SPECIFICATION NO. CAR-TON-STD-001

STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR

CARTONAGE PROCEDURES
1.0 GENERAL

This specification puts forward the procedures for the carton fining process to ensure the process is conducted properly.

2.0 TERMINOLOGY

Cartonee: Person responsible for a cartonable offence who is issued with the fine
Cartoner: Person issuing the fine who is responsible for ensuring payment of the carton
Cartonage: The act of being fined a carton

3.0 CARTON FINES

A carton fine shall be issued for any offence deemed ‘cartonable.’ Upon witnessing the cartonable offence, the Cartoner must inform the cartonee of their fine, and then write the relevant details on the carton board. These details are:

- Cartonee
- Reason for Carton fine
- Cartoner

Only the Cartoner can add these details to the board, and only the Cartoner may remove these details, once the carton fine has been paid.

Once an individual has been cartoned, it is their responsibility to provide a carton

4.0 PAYMENT OF CARTONS

For the purposes of the carton fines system, a carton is defined as either of the following

- 24 full strength beers, of between 330 and 375 mls each, to be supplied in a state ready for drinking ie cold
- $50 to be placed across the bar at the wet mess

Where a carton of beers is supplied, brand of beer is of the cartonee’s choice, however provision of VB will result in the cartonee being cartoned again for providing crap beer.

Both the cartonee and cartoner must be present at the drinking of the carton, otherwise it is ineligible for removal from the carton board. It is recommended that other people are invited to the carton drinking; otherwise it looks suspiciously like a gay date.
4.1 Timing of Carton Provision

A cartonee has one month from the day of cartonage to pay their fine, otherwise they will be recartonized for non-payment of carton. In this event 2 cartons must now be supplied.

5.0 STANDARD CARTONABLE OFFENCES

5.1 Starters and Leavers Cartons

Starters and leavers cartons are payable upon starting on the project, and immediately prior to leaving. Absences from the project of more than a month shall be classified as leaving the project and restarting, and cartons should be purchased as such.

5.2 Locks Left On

Where a lock is left on a permit or other isolation point, a carton must be paid for each day that the lock is left in place over the designated time.

5.3 F-Ups

When work is done that causes an F-Up, the causer of the F-Up is liable to be cartoned. While typically this applies to large stuff ups, several small incidents within a short period of time will also leave the offender open to cartoning by an astute cartoner.

5.4 Re-Work

Where an individual claims to have completed work, and another individual must redo some of that work, the original worker should be cartoned by the fixer, for the offence of rework.

6.0 NON-STANDARD CARTONABLE OFFENCES

The list in Section 5 is not a complete list of cartonable offences, and from time to time situations may arise that warrant cartoning of individuals. The method for determining whether an offence is cartonable is covered in Section 7.

Cartons are also a useful currency for bets on site, particularly over work related matters. In the event that two individuals have a bet where the designated stake is a carton, once the bet is resolved the rules outlined in this procedure come in to effect.

7.0 DISPUTES OVER CARTONS

Where a prospective cartonee and cartoner cannot agree on whether an offence is in fact cartonable, the dispute should be referred to a third party. Ideally, one individual on site will be particularly diligent about the policing of the cartons process, and shall be designated 'Constable Carton.' Their considered opinion shall be taken into account to determine whether the offence is in fact cartonable.