

(f) A worker shall be deemed to have lost time through his own default if he—

- (i) Refuses to work after the officer in charge (or other authorized person) has decided that work shall continue; or
- (ii) Does not report for duty on a wet day; or
- (iii) Leaves the work on a showery day without the permission of the officer in charge or other authorized person.

(g) The officer in charge (or other authorized person) shall be the sole judge whether or not a day, or part of a day, is too wet for working. Any time during which a worker is required to remain on the job when he is unable to work because of wet weather shall be deemed to be time worked.

(h) Where practicable, workers shall make up time lost through wet weather by working not more than one hour a day extra time on Mondays to Fridays inclusive. A worker refusing to do so shall be deemed to have lost time through his own default. Payment for such extra time worked shall be at ordinary time rate only, notwithstanding the provisions of clause 6 hereof.

(i) If during a fortnightly pay period (or four-weekly measure-up period in the case of a co-operative contract worker) a worker has not been able to make up the whole of the time lost in that period he shall not be required to make up the balance during a subsequent period.

(j) Time lost through wet weather by co-operative contract workers shall be paid for at the end of the four-weekly measure-up period.

18. TRAVELLING-TIME : WORKERS OCCUPYING CAMP ACCOMMODATION

(a) A worker compelled to live more than one mile from his work who has to walk to and from work shall be paid travelling-time at ordinary time rate computed on the basis of twenty minutes to the mile for all distance travelled in excess of the first mile to and from work. (*E.g.*, if a man lives a mile and a quarter from his work he is entitled to payment for half a mile, or ten minutes, for the day.)

(b) (i) When workers are conveyed by the Department to and from work the officer in charge shall, after consultation with the union representative, fix a place and time of starting, and returning, and also the time allowed for the trip. Where practicable, the starting-time of the trip shall be not earlier than twenty minutes before the ordinary time for commencing work, and the time of arriving back at the camp shall be not later than twenty minutes after the ordinary time for ceasing work.

(ii) Time so occupied in travelling to and from work in excess of twenty minutes each way shall be paid for at ordinary time rate. Workers shall not be entitled to payment for any excess travelling-time caused by breakdown of, or accidents to, conveyances.

(iii) Workers shall travel in their own time to the arranged transport-starting place.

(c) Co-operative contract workers shall be paid for travelling-time at the appropriate day-wages rate.

(d) Time occupied in travelling to and from work shall not count towards overtime or as part of the day's work except when a worker is called back for overtime from his home without prior notice.

(e) Where the work is of a scattered nature, and the Department finds it inconvenient to provide transport, thus necessitating workers using their own bicycles for travelling to and from work, the following scale of mileage allowance shall apply :—

Distance.	Allowance. Per Working-day.	
	s.	d.
Over one mile and under two miles	0	6
Two miles and under three miles	0	9
Three miles and under four miles	1	2
Four miles and up to five miles	1	6

The distance travelled shall count one way only and shall be determined by the ordinary shortest route. Workers shall not be entitled to payment for travelling-time.

(f) A worker who decides to reside at home and not to occupy either single or married workers' accommodation may be paid travelling-time in terms of clause 19 hereof provided he is residing within a reasonable travelling distance from the work. The officer in charge and the union representative shall decide whether or not such distance is reasonable.