiently heavy to justify a temporary cessation of work, such work shall cease forthwith and during the cessation of work employees shall hold themselves in readiness for work during ordinary working hours, and shall be paid for the actual time of waiting at ordinary time wages rates of pay.

(b) When weather conditions are suitable employees shall resume work immediately.

(ii) If the employer's representative considers the weather justifying the cessation of work is likely to continue for a lengthy period the payment, as set forth in sub-clause (i), may be discontinued, and employees shall not be bound to hold themselves in readiness for a resumption of work.

Provided that, for any day on which an employee is ready and willing to commence work, he shall be entitled to payment as though he had worked for a minimum of four hours.

(iii) The employer shall provide adequate and suitable shelter from the rain for the employee.

(iv) The employer shall provide adequate facilities for the employee to dry off his wet clothes.

SPECIAL TREATMENT OF INJURED.

27. The employer, as soon as reasonably possible, shall supply means free of charge to convey to the nearest hospital or doctor any employee so seriously injured that it is not reasonably possible for such employee to travel independently of such conveyance.

FIRST-AID AND MEDICAL OUTFIT.

28. The employer shall provide at every main place of employment a first-aid outfit. Such outfit shall consist of at least the following:—Boracic acid, iodine picric acid (bottle solution), 1-in. bandages, lint, cotton, triangle bandages, lysol, permanganate of potash, snake-bite scarifier, splints capable of being used in 12-in. lengths, and one pair of scissors.

SHELTER.

29. The employer shall provide adequate and suitable shelter, with seating accommodation for employees.

SANITATION.

30. In every camp where the pan system is not in use, the employer shall install sanitary conveniences, and provide attention hereto. Where no camp is established, practicable and reasonable temporary provision shall be made by the employer.

ACCOMPANYING SICK OR INJURED EMPLOYEES.

31. No employee suffering from illness or injury sustained on the job shall be permitted to leave the job unless accompanied or assisted by a sufficient number of employees, except in the case of his removal by ambulance, to his home or nearest hospital. All expenses incurred in such patient's removal shall be paid by the employer, and no employee assisting or accompanying an injured or sick person shall lose any wages by so doing.

CHARCOAL BURNING.

32. (i) The lowest prices to be paid to any person employed burning charcoal from wood which has to be transported not more than half a mile to the retort or kiln in which it is to be burned shall be those prescribed in the following schedule, viz. :—

	Price per Ton of Charcoal.	
	(a) Where more than 50 per cent. of the wood used has to be felled.	(b) In circumstances other than (a).
	s. d.	s. d.
Grey box, red box, red gum, or ironbark	146 10	134 1
Any other variety of wood	158 8	140 5

The above prices shall include all necessary cutting, cartage to the retort or kiln, filling and sewing of bags, and the adequate provision by the employee of food for any horse which is being used in connexion with the work.

The above prices include a loading to provide for two week's annual holiday and to compensate for time lost through sickness (1 week) and for time lost on account of public holidays (10 days).

(ii) If the wood to be burned is situated more than half a mile from the retort or kiln, 3s. 6d. extra per ton of charcoal shall be paid for each extra half mile or portion thereof.

(iii) The employer shall supply, free of charge, all tools, vehicles, and equipment necessary.

P. A. RANGLES, J.P., Chairman.

J. V. WILLOX, Secretary.

Melbourne, 5th November, 1956.

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[1957

Labour and Industry Acts.

DETERMINATION OF THE SLAUGHTERING FOR EXPORT BOARD.

NOTE.—This Determination applies to the whole of the State of Victoria.

IN accordance with the provisions of the *Labour and Industry Acts*, the Wages Board which now has the power to "determine the lowest prices or rates which may be paid to any person or classes of persons (other than persons subject to the provisions of any Wages Board heretofore appointed) employed in the meat export trade as—

- (a) slaughterers or dressers of sheep, lambs, cattle, pigs, or calves;
- (b) boners, trimmers, or labourers;
- (c) drovers, stockmen, or penners-up;
- (d) skin store workers;

has made the following Determination, namely:—

1. That on the 24th October, 1956, the last previous Determination of this Board shall be revoked and replaced by this Determination.

SECTION A.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

2. (a) Rates of Pay—

(i) Chain system as hereinafter described—

To slaughtermen employed in Group A, 7s. 8-195d. per 100 sheep or lambs slaughtered	} Rams double rates, provided that rams 84 lb. or over shall be paid for at treble rates.
To slaughtermen employed in Group B, 80s. 11-185d. per 100 sheep or lambs slaughtered	

To learners—

For the first 21 days of employment—

74s. 0-159d. per day.

Thereafter until considered competent by the employer—

80s. 10-606d. per day.

No person under the age of 18 years shall be employed as a learner.

When one team only is employed, the composite rate of 88s. 7-38d. per 100 sheep or lambs slaughtered shall be divided equally between the members of Groups A and B.

When two or more teams are employed, men employed in Group A shall divide 7s. 8-195d. per 100 sheep or lambs slaughtered equally between them, and men employed in Group B shall divide 80s. 11-185d. per 100 sheep or lambs slaughtered equally between them.

Rate and a half for piecework slaughtermen on the mutton and lamb chain is to be paid when treating in excess of 80 head per man per day.

The following employees shall not be included as members of the team and shall be paid as hereunder:—

To men employed as pointsmen, wipers and stringers—

Such men shall be paid by the employer at the rate hereinafter prescribed for other labourers, and juvenile wipers, and stringers shall be paid at the rate hereinafter prescribed for juvenile workers.

Employees engaged as trimmers on the chain shall be paid at "Other Labourers" rate for the first 2,000 sheep or lambs handled daily per employee and thereafter an additional daily rate of 11d. per 100 sheep or lambs per employee.

Employees engaged as washers on the chain shall be paid at "Other Labourers" rate for the first 2,000 sheep or lambs handled daily per employee and thereafter an additional daily rate of 1s. per 100 sheep or lambs per employee.

Employees engaged as pushers-in to chain or ring, i.e., feeding from the bleeding rail to the legging table, shall be paid at "Other Labourers" rate for the first 2,000 sheep or lambs handled daily per employee and thereafter an additional daily rate of 1s. 4½d. per 100 sheep or lambs.

Employees engaged inserting spreader on the chain shall be paid at "Other Labourers" rate for the first 2,000 sheep or lambs handled daily per employee and thereafter an additional daily rate of 1s. 4½d. per 100 sheep or lambs.

Employees engaged inserting spreader on the ring shall be paid at "Other Labourers" rate plus an additional daily rate of 3½d. per 100 sheep or lambs handled daily per employee.

Employees engaged changing from long hook to gambrel and slide on the chain shall be paid at "Other Labourers" rate for the first 2,000 sheep or lambs handled daily per employee and thereafter an additional daily rate of 1s. 9½d. per 100 sheep or lambs.

Employees engaged changing over on the ring shall be paid at "Other Labourers" rate for the first 2,000 sheep or lambs handled daily per employee and thereafter an additional rate of 7½d. per 100 sheep or lambs.

Employees engaged changing to gambrel and slide on the ring shall be paid at "Other Labourers" rate when up to 2,000 sheep or lambs are handled daily on any one ring; when over 2,000 sheep or lambs are handled on any one ring an additional amount of 3½d. per 100 shall be paid for all sheep or lambs handled and divided equally among all such employees.

Employees engaged as trimmers on the ring shall be paid at "Other Labourers" rate plus an additional daily rate of 2d. per 100 sheep or lambs handled daily per employee.

Employees engaged as trimmers on the chain or ring when removing plucks shall be paid at "Other Labourers" rate plus an additional daily rate of 3½d. per 100 sheep or lambs handled daily per employee.

Employees engaged on the removal of caul fats on either the ring or chain shall be paid at "Other Labourers" rate plus an additional daily rate of 2d. per 100 sheep or lambs handled daily per employee.

In the event of more than one employee being engaged on one of the before-mentioned tasks, the additional daily rate above 2,000 or 3,000 per employee as the case may be shall be divided between those so employed on such task.

For the purposes of calculating payment in each instance 15 or over in each multiple of 25 sheep or lambs to be paid for as at 25 and under 15 to be disregarded.

(ii) Solo System as hereinafter described—

To slaughtermen employed on the solo system 88s. 7-38d. per 100 sheep or lambs slaughtered. Rams—double rates, provided that rams 84 lb. or over shall be paid for at treble rates.

(b) Duties of Slaughtermen—

Men employed slaughtering sheep or lambs may be employed upon either the chain system or the solo system.

(i) Chain System.—Slaughterman slaughtering sheep or lambs upon the chain system shall be organized into a team or teams. Each team shall be divided into the following groups:—

Group A.—Men employed in catching, sticking, shackling.

Group B.—Men employed in skinning hind legs and removing hind trotters, placing long hooks and removing shackle, skinning fore legs, removing tongue and sweetbread, tying weasand, punching briskets, removing spreader, splitting skins, removing front trotters, flanking and thumbing up, clearing tail and rectum gut, punching off skins, scalping and removing heads, gutting, removing pluck, splitting down briskets.

(ii) Solo System.—A slaughterman may be employed in individually performing the complete process of slaughtering, trimming and dressing sheep or lambs. Such slaughterman shall perform, in addition to trimming, such of the duties referred to in the preceding paragraph as are applicable to a solo slaughterman.

(c) Daggy, Maggotty, Diseased Sheep and Lambs, Full Wool Sheep and Downer Sheep or Lambs:—

(i) Daggy and/or maggotty sheep and lambs shall be treated after being stuck and before being legged.

(ii) Double rates shall be paid for diseased sheep and/or lambs which are condemned by the Veterinary Officer or Chief Meat Inspector for diseases contagious to human beings.

(iii) Full wool sheep shall be paid at rate and a half after 1st September.

(iv) Slaughtering of heavy sheep and/or lambs, woolly or shorn, over 64 lb. and under 90 lb. graded weight, shall be paid for at rate and a half.

(v) Slaughtering of heavy sheep and/or lambs woolly or shorn, 90 lb. or over, graded weight, shall be paid for at double rates.

(vi) Downer Sheep or Lambs, i.e., sheep or lambs which cannot walk into the sticking pen and are treated by regular full time slaughtermen, shall be paid for at double rates.

Extra rates prescribed in this Determination shall not be cumulative.

NOTE.—Provided that if slaughtermen treat all stock required by the employer to be treated, the daily earnings of each pieceworker (other than learners) shall be increased by the sum of 28s. 2-4d. plus sick leave loading of 6-46d. in accordance with clause 40. If all stock required to be treated is not treated a pro rata amount only shall be added.

CATTLE.

3. (a) Rate of Pay to Slaughtermen—

4s. 10-65d. per head of cattle slaughtered up to and including 14 and 10s. 5-518d. for the 15th and 16th head of cattle slaughtered.

Bulls, 300 lb. or over freezer weight—double rates.

An additional amount of 4s. per day or part thereof shall be paid to beef slaughtermen employed to hand saw down or hand chop down full carcasses into sides.

Downer cattle, i.e., cattle which are carted to the killing pen—double rates.

Double rates shall be paid for diseased cattle which are condemned by the Veterinary Officer or Chief Meat Inspector for diseases contagious to human beings.

Vealers (skin on) treated in the beef house shall be paid for at two-thirds of cattle rate.

(b) Duties of Slaughtermen—

Solo or gang system.

Men employed grounding, backing off, skinning tail.

Men employed knocking down, shackling, hoisting to bleeding rail, sticking, cutting off heads, placing heads on slide or table, sawing horns, lowering, footing off, pritching, cutting brisket and aitch, lowering weasand, freeing heart fat, saving sweetbreads, removing caul fat, sawing brisket and aitch, placing rollers, hoisting, wiping, landing, necking off, dropping hide down chute, fronting out, chopping or machine sawing.

Men employed spinning, wiping hindquarters, washing shin bone, scrubbing ribs and brisket, wiping forequarters.

(c) Organization—

(i) Solo System.

(ii) Gang System.—An employer may permit any number of men to form themselves into a gang. The total earnings of such gang shall be divided between the members of such gang in such proportion as shall be mutually agreed upon between the employer and all of the members of such gang.

(d) An employee shall kill and treat 16 head of cattle per day if required by the employer.

NOTE.—Provided that if slaughtermen treat all stock up to and including 14 per man per day required by the employer to be treated, the daily earnings of each pieceworker shall be increased by the sum of 29s. 2·4d. plus sick leave loading of 6·461d. in accordance with clause 40. If all stock required to be treated up to and including 14 per man per day is not treated a pro rata amount only shall be added.

CALVES.

4. Rates of pay to men slaughtering calves on the chain system or by the solo system—

Skin on—

Calves up to 60 lb. skin on	..	..	..	..	..	9·796d. per head.
Calves 61 lb. to 90 lb. skin on	..	..	..	..	..	1s. 2·694d. per head.
Calves 91 lb. to 120 lb. skin on	..	..	..	..	..	1s. 7·592d. per head.
Calves 121 lb. to 200 lb. skin on	..	..	..	..	..	2s. 5·389d. per head.

Skin off—

Calves under 60 lb. skin off	..	..	..	..	..	1s. 1·798d. per head.
Calves 61 lb. to 90 lb. skin off	..	..	..	..	..	1s. 10·076d. per head.
Calves 91 lb. to 120 lb. skin off	..	..	..	..	..	2s. 6·906d. per head.
Calves 121 lb. to 200 lb. skin off	..	..	..	..	..	3s. 3·737d. per head.

The weights referred to above are as stated, either including the weight of skin where the rate is quoted with skin on or excluding the weight of skin where the rate is quoted with skin off.

Calf skimmers engaged skinning cold calves—

79s. 10·773d. per day.

Daily quota—65.

Piecework price for each additional carcass in excess of the daily quota—14·75d. per carcass.

Rate and a half shall be paid for all carcasses in excess of 80 per day.

For the purposes of the daily tally:—

A calf up to 64 lb. shall equal 1 calf.

A calf 65 to 121 lb. shall equal 1½ calves.

A calf 121 lb. to 200 lb. shall equal 2 calves.

NOTE.—Provided that if slaughtermen treat all stock required by the employer to be treated, the daily earnings of each pieceworker (except calf skimmers skinning cold calves), shall be increased by the sum of 29s. 2·4d. plus sick leave loading of 6·461d. in accordance with clause 40. If all stock required to be treated is not treated a pro rata amount only shall be added.

Pigs.

5. (a) Rates of pay to men slaughtering pigs—

Machine dehaired—

Up to 100 lb.	..	..	..	..	..	1s. 1·859d. per head.
101 lb. to 200 lb.	..	..	..	..	..	1s. 6·33d. per head.
200 lb. to 300 lb.	..	..	..	..	..	2s. 6·197d. per head.
Over 300 lb.	..	..	..	..	..	4s. 10·85d. per head.

Hand scalded—

Up to 100 lb.	..	..	..	..	..	2s. 3·718d. per head.
101 lb. to 200 lb.	..	..	..	..	..	3s. 0·66d. per head.
200 lb. to 300 lb.	..	..	..	..	..	5s. 0·394d. per head.
Over 300 lb.	..	..	..	..	..	9s. 9·3d. per head.

If pigs put through singeing machine 6½d. per head shall be added to the above rates.

Double rates shall be paid for diseased pigs which are condemned by the Veterinary Officer or Chief Meat Inspector for diseases contagious to human beings.

(b) Duties of slaughtermen slaughtering pigs.—Knocking down or stunning, shackling and hoisting to bleeding rail, sticking, hand into and in scald tank, handling out of scald tank into machine, handling out of machine, scraping, shaving and thoroughly cleaning, opening up and removing viscera, washing and hanging off, chopping or sawing down, washing and tucking up.

NOTE.—Provided that if slaughtermen treat all stock required by the employer to be treated, the daily earnings of each pieceworker shall be increased by the sum of 29s. 2·4d. plus sick leave loading of 6·461d. in accordance with clause 40. If all stock required to be treated is not treated a pro rata amount only shall be added.

RATES OF PAY TO BONERS.

6. Boners shall be employed at the daily rate prescribed in clause 8 hereof and shall be entitled to payment for all work done in excess of the daily quota as prescribed in clause 6 (1) (b) for head and feet boners and 6 (2) (c) for other boners. The following daily quotas shall apply:—

(1) Head and Feet Boners—

(a) Beef head boners—275 lb. of required cheek meat, head meat and eye fat.

Sheep, calves, and lambs head boners—220 lb. of all head meat.

Beef feet boners—Sinews from 112 sets of beef feet.

(b) Head and feet boners when producing in excess of the above-mentioned quotas, and within their daily period of 8 hours work, shall be paid for all such excess at the following rates:—

Beef head boners—3d. per lb. for all required cheek meat, head meat, and eye fat produced in excess of 275 lb.

Sheep, calves, and lambs head boners—3½d. per lb. for all head meat produced in excess of 220 lb.

Beef feet boners—7d. per set of sinews for all sets treated in excess of 112.

(c) Rates and conditions provided in this sub-clause are to be read conjointly with the following :—

- (i) All weights referred to are drained weights.
- (ii) All work shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by and to the satisfaction of the employer, including the saving of face and hide pieces.
- (iii) Employees shall work in one or more teams as may from time to time be mutually agreed upon between the employer and employees.
- (iv) Head, and feet boners shall be required to handle, treat, and deliver all products after soaking to the draining trays.

(2) *Other Boners*—

(a) Beef 38 quarters.

Mutton 65 carcasses.

Veal 57 carcasses (to be ribbed out and birdcaged).

Pork 1,900 lb. when boned, derinded and defatted to the satisfaction of the employer, or 2,490 lb. when previously derinded and only requires boning and defatting to the satisfaction of the employer.

(b) For the purposes of computing the daily pay the following sub-clause shall apply :—

Beef—

One hind quarter shall equal one quarter of beef.

One forequarter or horse's head over three ribs under 100 lb. shall equal one quarter of beef.

One forequarter or horse's head over three ribs 101 lb. to 150 lb. shall be equivalent to one and a quarter quarters.

One forequarter or horse's head over three ribs 151 lb. or over shall be equivalent to one and a half quarters.

Five briskets shall equal one quarter of beef.

Three rumps and loins shall equal two quarters of beef.

Three loins shall equal one quarter of beef.

Four clods and stickings shall equal one quarter of beef.

Fifteen shins shall equal one quarter of beef.

Two necks and blades shall equal one quarter of beef.

Two ribs and two briskets shall equal one quarter of beef.

Three crops 70 lb. and under shall equal two quarters of beef.

Three crops 71 lb. to 105 lb. shall equal $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarters of beef.

One crop over 105 lb. shall equal one quarter of beef.

Three shoulders shall equal two quarters of beef.

Three chucks and blades shall equal two quarters of beef.

Three horse's heads under three ribs shall equal two quarters of beef.

Five butts shall equal two quarters of beef.

Seven briskets with shin attached shall equal two quarters of beef.

Three butts and rumps shall equal two quarters of beef.

Five briskets and shins with portion of clod attached shall equal two quarters of beef.

A forequarter shall consist of not less than 10 ribs.

Bull—

Bulls shall be paid for at double rates whenever done, provided that one forequarter or horse's head over three ribs, 132 lb. to 200 lb. shall be paid for at two and a half times ordinary rate and one forequarter or horse's head over three ribs of more than 200 lb. shall be paid for at treble rates.

Sheep—

One carcass under 64 lb. shall equal one carcass.

One carcass over 64 lb. and under 90 lb. shall equal one and half carcasses.

One carcass 90 lb. or over shall equal two carcasses.

Three flying foxes shall equal two carcasses.

Four trunks shall equal three carcasses.

Four pairs of legs shall equal one carcass.

Seven single legs shall equal one carcass.

Three pairs of loins shall equal one carcass.

Two pairs of hindquarters shall equal one carcass.

Two pairs of forequarters shall equal one carcass.

One trunk with chump or portion of chump attached shall equal one carcass.

Provided that one trunk over 44 lb. shall equal one and a half trunks.

When carcasses are boned out, ribbed and birdcaged four carcasses shall count as five carcasses.

Ram—

Rams shall be paid for at double rates whenever done.

Veal—

One calf under 60 lb. shall equal one carcass.

One calf over 60 lb. and under 120 lb. shall equal one and a half carcasses.

One calf 121 lb. to 200 lb. shall equal three carcasses.

Three flying foxes of veal shall equal two carcasses.

Four trunks of veal shall equal three carcasses.

Four pairs of legs of veal shall equal one carcass.

Three pairs of loins of veal shall equal one carcass.

Two pairs of hindquarters of veal shall equal one carcass.

Two pairs of forequarters shall equal one carcass.

Provided that one trunk over 44 lb. shall equal one and a half trunks.

Precision Boning—

Precision boning shall be paid for at prevailing rates plus 15 per cent.

The provisions of sub-clause (b) hereof shall not apply so as to reduce the daily quota as prescribed in sub-clause (a) of this clause.

(c) When boning is done in excess of the daily quota as prescribed in sub-clause (a) of this clause the following rates shall apply—

Beef—2s. 1·226d. per quarter.

Mutton—1s. 4·818d. per carcass.

Veal—1s. 4·818d. per carcass.

Pork—4s. 2·452d. per 100 lb. when boned out and rinded and defatted to the satisfaction of the employer.
3s. 2·498d. when previously derinded and only required boning and defatting to the satisfaction of the employer.

Boners on piecework shall work 40 hours per week and the standard of boning shall be carried out to the entire satisfaction of the employer.

RATES OF PAY TO SLICERS AND TRIMMERS.

7. (a) Slicers and Trimmers shall be employed at the daily rates prescribed in clause 8 hereof and shall be entitled to payment for all work done in excess of the daily quota at the rates prescribed in sub-clause (b) of this clause. The following daily quota shall apply:—

- Beef 56 quarters.
- Mutton 130 carcasses.
- Veal 228 carcasses.
- Pork for canning—3800 lb.
- Pork, other than for canning—7600 lb.

For the purposes of computing the daily pay the provisions of sub-clause (b) of clause 6 of this Determination shall apply.

(b) When slicing is done in excess of the daily quota as prescribed in sub-clause (a) of this clause the following rates shall apply:—

- (i) Beef 1s. 4.271d. per quarter.
- (ii) Mutton 8.1355d. per carcass.
- (iii) Veal 3.996d. per carcass.
- (iv) Pork—to be treated at hourly rates or at the following piecework rates—2398d. per lb. for pork for canning, 1199d. per lb. for pork other than for canning.

(c) Bull Beef shall be paid for at 50% above ordinary rates.

(d) Canadian soup mutton shall be paid for at prevailing rates plus 15 per cent.

Slicers and Trimmers on piecework shall work 40 hours per week and the standard of slicing and trimming shall be carried out to the entire satisfaction of the employer.

WAGES.

Apprentices and Improvers.

(Solo Slaughtering.)

8. (a) Only a person who has at least 8 months' experience in the trade and is between the ages of 16 years and 18 years (both inclusive) at the time of signing indentures is eligible for binding as an apprentice.

(b) The wages shall be—

										Per Week.
SHEEP AND/OR LAMBS OR CATTLE.										£ s. d.
First year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 4 6
Second year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 12 6
Third year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 12 6
COMBINED SHEEP AND/OR LAMBS AND CATTLE.										
First year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 10 0
Second year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 0 0
Third year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 10 0
Fourth year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 0 0

Proportion (by any employer)—One apprentice to every three or fraction of three workers receiving not less than the minimum wage prescribed by this Determination.

One improver to every three or fraction of three workers receiving not less than the minimum wage prescribed by this Determination.

(c) On completion of his term of apprenticeship an employee shall be entitled irrespective of his age to be paid not less than the appropriate wage for adult employees for the class of work done.

(d) Tallies—daily.

(i) SHEEP AND/OR LAMBS OR CATTLE.

Sheep and/or lambs—

First year—

- First four months—slaughtermen drop 15 } To work with slaughtermen
- Second four months—slaughtermen no drop }
- Third four months—apprentice to do 10 }

Second year—

- First six months—apprentice to do 20 } Must be on own hook.
- Second six months—apprentice to do 30 }
- Third year—
- First six months—apprentice to do 42 }
- Second six months—apprentice to do 57 }

Cattle—

First year—no tally.

Second year—

- First six months—apprentice to do 3.
- Second six months—apprentice to do 5.

Third year—

- First six months—apprentice to do 7.
- Second six months—apprentice to do 9.

(ii) COMBINED SHEEP AND/OR LAMBS AND CATTLE.

Sheep and/or lambs—

First year No tally To work with slaughterman

Second year—

- First six months 12 per day }
- Second six months 18 }
- Third year—
- First six months 30 }
- Second six months 36 }
- Fourth year—
- First six months 48 }
- Second six months 60 }

Cattle—

First year No tally.

Second year—

- First six months 3 per day
- Second six months 4 }

Third year—

- First six months 5 }
- Second six months 6 }

Fourth year—

- First six months 8 }
- Second six months 10 }

An apprentice shall spend equal time on beef and mutton each six months.

Juvenile Workers. For Definition, see Clause 12.		Other Employees.	
	Wages per Day.		Wages per Day.
	s. d.		s. d.
16 years and under		Boners (Beef and Mutton)	79 10-605
17 years ..	33 9-611	Head and Feet Boners—	
18 years ..	37 10-861	(i) Sheep and Lambs—skinning, checking, splitting heads and removing brains	
19 years ..	41 0-111	(ii) Cattle—removing face pieces and cheeks, chopping heads, removing brains, skinning feet, removing sinews and hoofs	70 10-161
20 years ..	55 8-011	Slicers and Trimmers	75 11-184
21 years ..	60 10-011	Sheep Skin classers	73 8-761
		Labourers trimming, cleaning, scalding, and picking tripe	70 10-161
		Skin shed labourers	70 5-761
		Other Labourers	70 5-761

Rate and a half for immediate attendant labour following slaughtermen shall be paid and is to be calculated on a unit basis when slaughtermen treat in excess of 80 head per man per day.

When an employee is called upon to cut up diseased stock condemned by the Veterinary Officer or Chief Meat Inspector for diseases contagious to human beings, he shall be paid 6d. per carcass of mutton, 6d. per carcass of pork, or 2s. per body of beef in addition to his ordinary wage.

TIMES OF BEGINNING AND ENDING WORK.

9. Skin Shed Labourers—

	Time of Beginning.	Time of Ending.
From Monday to Friday inclusive	7.30 a.m.	5 p.m.

Boners, slicers, and trimmers, boners' labourers and other labourers may, by mutual arrangement with the employer, commence not earlier than 7 a.m. and not later than 7.30 a.m.

HOURS.

10. The number of hours to constitute an ordinary week's work shall be 40 to be worked in five days (Monday to Friday inclusive), provided that employees if required shall work reasonable overtime on such days and on Saturdays for which overtime rates shall be paid and provided further that any employee who fails to work such overtime shall only be paid for the time actually worked.

OVERTIME.

11 All time worked in excess of eight hours on Monday to Friday inclusive and all time worked on Saturday shall be paid time and a half or rate and a half provided that employees required to work on Saturday shall be guaranteed a minimum of two and a half hours' work or pay for same at penalty rates.

DEFINITION.

12. A juvenile worker shall mean a person under 21 years of age employed only in performing one or more of the following tasks, viz.:—Stringing, picking sweetbreads and crown fat, packing kidneys and livers, tying on tags and strings, pinning tails, picking up wool pieces, veining, washing and packing hearts, stamp-marking carcasses, feeding grade elevator, feeding shackle and skid return conveyor at Sims Cooper (Freezing Works) Pty. Ltd. Newport, working in the beef house for the purpose of learning the trade.

WAITING TIME.

13. (a) If any employee covered by the team slaughtering clause comes to work at an hour specified by the employer, or if he comes to work at the usual hour without being notified previously that he shall not be required, he shall (except in the case hereinafter mentioned) be paid as from that hour at the rate of 8s. 6d. per hour until he be started work on that day, or until one hour after notice that he shall not be required on that day. The excepted case is that of his being started at work within five minutes after the hour specified or usual time, as the case may be.

(b) When slaughtermen, at the request of employers, have to wait the arrival of stock, or have interrupted killings during the day for causes other than a break down of machinery, they shall be entitled to payment after the first fifteen minutes at the rate of 8s. 6d. per hour for such delay.

(c) When the minimum period in either section of this clause is exceeded, the payment for waiting time shall commence from the beginning of the period.

STOPPAGES OF WORK.

14. (a) Except as provided in clause 13 herein an employer shall not be required to pay for any time the employee cannot usefully be employed because of any strike or other stoppages of work by any cause (other than a breakdown of machinery) for which the employer cannot reasonably be held responsible.

(b) No stoppage shall take place by employees until the accredited representatives of the employees in the section concerned shall have notified the employer of the impending stoppage to enable the parties to confer prior to such stoppage.

(c) Before being entitled to withhold payment for any stoppage from any cause as mentioned in sub-clause (a) of this clause the employer shall notify the employee that payment will be so withheld from the time of such notification by the employer. In the event of the employer being unable to communicate this information to the employee owing to the absence of the latter from the task on which he was employed immediately preceding the stoppage, the employee shall be deemed to have received notice that such payment will be withheld.

MEAL TIME.

15. (a) Stickers shall be allowed one hour for a meal between 11.45 a.m. and 12.45 p.m.

(b) Team slaughtermen shall be allowed one hour for a meal between 12 noon and 1.15 p.m.

(c) All other employees shall be allowed one hour for a meal between 12 noon and 1.30 p.m.

SMOKOS.

16. All employees shall be allowed fifteen minutes' smoko between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m., and fifteen minutes' smoko between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m.; provided that stickers shall commence their smokos fifteen minutes earlier than the team slaughtermen.

GRINDSTONES.

17. An employer shall provide grindstones in the portion of one grindstone to every twenty slaughtermen employed by him.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

18. Waterproof boots and waterproof aprons shall be provided by the employer free of charge to employees engaged as washers and scrubbers, and to employees engaged cleaning, scalding, and picking tripe. Canvas aprons shall be provided to employees treating offal. Such boots and aprons shall remain the property of the employer.

PROTECTIVE FOOTWEAR.

Chain or Ring Slaughtering.

19. Rubber boots or other suitable protective footwear, which shall remain the property of the employer, shall be supplied by the employer to employees doing the following kind of work :—

Sheep or Lambs—Feeding the chain or ring; washing, wiping and trimming; removing caul fat and emptying gall bladder; sweeping up (chain or ring).

Cattle—Scrubbing heads; removing tongues and inserting identification discs; trucking away lights and lungs; operating on paunch belt; picking ruffe fat; trimming beef tripe.

Pigs—Sweeping up in hog slaughtering department.

Offal—Employee working in offal tunnel or offal pit.

Solo Slaughtering.

Sheep or Lambs—Labourers trimming and washing carcasses, trimming plucks, handling paunches and fats.

Cattle—Labourers handling tripe, paunches, runners and fats, washing and trimming feet, washing down beef carcasses, and employed on beef killing floor.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING.

20. The employer shall supply daily free of charge to each employee engaged in slaughtering animals, the dressing of carcasses and the handling of meat and offal, a clean singlet and a pair of khaki trousers which shall both remain the property of the employer and of which the employee shall take all reasonable care. Such singlet and trousers shall be collected by the employee from a person or place specified by the employer in the employee's own time prior to commencing work and shall be returned to the employer in the employee's own time on cessation of work each day and also on demand at any time to such person or place as is specified by the employer. If the employee wilfully damages or fails to return them or either of them, the employer may recover from the employee concerned the cost of replacing such singlet and or trousers so damaged or not so returned, or may deduct such cost from any monies payable to such employee.

SPECIAL RATES.

21. Slaughtermen shall be paid double rate and all other employees shall be paid double time for all work done on Sundays, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Australia Day, Labour Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Melbourne Cup Day, and Butchers' Picnic 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 for work done on the day so substituted.

HOLIDAYS.

22. (a) All employees shall be entitled to the nine holidays hereinafter mentioned, provided that such employee has been employed during any portion of the working week in which any one or more of such holidays is observed, and that they have been in the employ of their present employer during the month immediately preceding such holiday. *viz.* :—Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Australia Day, Labour Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Melbourne Cup Day, and Butchers' Picnic Day (i.e. the third Wednesday in January of each year), but, if any other day be by Act of Parliament or Proclamation substituted for any of the above-mentioned holidays in any place, all employees in that place shall be entitled to such day in lieu of the holiday for which it was substituted.

(b) Slaughtermen shall be paid for the holidays mentioned in sub-clause (a) hereof at the average of their daily earnings for the week immediately preceding such holiday, and other employees shall be paid at the ordinary daily rates of pay.

(c) Double time shall be paid for work done by timeworkers between 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. on Sundays and the above-mentioned holidays. Timeworkers called upon to work on Sundays or holidays provided in sub-clause (a) of this clause shall be provided with four hours' work or shall be paid for four hours' work.

OLYMPIC GAMES HOLIDAY.

22A. In connexion with the holding of the Olympic Games in Victoria during the months of November and December, 1956, where a holiday or half-holiday is proclaimed by Order in Council throughout any Municipality or part thereof, or within any defined area, such holiday or half-holiday shall, so far as such Municipality or part thereof, or such defined area is concerned be deemed to be included in the list of holidays prescribed in clauses 21 and 22.

Provided that no employee shall be entitled to the conditions prescribed by this clause for more than the equivalent of one working day.

Provided that any employee who fails to attend for work of the working day before and/or after such holiday or half-holiday without reasonable excuse shall not be entitled to be paid for such holiday or half-holiday.

ANNUAL HOLIDAY AND SICK LEAVE.

23. (a) The annual holiday shall be as prescribed by the provisions of the Labour and Industry Acts, and any amendments which may be made thereto from time to time.

(b) For the purpose of this clause 40 hours' sick leave is progressively paid for by the addition of an added rate to the hourly, daily, and/or piecework rates of pay as the case may be.

WORK TO BE PERFORMED.

24. An employee shall perform such work as the employer or his representative shall from time to time require on the days and during the hours usually worked by the class of employee affected.

WEIGHTS.

25. All weights referred to shall mean the frozen weights of animals slaughtered.

SKINS.

26. Skins and hides shall be taken off free from cuts and tears.

TALLY BOARD.

27. Each employer using the team system of slaughtering shall cause to be hung in a conspicuous place a blackboard, on which shall be recorded the daily tally and the number of men on each chain.

PAY DAY.

28. Wages shall be paid weekly and not later than Friday, provided that where killing has ceased for the working week wages shall be paid on the day in which such cessation occurs.

When an employee has been dismissed for any reason whatsoever he shall be paid all monies due on the day such dismissal occurs, provided, that when an employee decides to terminate his employment of his own accord he shall notify his employer to that effect before 9 a.m. on the day of such intended termination in which case he shall be paid all monies due on that day. In the event of the employee failing to give such notification he shall be paid all monies due on the working day following such notification.

MEAL ALLOWANCE.

29. Employees required to work overtime for more than one hour on any day after 8 hours' work without having been notified on the preceding day that they would be required so to work shall be paid the amount of 5s. in addition to any overtime payment to which they may be entitled.

TOOLS OF TRADE.

30. (a) Knives which shall remain the property of the employer shall be supplied under the following conditions to labourers when necessary for the performance of their duties :—

- (i) They shall be returned to the employer on termination of the employment or at the end of the season.
- (ii) If such knives are not returned the employer shall be entitled to deduct their cost from any money owing to the employee.
- (b) The following tools of trade shall be supplied for use in the beef house—choppers, saws, long arms and pritchels. The maintenance of choppers shall be the responsibility of the employee.

RIGHT OF ENTRY.

31. A duly accredited representative of the Australian Meat Industry Employees Union shall have the right to enter employers' premises during the meal hour for the purpose of interviewing employees on legitimate Union business on the following conditions :—

- (a) That he produces his authority to the manager or such other person as may be appointed by the employer.
- (b) That he interviews employees only at the place where they are taking their meal.
- (c) That not more than one representative visits the premises at any one time.
- (d) That not more than one representative visits the same premises more than once in a week ; and
- (e) That, if any employer alleges that a representative is unduly interfering with his business or is creating disaffection amongst his employees or is offensive in his methods or is committing a breach of any of the previous conditions, such employer may refuse the right of entry.

BOARD OF REFERENCE.

31A. The Wages Board has determined that in accordance with Section 31 (1) of the *Labour and Industry Act 1953*, a Board of Reference shall be appointed to determine disputes of facts concerning any provision of its Determination.

The Board of Reference shall consist of—

- (i) The Chairman of the Wages Board.
- (ii) Two representatives of employers, of whom one shall be a member of the Wages Board, and such representatives shall be appointed by a majority of the employers' representatives on the Wages Board, and
- (iii) Two representatives of employees, of whom one shall be a member of the Wages Board, and such representatives shall be appointed by a majority of the employees' representatives on the Wages Board.

SECTION B.

DROVERS, STOCKMEN, OR PENNERS-UP.

ADULT WORKERS.

32. Men picking up stock at Newmarket Sale Yards—71s 0·961d. per day.

Men droving stock from Newmarket Sale Yards to :—

	Per trip.	
Imperial Freezing Works, Lynch-street, Footscray	42½ per cent.	} of the rate prescribed for men picking up stock at Newmarket Sale Yards.
The abattoirs	35 per cent.	
Western Murray, Geelong-road, Brooklyn	105 per cent.	
Thos. Borthwick and Sons (A'sia) Ltd., Brooklyn	105 per cent.	
F. Watkins Pty. Ltd., Brooklyn	105 per cent.	
Norman Smorgan and Sons Pty. Ltd., Brooklyn	105 per cent.	
Sims Cooper Freezing Works, Newport	150 per cent.	

An additional 7½ per cent. of the rates prescribed for men picking up stock at the Newmarket Sale Yards to be added to the appropriate rates for men droving stock from Newmarket Rail Siding.

Men on trips to the country for the purposes of lifting stock and delivering same to Freezing Works—102s. 10·581d. per period of 24 hours or part thereof, including Saturdays and Sundays.

Penners-Up, Checkers, or Counters of live stock—

72s. 0·411d. per day.

All others—

70s. 5·761d. per day.

33.

JUVENILE WORKERS.

						Wage per Day.
						s. d.
16 years of age and under 17 years of age .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	33 9·611
17 years of age and under 18 years of age .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	37 10·861
18 years of age and under 19 years of age .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	41 0·111
19 years of age and under 20 years of age .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	55 8·011
20 years of age and under 21 years of age .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	60 10·011

PROPORTION :—One juvenile worker to every three or fraction of three adult workers.

TIME OF BEGINNING AND ENDING WORK.

	Time of Beginning.	Time of Ending.
34. Monday to Friday	6 a.m.	6 p.m.

OVERTIME.

- 35. (a) Outside the times of beginning and ending work
- (b) Within the times of beginning and ending work in excess of 9 hours in any one day or 40 hours in any one week
- (c) All work done on Saturday

Time and a half

EXPENSES.

36. The employer shall pay all out-of-pocket expenses reasonably and necessarily incurred by the employee whilst on trips to the country for the purpose of lifting stock.

ALLOWANCE FOR DOGS.

37. An amount of two shillings per day shall be paid by the employer to each drover, stockman, or penner-up towards the maintenance of the dog or dogs (irrespective of the number) used by each such drover, stockman, or penner-up in the course of his carrying out the job or service required by that employer.

ARTICLES TO BE SUPPLIED.

38. The following are to be supplied by the employer and are to remain his property and if not returned when required shall be paid for by the employee :—

- (a) Muzzles for dogs.
- (b) Raincoats to drovers on outside work, and
- (c) Hurricane lamps, when necessary, to drovers.
- (d) Waterproof boots to employees for wet conditions.

OTHER CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

39. Other conditions of employment operating in Section A. of this Determination shall where applicable apply to employees in Section B.

SECTION C.

PERIODICAL ADJUSTMENT OF WAGES.

40. The wages rates set out in clauses 2 to 8 (inclusive), 32, and 33, are based upon the following basic wage rate, and pursuant to the provisions of Section 33 of the *Labour and Industry Act* 1953, the Board hereby determines that such rates shall be automatically adjusted from time to time in accordance with the variations in the said basic wage as follows :—

- (a) The daily earnings of pieceworkers (except learners and calf skinners skinning cold calves) in clauses 2 to 5 inclusive shall be increased or decreased by 2½d. for every 1s. increase or decrease in the basic wage.
- (b) For every 1s. increase or decrease in the basic wage an amount of .048d. shall be added to or subtracted from the daily earnings of pieceworkers for sick leave loading.
- (c) All other rates shall be increased or decreased in proportion to the increase or decrease in the basic wage plus or minus a sick leave loading of .048d. per day for each 1s.

Basic Wage.

Place.	Basic Wage (Adjustable).	Index Number Set Assigned.
	£ s. d.	
Throughout the State	13 3 0	Melbourne.

ADJUSTMENT OF BASIC WAGE.

41. (a) For the purposes of this Determination, the expression "Commonwealth Statistician's 'C' series 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 November, 1956, the amount of the basic wage shall be as prescribed in clause 40.

(c) During each future successive period beginning with the first pay period to commence in a November, a February, a May or an August, the amount of the basic wage shall be adjusted by the following method, namely, by multiplying the last published Commonwealth Statistician's "C" series retail index number by the factor .103 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.

P. A. RANGLES, J.P. Chairman.

J. V. WILLOX, Secretary.

Melbourne, 24th October, 1956.

By Authority: W. M. HOUSTON, Government Printer, Melbourne.

