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TASMANIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Industrial Relations Act 1984
s23 application for award or variation of award

Tasmanian Trades and Labor Council
(T12395 of 2005)
Private Sector Awards

FULL BENCH:

PRESIDENT P L LEARY
DEPUTY PRESIDENT P C SHELLEY
COMMISSIONER J P McALPINE

Wage Rates – State Wage Case 2006 – application to vary private sector awards – Awards rates to be increased by \$20 per week - Wage related allowances to be increased by 3.45% – Meal allowance increased to \$13.60 - State Minimum Wage determined at \$504.40 - s.35(1)(b)

DENTISTS AWARD

ORDER -

**No. 2 of 2006
(Consolidated)**

AMEND THE **DENTISTS AWARD** BY DELETING ALL CLAUSES CONTAINED THEREIN AND INSERTING IN LIEU THEREOF THE FOLLOWING; AND THE AWARD IS CONSOLIDATED:

1. TITLE

This award shall be known as the "Dentists Award".

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2. SCOPE

This award is established in respect of:

- (a) Dentists;
- (b) Dental Mechanics;

registered under Part III of the *Dentists Act 1919*.

3. ARRANGEMENT

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4. DATE OF OPERATION

This award shall come into operation from the first full pay period to commence on or after 1 August 2006.

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5. SUPERSESSION AND SAVINGS

This award incorporates and supersedes the Dentists Award No. 1 of 2005 (Consolidated) and No. 1 of 2006.

PROVIDED that no right, obligation or liability incurred or accrued under any of the abovementioned provisions shall be affected by the replacement or supersession.

6. PARTIES AND PERSONS BOUND

Unless otherwise specified, this award shall have application to and be binding upon:

- (a) all employers (whether members of a Registered Organisation or not) who are engaged in the industry specified in Clause 2 - Scope;
- (b) all employees (whether members of a Registered Organisation or not) for whom classifications appear in this award and who are engaged in the industry specified in Clause 2 - Scope;
- (c) the following organisation of employees in respect of whom award interest has been determined:

the Health Services Union of Australia, Tasmania No. 1 Branch and the officers of that organisation and their members employed in the industry specified in Clause 2 - Scope;
- (d) the following organisation of employers in respect of whom award interest has been determined:

the Tasmanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry Limited.

7. DEFINITIONS

'Adult' means an employee of 20 years of age or over.

'Apprentice' means any person who is being trained as a Dental Technician or a Registered Dental Mechanic by a qualified Journeyman or Dentist under articles of apprenticeship.

'Association' means The Dental Assistants' Association of Australia (Tasmanian Branch).

'Casual employee' means any person who is employed on a casual basis and except as to probationary employees mentioned in subclause (a), Clause 25 - Terms of Employment hereof, includes any person who is employed for a period not exceeding five days at any one time.

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'Dental Mechanic' means any person registered under Section 48 of the *Dentists Act 1919* who makes any article to be fitted to the human mouth.

'Dental Technician' means any person other than a Registered Dental Mechanic who makes any article to be fitted to the human mouth and who has served an apprenticeship under the provisions of The Dental Assistants' Association of Australia (Tasmanian Branch).

'Experience' means experience in a dental surgery whether in the employ of one employer or of several. For the purposes of this subclause an employee who is dismissed or leaves his or her employment shall be entitled to a reference stating the period of his or her experience.

'Part-time employee' is one who regularly works for less than 38 hours per week.

'Show day' means not more than one local show day observed on an employee's ordinary working day, other than a Saturday or a Sunday, in the city, town or district in which the employee is employed; or such other day which, in the absence of such a local show day, is agreed on by the employee and the employer, therefore making a total of 11 paid public holidays per year.

8. WAGE RATES

1. WAGES

DIVISION A - REGISTERED DENTAL MECHANICS AND DENTAL TECHNICIANS

- (a) The minimum weekly wage rate to be paid by employers to adult employees per week of 38 hours shall be as follows:

	Base Rate Relativity %	Base Rate \$	Safety Net Adjustment \$	Weekly Wage Rate \$
Registered Dental Mechanic				
1st year of experience	118.14	492.90	179.00	671.90
2nd year of experience	119.70	499.40	179.00	678.40
3rd year of experience	121.26	505.90	179.00	684.90
4th year of experience	122.82	512.40	179.00	691.40
5th year of experience & thereafter	124.37	518.90	177.00	695.90
Dental Technician				
1st year of experience	104.98	438.00	181.00	619.00
2nd year of experience	106.54	444.50	181.00	625.50
3rd year of experience	108.10	451.00	181.00	632.00
4th year of experience	109.66	457.50	181.00	638.50
5th year of experience & thereafter	111.21	464.00	179.00	643.00

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(b) Apprentices

The minimum weekly wage rate to be paid to an apprentice shall be the undermentioned percentages of the weekly wage rate of a Dental Technician, 1st year of experience:

	%
First year	45
Second year	55
Third year	65
Fourth year	85

Adjustments are to be made to the nearest 10 cents.

PROVIDED that an apprentice Dental Technician who completes his/her apprenticeship over a four year term shall then be paid the weekly wage rate of a Dental Technician.

(c) Extra Rates

A Dental Mechanic who is responsible for the supervision of three or more employees shall be paid \$13.00 per week in addition to his/her weekly wage.

DIVISION B - DENTAL MECHANIC'S ASSISTANTS AND ATTENDANTS

(a) The minimum weekly wage rate to be paid by employers to adult Dental Mechanic's Assistants and Attendants (i.e. employees over 20 years of age) shall be the undermentioned rates per week:

	Base Rate Relativity %	Base Rate \$	Safety Net Adjustment \$	Weekly Wage Rate \$
1st year of adult experience	79.45	331.50	179.00	510.50
2nd year of adult experience	81.01	338.00	179.00	517.00
3rd year of adult experience	82.57	344.50	179.00	523.50
4th year of adult experience	84.13	351.00	179.00	530.00
5th year of adult experience	85.69	357.50	179.00	536.50

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(b) Juniors

The minimum weekly wage rate to be paid to junior assistants shall be as follows:

	Percentage of appropriate Adult Wage prescribed in Division B %
Under 17 years of age	50
17 to 18 years of age	62.5
18 to 19 years of age	75
19 to 20 years of age	87.5

DIVISION C - DENTAL ASSISTANTS

(a) The minimum weekly wage rate to be paid by employers to adult Dental Assistants (i.e. employees over 20 years of age) shall be the undermentioned rates per week:

	Base Rate Relativity %	Base Rate \$	Safety Net Adjustment \$	Weekly Wage Rate \$
1st year of adult experience	83.62	348.90	179.00	527.90
2nd year of adult experience	85.18	355.40	179.00	534.40
3rd year of adult experience	86.74	361.90	179.00	540.90
4th year of adult experience	88.30	368.40	179.00	547.40
5th year of adult experience	89.86	374.90	179.00	553.90

PROVIDED that employees who prior to 20 November 1991 were classified as Dental Assistants in Clause 8 - Wage Rates, Division C - Dental Assistants, paragraph (a) 4th and 5th years adult experience shall receive an actual wage increase of \$12.00 and \$11.90 respectively.

(b) Juniors

The minimum weekly wage rate to be paid to junior Dental Assistants shall be the undermentioned percentages of the 1st year adult experience contained in paragraph (a) of this division.

	Percentage of appropriate Adult Wage prescribed in Division C %
Under 17 years of age	50
17 to 18 years of age	62.5
18 to 19 years of age	75
19 to 20 years of age	87.5

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PROVIDED that at 20 years of age an employee shall be classified under paragraph (a) of this division.

(c) Certificate Allowance

In addition to the wage rates contained in paragraphs (a) and (c) of this division an employee who holds a certificate of proficiency accredited by the Dental Assistants' Education Council of Australia shall be paid a certificate allowance of \$22.30 per week.

2. MINIMUM WAGE

(a) Minimum Wage

No employee shall be paid less than the minimum wage.

(b) Amount of Adult Minimum Wage

(i) The minimum wage for full-time adult employees not covered by Clause 4 - Supported Wage System is \$504.40 per week.

(ii) Adults employed under a supported wage system clause shall continue to be entitled to receive the wage rate determined under that clause. Provided that such employees shall not be paid less than the amount determined by applying the percentage in the supported wage system clause applicable to the employee concerned to the amount of the minimum wage specified in subclause (b)(i).

(iii) Adults employed as part-time or casual employees shall continue to be entitled to receive the wage rate determined under the casual and part-time clauses of the award. Provided that such employees shall not be paid less than pro rata the minimum wage specified in subclause (b)(i) according to the number of hours worked.

(c) How the Minimum Wage Applies to Juniors

(i) The wage rates provided for juniors by this award continue to apply unless the amount determined under subclause (c)(ii) is greater.

(ii) The minimum wage for an employee to whom a junior rate of pay applies is determined by applying the percentage in the junior wage rates clause applicable to the employee concerned to the relevant amount in subclause (b)(i).

(d) Application of Minimum Wage to Certain Employees

Due to existing applicable award wage rates being greater than the relevant proportionate minimum wage, this clause will not apply to employees falling within the scope of the National Training Wage (Tasmanian Private Sector) Award and Trainees undertaking an apprenticeship.

(e) Application of Minimum Wage to Award Rates Calculation

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The minimum wage:

- (i) applies to all work in ordinary hours;
- (ii) applies to the calculation of overtime and all other penalty rates, superannuation, payments during personal leave, long service leave and annual leave, and for all other purposes of this award; and
- (iii) is inclusive of the arbitrated safety net adjustment provided by the July 2006 State Wage Case Decision (T12395 of 2005) and all previous safety net and state wage case adjustments.

3. TOOL ALLOWANCE

All employees engaged in classifications that are proclaimed as trades under the *Vocational Education and Training Act 1994* shall either be supplied with all tools by the employer or be paid a tool allowance of not less than 8.50 per week.

PROVIDED that such allowance shall not be subject to adjustment when computing payments for shift penalty rates, for weekend or holiday work, for overtime or for any other purpose.

4. SUPPORTED WAGE SYSTEM

(a) Eligibility Criteria

Subject to this subclause an employer may engage employees at a supported wage rate (as set out in paragraph (c) of this subclause) who meet the impairment criteria for receipt of a Disability Support Pension and who, because of their disability, are unable to perform the range of duties to the competence level normally required for the class of work for which they are engaged.

PROVIDED that this subclause does not apply to any existing employee who has a claim against the employer which is subject to the provisions of workers' compensation legislation or any provision of this award relating to the rehabilitation of employees who are injured in the course of their current employment.

PROVIDED FURTHER that this subclause does not apply to employers in respect of their facility, programme, undertaking, service or the like which receives funding under the *Disability Services Act 1986* and fulfils the dual role of service provider and sheltered employer to people with disabilities who are in receipt of or are eligible for a disability support pension, except with respect to an organisation which has received recognition under Section 10 or under Section 12A of the above Act, or if a part only has received recognition, that part.

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(b) For the purposes of this subclause:

'Accredited Assessor' means a person accredited by the management unit established by the Commonwealth under the Supported Wage System to perform assessments of an individual's productive capacity within the Supported Wage System.

'Assessment instrument' means the form provided for under the Supported Wage System that records the assessment of the productive capacity of the person to be employed under the Supported Wage System.

'Disability Support Pension' means the pension available under the Commonwealth pension scheme to provide income security for persons with a disability as provided under the *Social Security Act 1991*, as amended from time to time, or any successor to that scheme.

'Supported Wage System' means the Commonwealth Government System to promote employment for people who cannot work at full award wages because of a disability.

(c) Supported Wage Rates

Employees to whom this subclause applies shall be paid the applicable percentage of the minimum rate of pay prescribed by this award for the class of work which the person is performing according to the following schedule:

Assessed Capacity (paragraph (d))	% of Prescribed Award Rate
10%	10%
20%	20%
30%	30%
40%	40%
50%	50%
60%	60%
70%	70%
80%	80%
90%	90%

PROVIDED that the minimum amount payable shall be not less than \$61 per week.

(d) Assessment of Capacity

For the purpose of establishing the percentage of the award rate to be paid to a supported wage employee under this award, the productive capacity of the employee will be assessed in accordance with the Supported Wage System and documented in an assessment instrument by either:

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- (i) the employer and a union party to the award, in consultation with the employee or, if desired by any of these;
 - (ii) the employer and an accredited Assessor from a panel agreed by the parties to the award and the employee.
- (e) Lodgment of Assessment Instrument
 - (i) All assessment instruments under the conditions of this subclause, including the appropriate percentage of the award wage to be paid to the employee, shall be lodged by the employer with the Registrar of the Tasmanian Industrial Commission.
 - (ii) All assessment instruments shall be agreed and signed by the parties to the assessment, provided that where a union which is party to the award, is not a party to the assessment, it shall be referred by the Registrar of the Tasmanian Industrial Commission to the union by certified mail and shall take effect unless an objection is notified to the Registrar of the Tasmanian Industrial Commission within 10 working days.
- (f) Review of Assessment

The assessment of the applicable percentage shall be subject to annual review or earlier on the basis of a reasonable request for such a review. The process of review shall be in accordance with the procedures for assessing capacity under the Supported Wage System.
- (g) Other Terms and Conditions of Employment

Where an assessment has been made, the applicable percentage shall apply to the wage rate only. Employees covered by the supported wage provisions of this subclause shall be entitled to the same terms and conditions of employment as all other workers covered by this award who are paid on a pro rata basis.
- (h) Workplace Adjustment

An employer wishing to employ a person under the provisions of this subclause shall take reasonable steps to make changes in the workplace to enhance the employee's capacity to do the job. Changes may involve re-design of job duties, working time arrangements and work organisation in consultation with other workers in the area.
- (i) Trial Period
 - (i) In order for an adequate assessment of the employee's capacity to be made, an employer may employ a person under the provisions of this subclause for a trial period not exceeding 12 weeks, except that in some cases additional work adjustment time (not exceeding four weeks) may be needed.

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- (ii) During that trial period the assessment of capacity shall be undertaken and the proposed wage rate for a continuing employment relationship shall be determined in accordance with paragraphs (d) and (e).
- (iii) The minimum amount payable to the employee during the trial period shall be no less than \$61 per week or such greater amount as is agreed from time to time between the parties.
- (iv) Work trials should include induction or training as appropriate to the job being trialed.
- (v) Where the employer and employee wish to establish a continuing employment relationship following the completion of the trial period, a further contract of employment shall be entered into based on the outcome of assessment under paragraph (c) hereof.

9. ANNUAL LEAVE

(a) Period of Leave

A period of 28 consecutive days' leave shall be allowed annually to an employee after 12 months' continuous service (less the period of annual leave).

(b) Annual Leave Exclusive of Public Holidays

If any of the holidays prescribed by Clause 15 - Holidays with Pay fall within an employee's period of annual leave, and is observed on a day which in the case of that employee would have been an ordinary working day there shall be added to that leave one day for each such holiday so occurring.

(c) Payment in Lieu Prohibited

Except as provided in subclause (g) hereof, payment shall not be made or accepted in lieu of annual leave.

(d) Time of Taking Leave

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

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(e) Payment for Period of Leave

All employees, before going on annual leave, shall be paid the amount of wages they would have received in respect of the ordinary time they would have worked had they not been on leave during the relevant period. In addition thereto, all employees, other than casual employees, shall receive a loading of 17.5 percent on the payment made for annual leave. Such loading shall not apply to proportionate leave on termination of service.

(f) Leave Allowed Before Due Date

An employer may allow annual leave to an employee before the right thereto has accrued due, but where it is taken in such a case a further period of annual leave shall not commence to accrue until after expiration of the 12 months in respect of which annual leave has been taken before it accrued.

Where leave has been granted to an employee pursuant to this subclause before the right thereto has accrued due and the employee subsequently leaves or is discharged from the service of the employer before completing the 12 months' continuous service in respect of which the leave was granted, the employer may, for each completed month of the qualifying period of 12 months not served by the employee, deduct from whatever remuneration is payable upon the termination of the employment one-twelfth of the amount of wage paid on account of the annual leave which amount shall not include any sums paid for any of the holidays prescribed by Clause 15 - Holidays with Pay hereof.

(g) Proportionate Leave on Termination of Service

If after one completed month of service in any qualifying 12-monthly period an employee lawfully leaves his/her employment, or his/her employment is terminated by the employer through no fault of the employee the employee shall be paid at his/her ordinary rate of wage as follows:

13¹/₃ hours for each completed month of continuous service. The service being in respect of leave which has not been granted.

(h) Single Day Annual Leave

Notwithstanding provisions elsewhere in the award, the employer and the majority of employees at an enterprise may agree to establish a system of single day annual leave absences, provided that:

- (i) An employee may elect, with the consent of the employer, to take annual leave in single day periods or part of a single day not exceeding a total of five days in any calendar year at a time or times agreed between them.
- (ii) Access to annual leave, as prescribed in paragraph (i) above, shall be exclusive of any shutdown period provided for elsewhere under this award.

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- (iii) An employee and employer may agree to defer payment of the annual leave loading in respect of single day absences, until at least five consecutive annual leave days are taken.
- (iv) An employee or the employees may choose to request a union party to this award, to represent their interests in negotiations referred to in paragraph (i) of this subclause.
- (v) Once a decision has been taken to introduce an enterprise system of single day annual leave, in accordance with this subclause, its terms must be set out in the time and wages records kept pursuant to Regulation 25 of the Industrial Relations Regulations 1993.
- (vi) An employer shall record these short term annual leave arrangements in the time and wages book.

10. BEREAVEMENT LEAVE

An employee shall on the death of a member of the employee's immediate family, or a member of the employee's household be entitled upon application being made to, and approved by the employer, to leave up to and including the day of the funeral of such relative and such leave will be without deduction of pay not exceeding the number of ordinary hours worked by the employee in three ordinary days.

Proof of such death, in the form of a death notice or other written evidence, shall be furnished by the employee to the satisfaction of the employer.

PROVIDED that no such payment shall be made in respect of an employee's rostered days off.

PROVIDED FURTHER that this clause shall have no operation while the period of entitlement to leave under it coincides with any other period of entitlement to leave.

The term '**immediate family**' includes:

- (a) spouse (including a former spouse, a de facto spouse and a former de facto spouse) of the employee. A de facto spouse, in relation to a person, means a person of the opposite sex to the first mentioned person who lives with the first mentioned person as the husband or wife of that person on a bona fide domestic basis although not legally married to that person; and
- (b) child or an adult child (including an adopted child, a step child, a foster child or an ex nuptial child), parent (including foster parent, step parent and legal guardian), grandparent, grandchild or sibling of the employee or spouse of the employee
- (c) Unpaid Bereavement Leave

An employee may take unpaid bereavement leave by agreement with the employer.

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(d) Casual Employees

- (i) Subject to the evidentiary requirements in subclause (a), casual employees are entitled to not be available to attend work, or to leave work upon the death in Australia of an immediate family or household member.
- (ii) The employer and the employee shall agree on the period for which the employee will be entitled to not be available to attend work. In the absence of agreement, the employee is entitled to not be available to attend work for up to 48 hours (i.e. two days) per occasion. The casual employee is not entitled to any payment for the period of non-attendance.
- (iii) An employer must not fail to re-engage a casual employee because the employee accessed the entitlements provided for in this clause. The rights of an employer to engage or not to engage a casual employee are otherwise not affected.

11. CASUAL EMPLOYEES

- (a) The minimum rates of wages which shall be paid to casual employees shall be calculated on a daily or hourly basis according to the rates prescribed in Clause 8 - Wage Rates, subclause 1 - Wages, with the addition of 20 per cent.
- (b) A casual employee shall be paid as for a minimum of four hours' work.

12. CONSULTATIVE PROCEDURES

- (a) The parties to this award are committed to co-operating positively to increase the efficiency, productivity and competitiveness of the industries and establishments covered by Clause 2 - Scope and to enhance the career opportunities and job security of employees in these industries and establishments.
- (b) At each enterprise or establishment, the employer, the employees and the relevant union or unions, may establish a consultative mechanism and procedures appropriate to the size, structure and needs of that enterprise or establishment. Measures raised by the employer, employees or union of unions for consideration consistent with the objectives of subclause (a) herein shall be processed through that consultative mechanism and procedures.

13. ENTERPRISE FLEXIBILITY

- (a) Notwithstanding anything contained in this award, but subject to the provisions of this clause, an agreement may be entered into between an employer and all or some of the employees engaged by that employer.

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- (b) An agreement shall be subject to the following requirements:
 - (i) The majority of employees affected by the change must genuinely agree to the change.
 - (ii) The agreement taken as a whole shall not confer a lesser benefit to any employee than is available under the award.
 - (iii) The relevant union or unions shall be advised by the employer of the intention to commence discussions with employees on an agreement under this clause.
 - (iv) The relevant union or unions must be a party to the agreement.
 - (v) The relevant union or unions shall not unreasonably oppose any agreement.
- (c) Any enterprise agreement shall be signed by the parties, being the employer and the union or unions, and contains the following:
 - (i) The term of the agreement.
 - (ii) The parties covered by the agreement.
 - (iii) The classes of employees covered by the agreement.
 - (iv) The means by which a party may retire from the agreement.
 - (v) The means by which the agreement may be varied.
 - (vi) Where appropriate, the means by which any dispute arising in respect to the agreement may be resolved.
- (d) Any agreement which seeks to vary a provision of this award shall be referred to the Tasmanian Industrial Commission.

14. GENERAL CONDITIONS

- (a) Clean towels shall be provided daily and the employer shall furnish and supply all destructible tools used by the employees.

PROVIDED that by mutual consent the employee shall provide his/her own tools in which case the employer shall pay the employee a tool allowance to be agreed upon or the employer shall replace the tools used by an employee.
- (b) Suitable accommodation or lockers for employees' clothing and personal effects shall be provided by the employer.
- (c) An employer shall provide appropriate protective appliances where the work is of a dusty or hazardous nature.

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- (d) Sufficient and serviceable uniforms shall be provided free of cost to all employees required to wear uniforms, or if employees provide their own uniforms they shall be paid an allowance of \$4.00 per week. Uniforms shall be laundered as and when necessary at the expense of the employer, or if employees launder their own uniforms they shall be paid an allowance of \$3.00 per week paid to the employee.
- (e) The employer shall make provision for adequate light for employees to perform their work.
- (f) An employee who, at the date of this award, is in receipt of a higher rate of pay or of better conditions than those respectively provided herein shall not have his/her rate of pay reduced or the conditions of employment altered to his/her prejudice merely as a consequence of this award.
- (g) Any dispute arising from the provisions of this clause shall be referred to the Tasmanian Industrial Commission for determination.

15. HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

- (a) All employees (other than casuals) shall be allowed the following days as paid holidays:

New Year's Day, Australia Day, Hobart Regatta Day (south of Oatlands), Labour Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, Queen's Birthday, Show Day, Recreation Day (where Hobart Regatta Day is not observed), Christmas Day and Boxing Day.
- (b) Payment for the holidays mentioned in subclause (a) which are taken and not worked, shall be at the normal rate of pay which would have applied to the employee concerned, when, if it were not for such holiday, he/she had been at work.
- (c) Payment to an employee for work performed on holidays mentioned in subclause (a) shall be at the rates prescribed elsewhere in this award.
- (d) By agreement between an employer and employee an alternative day may be substituted for a prescribed holiday.

16. HOURS OF WORK

- (a) The ordinary hours of work shall be an average of 38 hours per week to be worked on one of the following bases:
 - (i) 38 hours within a work cycle not exceeding seven consecutive days; or
 - (ii) 76 hours within a work cycle not exceeding 14 consecutive days; or

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- (iii) 114 hours within a work cycle not exceeding 21 consecutive days; or
- (iv) 152 hours within a work cycle not exceeding 28 consecutive days.
- (b) The ordinary hours of work prescribed herein may be worked Monday to Friday between the hours of 7.30am and 9.00pm and Saturday between the hours of 8.30am to 12 noon.
- (c) Ordinary working hours may be extended beyond eight hours but not so as to exceed 10 hours on any day, Monday to Friday.
- (d) In any arrangement of ordinary hours where the ordinary working hours are to exceed eight on any day, the arrangement of hours shall be subject to agreement between an employer and the majority of employees affected.
- (e) For all work performed as part of ordinary hours between 6.30pm and 9.00pm Monday to Friday, payment shall be made at the rate of time and one quarter.
- (f) Make Up Time

Notwithstanding provisions elsewhere in the award, the employer and the majority of employees at an enterprise may agree to establish a system of make up time provided that:

- (i) An employee may elect, with the consent of the employer, to work 'make up time' under which the employee takes time off during ordinary hours, and works those hours at a later time, during the spread of ordinary hours provided in the award.
- (ii) An employee on shift work may elect, with the consent of their employer, to work 'make up time' under which the employee takes time off during ordinary hours and works those hours at a later time, at the shift work rate which would have been applicable to the hours taken off.
- (iii) An employee or the employees may choose to request a union party to this award, to represent their interests in negotiations referred to in paragraph (i) of this subclause.
- (iv) Once a decision has been taken to introduce an enterprise system of make up time, in accordance with this subclause, its terms must be set out in the time and wages records kept pursuant to Regulation 25 of the Industrial Relations Regulations 1993.
- (v) An employer shall record make up time arrangements in the time and wages book at each time this provision is used.

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(g) Rostered Days Off

Notwithstanding provisions elsewhere in the award, the employer and the majority of employees at an enterprise may agree to establish a system of Rostered Days Off (RDOs) to provide that:

- (i) An employee may elect, with the consent of the employer, to take a RDO at any time.
- (ii) An employee may elect, with the consent of the employer, to take RDOs in part day amounts.
- (iii) An employee may elect, with the consent of the employer, to accrue some or all RDOs for the purpose of creating a bank to be drawn upon by the employee at times mutually agreed by the employer, or subject to the reasonable notice by the employee to the employer.
- (iv) An employee or the employees may choose to request a union party to this award, to represent their interests in negotiations referred to in paragraph (i) of this subclause.
- (v) Once a decision has been taken to introduce an enterprise system of RDO flexibility, in accordance with this subclause, its terms must be set out in the time and wages records kept pursuant to Regulation 25 of the Industrial Relations Regulations 1993.
- (vi) An employer shall record RDO arrangements in the time and wages book at each time this provision is used.

17. OCCUPATIONAL SUPERANNUATION

(a) Contributions

- (i) The employer shall make an occupational superannuation contribution equivalent to three per cent of ordinary time earnings into the funds known as TASPLAN or HESTA or any other approved fund where an exemption has been granted under subclause (c) of this clause in respect of all eligible employees as from 1 June 1990 provided that in the case of all eligible casual and part-time employees contributions shall only be made where the employee works at least 38 hours during a fund billing statement month.

Contributions to the fund shall be made by the employer on at least a calendar monthly basis unless there are circumstances for which the employer cannot be held responsible.

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- (ii) Notwithstanding anything elsewhere contained in this clause an employee who is able to demonstrate to the employer their bona fide membership of the religious fellowship known as Exclusive Brethren shall have the contributions defined in subclause (a)(i) of this clause paid into the fund known as CIS Superannuation Deed BR1188 being a scheme approved by the Insurance and Superannuation Commission.

(b) Definitions

'Approved fund' shall mean a superannuation fund or scheme approved in accordance with the Commonwealth Operational Standards for Occupational Superannuation Funds.

'Eligible employee' means an employee for whom a classification appears in this award whether employed on a full-time, part-time or casual basis and who has had at least three months continuous service with the employer, but excludes the spouse of the employer and children of the employer. Where an eligible employee has completed at least three months continuous service with the employer then the superannuation contributions shall be made from the date the employee commenced employment.

'HESTA' means the Health Employees Superannuation Trust Australia established by Trust Deed on 30 July 1987.

'Ordinary time earnings' shall include an employee's classification rate, overaward payments, shift loading, casual loading and any permanent all purpose work related allowance but shall exclude overtime payments, annual leave loading, annual or long service leave payments on termination and allowances paid as a reimbursement of expenses.

'TASPLAN' shall be an approved fund established by Trust Deed made on 24 March 1987.

(c) Exemptions

The Tasmanian Industrial Commission may grant an exemption to an employer from making contributions into TASPLAN or HESTA in the following circumstances:

- (i) where the fund subject to the exemption application is an approved fund which was established prior to 1 December 1989 and occupational superannuation contributions equivalent to three per cent of ordinary time earnings were being paid on behalf of employees in the establishment covered by this award prior to 1 December 1989 and have continued to be paid since that date; or
- (ii) where an employer can demonstrate a special and compelling circumstance to justify the use of an approved fund other than TASPLAN or HESTA.

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(d) Procedure for Seeking Exemption

- (i) Employers seeking exemption in accordance with this provision shall make application through the appropriate registered organisation to the Tasmanian Industrial Commission by no later than 1 June 1990 for hearing and determination.

Such application shall contain the following information:

- (1) Name of Fund into which the funds are to be paid.
 - (2) Evidence of the funds compliance with Commonwealth Operational Standards.
 - (3) Summary of Structure and Benefits.
 - (4) Level of Administration Charge.
 - (5) Any other relevant information.
- (ii) Any application shall in the first instance be considered by the union(s) party to the award which in each case have constitutional coverage for the class of employee affected. Where the union(s) agree with the application, the exemption will be granted.
- (iii) Where agreement is not reached, the matter shall be heard and determined by the Tasmanian Industrial Commission.
- (iv) An employer who commences a new business after 1 June 1990 may make application for exemption in accordance with subclause (c) of this clause. Such application shall be made within one month of the commencement of operation of the new business. However, this provision shall not apply to a business which has been transmitted or was a subsidiary of a business subject to this award as at 1 June 1990.
- (v) For the purposes of this clause, the following companies are exempt from contributing to either TASPLAN or HESTA for those employees for whom contributions (equivalent to the amount nominated in subclause (a)) have been made into the funds set out below on or prior to 1 December 1989.

In the case of those employees, contributions shall continue to be made in accordance with subclause (a) into the approved funds set out below:

Hanid Pty. Ltd.

Mercantile Mutual Life Master Fund

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W.T. Edmondson Pty. Ltd.

AMP Superleader Plan

R.L. West Pty. Ltd.

Legal & General Superannuation Fund

18. OVERTIME

- (a) All time of duty before the usual time of commencing work or after the usual time of ceasing work or outside the ordinary hours shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half for the first two hours and double time thereafter.
- (b) Where an employee is called upon to work more than three hours after the usual finishing time \$5.70 for a meal shall be paid in addition to the overtime rates.
- (c) An employee who is recalled to work overtime (that is, outside the hours the employee usually works) after a period of one hour from the time fixed for ceasing work, whether or not he/she has been notified before ceasing work, shall receive a minimum payment as for two hours worked.
- (d) In computing overtime, each day's work shall stand alone.
- (e) Time Off In Lieu of Payment

Notwithstanding provisions elsewhere in this award the employer and the majority of employees at an enterprise may agree to establish a system of time off in lieu of overtime provided that:

- (i) An employee may elect, with the consent of the employer, to take time off in lieu of payment for overtime at a time or times agreed with the employer.
- (ii) Overtime taken as time off shall be taken at the penalty equivalent.
- (iii) An employer shall, if requested by an employee, provide payment at the rate provided for the payment of overtime as prescribed in this clause for any overtime worked under this subclause where such time has not been taken within four weeks of accrual.
- (iv) An employee or the employees may choose to request a union party to this award, to represent their interests in negotiations referred to in paragraph (i) of this subclause.
- (v) Once a decision has been taken to introduce an enterprise system of time off in lieu in accordance with this subclause, its terms must be set out in the time and wages records kept pursuant to Regulation 25 of the Industrial Relations Regulations 1993.

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- (vi) An employer shall record time off in lieu arrangements in the time and wages book at each time this provision is used.

19. PARENTAL LEAVE

Subject to the terms of this clause employees are entitled to maternity, paternity and adoption leave and to work part-time in connection with the birth or adoption of a child.

(a) Definitions

For the purposes of this clause:

- (i) **'Child'** means a child of the employee under the age of one year except for adoption of a child where 'child' means a person under the age of five years who is placed with the employee for the purposes of adoption, other than a child or step-child of the employee or of the parent of the employee or a child who has previously lived continuously with the employee for a period of six months or more.
- (ii) **'Continuous service'** means service under an unbroken contract of employment and includes:
 - (1) any period of leave taken in accordance with this clause;
 - (2) any period of part-time employment worked in accordance with this clause; or
 - (3) any period of leave or absence authorised by the employer or by the award.
- (iii) **'Employee'** includes a part-time employee but does not include an employee engaged upon casual work, unless that work has been under a continuous contract of employment of at least 12 months.
- (iv) **'Female employee'** means an employed female who is pregnant or is caring for a child she has borne or a child who has been placed with her for adoption purposes.
- (v) **'Male employee'** means an employed male who is caring for a child borne of his spouse or a child placed with the employee for adoption purposes.
- (vi) **'Primary care-giver'** means a person who assumes the principal role of providing care and attention to a child.
- (vii) **'Spouse'** includes a de facto or a former spouse.

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(b) Entitlement

- (i) After twelve months continuous service, parents are entitled to a combined total of 52 weeks unpaid parental leave on a shared basis in relation to the birth or adoption of their child. For mothers, maternity leave provisions apply and for male employees, paternity leave provisions apply. Adoption leave provisions apply in the case of adoption.
- (ii) Subject to subclause (c) (vi), parental leave is to be available to only one parent at a time, in a single unbroken period, except that both parents may simultaneously take:
 - (1) for maternity and paternity leave, an unbroken period of up to one week at the time of the birth of the child;
 - (2) for adoption leave, an unbroken period of up to three weeks at the time of placement of the child.
- (iii) Unless otherwise agreed between the employee and the employer, parental leave shall be granted and taken in accordance with the notice given by the employee as specified below.

(c) Maternity Leave

- (i) An employee must provide notice to the employer in advance of the expected date of commencement of parental leave. The notice requirements are:
 - (1) of the expected date of confinement (included in a certificate from a registered medical practitioner stating that the employee is pregnant) – at least 10 weeks;
 - (2) of the date on which the employee proposes to commence maternity leave and the period of leave to be taken – at least 4 weeks.
- (ii) Where the employee gives notice under (d) (i) the employee must also provide a statutory declaration stating particulars of any period of paternity leave sought or taken by her spouse, and that for the period of maternity leave she will not engage in any conduct inconsistent with her contract of employment.
- (iii) An employee will not be in breach of this clause if failure to give the stipulated notice is occasioned by confinement occurring earlier than the presumed date or other compelling circumstances.
- (iv) An employee may commence maternity leave at any time within six weeks immediately prior to the expected date of birth.

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- (v) Where an employee continues to work within the six week period immediately prior to the expected date of birth, or where the employee elects to return to work within six weeks after the birth of the child, an employer may require the employee to provide a medical certificate stating that she is fit to work on her normal duties.
- (vi) Special Maternity Leave
 - (1) Where the pregnancy of an employee not then on maternity leave terminates after 28 weeks other than by the birth of a living child, then the employee may take unpaid special maternity leave of such periods as a registered medical practitioner certifies as necessary.
 - (2) Where an employee is suffering from an illness not related to the direct consequences of the confinement, an employee may take any paid personal leave to which she is entitled in lieu of, or in addition to, special maternity leave.
 - (3) Where an employee not then on maternity leave suffers illness related to her pregnancy, she may take any paid personal leave to which she is then entitled and such further unpaid special maternity leave as a registered medical, practitioner certifies as necessary before her return to work. The aggregate of paid personal leave, special maternity leave and parental leave, including paternity leave taken by her spouse, may not exceed 52 weeks.
- (vii) Transfer to a safe job
 - (1) Where an employee is pregnant and, in the opinion of a registered medical practitioner, illness or risks arising out of the pregnancy or hazards connected with the work assigned to the employee make it inadvisable for the employee to continue at her present work, the employee will, if the employer deems it practicable, be transferred to a safe job at the rate and on the conditions attaching to that job until the commencement of maternity leave.
 - (2) If the transfer to a safe job is not practicable, the employee may elect, or the employer may require the employee to commence parental leave for such period as is certified necessary by a registered medical practitioner.
- (d) Paternity Leave
 - (i) A male employee will provide to the employer at least 10 weeks prior to each proposed period of paternity leave:
 - (1) that a certificate from a registered medical practitioner which names his spouse, states that she is pregnant and the expected date of confinement, or states the date on which the birth took place, and

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- (2) written notification of the proposed dates on which the period of paternity leave will start and finish and
 - (3) a statutory declaration stating:
 - (A) that period of paternity leave will be taken to become the primary care-giver of a child;
 - (B) particulars of any period of maternity leave sought or taken by the mother, and
 - (C) that for the period of paternity leave, the employee will not engage in any conduct inconsistent with their contract of employment.
 - (4) The employee will not be in breach of this subclause if the failure to give the required period of notice is because of the birth occurring earlier than expected, the death of the mother of the child, or other compelling circumstances.
- (e) Adoption leave
- (i) The employee will notify the employer at least ten weeks in advance of the date of commencement of adoption leave and the period of leave to be taken. An employee may commence adoption leave prior to providing such notice, where through circumstances beyond the control of the employee, the adoption of a child takes place earlier.
 - (ii) Before commencing adoption leave, an employee will provide the employer with a statutory declaration stating:
 - (1) the employee is seeking adoption leave to become the primary care-giver of the child;
 - (2) particulars of any period of adoption leave sought or taken by any other person in respect of that child, and
 - (3) that for the period of adoption leave the employee will not engage in any conduct inconsistent with their contract of employment.
 - (iii) An employer may require an employee to provide confirmation from the appropriate government authority of the placement.
 - (iv) Where the placement of a child for adoption with an employee does not proceed or continue, the employee will notify the employer immediately and the employer will nominate a time not exceeding four weeks from receipt of notification for the employee's return to work.

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- (v) An employee will not be in breach of this subclause as a consequence of failure to give the stipulated periods of notice if such failure results from a requirement of an adoption agency to accept earlier or later placement of a child, the death of an adoptive parent or other compelling circumstances.
- (vi) An employee seeking to adopt a child is entitled to unpaid leave for the purpose of attending any compulsory interviews or examinations as are necessary as part of the adoption procedure. The employee and the employer should agree on the length of the unpaid leave. Where agreement cannot be reached, the employee is entitled to take up to two days unpaid leave. Where paid leave is available to the employee, the employer may require the employee to take such leave instead.

(f) Parental Leave and Other Entitlements

An employee may in lieu of or in conjunction with parental leave, access any annual leave or long service leave entitlements which they have accrued subject to the total amount of leave not exceeding 52 weeks.

(g) Part time work

(i) Entitlement

With the agreement of the employer:

- (1) An employee may work part-time in one or more periods at any time from the date of birth of the child until its second birthday or, in relation to adoption, from the date of placement of the child until the second anniversary of the placement.
- (2) A female employee may work part-time in one or more periods while she is pregnant where part-time employment is, because of the pregnancy, necessary or desirable.

(ii) Effect of Part-time Employment on Continuous Service

Commencement on part-time work under this clause, and return from part-time work to full-time work under this clause, shall not break the continuity of service or employment.

(iii) Pro Rata Entitlements

Subject to the provisions of this subclause and the matters agreed to in accordance with this subclause, part-time employment shall be in accordance with the provisions of this award which shall apply pro rata.

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(iv) Transitional Arrangements - Annual Leave

- (1) An employee working part-time under this subclause shall be entitled to any leave accrued in respect of a period of full-time employment, as if the employee was still working full-time, in the position held prior to taking leave.
- (2) (A) A full-time employee shall be entitled to annual leave accrued in respect of a period of part-time employment under this subclause, as if the employee was working part-time in the position held, immediately before resuming full-time work.

(B) Provided that, by agreement between the employer and the employee, the period over which the leave is taken may be shortened to the extent necessary for the employee to receive pay at the employee's current full-time rate.

(v) Transitional Arrangements - Personal Leave

An employee working part-time under this subclause shall have personal leave entitlements which have accrued under this award (including any entitlements accrued in respect of previous full-time employment) converted into hours. When this entitlement is used, whether as a part-time employee or as a full-time employee, it shall be debited for the ordinary hours that the employee would have worked during the period of absence.

(vi) Part-time Work Agreement

- (1) Before commencing a period of part-time employment under this subclause the employee and the employer shall agree:
 - (A) that the employee may work part-time;
 - (B) upon the hours to be worked by the employee, the days upon which they will be worked and commencing times for the work;
 - (C) upon the classification applying to the work to be performed; and
 - (D) upon the period of part-time employment.
- (2) The terms of this agreement may be varied by consent.
- (3) The terms of this agreement or any variation to it shall be reduced to writing and retained by the employer. A copy of the agreement and any variation to it shall be provided to the employee by the employer.
- (4) The terms of this agreement shall apply to the part-time employment.

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(vii) Termination of Employment

- (1) The employment of a part-time employee under this clause, may be terminated in accordance with the provisions of this award but may not be terminated by the employer because the employee has exercised or proposes to exercise any rights arising under this clause or has enjoyed or proposes to enjoy any benefits arising under this clause.
- (2) Any termination entitlements payable to an employee whose employment is terminated while working part-time under this clause, or while working full-time after transferring from part-time work under this clause, shall be calculated by reference to the full-time rate of pay at the time of termination and by regarding all service as a full-time employee as qualifying for a termination entitlement based on the period of full-time employment and all service as a part-time employee on a pro rata basis.

(viii) Extension of Hours of Work

An employer may request, but not require, an employee working part-time under this clause to work outside or in excess of the employee's ordinary hours of duty provided for in accordance with paragraph (vi).

(ix) Nature of Part-time Work

The work to be performed part-time need not be the work performed by the employee in his or her former position but shall be work otherwise performed under this award.

(x) Inconsistent Award Provisions

An employee may work part-time under this clause notwithstanding any other provisions of this award which limits or restricts the circumstances in which part-time employment may be worked or the terms upon which it may be worked including provisions:

- (1) limiting the number of employees who may work part-time;
- (2) establishing quotas as to the ratio of part-time to full-time employees;
- (3) prescribing a minimum or maximum number of hours a part-time employee may work; or
- (4) requiring consultation with, consent of or monitoring by a union;

and such provisions do not apply to part-time work under this clause.

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(h) Replacement Employees

- (i) A replacement employee is an employee specifically engaged as a result of an employee proceeding on parental leave or working part time in accordance with this clause.
- (ii) A replacement employee may be employed part-time. The provisions of this subclause in relation to annual leave and personal leave apply to the part-time employment of replacement employees.
- (iii) Before an employer engages a replacement employee under this paragraph, the employer shall inform the person of the temporary nature of the employment and of the rights of the employee who is being replaced. Specifically, the employer must advise that the period of engagement is subject to variation or change in the event that the employee on leave exercises the right to vary the period of leave.
- (iv) Unbroken service as a replacement employee shall be treated as continuous service.
- (v) Nothing in this subclause shall be construed as requiring an employer to engage a replacement employee.

(i) Return to Former Position after a Period of Parental Leave or Part Time Work

Unless other wise agreed between employee and employer, and consistent with the provisions of this clause

- (i) An employee will give at least four weeks' notice prior of their intention to return to work after a period of parental leave or part time work in accordance with this clause.
- (ii) An employee will be entitled to the position which they held immediately before proceeding on parental leave or part time work. In the case of an employee transferred to a safe job pursuant to subclause (c) (vii) of this clause, the employee will be entitled to return to the position they held immediately before such transfer.
- (iii) During the period of parental leave an employee shall be entitled to return to work at any time, as agreed between the employer and the employee, provided that the employer may require notice of not more than four weeks.
- (iv) An employee shall be entitled to extend the period of parental leave on one occasion, provided that the employer may require notice of not more than four weeks.

By mutual agreement between the employee and the employer, the period of leave may be further extended.

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(j) Redundancy

- (i) If a position held by an employee prior to taking parental leave is likely to be made redundant before the employee returns to work, the employer must advise the employee of the impending redundancy, provide an opportunity for consultation and shall not disadvantage the employee by virtue of the taking of parental leave.
- (ii) Where such position no longer exists but there are other positions available which the employee is qualified for and is capable of performing, the employee will be entitled to a position as nearly comparable in status and pay to that of their former position.

(k) Right To Request Variation To Parental Leave Provision

- (i) An employee entitled to parental leave pursuant to the provisions of this clause may request the employer to allow the employee:
 - (1) to extend the period of simultaneous unpaid parental leave up to a maximum of eight weeks;
 - (2) to extend the period of unpaid parental leave by a further continuous period of leave not exceeding 12 months;
 - (3) to return from a period of parental leave on a part-time basis until the child reaches school age,to assist the employee in reconciling work and parental responsibilities.
- (ii) The employer shall consider the request having regard to the employee's circumstances and, provided the request is genuinely based on the employee's parental responsibilities, may only refuse the request on reasonable grounds related to the effect on the workplace or the employer's business. Such grounds might include cost, lack of adequate replacement staff, loss of efficiency and the impact on customer service.

(l) Communication During Parental Leave

- (i) Where an employee is on parental leave and a definite decision has been made to introduce significant change at the workplace, the employer shall take reasonable steps to:
 - (1) make information available in relation to any significant effect the change will have on the status or responsibility level of the position the employee held before commencing parental leave; and
 - (2) provide an opportunity for the employee to discuss any significant effect the change will have on the status or responsibility level of the position the employee held before commencing parental leave.

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- (ii) The employee shall take reasonable steps to inform the employer about any significant matter that will affect the employee's decision regarding the duration of parental leave to be taken, whether the employee intends to return to work and whether the employee intends to request to return to work on a part-time basis.
- (iii) The employee shall also notify the employer of changes of address or other contact details which might affect the employer's capacity to comply with (l)(i)(1).

20. PART-TIME EMPLOYEES

All part-time employees shall be entitled to the same wages, allowances and conditions provided for full-time employees under this award but at the appropriate proportional rate of pay.

The hourly rate for part-time employees shall be calculated by dividing the appropriate weekly rate by 38.

A part-time employee shall be paid a minimum of four hours for work performed on any given day.

21. PAYMENT OF WAGES

Wages shall be paid during working hours and not later than Thursday in each week.

PROVIDED that by mutual consent wages may be paid fortnightly.

22. PERSONAL LEAVE

The provisions of this clause apply to full-time and regular part-time employees (on a pro rata basis) but do not apply to casual employees. The entitlements of casual employees are set out in subclause (j).

(a) Definitions

The term 'immediate family' includes:

- (i) spouse (including a former spouse, a de facto spouse and a former de facto spouse) of the employee. A de facto spouse means a person of the opposite sex to the employee who lives with the employee as his or her husband or wife on a bona fide domestic basis; and

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(ii) child or an adult child (including an adopted child, a step child or an ex-nuptial child), parent, grandparent, grandchild or sibling of the employee or spouse of the employee.

(b) Amount of Paid Personal Leave

(i) Paid personal leave is available to an employee, when they are absent:

(1) due to personal illness or injury; or

(2) for the purposes of caring for an immediate family or household member who is sick and requires the employee's care and support or who requires care due to an unexpected emergency.

(ii) He/she shall not be entitled to such leave of absence for any period in respect of which he/she is entitled to workers' compensation.

(iii) The employee shall not be entitled in any year to personal leave in excess of 76 hours of ordinary working time. Provided that during the first three months of employment, personal leave shall accrue on the basis of 6.33 hours for each completed calendar month of service with the employer.

(c) Personal Leave for Personal Injury or Sickness

An employee is entitled to use the full amount of their personal leave entitlement including accrued leave for the purposes of personal illness or injury, subject to the conditions set out in this clause.

(d) Personal Leave to Care for an Immediate Family or Household Member

(i) An employee is entitled to use up to 10 days personal leave, including accrued leave, each year to care for members of their immediate family or household who are sick and require care and support or who require care due to an unexpected emergency, subject to the conditions set out in this clause.

Leave may be taken for part of a single day.

(ii) By agreement between an employer and an individual employee, the employee may access an additional amount of their accrued personal leave for the purposes set out in paragraph (d)(i), beyond the limit set out in paragraph (d)(i). In such circumstances, the employer and the employee shall agree upon the additional amount that may be accessed.

(e) Employee Must Give Notice

The employee shall as soon as possible and where practicable within one hour of the commencement of the employees' normal working day, inform the employer of his/her inability to attend for work, and as far as practicable, state the nature of the illness or injury and the estimated duration of the absence.

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(f) Evidence Supporting Claim

- (i) He/she shall prove to the satisfaction of the employer (or in the event of a dispute, the Tasmanian Industrial Commission), that he/she was unable on account of such illness or injury to attend for work on the day or days for which the personal leave is claimed.
- (ii) When taking leave to care for members of their immediate family or household who require care due to an unexpected emergency, the employee must, if required by the employer, establish by production of documentation acceptable to the employer or a statutory declaration, the nature of the emergency and that such emergency resulted in the person concerned requiring care by the employee.

(g) Personal leave shall accumulate from year to year so that any balance of the period specified in paragraph (a)(iv) of this clause which has in any year not been allowed to an employee by an employer as paid personal leave shall be credited to the employee and, subject to the conditions hereinbefore prescribed shall be allowed by that employer in a subsequent year without diminution of the personal leave prescribed in respect of that year.

(h) An employer shall not be required to make any payment in respect of accumulated personal leave credits to an employee who is discharged or leaves his/her employment, or for any time an employee is absent from work without producing satisfactory evidence of personal illness.

(i) Unpaid Personal Leave

Where an employee has exhausted all paid personal leave entitlements, they are entitled to take unpaid personal leave to care for members of their immediate family or household who are sick and require care and support or who require care due to an unexpected emergency. The employer and the employee shall agree on the period. In the absence of agreement, the employee is entitled to take up to two days (up to a maximum of 16 hours) per occasion, provided the requirements of subclauses (e) and (f) are met.

(j) Casual Employees – Caring Responsibilities

Subject to the evidentiary and notice requirements in subclauses (e) and (f) casual employees are entitled to not be available to attend work, or to leave work if they need to care for members of their immediate family or household who are sick and require care and support, or who require care due to an unexpected emergency, or the birth of a child.

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The employer and the employee shall agree on the period for which the employee will be entitled to not be available to attend work. In the absence of agreement, the employee is entitled to not be available to attend work for up to 48 hours (i.e. two days) per occasion. The casual employee is not entitled to any payment for the period of non-attendance.

An employer must not fail to re-engage a casual employee because the employee accessed the entitlements provided for in this clause. The rights of an employer to engage or not to engage a casual employee are otherwise not affected.

23. SATURDAY WORK

For all work during ordinary hours on Saturday, payment shall be made at the rate of time and one-quarter.

24. SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY WORK

An employee required to work on any of the holidays mentioned in Clause 15 - Holidays with Pay hereof shall be paid at the rate of double time and one half.

An employee required to work on a Sunday shall be paid at the rate of double time.

25. TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT

- (a) All employees except casual employees shall be engaged by the week, provided that the first week of employment with any employer may be regarded as a probationary period and shall be paid for at the weekly rate computed on a daily basis. After having served one probationary period an employee shall not be required to serve another probationary period with the same employer.
- (b) Excepting as to casual employees and employees serving one probationary period mentioned in subclause (a) hereof, employment shall be terminated by one week's notice in writing on either side or by payment or forfeiture of one week's wages as the case may be.

PROVIDED that this shall not affect the right of an employer to dismiss an employee without notice for neglect of duty or misconduct in which case wages shall be paid up to the time of dismissal only.

- (c) In the case of casual employees employment shall be terminated by one hour's notice in writing on either side or by the payment or forfeiture of one hour's wages as the case may be.

PROVIDED that this shall not affect the right of the employer to dismiss an employee without notice for neglect of duty or misconduct in which case wages shall be paid up to the time of dismissal only.

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- (d) An employer may direct an employee to carry out such duties as one within the limits of an employee's skill, competence and training consistent with the classification structure of the award.

This provision should not deny such employee any award entitlement which might be applicable for performing work at a higher classification; nor should the provision enable the employer to pay an employee at a rate lower than the substantive classification for performing work of a lower classification.

Tim Abey
COMMISSIONER

10 August 2006