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HEALTH ACT 1911

**SHIRE OF AUGUSTA-MARGARET
RIVER**

HEALTH LOCAL LAWS 1999

HEALTH ACT 1911

SHIRE OF AUGUSTA-MARGARET RIVER

HEALTH LOCAL LAWS 1999

ARRANGEMENT

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Section

1. Citation
2. Repeal
3. Interpretation

PART 2—SANITATION*Division 1—Sanitary Conveniences*

4. Interpretation
5. Dwelling house
6. Premises other than a dwelling house
7. Outdoor festivals
8. Toilets
9. Temporary works
10. Maintenance of sanitary conveniences and fittings
11. Ventilation of toilets
12. Public sanitary conveniences
13. Lighting
14. Installation

Division 2—Bathrooms, Laundries and Kitchens

15. Bathrooms
16. Laundries
17. Washing or keeping of clothes in kitchens
18. Kitchens

PART 3—HOUSING AND GENERAL*Division 1—Maintenance of Houses*

19. Dwelling house maintenance
20. Drainage of roof and surface waters
21. Maintenance of guttering and downpipes and disposal of rainwater

Division 2—Ventilation of Houses

22. Exemption for short term hostels and recreational campsites
23. Overcrowding
24. Calculate sufficient space
25. Ventilation
26. Sub-floor ventilation

Division 3—Water Supply

27. Water supply
28. Rain water tanks
29. Wells
30. Pollution

Division 4—Secondhand Furniture, Bedding and Clothing

31. Prohibition of sale
32. Prohibition of possession

Division 5—Morgues

33. Application and Licensing of morgues

PART 4—WASTE FOOD AND REFUSE*Division 1—Liquid Refuse*

34. Interpretation
35. Deposit of liquid refuse
36. Disposal of liquid waste
37. Approval for septic tank pumpouts
38. Application for approval
39. Provision of Quarterly Reports

Division 2—Disposal of Refuse

40. Interpretation
41. Prescribed Area
42. Receptacles
43. Exemption
44. Building Construction
45. Use of receptacles
46. Use of other containers
47. Suitable enclosure
48. Deposit of refuse
49. Removal of rubbish from premises or approved receptacle
50. Removal from refuse disposal site
51. Burning rubbish or refuse
52. Rubbish removal vehicles
53. Method of removal of rubbish

Division 3—Transport of Butchers' Waste

54. Interpretation
55. Restriction of vehicles
56. Transport of butchers' waste

PART 5—NUISANCES AND GENERAL*Division 1—Nuisances*

57. Interpretation
58. Footpaths etc. to be kept clean
59. Escape of smoke etc.
60. Public vehicles to be kept clean
61. Prohibition against spitting
62. Transportation, use and storage of offal, blood or other offensive matter
63. Use or storage of fertiliser
64. Storage and dispatch of artificial fertiliser
65. Storage of fertiliser in a house
66. Vehicles used for transporting of animals and birds

Division 2—Keeping of Animals and Birds

67. Cleanliness
68. Animal enclosures
69. Slaughter of animals
70. Disposal of dead animals

Division 3—Keeping of Large Animals

71. Interpretation
72. Stables
73. Proximity of animals to a dwelling house
74. Manure receptacles

Division 4—Piggeries

75. Interpretation
76. Restriction on establishment of new piggeries
77. Existing piggeries
78. Prohibitions
79. Management
80. Construction and amenities
81. Feed troughs
82. Water supply
83. Slat floors
84. Disposal of dead pigs
85. Disposal of washdown wastes

Division 5—Keeping of Poultry and Pigeons

86. Interpretation
87. Limitation on numbers of poultry and pigeons
88. Conditions for keeping poultry
89. Roosters, Geese, Turkeys and Peafowl's
90. Pigeons or Doves
91. Removal of non-conforming structure or enclosure
92. Restrictions on pigeon nesting or perching

Division 6—Car Parks

93. Interpretation
94. Ventilation
95. Exhaust air discharge points and exhaust registers

PART 6—PEST CONTROL*Division 1—Flies*

96. Interpretation
97. Fly breeding matter not to be left on premises unless covered or treated
98. Measures to be taken by an occupier
99. Officer may give notice directing measures to be taken
100. Council may execute work and recover costs

Division 2—Mosquitoes

101. Interpretation
102. Premises to be kept free of mosquito breeding matter
103. Measures to be taken by an owner or occupier
104. Measures to be taken by occupier
105. Removal of undergrowth or vegetation
106. Filling in excavations etc.
107. Drains, channels and septic tanks
108. Drainage of land
109. Officer may give notice directing measures to be taken
110. Council may execute work and recover costs

Division 3—Rodents

111. Interpretation
112. Measures to be taken to eradicate rodents
113. Waste food etc. to be kept in rodent proof receptacles
114. Restrictions on materials affording harbourage for rodents
115. Eating house etc. to be cleaned after use
116. Restrictions on the sale or keeping of rats

Division 4—Cockroaches

117. Interpretation
118. Measures to be taken to eradicate cockroaches

Division 5—Argentine Ants

119. Interpretation
120. Measures to be taken to keep premises free from Argentine Ants

Division 6—European Wasps

121. Interpretation
122. Measures to be taken to keep premises free from European Wasp Nests

Division 7—Bee Keeping

123. Interpretation
124. Limitation on number of bee hives
125. Restriction on keeping of bee in hives
126. Bees which cause a nuisance not to be kept

Division 8—Arthropod Vectors of Disease

127. Interpretation
128. Responsibility of the owner or occupier

PART 7—INFECTIOUS DISEASE*Division 1—General Provisions*

129. Requirements on owner or occupier to clean, disinfect and disinfest
130. Environmental Health Officer may disinfect or disinfest premises
131. Insanitary houses, premises and things
132. Medical Officer may examine persons
133. Medical Officer may authorise disinfecting
134. Persons in contact with an infectious disease sufferer
135. Declaration of infected house or premises
136. Destruction of infected animals
137. Disposal of a body
138. Council may carry out work and recover costs

Division 2—Disposal of Used Needles

139. Disposal of used needles

PART 8—LODGING HOUSES*Division 1—Registration*

140. Interpretation
141. Lodging house not to be kept unless registered
142. Application for registration
143. Approval of application
144. Renewal of registration
145. Notification upon sale or transfer
146. Revocation of registration

Division 2—Construction and Use Requirements

147. General construction requirements
148. Sanitary conveniences
149. Laundry
150. Kitchen
151. Cooking facilities
152. Dining room
153. Lounge room
154. Fire prevention and control
155. Obstruction of passages and stairways
156. Fitting of locks
157. Restriction on use of rooms for sleeping
158. Sleeping accommodation short term hostels and recreational campsites
159. Furnishing etc. of sleeping apartments
160. Ventilation
161. Numbers to be placed on doors

Division 3—Management and Care

162. Keeper or manager to reside in the lodging house
163. Register of lodgers
164. Keeper report
165. Certificate in respect of sleeping accommodation
166. Duplicate keys and inspection
167. Room occupancy
168. Maintenance of a room by a lodger or resident
169. Cleaning and maintenance requirements
170. Responsibilities of lodgers and residents
171. Approval for storage of food

PART 9—OFFENSIVE TRADES*Division 1—General*

172. Interpretation
173. Consent to establish offensive trade
174. Notice of application
175. Registration of premises
176. Certificate of registration
177. Change of occupier
178. Alterations to premises

Division 2—General Duties of an Occupier

- 179. Interpretation
- 180. Cleanliness
- 181. Rodents and vectors of disease
- 182. Sanitary conveniences and wash basins
- 183. Painting of walls etc
- 184. Effluvia, vapours or gases
- 185. Offensive material
- 186. Storage of materials
- 187. Specified offensive trades
- 188. Directions
- 189. Other duties of occupier

Division 3—Fat Rendering Establishments

- 190. Interpretation
- 191. Exhaust Ventilation
- 192. Covering of Apparatus
- 193. Rendering of Walls

Division 4—Flock Factories

- 194. Interpretation
- 195. New and Used Material
- 196. Collection and Removal Dust
- 197. Building Requirements
- 198. Unclean Rags
- 199. Bedding and Upholstery

Division 5—Laundries, Dry Cleaning Establishments and Dye Works

- 200. Interpretation
- 201. Receiving Depot
- 202. Reception Room
- 203. Walls and Floors
- 204. Laundry Floor
- 205. Escape of Dust
- 206. Precautions Against Combustion
- 207. Trolleys
- 208. Sleeping on Premises

Division 6—Fish Curing and Processing and Crustacean and Shellfish Processing Establishments

- 209. Interpretation
- 210. Fish Preparation Room
- 211. Hand wash Basin
- 212. Bench
- 213. Disposal of Waste
- 214. Fish Containers
- 215. Fly Screening
- 216. Use of an Approved Portable Box
- 217. Fish Transport Vehicle

Division 7—Artificial Manure Depots

- 218. Interpretation
- 219. Storage of Manure
- 220. Emission of Dust and Effluvia
- 221. Prevention of Nuisances

Division 8—Poultry Farming Employing the Caged System of Poultry Housing

- 222. Interpretation
- 223. Restrictions
- 224. Disposal of Carcasses

Division 9—Places for Storing, Drying or Preserving Bones, Hides, Hoofs or Skins

- 225. Prevention of Effluvia

Division 10—Fat Melting, Fat Extraction or Tallow Melting Establishments

- 226. Provision of Covers
- 227. Impervious Walls

Division 11—Gut Scraping, Gut Spinning and Preparation of Sausage Skins

- 228. Storage of Material
- 229. Odour Minimising
- 230. Cleansing of Implements
- 231. Cleansing of Premises

Division 12—Fellmongeries

- 232. Interpretation
- 233. Decomposed Skin
- 234. Prevention of Offensive Emissions
- 235. Removal of Offensive Material
- 236. Removal of Waste Lime

Division 13—Manure Works

- 237. Interpretation
- 238. Storage of Manure

Division 14—Rabbit Farms Employing the Caged Systems of Rabbit Housing

- 239. Interpretation
- 240. Restriction on Establishment of New Rabbit Farms
- 241. Construction and Amenities
- 242. Ventilation
- 243. Management
- 244. Removal of Manure
- 245. Removal of Dead Rabbits
- 246. Disposal of Wastes
- 247. Storage of Manure
- 248. Disposal of Carcasses

PART 10—OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

- 249. Penalties other than Part 8

SCHEDULES OF FORMS

Schedule Number	Description
1.	Application for Registration of a Lodging House.
2.	Certificate of Registration of a Lodging House.
3.	Notice of Change of Owner of Lodging House.
4.	Register of Lodgers.
5.	List of Lodgers.
6.	Certificate of Sleeping Accommodation for a Lodging House.
7.	Application for Licence of a Morgue.
8.	Certificate of Licence of a Morgue.
9.	Application for Consent to Establish an Offensive Trade.
10.	Application for Registration of Premises for an Offensive Trade.
11.	Certificate of Registration of Premises for Offensive Trade.

HEALTH ACT 1911

SHIRE OF AUGUSTA-MARGARET RIVER

HEALTH LOCAL LAWS 1999

Made by the Council of the Shire of Augusta-Margaret River.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY**1. Citation**

These Local Laws may be cited as *The Shire of Augusta-Margaret River Health Local Laws 1999*.

2. Repeal

(1) The Health Local Laws adopted by the Shire of Augusta-Margaret River and published in the *Government Gazette* on the 5 April 1928 and amended from time to time, are repealed;

(2) The Health Local Laws adopted by the Shire of Augusta-Margaret River and published in the *Government Gazette* on the 21 January 1949 and amended from time to time, are repealed;

(3) The Health Local Laws adopted by the Shire of Augusta-Margaret River on 22 October 1956 and published in the *Government Gazette* on the 13 February 1957 and amended from time to time, are repealed; and

(4) The Health Local Laws adopted by the Shire of Augusta-Margaret River on 10 October 1963 and published in the *Government Gazette* on the 28 February 1964, are repealed.

3. Interpretation

(1) In these Local Laws, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**Act**” means the “*Health Act 1911*” and includes subsidiary legislation made under the “*Health Act 1911*”;

“**adequate supply of water**” means a flow of water of not less than 0.076 litres per second;

“**approved**” means approved by the Council of the Shire of Augusta-Margaret River;

“**AS**” means Australian Standard published by the Standards Association of Australia;

“**Building Code**” means the latest edition of the Building Code of Australia published from time to time by, or on behalf of, the Australian Codes Board, as amended from time to time, but not including explanatory information published with that Code.

“**CEO**” means the Chief Executive Officer of the Shire of Augusta-Margaret River and includes an Acting Chief Executive Officer.

“**Council**” means the Council of the Shire of Augusta-Margaret River;

“**district**” means the district of the Shire of Augusta-Margaret River and includes any area placed under the jurisdiction of the Council pursuant to Section 22 of the Act;

“**dwelling house**” means a place of residence containing at least one sleeping room and includes a room or outbuilding separate from, but ancillary to, the building in which the sleeping room is located;

“**Environmental Health Officer**” means an Environmental Health Officer appointed by the Council under the Act and includes an Acting or Deputy Environmental Health Officer;

“**habitable room**” means a room used for normal domestic activities, and

(a) includes a bedroom, living room, lounge room, music room, television room, kitchen, dining room, sewing room, study, play-room, family room and sunroom; but

(b) excludes a bathroom, laundry, water closet, pantry, walk-in wardrobe, corridor, lobby, photographic dark room, clothes-drying room, and other spaces of a specialised nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods;

“**hot water**” means water at a temperature of at least 75 degrees Celsius;

“**Medical Officer**” means the Medical Officer appointed by the Council under the Act and includes an Acting Medical Officer so appointed;

“**Manager Environmental Health**” means an Environmental Health Officer appointed by the Council to the office of Manager Environmental Health and includes a Deputy Manager Environmental Health;

“**premises**” includes messages, buildings, lands and hereditaments;

“**public place**” includes every place to which the public ordinarily have access, whether by payment of a fee or not;

“**sanitary convenience**” includes urinals, water-closets, earth-closets, privies, sinks, baths, wash troughs, apparatus for the treatment of sewage, ash-pits, ash-tubs, or other receptacle for the deposit of ashes, fecal matter, or refuse, and all similar conveniences;

“**sewage**” means any kind of sewage, nightsoil, fecal matter or urine, and any waste composed wholly or in part of liquid;

“**sewer**” includes sewers and drains of every description, except drains to which the word “drain” as defined in the Act applies, also water channels constructed of stone, brick, concrete, or any other material, including the property of Council;

“**street**” includes any highway, and any public bridge, and any road, lane, footway, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not;

“**toilet**” means a water closet, earth closet, privy or urinal and includes a room or cubicle in which one or more of these is located;

“**water**” means drinking water within the meaning of the Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality in Australia—1987 as published by the National Health and Medical Research Council; and

“**window**” means a glass panel, roof light, glass brick, glass louver, glazed sash, glazed door, or other device which transmits natural light directly from outside a building to the room concerned when in the closed position.

(2) Where in these Local Laws, a duty or liability is imposed on an “owner or occupier”, the duty or liability shall be deemed to be imposed jointly and severally on each of the owner or occupier.

(3) Where under these Local Laws an act is required to be done or forbidden to be done in relation to any premises, the owner or occupier of those premises has, unless the contrary intention appears, the duty of causing to be done the act so required to be done, or of preventing from being done the act so forbidden to be done, as the case may be.

PART 2—SANITATION

Division 1—Sanitary Conveniences

4. Interpretation

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**festival**” includes a fair, function or event;

“**organiser**” means a person—

- (a) to whom approval has been granted by the Council to conduct the festival; or
- (b) responsible for the conduct of the festival;

“**public sanitary convenience**” means a sanitary convenience to which the public ordinarily have access, whether by payment of a fee or not; and

“**temporary sanitary convenience**” means a sanitary convenience, temporarily placed for use by—

- (a) patrons in conjunction with a festival; or
- (b) employees at construction sites or the like.

5. Dwelling House

(1) A person shall not use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, a dwelling house unless it has at least one toilet connected to an approved effluent treatment and disposal system.

(2) A room in which a toilet is located shall have adequate lighting.

6. Premises other than a Dwelling House

(1) The owner of premises other than a dwelling house shall not use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, premises other than a dwelling house unless—

- (a) the premises have sanitary conveniences in accordance with the Building Code and this Part;
- (b) the toilets required by this Section are situated within a reasonable distance and are easily accessible to the persons for whom they are provided; and
- (c) the premises have hand wash basins—
 - (i) for the use of persons employed or engaged on the premises;
 - (ii) provided with an adequate supply of water supplied by taps located over each basin;
 - (iii) separate from any trough, sink or basin used in connection with any process carried out on the premises; and
 - (iv) situated within a reasonable distance of the sanitary conveniences and easily accessible to the person for whom they are provided.

(2) The occupier of premises other than a dwelling house shall ensure that—

- (a) clean toilet paper is available at all times in each cubicle;
- (b) a sanitary napkin disposal facility is provided in each toilet set aside for the use of females; and
- (c) each hand wash basin is provided with—
 - (i) an adequate supply of soap or other hand cleaning substances; and
 - (ii) hand drying facilities, situated adjacent to and visible from the hand basin.

7. Outdoor Festivals

(1) The organiser of an outdoor festival at which not more than 20,000 people are expected to attend shall provide sanitary conveniences in accordance with Building Code of Australia Section F2—Class 9(b) Public Halls, Function Centres and the like.

(2) Where, under subsection(1), the number of a particular sanitary convenience to be provided is not a whole number, that number shall be rounded up to the next higher whole number.

(3) The organiser of an outdoor festival at which more than 20,000 people are expected to attend shall provide sanitary conveniences of a number as directed by the Environmental Health Officer.

8. Toilets

Toilets on premises other than a dwelling house shall be maintained in accordance with the following additional requirements—

- (a) a toilet for the exclusive use of males shall not adjoin any toilet for the exclusive use of females unless the toilets are separated by a wall extending from floor to ceiling and have a sound transmission class of not less than 50 as required by AS1276;
- (b) where more than one toilet is provided on the premises, the entrance to each toilet shall bear a suitable sign indicating for which sex its use is intended.

9. Temporary Works

A person who undertakes temporary work at any place shall—

- (a) provide and maintain for the use of persons engaged, whether as employees or as independent contractors or otherwise, one temporary approved toilet for every 20 such persons; and
- (b) remove the toilet at the conclusion of the work or at an earlier time in accordance with a direction from the Manager Environmental Health, and ensure the site is left clean.

10. Maintenance of Sanitary Conveniences and Fittings

(1) The occupier of premises shall—

- (a) keep clean, in good condition and repair; and
- (c) whenever required by an Environmental Health Officer, effectively disinfect and clean, all sanitary conveniences including sanitary fittings in or on the premises.

(2) The owner of premises shall—

- (a) keep or cause to be kept in good repair; and
- (b) maintain an adequate supply of water to, all sanitary conveniences including sanitary fittings in or on the premises.

11. Ventilation of Toilet

A toilet in any premises shall be ventilated in accordance with the *Sewerage (Lighting, Ventilation and Construction) Regulations 1971* and the Building Code.

12. Public Sanitary Conveniences

(1) A person shall not—

- (a) foul;
- (b) damage or vandalise; or
- (c) write on or otherwise defaces, a public sanitary convenience or sanitary fixtures or fittings or the premises in or on which the sanitary convenience is located.

(2) A person shall not live or sleep in or on the premises in which a public sanitary convenience is located or use it for a purpose other than that for which it was intended.

13. Lighting

The owner and occupier of premises in which a sanitary convenience or a public sanitary convenience is located shall provide and maintain adequate electric lighting for persons using the convenience.

14. Installation

(1) Every sanitary convenience shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of the *Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909* and shall have an adequate supply of water.

(2) Every temporary sanitary convenience shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of the *Health (Temporary Sanitary Conveniences) Regulations 1997*.

Division 2—Bathrooms, Laundries and Kitchens

15. Bathrooms

(1) A person shall not use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, a dwelling house without a bathroom that—

- (a) is adequately lined with an impervious material and has an adequate ceiling;
- (b) complies with the *Health Act (Laundries and Bathrooms) Regulations*; and
- (c) is equipped with—
 - (i) a wash hand basin; and
 - (ii) either a shower in a shower recess or a bath.

(2) The floor of the bathroom referred to in subsection (1) shall be designed and constructed to satisfy the objective, functional statement and performance requirements of Part 2.4.1 of the Building Code of Australia (Housing Provisions).

(3) All baths, showers, hand basins and similar fittings shall be provided with an adequate supply of hot and cold water.

16. Laundries

(1) A person shall not use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, a dwelling house without a laundry that satisfies the performance objectives of the Building Code and the Health Act (Laundries and Bathroom) Regulations.

(2) In the case of a single occupancy dwelling, the laundry referred to in subsection (1) shall have at least one washtub and space in the same room for a washing machine.

(3) All wash troughs, sinks and washing machines shall be—

- (a) in a laundry and connected to an adequate supply of hot and cold water; and
- (b) properly supported, and all wash troughs and sinks shall have a capacity of at least 36 litres.

(4) Sole or multiple occupancy units, each being a separate dwelling, shall have—

- (a) laundry facilities, in accordance with the Building Code and the Health Act (Laundries and Bathroom) Regulations, for the exclusive use of the occupants of each unit; or
- (b) a separate laundry, with communal laundry facilities in accordance with the Building Code and the Health Act (Laundries and Bathroom) Regulations, for up to 4 sole occupancy units that do not have their own laundry facilities.

(5) Where, in any building, a laundry is situated adjacent to a kitchen or a room where food is stored or consumed, the laundry shall be separated from the kitchen by a wall extending from the floor to the roof or ceiling.

17. Washing or Keeping of Clothes in Kitchens

A person shall not in any kitchen or other place where food is kept—

- (a) wash or permit to be washed any clothing or bedding; or
- (b) keep or permit to be kept any soiled clothing or bedding.

18. Kitchens

(1) In this Section, a “cooking facility” includes a stove, oven, facility or appliance used for or in connection with the cooking of food.

(2) A person shall not use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, a dwelling house without a kitchen equipped with—

- (a) provide adequate cooking facilities
- (b) a sink which shall—
 - (i) be at least 380 millimetres long, 300 millimetres wide and 150 millimetres deep; and
 - (ii) have an adequate supply of hot and cold water.

(3) The occupier of a dwelling house shall ensure that the stove, oven and sink are kept clean, in good order and repair and fit for use.

(4) A cooking facility shall—

- (a) be installed in accordance with the requirements of the Office of Energy; and
- (b) unless otherwise approved by Council, not be installed or used in any room other than a kitchen.

(5) Mechanical extraction shall be provided in a kitchen and the exhaust air shall be—

- (a) carried to the outside air as directly as practicable; or
- (b) as required by the Building Code.

PART 3—HOUSING AND GENERAL

Division 1—Maintenance of Houses

19. Dwelling House Maintenance

The owner or occupier of a dwelling house shall maintain the dwelling house and any appurtenant buildings in sound condition and fit for use and, in particular, shall—

- (a) maintain all roofs, guttering and downpipes in sound weatherproof condition;
- (b) maintain any footings, foundations and walls, either external or internal, in a sound condition;
- (c) replace any missing, broken, decayed or termite-eaten timber or other deteriorated material in any verandah, roof, walls, steps, handrails, floors or their supports with material of sound quality;
- (d) comply with the directions of an Environmental Health Officer to treat the premises for the purpose of destroying any termites;
- (e) maintain any brick, stone, mortar or cement work in a sound condition;
- (f) maintain, repair or replace any flashings or ant caps, which are missing or defective;
- (g) maintain all ventilators in good order and repair;
- (h) maintain all floors even and level in surface and free from cracks and gaps;

- (i) maintain all ceilings, internal wall finishes, skirtings, architrave's and other fixtures and fittings complete and with smooth unbroken surfaces;
- (j) maintain all doors and windows in good working order and weatherproof condition;
- (k) retain all natural lighting free from any obstruction which would reduce the natural lighting, below the ratio of 10% of the floor area;
- (l) maintain all pipes, fittings and fixtures connected with water supply, drainage or sewerage so that they comply in all respects with the provisions of the *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909* and any other legal requirements to which they are subject; and
- (m) maintain all electric wiring, gas services and fittings to comply in all respects with the requirements of the Office of Energy.

20. Drainage of Roof and Surface Waters

The owner of a house shall not use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, a house unless an adequate system for the disposal of roof and surface waters is provided and maintained to satisfy the performance requirements of Part 2.2.1 of the Building Code.

21. Maintenance of Guttering and Downpipes and Disposal of Rainwater

The owner or occupier of a premises shall—

- (a) in the case of a house or building, maintain all guttering, downpipes and drains on the premises in a good state of repair, clean and free from obstruction; and
- (b) unless otherwise approved by Council, not permit any rainwater from the premises to discharge onto or over a footpath, street or other property.

Division 2—Ventilation of Houses

22. Exemption for Short Term Hostels and Recreational Campsites

This Division shall not apply to short term hostels and recreational campsites referred to in Division 2 of Part 8.

23. Overcrowding

The owner or occupier of a house shall not permit—

- (a) a room in the house that is not a habitable room to be used for sleeping purposes; or
- (b) a habitable room in the house to be used for sleeping purposes unless—
 - (i) for every person over the age of 10 years using the room there is at least 14 cubic metres of air space per person; and
 - (ii) for every person between the ages of 1 and 10 years there is at least 8 cubic metres of air space per person; or
- (c) any garage or shed to be used for sleeping purposes.

24. Calculate Sufficient Space

For the purpose of Section 23, in calculating the space required for each person—

- (a) each room shall be considered separately and sufficient space shall be allowed in each room for the number of persons present in the room at any one time; and
- (b) a deduction shall be made for the space occupied by furniture, fittings and projections of the walls into a room.

25. Ventilation

(1) A person shall not use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, a house unless the house is properly ventilated.

(2) For the purpose of subsection (1) a house shall be deemed to be properly ventilated if it complies with the Building Code, including the provision of—

- (a) natural ventilation; or
- (b) a mechanical ventilation or air-conditioning system complying with AS1668.2.

(3) The owner of a house provided with mechanical ventilation or an air-conditioning system shall ensure that the system is—

- (a) maintained in good working condition and in accordance with AS3666-1989; and
- (b) in use at all times the building is occupied.

(4) If, in the opinion of the Manager Environmental Health, a house is not properly ventilated, the Council may by notice require the owner of the house to—

- (a) provide a different, or additional method of ventilation; or
- (b) cease using the house until it is properly ventilated.

(5) The owner shall comply with a notice under subsection (4).

26. Sub-Floor Ventilation

The owner or occupier of a house shall make provision for sub-floor ventilation by ensuring that air bricks and other openings are kept clear of refuse, vegetation, building materials, dirt and the like.

*Division 3—Water Supply***27. Water Supply**

(1) The owner of a house shall ensure that it is connected with a water supply from the mains of a licensed water service operator which is separate and independent from any other water supply, or a water supply to the satisfaction of the Council.

(2) The water supply shall at all times deliver an adequate supply of drinking water to each tap in the house or on the site on which the house is located.

28. Rain Water Tanks

The owner or occupier of a house for which part of the water supply is drawn from a rain water tank shall—

- (a) maintain in a clean condition—
 - (i) the roof forming the catchment for the tank; and
 - (ii) the guttering and downpipes appurtenant to the roof;
- (b) ensure that each rain water tank is fitted with a tight-fitting mosquito proof cover which shall not be removed at any time except for the purpose of cleaning, repairing or maintaining the tank;
- (c) when directed by an Environmental Health Officer, empty, clean and disinfect any tank upon the premises, the water from which is used for human consumption.

29. Wells

The owner or occupier of any premises shall not use or permit for human consumption the use of the water of any bore or well unless the bore or well is—

- (a) at least 30 metres from any soak well or other possible source of pollution unless otherwise approved by the Executive Director Public Health.
- (b) covered with a tight-fitting cover without openings of any sort other than those essential for the insertion of a pump.

30. Pollution

A person shall not deposit on or under any land, any sewage, offensive matter or any other thing which may pollute or render unfit for human consumption, water from a well or other underground source.

*Division 4—Second-hand Furniture, Bedding and Clothing***31. Prohibition of Sale**

A person shall not offer for sale or sell any second-hand furniture, bedding or clothing which is filthy or infested with vectors of disease.

32. Prohibition of Possession

A dealer in second-hand furniture, bedding or clothing shall not have on any premises used for the operation of the business any second-hand furniture, bedding or clothing which is filthy or infested with vectors of disease.

*Division 5—Morgues***33. Application and Licensing of Morgues**

(1) Any place for the temporary reception of dead bodies and for keeping such bodies for the purpose of view, examination, identification or other lawful purposes before burial or cremation, shall be licensed annually. (Council and Government Morgues excepted)

(2) An application for a licence of a morgue shall be—

- (a) made by the applicant;
- (b) made in the form prescribed in Schedule 7; and
- (c) forwarded to the CEO with the fee as fixed from time to time by Council under Section 344C of the Act.

(3) A licence shall—

- (a) be in the form set out in Schedule 8; and
- (b) expire on 30 June next after the date of its issue.

(4) A licence shall not be granted in respect of any premises unless—

- (a) provision has been made for the keeping of the bodies of the dead at a temperature not exceeding zero degrees Celsius;
- (b) the walls are constructed of stone or brickwork or other approved material;
- (c) the interior surface of all walls is covered with glazed tiles or is rendered impervious so as to be non-absorbent and washable;
- (d) all floors are constructed of some impervious material, having a fall to an outlet discharging over a trapped gully; and
- (e) the premises are adequately ventilated by direct communication with the outside air.

PART 4—WASTE FOOD AND REFUSE*Division 1—Liquid Refuse***34. Interpretation**

In this division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**liquid refuse**” includes swimming pool discharges, all washings from windows, vehicles and carpet cleaning, overflow, bleed off, condensate and drainage from air conditioning equipment including cooling towers and evaporative coolers and other liquid used for cooling purposes; and

“**liquid waste**” means bathroom, kitchen, scullery and laundry wastes, all washings from animal and poultry pens and any other domestic or trade wastes that are discharged by means of a drain to a receptacle for drainage.

35. Deposit of Liquid Refuse

A person shall not deposit or cause or permit to be deposited liquid refuse or liquid waste—

- (a) on a street;
- (b) in a stormwater disposal system; or
- (c) on any land or place other than a place or depot duly authorised for that purpose.

36. Disposal of Liquid Waste

(1) The owner or occupier of premises shall—

- (a) provide, one of the methods prescribed in this Section, for the disposal of all liquid waste produced on the premises; and
- (b) at all times maintain in good working order and condition any apparatus used for the disposal of liquid waste.

(2) Liquid waste shall be disposed of by one of the following methods—

- (a) discharging it into the sewerage system of a licensed water service operator in a manner approved by the licensed water service operator;
- (b) discharging it into an apparatus for the treatment of sewage and disposal of effluent and liquid waste approved by the Executive Director, Public Health or the Council;
- (c) collection and disposal at an approved liquid waste disposal site in a manner approved by the Executive Director, Public Health.

37. Approval for Septic Tank Pumpouts

A person shall not—

- (a) without the written approval of the Council; and
- (b) except in accordance with any terms and conditions imposed by the Council or the Executive Director, Public Health in connection with the approval under paragraph (a), collect, remove or dispose of the contents of a septic tank, the pumpouts from holding tanks or an apparatus for the treatment of sewage.

38. Application for Approval

(1) A carrier may apply in writing to the Council for approval to collect, remove or dispose of the contents of a septic, the pumpouts from holding tanks or an apparatus for the treatment of sewerage.

(2) The Council may grant or refuse an application under this Section subject to conditions relating to—

- (a) the time and method of collection, removal or disposal of the contents; or
- (b) the route to be followed by a vehicle used in collection, removal or disposal of the contents.

(3) Any conditions imposed by the Council under this Section shall be—

- (a) specified in the written approval of the Council; and
- (b) in addition to any conditions imposed by the Executive Director, Public Health or conditions applying under any other law.

(4) The Council may from time to time vary conditions imposed by it under this Section by giving written notice of the variation to the person to whom approval was given.

39. Provision of Quarterly Reports

The approved carrier shall provide Quarterly Reports to the Council containing accurate details of—

- (a) the date of servicing the liquid waste system;
- (b) the address or location of the involved property; and
- (c) the type of system serviced;
- (d) any other matters as required by Council

*Division 2—Disposal of Refuse***40. Interpretation**

In this division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**Suitable enclosure**” means an enclosure for the storage of receptacles which complies with Section 47;

“**approved receptacle**” means a polyethylene cart fitted with wheels, a handle and a lid and of a capacity of 240 litres.

“**builder**” includes the person or persons or firm or corporation who shall be the holder of any building licence issued in respect of such building works and shall also include any person or persons or firm or corporation who shall be in effective control of such building site whether or not such person or persons or firm or corporation shall be the holder of any such licence;

“**building line**” has the meaning given to it in and for the purposes of the *“Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1960”*;

“**collection day**” means the day of the week on which rubbish and refuse is collected and removed by the Council or its contractor;

“**collection time**”, where used in connection with any premises, means the time when rubbish or refuse is collected and removed from the premises by the Council or its contractor;

“**commercial waste**” means refuse and other rubbish generated by or emanating from commercial premises and includes trade refuse;

“**domestic waste**” means refuse and other rubbish generated by or emanating from residential premises and includes house refuse;

“**public place**” includes a street, way or place which the public are allowed to use, whether the street, way or place is or is not on private property;

“**refuse disposal site**” means land set apart under the Act as a site for the disposal of rubbish or refuse;

“**rubbish or refuse**” includes any filth, dirt, ashes, vegetation, garden refuse, waste material, waste food, sludge, offensive matter, cinders, wood or metal shavings and sawdust but does not include liquid waste or liquid refuse;

“**street**” includes—

a highway; and

a thoroughfare; which—

the public are allowed to use;

and includes every part of the highway or thoroughfare, and other things including bridges and culverts, appurtenant to it;

“**street alignment**” means the boundary between the land comprising a street and the land that abuts thereon, but where a new street alignment is prescribed under the *“Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1960”*, means the new street alignment so prescribed; and

“**waste**” means commercial waste or domestic waste or both as the context requires.

41. Prescribed Area

The whole district of the district is prescribed as an area within which no person shall carry out the business of removing any domestic waste from the residential premises unless authorised to do so by Council.

42. Receptacles

(1) An owner or occupier of premises receiving a waste collection service shall provide—

(a) one approved receptacle for domestic waste; or

(b) adequate approved receptacles to cater for all rubbish emanating from the premise.

(2) Failure to comply with the requirements of subsection (1) will result in the Council supplying an approved receptacle and recovering the cost under the *Local Government Act 1995*.

(3) An owner or occupier of premises shall—

(a) at all times keep the lid of the receptacle closed except when depositing rubbish or refuse or cleaning the receptacle;

(b) except for a reasonable period before and after collection time, keep the receptacle on the premises and located—

(i) behind the street alignment and so as not to be visible from a street or public place; or

(ii) in such other position as is approved by the Manager Environmental Health;

(c) on each collection day or prior to, place the receptacle out in the street within one metre of the road kerb and facing the road where it is visible from the carriageway of the street or the right of way or lane and is accessible, but does not obstruct a street, right of way, thoroughfare, lane, footpath, cycleway or other carriageway or placed in such other position as is approved by the Manager Environmental Health;

(d) subject to the provisions of subsection (1) ensure that the premises is provided with an adequate number of receptacles.

(e) not place any rubbish or refuse on top of or on an approved receptacle or on the ground on or near any road verge.

43. Exemption

(1) An owner or occupier of premises may apply in writing to the Council for an exemption from compliance with the requirements of Subsections 42(3)(b) or (c).

(2) The Council may grant or refuse, with or without conditions, an application for exemption from compliance under this Section.

(3) An exemption granted under this Section shall state—

- (a) the premises to which the exemption applies;
- (b) the period during which the exemption applies; and
- (c) any conditions imposed by the Council.

(4) An exemption granted under this Section shall cease to apply if and when the person to whom it is granted fails to comply with a condition of the exemption.

44. Building Construction

(1) During all periods of construction on any building site the builder shall—

- (a) Provide and maintain on site rubbish disposal bin (or bins) of capacity suitable to the level of construction waste being generated on the site.
- (b) Keep such site free of rubbish and offensive matter.
- (c) Maintain the street verge immediate adjacent to such site free of rubbish or offensive matter derived from the construction site.

(2) The builder shall on completion of construction immediately clear the site and the street verge immediately adjacent thereto of all rubbish and offensive matter and shall remove therefrom all or any rubbish disposal bins placed thereon by the builder.

(3) In this Section the word “rubbish” shall be deemed to include stones, bricks, lime, timber, iron, tiles, bags, plastics and any broken, used or discarded matter whatsoever whether of the same kind or type or otherwise.

45. Use of Receptacles

An owner or occupier of premises shall—

- (a) not deposit or permit to be deposited in an approved receptacle—
 - (i) more than 70 kilograms of rubbish or refuse;
 - (ii) hot or burning ash;
 - (iii) oil, motor spirit or other flammable liquid;
 - (iv) liquid paint or other solvent;
 - (v) bricks, concrete, building rubble, earth or other like substances;
 - (vi) drugs, dressings, bandages, swabs or blood samples unless placed in a sealed impervious and leak-proof container;
 - (vii) hospital, medical, veterinary, laboratory or pathological substances containing blood unless placed in a sealed impervious and leak-proof container;
 - (viii) syringes, needles, surgical hardware, broken glass, sharps or other sharp objects unless placed in a sealed impervious leak-proof and impenetrable container;
 - (ix) cytotoxics, radioactive substances and dangerous chemicals;
 - (x) sewage, manure, nightsoil, faeces or urine;
 - (xi) any object which is greater in length, width, or breadth than the corresponding dimension of the receptacle or which will not allow the lid of the receptacle to be tightly closed; or
 - (xii) rubbish or refuse which is or is likely to become offensive or a nuisance, or give off an offensive or noxious odour, or to attract flies or cause fly breeding unless it is first wrapped in non-absorbent or impervious material or placed in a sealed impervious container;
- (b) unless authorised by the Manager Environmental Health, not mark or disfigure the approved receptacle in any manner other than by the placement of a street number or other identifying mark;
- (c) at all times keep the approved receptacle in a clean condition;
- (d) whenever directed to do so by an Environmental Health Officer, thoroughly clean, disinfect, deodorise and apply a residual insecticide to the receptacle;
- (e) take all reasonable steps to prevent—
 - (i) fly breeding and keep the approved receptacle free of flies, maggots, cockroaches, rodents and other vectors of disease; and
 - (ii) the emission of offensive and noxious odours from the approved receptacle; and
- (f) ensure that the receptacle does not cause a nuisance to the occupiers of adjoining premises.

46. Use of Other Containers

(1) In the case of premises consisting of more than 3 dwellings, any premises used for commercial or industrial purposes or as a food premises, the Environmental Health Officer may authorise rubbish or refuse to be deposited in a container other than an approved receptacle.

(2) The owner or occupier of premises who is authorised under this Section to deposit rubbish or refuse in a container shall—

- (a) unless approved by the Manager Environmental Health not deposit or permit to be deposited in the container anything specified in Section 45(a)(ii)—(xii);
- (b) take all reasonable steps to prevent fly breeding in, and the emission of offensive or noxious odours from, the container;
- (c) whenever directed by an Environmental Health Officer to do so, thoroughly clean, disinfect, deodorise and apply a residual insecticide to the container;

- (d) cause the container to be located on the premises in an enclosure constructed and located as approved by the Manager Environmental Health;
 - (e) ensure that the container is not visible from the street but is readily accessible for the purposes of collection; and
 - (f) ensure that the container does not cause a nuisance to an occupier of adjoining premises.
- (3) An owner or occupier shall—
- (a) ensure that there are a sufficient number of containers provided to contain all rubbish and refuse which accumulates or may accumulate in or from the premises;
 - (b) ensure that each container on the premises—
 - (i) has a close fitting lid;
 - (ii) is constructed of non-absorbent and non-corrosive material; and
 - (iii) is clearly marked, for the use of, and is used only for, the temporary deposit of commercial swill or rubbish or refuse;
 - (c) keep or cause to be kept each container thoroughly clean and in good condition and repair;
 - (d) place any rubbish or refuse in, and only in, a container marked for that purpose;
 - (e) keep the cover on each container except when it is necessary to place something in, or remove something from, it; and
 - (f) ensure that the containers are emptied at least weekly or as directed by an Environmental Health Officer.

47. Suitable Enclosure

- (1) An owner or occupier of premises—
- (a) consisting of more than 3 dwellings; or
 - (b) used for commercial, industrial purposes or as a food premises;
- shall if required by the Manager Environmental Health provide a suitable enclosure for the storage and cleaning of approved receptacles on the premises.
- (2) An owner or occupier of premises required to provide a suitable enclosure under this Section shall keep the enclosure thoroughly clean and disinfected.
- (3) For the purposes of this Section a "suitable enclosure" means an enclosure—
- (a) of sufficient size to accommodate all approved receptacles used on the premises but in any event having a floor area not less than a size approved by the Manager Environmental Health;
 - (b) constructed of brick, concrete, corrugated compressed fibre cement sheet or other material of suitable thickness approved by the Manager Environmental Health;
 - (c) having walls not less than 1.8 metres in height and having an access way of not less than 1 metre in width and fitted with a self-closing gate;
 - (d) containing a smooth and impervious floor—
 - (i) of not less than 75 millimetres in thickness; and
 - (ii) which is evenly graded to an approved liquid refuse disposal system;
 - (e) which is easily accessible to allow for the removal of the approved receptacles;
 - (f) provided with a ramp into the enclosure having a gradient no steeper than 1:8 unless otherwise approved by the Manager Environmental Health; and
 - (g) provided with a tap connected to an adequate supply of water.

48. Deposit of Refuse

- (1)(a) A person shall not deposit or cause or permit to be deposited any rubbish or refuse in or on any street or on any land other than a refuse disposal site.
- (b) Waste material intended for recycling may be deposited at a location, other than a refuse disposal site, subject to the approval of the Manager of Environmental Health.
- (2) A person shall not deposit rubbish in or on a refuse disposal site except—
- (a) at such place on the site as may be directed by the person in charge of the site; or
 - (b) if the person in charge is not in-attendance at the site, as may be directed by a notice erected on the site.
- (3) The driver of a vehicle, upon entering any land set aside by the Council for the purpose of depositing rubbish, shall make payment to the gate attendant the appropriate fee as fixed from time to time by the Council.
- (4) Where the material being disposed of at a refuse disposal site is in the opinion of the Manager Environmental Health suitable for recycling or site operations the appropriate fee as fixed from time to time by the Council pursuant to the provisions of section 344C of the Act may be waived.

49. Removal of Rubbish from Premises or Approved Receptacle

- (1) A person shall not remove any rubbish or refuse from premises unless that person is—
- (a) the owner or occupier of the premises; or
 - (b) authorised in writing to do so by the Council.
- (2) A person shall not, without the approval of the Council or the owner of an approved receptacle, remove any rubbish or refuse from the approved receptacle or other container provided for the use of the general public in a public place.

50. Removal From Refuse Disposal Site

(1) A person shall not remove any rubbish from a refuse disposal site without the written approval of the Council.

(2) A person who obtains approval from the Council shall comply with any conditions imposed by the Council and set out in the approval.

(3) Any person loitering on a refuse disposal site at any time, or trespassing on the site outside normal operating hours commits an offence.

51. Burning Rubbish or Refuse

(1) A person shall not—

- (a) without the written approval of the Manager Environmental Health; and
- (b) except in accordance with the terms and conditions to which the approval is subject, set fire to, or cause to be set on fire, any rubbish or refuse either—
 - (i) in any incinerator; or
 - (ii) on the ground.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), an approval of the Manager Environmental Health is issued subject to the following conditions—

- (a) the material to be burnt—
 - (i) does not include any plastic, rubber, food scraps, green garden cuttings or other material which may become offensive when burnt; and
 - (ii) is of such quantity, or of such a nature, as not to be suitable for removal by the Council's refuse collection service;
- (b) there is no other appropriate means of disposal;
- (c) burning shall not take place—
 - (i) during any period for which an air dispersion alert has been issued by the Bureau of Meteorology; or
 - (ii) where there is no current dispersion alert, outside the hours of 10.00 am to 3.00 pm;
- (d) an incinerator must meet the minimum standards specified in AS1875-1976; and
- (e) an incinerator unit used for fire must be located—
 - (i) at least 3 metres from a fence or building; and
 - (ii) in such a position so as not to create a nuisance or be offensive to other persons.

(3) Subject to the Fire Rules of the Bush Fires Board for the current season issued by the Fire Control Officer, the Manager Environmental Health may grant approval to clear, by burning, fire breaks or vacant blocks of grass, straw, hay undergrowth, herbage and other similar vegetation whether alive or dead and standing or not standing.

52. Rubbish Removal Vehicles

Vehicles used for the collection and transport of rubbish shall—

- (a) be provided with a compartment in which all rubbish shall be deposited for removal, and of which the interior is constructed from or surfaced with impermeable material; and
- (b) have a cover over the compartment at all times when the vehicle is engaged in the transport of rubbish.

53. Method of Removal of Rubbish

A person engaged in the removal of rubbish from premises shall—

- (a) convey all rubbish from the approved receptacles of the occupier of the premises and deposit the rubbish in the portion of the collection vehicle intended to hold the rubbish; and
- (b) replace the receptacle where the person found it, with the lid in place.

*Division 3—Transport of Butchers' Waste***54. Interpretation**

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**butchers' waste**” includes animal skeletons and rib cages from a boning room and the inedible products of an abattoir.

55. Restriction of Vehicles

A person shall not use, for the transport of butchers' waste—

- (a) a vehicle used for the transport of food or drugs; or
- (b) anything intended to be used for the packing or handling of food or drugs.

56. Transport of Butchers Waste

(1) A person shall not transport butchers' waste otherwise than in—

- (a) a compartment complying with the following specifications—
 - (i) the floor and 4 walls to be made of sheet metal and the walls to be not less than 910 millimetres high;
 - (ii) all joints to be welded, soldered or brazed and made water-tight;

- (iii) the loading doors, if any, to be water-tight and kept closed at all times except when loading; and
 - (iv) the top to be completely covered by a tarpaulin or other impervious sheet material approved by the Manager Environmental Health, carried over, and secured to the outside of the walls at least 300 millimetres from the top so as to keep the load out of sight of the public; or
- (b) a water-tight metal container fitted with a lid which can be tightly closed.
- (2) A person shall not transport any butchers' waste in a vehicle unless the vehicle and its fittings, including the compartment or container referred to in this Section, are—
- (a) maintained in good order and condition; and
 - (b) thoroughly cleaned at the conclusion of each day's work.
- (3) A person shall not load, transport, or unload butchers' waste in a manner that is or may be offensive due to—
- (a) the sight of animal skeletons, bones, offal or waste matter;
 - (b) the odour of putrefaction, offal or waste matter; or
 - (c) the presence of blood and particles of flesh or fat dropping onto the surface of the street pavement or ground.

PART 5—NUISANCES AND GENERAL

Division 1—Nuisances

57. Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**fertiliser**” includes manure.

“**public vehicle**” means any vehicle in which members of the public are transported for fee or reward.

58. Footpaths etc, to be kept clean

An owner or occupier of premises shall maintain in a clean condition any footpath, pavement, area or right of way immediately adjacent to the premises.

59. Escape of Smoke etc.

(1) Subject to subsection (2), an owner or occupier of premises shall not cause or permit the escape of smoke, dust, fumes, offensive or foul odours, liquid waste or liquid refuse from the premises in such quantity or of such a nature as to cause or to be a nuisance.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to smoke from the chimney of a private dwelling house.

60. Public Vehicles to be kept clean

The owner or person in control of a public vehicle shall—

- (a) maintain the vehicle at all times—
 - (i) in a clean condition; and
 - (ii) free from vectors of disease; and
- (b) whenever directed to do so by an Environmental Health Officer, thoroughly clean and disinfect the vehicle as directed.

61. Prohibition against Spitting

A person shall not spit on a footpath, street or public place

62. Transportation, Use and Storage of Offal, Blood, or Other Offensive Matter

(1) A person shall not transport or store offal or blood, for the purpose of being used as manure, unless it has been sterilised by steam and properly dried.

(2) No person shall remove any offensive matter unless such offensive matter is carried in watertight barrels or tanks securely covered to prevent the escape of any of the contents thereof, or the emission of any offensive odour therefrom.

(3) Every person using any tank or barrel or vehicle in the removal of any offensive matter shall keep such tank, barrel or vehicle and every vehicle used for the carriage or removal of any such matter as aforesaid in a thoroughly clean condition and in good repair.

63. Use or Storage of Fertiliser

An owner or occupier of premises shall not use or keep for the purpose of use, as fertiliser any—

- (a) pig manure;
- (b) human faeces; or
- (c) urine.

64. Storage and Dispatch of Artificial Fertiliser

An owner or occupier of premises where artificial fertiliser is stored in bulk for sale shall—

- (a) keep all artificial fertiliser in a building—
 - (i) of which the walls, floors and ceilings or undersides of the roof are constructed of durable and non-absorbent materials finished internally with a smooth surface; and
 - (ii) free from damp and properly ventilated;

- (b) take proper precautions to prevent the emission of dust or offensive effluvia from the building; and
- (c) ensure that all artificial fertiliser despatched from the premises is packed in such a manner as to prevent any nuisance arising during transit.

65. Storage of Fertiliser in a House

The owner or occupier of a house where fertiliser or compost is stored or used shall—

- (a) prevent the escape of odours, dust or particles of fertiliser or compost;
- (b) treat the fertiliser or compost in such a manner as to effectively prevent it attracting or being a breeding place for flies or other insects; and
- (c) store only such amounts of fertiliser or compost—
 - (i) as can be readily used within a reasonable period; or
 - (ii) as may be directed by the Manager Environmental Health.

66. Vehicles Used for Transporting of Animals and Birds

(1) No person having the control or management of any vehicle in which animals or birds are being or have been transported or confined shall allow such vehicle to stand within the district until the floor of such vehicle has been cleaned.

(2) A person having the control or management of any vehicle in which any animals or birds have been transported or confined shall immediately upon the removal of any animals or birds cause such vehicle to be cleaned to the satisfaction of an Environmental Health Officer.

Division 2—Keeping of Animals

67. Cleanliness

An owner or occupier of premises in or on which a dog, cat or other animal or bird is kept shall—

- (a) keep the premises free from excrement, filth, food waste and all other matter which is or is likely to become offensive or injurious to health or to attract rats or other vectors of disease;
- (b) when so directed by an Environmental Health Officer, clean and disinfect the premises; and
- (c) keep the premises, so far as possible, free from flies or other vectors of disease by spraying with a residual insecticide or other effective means.

68. Animal Enclosures

(1) A person shall not keep or cause or permit to be kept any animals or birds on premises which are not effectively drained.

(2) The owner or occupier of premises where animals or birds are kept shall, when directed by the Manager Environmental Health, pave, grade and drain the floors of all structures and the surface of the ground of all enclosures used for the keeping of animals or birds.

69. Slaughter of Animals

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), a person shall not slaughter any animal within the district.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to—
 - (a) euthanasia of animals by veterinarians or other duly authorised persons;
 - (b) slaughter of animals for the purpose of pet meat and game meat operations;
 - (c) slaughter of animals for human consumption in abattoirs approved by the Council, and
 - (d) farming or grazing property occupiers preparing meat for their own consumption.

70. Disposal of Dead Animals

(1) An owner or occupier of premises on which there is a dead animal shall immediately remove the carcass and arrange for its disposal at an approved disposal site.

(2) An owner, or a person having the care, of any animal that dies or is killed in a public or private place shall immediately remove the carcass and arrange for its disposal at an approved disposal site.

Division 3—Keeping of Large Animals

71. Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**approved animal**” means a horse, cow or large animal the subject of an approval by Council under Section 72;

“**cow**” includes an ox, calf or bull;

“**horse**” includes an ass, mule, donkey or pony; and

“**large animal**” includes a pig, sheep or goat.

72. Stables

(1) An owner or occupier of premises on land zoned Residential, as defined under any Planning Scheme in use by Council shall not keep a horse, cow or large animal on those premises without the written approval of the Council.

(2) An owner or occupier of premises who has approval to keep a horse, cow or large animal shall provide for its use a stable which shall—

- (a) not be situated within 15 metres of a house or other premises;

- (b) have a proper separate stall—
 - (i) for each horse or cow; and
 - (ii) the floor area of which shall be a minimum of 6 square metres;
 - (c) have each wall and roof constructed of an impervious material;
 - (d) have on all sides of the building between the wall and the roof a clear opening of at least 150 millimetres in height;
 - (e) have a floor, the upper surface of which shall—
 - (i) be raised at least 75 millimetres above the surface of the ground;
 - (ii) be constructed of cement, concrete or other similar impervious materials; and
 - (iii) have a fall of 1 in 100 to a drain which shall empty into a trapped gully situated outside the stable and shall discharge in a manner approved by the Manager Environmental Health.
- (3) The owner or occupier of premises on which a stable is located shall—
- (a) maintain the stable in a clean condition and clean, wash and disinfect it when so directed by an Environmental Health Officer;
 - (b) keep all parts of the stable so far as possible free from flies or other vectors of disease by spraying with a residual insecticide or other effective means; and
 - (c) when so ordered by the Manager Environmental Health, spray the stable, or such parts as may be directed, with a residual insecticide.

73. Proximity of Animals to a Dwelling House

The owner or occupier of premises shall not permit an approved animal to approach within 15 metres of a dwelling house.

74. Manure Receptacle

An owner or occupier of premises on which an approved animal is kept shall—

- (a) provide in a position convenient to the stable a receptacle for manure, constructed of smooth faced, durable and easily cleanable materials provided with a tight-fitting hinged cover, and with no part of the floor lower than the surface of the adjoining ground;
- (b) keep the lid of the receptacle closed except when manure is being deposited or removed;
- (c) cause the receptacle to be emptied at least once a week and as often as may be necessary to prevent it becoming offensive or a breeding place for flies or other vectors of disease;
- (d) keep the receptacle so far as possible free from flies or other vectors of disease by spraying with a residual insecticide or other effective means; and
- (e) cause all manure produced on the premises to be collected daily and placed in the receptacle.

Division 4—Piggeries

75. Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**Piggery**” means any building, enclosure, or yard in which one or more pigs are kept, bred, reared or fattened for purposes of trade, and includes any portion of the premises to which pigs have access.

“**Premises**” means the lot or lots upon which the piggery is located.

76. Restriction on Establishment of New Piggeries

From the time of these local laws coming into operation, no piggery shall be established unless—

- (a) all buildings, enclosures and waste treatment and disposal areas are sited so as to provide the minimum clearances from surrounding features indicated in the table following this section; and
- (b) where required the approval of the Environmental Protection Authority and the Water and Rivers Commission has been obtained.

Table: Required Buffer Distances for Piggeries

Buffer	Distances
Townsite boundaries	5 000m
Isolated rural dwellings, dairies & industries	1 000m
Public roads and recreation areas	100m
Neighbouring rural property boundaries	50m
Major water course and water impoundments	300m
Bores, wells or soaks used for drinking, stock or irrigation	300m
Minor water courses	100m

77. Existing Piggeries

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 76, no existing piggery shall be registered unless every portion of such piggery is a minimum of 30m distant from any street or thoroughfare and a minimum of 60m distant from any dwelling house, dairy, or building where food is prepared for sale.

78. Prohibitions

The occupier of a piggery shall not—

- (a) slaughter, or permit the slaughter of, any animal on the premises;
- (b) receive onto the premises, or permit to be received onto the premises, any carcass or part of the carcass of a diseased animal, or feed his pigs on the flesh or offal of any diseased animal;
- (c) receive onto the premises, or permit to be received onto the premises, any kitchen, slaughter house or butcher's waste; or
- (d) feed, or permit to be fed, his pigs other than from feeding troughs constructed in accordance with the provisions of Section 81 except that when pigs are kept in fully enclosed sties, floor feeding of pellets or dry meal shall be permitted.

79. Management

The occupier of a piggery shall—

- (a) supply a constant supply of clean drinking water for his pigs;
- (b) maintain all sties and enclosures in clean condition;
- (c) when directed, either verbally or in writing by an Environmental Health Officer, effectively disinfect such sties, floors, feed troughs or parts of the piggery as are stipulated; and
- (d) take such measures as are necessary to, as far as is practicable, keep the premises free from flies, rats, mice, mosquitoes and other vectors of disease, and shall, in this regard, take such action as may be directed from time to time by an Environmental Health Officer.

80. Construction and Amenities

- (1) The occupier of a piggery shall provide, for the purpose of housing his pigs—
 - (a) sties;
 - (b) enclosures; or
 - (c) sties and appurtenant enclosures which shall comply with the criteria specified in Subsection (2) to (5).
- (2) The floor of every sty shall be—
 - (a) constructed of concrete, of minimum thickness 75mm, rendered to a smooth finish, or other material approved by the Principal Environmental Health Officer; and
 - (b) laid at a minimum grade of 1 in 100 to a surface gutter, constructed of similar material.
- (3) The surface gutter referred to in Subsection (2) shall have—
 - (a) a minimum width of 300mm;
 - (b) a minimum depth of 75mm; and
 - (c) a fall of 1 in 100 to its discharge to a concrete sump or sumps.
- (4) The sump or sumps referred to in Subsection (3) shall be of sufficient capacity to receive at least one day's washing.
- (5) The area of every enclosure appurtenant to a sty or group of sties shall be not less than three times the area of the sty or group of sties to which it is appurtenant.
- (6) All enclosures shall be securely fenced.
- (7) Where enclosures only are provided—
 - (a) fences must be relocatable, and the fences must be moved and re-erected to form a new enclosure at such times as may be directed by an Environmental Health Officer; and
 - (b) sufficient shelter sheds shall be provided to afford proper shelter for all of the pigs that may be kept at any one time in such enclosures.

81. Feed Troughs

- (1) Except as provided in Subsection (3), the occupier shall provide in each sty or relocatable enclosure a feeding trough of such design that it may be easily cleaned.
- (2) Feeding troughs shall be securely fixed in such manner as to prevent their being tipped or moved by pigs.
- (3) Such troughs are not required where floor feeding is permitted under Paragraph (d) of Section 78.

82. Water Supply

The occupier shall provide and maintain a water supply sufficient to deliver 17 litres of drinking water per pig per day and 5 litres per pig per day for washing down purposes.

83. Slat Floors

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 80 a piggery in which some or all of the pigs are housed in sties with slat floors, and which are provided with a concrete under floor with a waste storage channel, or a series of such channels, may be approved at the discretion of the Principal Environmental Health Officer.

84. Disposal of Dead Pigs

Dead pigs shall be disposed of by transport to a by products plant unless some other method of disposal has been approved in writing by the Manager Environmental Health.

85. Disposal of Washdown Wastes

Washdown waste, including faecal matter, urine, feed waste and other organic matter, after screening out of solids, shall be disposed of by ponding, land irrigation or such other method as is approved by the Council and the Environmental Protection Authority.

*Division 5—Keeping of Poultry and Pigeons***86. Interpretation**

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**Affiliated Person**” means a person who is a member of—

- (a) the Pigeon Racing Federation of Western Australia;
- (b) the Fancy Utility Pigeon Club of Western Australia;
- (c) the Southern Districts Pigeon and Bantam Club; or
- (d) any other properly constituted Poultry or Pigeon Club.

“**poultry**” includes ducks and domestic fowls;

87. Limitation on Numbers of Poultry and Pigeons

An owner or occupier of premises—

- (a) who is not an Affiliated Person, shall not keep a combined total of more than 20 poultry and pigeons; and
- (b) who is an Affiliated Person, shall not keep a total of more than 150 pigeons and 20 poultry, on any one lot of land.
- (c) unless otherwise approved by Council.

88. Conditions for Keeping Poultry

A person who keeps poultry or permits poultry to be kept shall ensure that—

- (a) no poultry is able to approach within 15 metres of a dwelling house, public building or premises where people are employed or where food is stored, prepared, manufactured or sold;
- (b) all poultry be provided with a properly constructed enclosure capable of being securely fastened. Any such structure shall be provided with a concrete floor trowelled to a smooth finish and laid with a fall of 1 in 50 to the front;
- (c) the structure or enclosure is in a yard having an otherwise unobstructed area of at least 30 square metres;
- (d) no poultry is able to approach within 18 metres of a street other than a right of way unless, in the case of land at the junction of two or more streets, Council has approved a lesser distance; and
- (e) all enclosures or cages within which poultry are kept shall be maintained at all times in a clean condition and shall be disinfected or otherwise dealt with in a way as directed by an Environmental Health Officer.

89. Roosters, Geese, Turkeys and Peafowls

(1) An occupier of premises on land zoned residential under any Planning Scheme in use by Council shall not without the written approval of the Council keep or permit to be kept on those premises any one or more of the following—

- (a) a rooster;
- (b) a goose or gander;
- (c) a turkey;
- (d) a peacock or peahen.

(2) A person who has been granted approval under this Section to keep a bird may keep the bird on the premises only while he is the occupier thereof.

(3) The Council may revoke an approval granted under this Section if it is of the opinion that the keeping of the birds specified in the approval is causing a nuisance or is injurious, offensive or dangerous to health.

90. Pigeons or Doves

A person who keeps, or permits to be kept, pigeons or doves shall ensure that—

- (a) none is able to approach within 15 metres of a dwelling, public building or premises where people are employed or where food is stored, prepared, manufactured or sold; and
- (b) except where registered homing pigeons are freed for exercise, the pigeons or doves are kept in a properly constructed pigeon loft or dove cote that—
 - (i) is in a yard having an otherwise unobstructed area of at least 30 square metres; and
 - (ii) is provided with a concrete floor trowelled to a smooth finish and laid with a fall of 1 in 50 to the front.

91. Removal of Non-Conforming Structure or Enclosure

(1) If a structure or enclosure is used for the keeping of poultry or of pigeons or doves contrary to the provisions of Section 88 and 90, the Manager Environmental Health may direct the owner or occupier to remove it.

(2) An owner or occupier shall comply with a direction from the Manager Environmental Health under this Section.

92. Restrictions on Pigeon Nesting or Perching

(1) The Council may order an owner or occupier of a house in or on which pigeons are, or are in the habit of, nesting or perching to take adequate steps to prevent them continuing to do so.

(2) An owner or occupier shall comply with the Council order under this Section.

*Division 6—Car Parks***93. Interpretation**

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**car park**” means premises, or any part of premises, set aside for parking of 3 or more motor vehicles; and

“**occupier**” means a person having the charge, management or control of a car park.

94. Ventilation

(1) A person shall not use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, a car park unless it is ventilated by either—

(a) natural ventilation; or

(b) mechanical means, in accordance with AS1668.2 Part 2 1991.

(2) If, in the opinion of the Manager Environmental Health, a car park is not properly ventilated, the Council may by notice require the occupier within a specified time to

(a) provide a different or additional method of ventilation; and

(b) cease using the car park until it is properly ventilated.

(3) An occupier shall comply with a notice under subsection (2).

95. Exhaust Air Discharge Points and Exhaust Registers

An owner or occupier shall ensure that—

(a) all exhaust air that is discharged from a car park shall be discharged—

(i) at discharge points—

(A) in accordance with AS1668.2 Part 2 1991;

and

(B) located so that the hourly average exhaust flow rate is not reduced below the minimum requirement of AS1668.2 Part 2 1991;

(ii) at a velocity and in a direction so as not to be a danger to health or a nuisance;

(b) exhaust registers are located as far as possible from the source of supply air;

(c) in the case of a car park having a floor level below that of the external ground level, at least 50% of the required exhaust air is drawn into exhaust registers having their bottom edge located within 100 millimetres of the floor level; and

(d) any mechanical ventilation system is—

(i) maintained in good working condition; and

(ii) in operation at all times when the car park is in use.

PART 6—PEST CONTROL*Division 1—Flies***96. Interpretation**

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**flies**” means any of the two-winged insects constituting the order Diptera commonly known as flies.

97. Fly breeding matter not to be left on Premises unless Covered or Treated

An owner or occupier of premises shall not place, throw or leave, or permit or cause to be placed, thrown or left in, on or about the premises any matter or thing which is liable to attract or be a breeding place for flies, unless that matter or thing is covered, protected, treated or dealt with in such a manner as to effectively prevent it from attracting or being a breeding place for flies.

98. Measures to be taken by an Occupier

An owner or occupier of premises shall ensure that—

(a) rubbish receptacles are kept clean and tightly sealed at all times except when refuse is being deposited or emptied;

(b) food scraps and uneaten pet food are wrapped tightly and deposited in a rubbish receptacle without delay;

- (c) lawn clippings used on gardens as mulch are raked out thinly;
- (d) fertilisers are dug well into the soil;
- (e) compost heaps are kept well covered;
- (f) barbecues are kept clean and free from food scraps;
- (g) anything that is buried and may attract or be a breeding place for flies is covered with at least 100 millimetres of soil; and
- (h) excrement from pets is collected and properly disposed of without delay.

99. Officer may give Notice directing measures to be Taken

Where in the opinion of an Environmental Health Officer flies are prevalent or are breeding on any premises, the Officer may give to the owner or occupier of the premises notice in writing directing him or her to take, within the time specified in the notice, such measures as in the opinion of the Officer are necessary to—

- (a) control the prevalence;
- (b) effect the eradication; or
- (c) effectively prevent the breeding

of flies.

100. Council may Execute Work and Recover Costs

(1) Where—

- (a) a person is required under this Division or directed by a notice given under Section 99, to execute any work; and
- (b) that person fails or neglects to comply with the requirement, the Council may execute the work and may recover from that person the cost of executing the work, in addition to any penalty for which that person may be liable under these local laws.

(2) The costs and expenses incurred by the Council in the execution of a power under subsection (1) may be recovered in a court of competent jurisdiction from the person referred to in subsection (1).

(3) The Council shall not be liable to pay compensation or damages of any kind to the person referred to in subsection (1) in relation to any action taken by the Council under this Section.

Division 2—Mosquitoes

101. Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**mosquitoes**” means any of the two-winged insects constituting the family Diptera Culicidae commonly known as mosquitoes.

102. Premises to be kept free of Mosquito Breeding Matter

An owner or occupier of premises shall keep the premises free of—

- (a) refuse; and
- (b) water that is, liable to become the breeding place of mosquitoes.

103. Measures to be taken by an Owner or Occupier

An owner or occupier of premises—

- (a) where there is a fountain, pool, pond or excavation of any kind which contains water suitable for the breeding of mosquitoes, shall keep the water—
 - (i) stocked with mosquito destroying fish; or
 - (ii) covered with a film of petroleum oil or treated with other larvicide; and
- (b) where there is a water tank, well, cistern, vat or barrel, shall—
 - (i) keep it protected with a mosquito-proof cover; and
 - (ii) screen all openings, other than the delivery exit, with wire mesh having openings no larger than 1.2 millimetres.

104. Measures to be taken by Occupier

An occupier of premises where water is kept in a horse trough, poultry drinking vessel or other receptacle shall—

- (a) frequently change the water; and
- (b) keep the water clean and free from vegetable matter and slime.

105. Removal of Undergrowth or Vegetation

(1) Where it appears to the Manager Environmental Health that there is, on any premises, undergrowth or vegetation likely to harbour mosquitoes, he or she may direct, orally or in writing, the owner or occupier of the premises to cut down and remove within a specified time the undergrowth or vegetation.

(2) An owner or occupier of premises shall comply with a direction from, and within the time allowed by, the Manager Environmental Health under this Section.

106. Filling in Excavations etc.

Unless written permission to the contrary is obtained from the Council, a person who cuts turf or removes soil or other material from any land shall forthwith ensure that each excavation is filled in with clean sound material and made level with the surrounding surface.

107. Drains, Channels and Septic Tanks

An owner or occupier of land shall—

- (a) cause all drains and channels in or on the land to be kept in good order and free from obstruction; and
- (b) where a septic tank is installed on the land—
 - (i) apply an approved larvicide according to the directions on the container, into the septic tank system, whenever directed to do so by an Environmental Health Officer.
 - (ii) provide, and keep in sound condition at all times, wire mesh having openings no larger than 1.2 millimetres covering any inlet vent to the tank.

108. Drainage of Land

An owner or occupier of land upon which there is water liable to become a breeding place for mosquitoes shall, when required by the Council, effectively drain the land and, for that purpose, shall—

- (a) make or provide drains on the land;
- (b) remove all irregularities in the surface of the land;
- (c) if necessary, adjust the surface of the land or raise the level of the surface in such a manner that—
 - (i) the water on the land may flow into the drains without obstruction; and
 - (ii) no water shall remain on any portion of the land other than the drains; and
- (d) keep all drains in good order and free from obstruction.

109. Officer may give Notice directing measures to be Taken

Where in the opinion of an Environmental Health Officer mosquitoes are breeding on any premises, the Officer may give to the owner or occupier of the premises a notice in writing directing him or her to take, within the time specified in the notice, such measures as in the opinion of the Officer are necessary to—

- (a) control the prevalence;
- (b) effect the eradication; or
- (c) effectively prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

110. Council may Execute Work and Recover Costs

(1) Where—

- (a) a person is required under this division or directed by a notice given under Section 109, to execute any work; and
- (b) that person fails or neglects to comply with the requirement, the Council may execute the work and recover from that person the cost of executing the work, in addition to any penalty for which that person may be liable under these Local Laws.

(2) The costs and expenses incurred by the Council in the execution of a power under subsection(1) may be recovered in a court of competent jurisdiction from the person referred to in subsection (1).

(3) The Council shall not be liable to pay compensation or damages of any kind to the person referred to in subsection (1) in relation to any action taken by the Council under this Section.

*Division 3—Rodents***111. Interpretation**

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**rodents**” means those animals belonging to the order Rodentia and includes rats and mice but does not include animals (other than rats) kept as pets in an enclosure designed for the purpose of keeping as pets animals of that kind.

112. Measures to be taken to eradicate Rodents

(1) An owner or occupier of premises shall at all times take effective measures to eradicate any rodents in or on the premises.

(2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), an owner or occupier of premises, whenever there are indications of the presence of rodents in, on or about the premises, and while such indications continue, shall—

- (a) take effective measures to keep the premises free from rodents including—
 - (i) protecting food stuffs;
 - (ii) using a rodenticide bait or properly baited traps; and
 - (iii) preventing rodents having access to water on the premises;
- (b) inspect daily each rodenticide bait or trap used and, whenever a rodent is found, shall—
 - (i) if it is not already dead, kill it immediately; and
 - (iii) dispose of the carcass in such a manner as will not create a nuisance; and
- (c) take whatever measures for the eradication of rodents as an Environmental Health Officer may from time to time direct.

113. Waste food etc. to be kept in rodent proof Receptacles

A person shall not place or cause to be placed in or on any premises, and an owner or occupier of premises shall not permit to remain in or on the premises—

- (a) any waste food, refuse, or other waste matter which might attract rodents to the premises or which might afford harbourage for rodents; or
- (b) any food intended for birds or other animals,

unless it is contained in a rodent proof receptacle or a compartment which is kept effectively protected against access by rodents.

114. Restrictions on materials affording harbourage for Rodents

(1) An owner or occupier of premises shall cause—

- (a) any part of the premises; or
- (b) any material, sewer, pipe or other thing in or on the premises, that might afford access or harbourage to rodents to be altered, repaired, protected, removed or otherwise dealt with so as to prevent it being used as access for, or harbourage of, rodents.

(2) An Environmental Health Officer may direct, orally or in writing, an owner or occupier of premises to take whatever action that, in the opinion of the Officer, is necessary or desirable to prevent or deter the presence of rodents in or on the premises.

(3) An owner or occupier shall within the time specified comply with any direction given by an Environmental Health Officer under this Section.

115. Food Premises etc. to be cleaned after Use

An owner or occupier of a food premises, theatre or place of entertainment, whether indoor or outdoor, shall cause the premises to be cleaned immediately after the last occasion on which the premises have been used on that day or, if the use extends after midnight, then immediately after that use.

116. Restrictions on the Sale or Keeping of Rats

(1) Subject to subsection (2) an owner or occupier of premises shall not, on or from those premises—

- (a) keep or permit to be kept a rat; or
- (b) sell or offer for sale or permit to be sold or offered for sale a rat.

Unless otherwise approved by Council.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not prevent the keeping of rats for the purpose of scientific or medical research on premises owned or occupied by—

- (a) a university or school;
- (b) a person approved by the Council; or
- (c) a public hospital or a private hospital within the meaning of those expressions in the *"Hospitals and Health Services Act 1927"*.

(3) A person or body specified in subsection (2) which keeps rats for the purpose of scientific or medical research shall—

- (a) at all times ensure that all live rats are kept in the effective control of a person or in locked cages; and
- (b) if a rat escapes, forthwith comply with the requirements of Section 112 and ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to destroy the rat.

*Division 4—Cockroaches***117. Interpretation**

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**cockroach**” means any of the various orthopterous insects commonly known as cockroaches—

118. Measures to be taken to eradicate Cockroaches

(1) An owner or occupier of premises shall take effective measures to eradicate any cockroaches in or on the premises.

(2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), an owner or occupier of premises, whenever there are any indications of the presence of cockroaches in, on or about the premises, and while such indications continue, shall take effective measures to keep the premises free from cockroaches including—

- (a) washing and storing, immediately after use, cooking and eating utensils;
- (b) wrapping and depositing in a rubbish receptacle without delay all food scraps, uneaten pet food and garbage;
- (c) properly treating the premises with an insecticide, taking care not to harm the safety of humans and pets or to contaminate food or cooking or eating utensils; and
- (d) whenever required by an Environmental Health Officer, treating any area with baits or other methods to eradicate cockroaches.

*Division 5—Argentine Ants***119. Interpretation**

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**Argentine Ant**” means an ant belonging to the species *Irdomyrmex humilis*.

120. Measures to be taken to keep premises free from Argentine Ants

An owner or occupier of premises shall ensure that the premises are kept free from Argentine Ant colonies and shall—

- (a) immediately notify the Council of any ant nest located on the premises suspected to be an Argentine Ant nest;
- (b) take all steps to locate any nests if Argentine Ants are noticed in, on or about the premises;
- (c) properly treat all nests of Argentine Ants with an approved residual based insecticide; and
- (d) whenever required by an Environmental Health Officer—
 - (i) treat any area or infestation with an insecticide referred to in paragraph (c); and
 - (ii) remove any objects, including timber, firewood, compost or pot plants in accordance with a direction from an Environmental Health Officer.

*Division 6—European Wasps***121. Interpretation**

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**European Wasp**” means a wasp *Vespula germanica*.

122. Measures to be taken to keep premises free from European Wasp Nests

An owner or occupier of premises shall ensure that the premises are kept free from European Wasp nests and shall—

- (a) immediately notify the Council and Agriculture Protection Board of any wasp nest in, on or about the premises that is suspected to be a European Wasp nest;
- (b) follow any direction of an Environmental Health Officer or APB Officer for the purpose of destroying the wasps and nest; and
- (c) assist an Environmental Health Officer, or his or her representative, to trace any nest that may be present in, on or about the premises.

*Division 7—Bee Keeping***123. Interpretation**

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**Bees**” means an insect belonging to any of the various hymenopterous insects of the super family Apoidea and commonly known as a bee;

“**Footpath**” includes a path used by, or set aside or intended for use by, pedestrians, cyclists or both pedestrians and cyclists;

“**Hive**” means a moveable or fixed structure, container or object in which a colony of bees is kept;

“**Lot**” has the meaning given to it in the *Town Planning and Development Act 1928*; and

“**Private Street**” has the meaning given to it by the *Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1960*.

124. Limitation On Number of Bee Hives

(1) A person shall not keep or permit the keeping of bees except on a lot in accordance with this Division.

(2) Subject to subsections (3) and (4) a person shall not keep or permit the keeping of bees in more than 2 hives on a lot.

(3) The Council may, upon written application, consent, with or without conditions, to a person keeping bees in more than 2 hives on a lot which is not zoned or classified for residential purposes.

(4) A person shall comply with any conditions imposed by the Council under subsection (3).

125. Restrictions on keeping of Bees in Hives

A person shall not keep or permit the keeping of bees in a hive on a lot unless, at all times—

- (a) an adequate and permanent supply of water is provided on the lot within 10 metres of the hive;
- (b) the hive is kept—
 - (i) outside, and at least 10 metres from, any building other than a fence;
 - (ii) at least 10 metres from any footpath, street, private street or public place; and
 - (iii) at least 5 metres from the boundary of the lot; and
- (c) the hive is enclosed on all sides by a fence, wall or other enclosure.

126. Bees Which Cause a Nuisance Not To Be Kept

(1) A person shall not keep, or permit the keeping of, bees which cause a nuisance.

(2) The Council may direct any person to remove any bees or beehives which in the opinion of the Manager Environmental Health Services are causing a nuisance.

(3) A person shall comply with a direction under subsection (2) within the time specified.

*Division 8—Arthropod Vectors of Disease***127. Interpretation**

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**arthropod vectors of disease**” includes—

- (a) fleas (*Siphonaptera*);
- (b) bedbugs (*Cimex lectularius*);
- (c) crab lice (*Phthirus pubis*);
- (d) body lice (*Pediculus humanus var. corporis*);
- (e) head lice (*Pediculus humanus var. capitis*); and
- (f) any other insect prescribed by the Council.

128. Responsibility of the Owner or Occupier

The owner or occupier of premises shall—

- (a) keep the premises and any person residing in or on the premises free from any arthropod vectors of disease; and
- (b) comply with the direction of an Environmental Health Officer to treat the premises, or anything on the premises, for the purpose of destroying any arthropod vectors of disease.

PART 7—INFECTIOUS DISEASES*Division 1—General Provisions***129. Requirements on owner or occupier to clean, disinfect and disinfect**

(1) The Council or the Manager Environmental Health may, by notice in writing, direct an owner or occupier of premises, within the time and in the manner specified in the notice, to clean, disinfect and disinfect—

- (a) the premises; or
- (b) such things in or on the premises as are specified in the notice, or both, to the satisfaction of an Environmental Health Officer.

(2) An owner or occupier shall comply with a notice given under subsection (1).

130. Environmental Health Officer may disinfect or disinfect premises

(1) Where the Council or the Medical Officer is satisfied that any case of infectious disease has occurred on any premises, the Council or the Medical Officer may direct an Environmental Health Officer, other Council officer or other person to disinfect and disinfect the premises or any part of the premises and anything in or on the premises.

(2) An owner or occupier of premises shall permit, and provide access to enable, an Environmental Health Officer, other Council officer or other person to carry out the direction given under subsection (1).

(3) The Council may recover, in a court of competent jurisdiction, the cost of carrying out the work under this Section from the owner or occupier of the premises in or on which the work was carried out.

(4) The Council shall not be liable to pay compensation or damages of any kind to the owner or occupier of premises in relation to any action taken by the Council or any of its staff or employees under this Section.

131. Insanitary houses, premises and things

(1) An owner or occupier of any house or premises shall maintain the house or premises free from any insanitary condition or thing.

(2) Where the Council considers that a house is insanitary, it may, by notice in writing, direct an owner of the house, within the time and in the manner specified in the notice, to destroy or amend the house.

(3) Where an Environmental Health Officer considers that—

- (a) a house or premises is not being maintained in a sanitary condition; or
- (b) any thing is insanitary, the officer may, by notice in writing, direct, as the case may be—
 - (i) the owner or occupier of the house or premises to amend any insanitary condition; or
 - (ii) the owner or occupier of the thing to destroy or amend it, within the time and in the manner specified in the notice.

(4) A person to whom a notice has been given under subsection (2) or (3) shall comply with the terms of the notice.

132. Medical Officer may Examine Persons

The medical officer may enter any house and examine bacteriologically or otherwise any inmate of the house, or any person found thereon at the time, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the inmate or person is suffering from an infectious disease or is a medium for the transmission of an infectious disease, and the person shall submit to an examination and shall permit the medical officer to remove whatever specimens are considered necessary for proper examination.

133. Medical Officer may authorise disinfecting

(1) Where the Medical Officer believes that a person is or may be infected by an infectious disease, the Officer may direct the person to have his or her body, clothing and effects disinfected at a place and in a manner directed by the Medical Officer.

(2) A person shall comply with any direction of the Medical Officer under this Section.

134. Persons in contact with an infectious disease sufferer

If a person in any house is, or is suspected of, suffering from an infectious disease, any occupant of the house or any person who enters or leaves the house—

- (a) shall obey such instructions or directions as the Council or the Medical Officer may issue;
- (b) may be removed, at the direction of the Council or the Medical Officer to isolation in an appropriate place to prevent or minimise the risk of the infection spreading and if so removed, shall remain in that place until the Medical Officer otherwise directs.

135. Declaration of infected house or premises

(1) To prevent or check the spread of infectious disease, the Council or the Medical Officer may from time to time declare any house or premises to be infected.

(2) A person shall not enter or leave any house or premises declared to be infected without the written consent of the Medical Officer or the Manager Environmental Health.

136. Destruction of infected animals

(1) The Manager Environmental Health, upon being satisfied that an animal is or may be infected or is liable to be infected or to convey infection may, by notice in writing, direct that the animal be examined by a registered veterinary officer and all steps taken to enable the condition to be controlled or eradicated or the animal destroyed and disposed of—

- (a) in the manner and within the time specified in the notice; and
- (b) by the person in whose possession, or upon whose premises, the animal is located.

(2) A person who has in his or her possession or upon premises occupied by him or her, an animal which is the subject of a notice under subsection (1) shall comply with the terms of the notice.

137. Disposal of a body

(1) An occupier of premises in or on which is located the body of a person who has died of an infectious disease shall, subject to subsection (2), cause the body to be buried or disposed of in such manner, within such time and with such precautions as may be directed by the Medical Officer.

(2) A body shall not be removed from premises where death occurred except to a cemetery or morgue.

138. Council may carry out work and recover costs

(1) Where—

- (a) a person is required under this Division or by a notice given under this Division, to carry out any work; and
- (b) that person fails or neglects to comply with the requirement, that person commits an offence and the Council may carry out the work or arrange for the work to be carried out by another.

(2) The costs and expenses incurred by the Council in the execution of a power under this Section may be recovered in a court of competent jurisdiction from the person referred to in subsection (1)(a).

(3) The Council shall not be liable to pay compensation or damages of any kind to the person referred to in subsection (1)(a) in relation to any action taken by the Council under this Section.

*Division 2—Disposal of used needles***139. Disposal of used needles**

A person shall not dispose of a used hypodermic syringe or needle in a public place unless it is placed in an impenetrable, leak-proof container and deposited in a refuse receptacle.

PART 8—LODGING HOUSES*Division 1—Registration***140. Interpretation**

(1) In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**bed**” means a single sleeping berth only. A double bed provided for the use of couples, shall have the same floor space requirements as two single beds;

“**bunk**” means a sleeping berth comprising one or two arranged vertically;

“**dormitory**” means a building or room utilised for sleeping purposes at a short term hostel or recreational campsite;

“**keeper**” means a person whose name appears on the register of keepers, in respect of a lodging house, as the keeper of that lodging house;

“**lodger**” means a person who obtains, for hire or reward, board or lodging in a lodging house;

“**lodging house**” includes a recreational campsite, a serviced apartment and a short term hostel;

“**manager**” means a person duly appointed by the keeper in accordance with this Division to reside in, and have the care and management of, a lodging house;

“**recreational campsite**” means a lodging-house—

- (a) situated on a campsite principally used for—
 - (i) recreational, sporting, religious, ethnic or educational pursuits; or
 - (ii) conferences or conventions; and
- (b) where the period of occupancy of any lodger is not more than 14 consecutive days, and includes youth camps, youth education camps, church camps and riding schools;

“**register of lodgers**” means the register kept in accordance with Section 149 of the Act and this Part;

“**resident**” means a person, other than a lodger, who resides in a lodging house;

“**serviced apartment**” means a lodging house in which each sleeping apartment, or group of sleeping apartments in common occupancy, is provided with its own sanitary conveniences and may have its own cooking facilities; and

“**short term hostel**” means a lodging house where the period of occupancy of any lodger is not more than 14 consecutive days and shall include youth hostels and backpacker hostels.

“**vector of disease**” means an arthropod or rodent that transmits, by biological or mechanical means, an infectious agent from a source or reservoir to a person, and includes fleas, bedbugs, crab lice, body lice and head lice.

(2) Where in this Part an act is required to be done or forbidden to be done in relation to any lodging house, the keeper of the lodging house has, unless the contrary intention appears, the duty of causing to be done the act so required to be done, or of preventing from being done the act so forbidden to be done, as the case may be.

141. Lodging House not to be kept unless registered

A person shall not keep or cause, suffer or permit to be kept a lodging house unless—

- (a) the lodging house is constructed in accordance with the requirements of this Part;
- (b) the lodging house is registered by the Council;
- (c) the name of the person keeping or proposing to keep the lodging house is entered in the register of keepers; and
- (d) either—
 - (i) the keeper; or
 - (ii) a manager who, with the written approval of the CEO, has been appointed by the keeper to have the care and management of the lodging house, whenever there is one or more lodgers in the lodging house.

resides or intends to reside continuously in the lodging house.

142. Application for registration

An application for registration of a lodging house shall be—

- (a) in the form prescribed in Schedule 1;
- (b) duly completed and signed by the proposed keeper; and
- (c) accompanied by—
 - (i) the appropriate fee as fixed from time to time by the council pursuant to the provisions of section 344C of the Act; and
 - (ii) detailed plans and specifications of the lodging house.

143. Approval of application

The Council may approve, with or without conditions, an application under Section 142 by issuing to the applicant a certificate in the form of Schedule 2.

144. Renewal of registration

A person who keeps a lodging house which is registered under this Part shall—

- (a) during the month of December in each year apply to the Council for the renewal of the registration of the lodging house; and
- (b) pay the appropriate fee as fixed from time to time by the Council pursuant to the provisions of Section 344C Of the Act at the time of making each application for renewal.

145. Notification upon sale or transfer

If the owner of a lodging house sells or transfers or agrees to sell or transfer the lodging house to another person, he or she shall, within 14 days of the date of sale, transfer or agreement, give to the CEO, in the form of Schedule 3 written notice of the full name, address and occupation of the person to whom the lodging house has been, or is to be, sold or transferred.

146. Revocation of registration

(1) Subject to subsection (3), the Council may, at any time, revoke the registration of a lodging house for any reason which, in the opinion of the Council, justifies the revocation.

(2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the Council may revoke a registration upon any one or more of the following grounds—

- (a) that the lodging house has not, to the satisfaction of Council, been kept free from vectors of disease or in a clean, wholesome and sanitary condition;
- (b) that the keeper has—
 - (i) been convicted of an offence against these Local Laws in respect of the lodging house;
 - (ii) not complied with a requirement of this Part; or
 - (iii) not complied with a condition of registration.
- (c) that the Council, having regard to a report from the Police Service, is satisfied that the keeper or manager is not a fit and proper person; and

- (d) that, by reason of alterations or additions or neglect to repair and renovate, the condition of the lodging house is such as to render it, in the opinion of the Manager Environmental Health, unfit to remain registered.

(3) Before revoking the registration of a lodging house under this Section, the Council shall give notice to the keeper requiring him or her, within a time specified in the notice, to show cause why the registration should not be revoked.

(4) Whenever the Council revokes the registration of a lodging house, it shall give the keeper notice of the revocation and the registration shall be revoked as from the date on which the notice is served on the keeper.

Division 2—Construction and Use Requirements

147. General Construction Requirements

The general construction requirements of a lodging house shall comply with the Building Code.

148. Sanitary conveniences

(1) A keeper shall maintain in good working order and condition and in convenient positions on the premises—

- (a) toilets; and
(b) bathrooms, each fitted with a shower, bath and wash basin, in accordance with the requirements of the Building Code.

(2) A bathroom or toilet which is used as a private bathroom or toilet to the exclusion of other lodgers or residents shall not be counted for the purposes of subsection (1).

(3) Each bath, shower and hand wash basin shall be provided with an adequate supply of hot and cold water.

(4) The walls of each shower and bath shall be of an impervious material to a minimum height of 1.8 metres above the floor level.

(5) Each toilet and bathroom shall—

- (a) be so situated, separated and screened as to ensure privacy;
(b) be apportioned to each sex;
(c) have a distinct sign displayed in a prominent position denoting the sex for which the toilet or bathroom is provided; and
(d) be provided with adequate electric lighting.

(6) Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (5) do not apply to a serviced apartment.

149. Laundry

(1) A keeper shall—

- (a) subject to subsection (2)—
(i) in the case of a recreational campsite, provide on the premises a laundry consisting of at least one 45 litre stainless steel trough; and
(ii) in any other case, provide on the premises a laundry unit for each 15 lodgers;
(b) at all times maintain each laundry in a proper sanitary condition and in good repair;
(c) provide an adequate supply of hot and cold water to each wash trough, sink, copper and washing machine; and
(d) ensure that the floor area of each laundry is properly surfaced with an even fall to a floor waste.

(2) The Manager Environmental Health may approve the provision of a reduced number of laundry units if suitable equipment of a commercial type is installed.

(3) In this Section—“**laundry unit**” means a group of facilities consisting of—

- (a) a washing machine with a capacity of not less than 4 kilograms of dry clothing;
(b) one wash trough of not less than 36 litres capacity, connected to both hot and cold water; and
(c) either an electric drying cabinet or not less than 30 metres of clothes line, and for which a hot water system is provided that—
(d) is capable of delivering 136 litres of water per hour at a temperature of at least 70°C for each washing machine provided with the communal facilities; and
(e) has a delivery rate of not less than 18 litres per minute to each washing machine.

150. Kitchen

The keeper of a lodging house shall provide in that lodging house a kitchen which—

- (a) has a minimum floor area of—
(i) 0.65 square metres per person, where lodgers prepare their own meals;
(ii) 0.35 square metres per person, where meals are provided by the keeper or manager; or
(iii) 1 square metre per person, where the kitchen and dining area are combined but in any case not less than 16 square metres;
(b) has adequate—
(i) food storage facilities and cupboards to prevent contamination of food, or cooking or eating utensils, by dirt, dust, flies or other vectors of disease of any kind; and
(ii) refrigerator space for storage of perishable goods;

- (c) has a wash hand basin and a double bowl sink, each provided with an adequate supply of hot and cold water.

151. Cooking Facilities

(1) The keeper of a lodging house where lodgers prepare their own meals shall provide a kitchen with electrical, gas or other stoves and ovens approved by the Principal Environmental Health Officer in accordance with the following table—

<u>NO. OF LODGERS</u>	<u>OVENS</u>	<u>4 BURNER STOVES</u>
1-15	1	1
16-30	1	2
31-45	2	3
46-60	2	4
Over 60	2	4 + 1 for each additional 15 lodgers (or part thereof) over 60

Note: oven may include a microwave (at the discretion of Council's Environmental Health Officer)

152. Dining Room

The keeper of a lodging house shall provide in that lodging house a dining room—

- (a) located in close proximity to, or combined with, the kitchen;
- (b) the floor area of which shall be 0.5 square metres per person or not less than 10 square metres whichever is the greater; and
- (c) which shall be—
 - (i) adequately furnished to accommodate, at any one time, half of the number of lodgers; and
 - (ii) provided with a suitable floor covering.

153. Lounge Room

The keeper of a lodging house shall provide in that lodging house a lounge room—

- (a) with a floor area of—
 - (i) where the lounge is not combined with the dining room—not less than 0.6 square metres per person; or
 - (ii) where the lounge room is combined with a dining room—not less than 1.2 square metres per person, but in either case having a minimum of 13 square metres; and
- (b) which shall be—
 - (i) adequately furnished to accommodate, at any one time, half of the number of lodgers; and
 - (ii) provided with a suitable floor covering.

154. Fire prevention and control

A keeper shall—

- (a) in each passage in the lodging house provide an emergency light—
 - (i) in such a position and of such a pattern, as approved by the Manager Environmental Health; and
 - (ii) which shall be kept separate from the general lighting system and kept illuminated during the hours of darkness;
- (b) provide an approved fire blanket positioned within 2 metres of the cooking area in each kitchen;
- (c) ensure that each exit sign and fire fighting appliances are provided when required by Council and are clearly visible, accessible and maintained in good working order at all times.
- (d) ensure all buildings are fitted with fire protection equipment as advised by the Western Australian Fire Brigades Board and approved by the Council; and
- (e) ensure all fire fighting equipment and fire detection and alarm systems are adequately maintained at all times in such a condition as will enable their proper performance.

155. Obstruction of passages and stairways

A keeper shall not cause, suffer or permit furniture, fittings or other things to be placed either temporarily or permanently in or on—

- (a) a stairway, stair landing, fire-escape, window or common passageway; or
- (b) part of the lodging house in common use or intended or adapted for common use, in such a manner as to form an obstruction to the free passage of lodgers, residents or persons in or occupying the lodging house.

156. Fitting of locks

A person shall not fit, or cause or permit to be fitted, to an exit door a lock or other device which prevents the door being opened from within a lodging house.

157. Restriction on use of rooms for sleeping

(1) Subject to subsection (3) and section 171, a keeper shall not use or permit to be used as a sleeping apartment a room in a lodging house—

- (a) which contains food;
- (b) which contains or is fitted with a cooking appliance or kitchen sink;

- (c) which is used as a kitchen, scullery, store room, dining room, general sitting room or lounge room or for the preparation or storage of food;
- (d) which is not reasonably accessible without passing through a sleeping or other room in the private occupation of another person;
- (e) which, except in the case of a short term hostel or recreational campsite, contains less than 5.5 square metres of clear space for each lodger occupying the room;
- (f) which is naturally illuminated by windows having a ratio of less than 0.1 square metre of unobstructed glass to every 1.0 square metre of floor area;
- (g) which is ventilated at a ratio of less than 0.5 square metre of unobstructed ventilating area to every 10 square metres of floor area;
- (h) in which the lighting or ventilation referred to in paragraphs (f) and (g) is obstructed or is not in good and efficient order;
- (i) which is not free from internal dampness;
- (j) of which any part of the floor is below the level of the adjoining ground; or
- (k) the floor of which is not fitted with an approved carpet or vinyl floor covering or other floor treatment approved by the Manager Environmental Health.

(2) For the purposes of this Section, two children under the age of 10 years shall be counted as one lodger.

(3) Paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of subsection (1) shall not apply to a serviced apartment.

158. Sleeping Accommodation—Short Term Hostels and Recreational Campsites

(1) A keeper of a short term hostel or recreational campsite shall provide clear floor space of not less than—

- (a) 4 square metres per person in each dormitory utilising beds;
- (b) 2.5 square metres per person in dormitories utilising bunks.

(2) The calculation of floor space in subsection (1) shall exclude the area occupied by any large items of furniture, such as wardrobes, but may include the area occupied by beds.

(3) The minimum height of any ceiling in a short term hostel or recreational campsite shall be 2.4 metres in any dormitory utilising beds, and 2.7 metres in any dormitory utilising bunks.

(4) The minimum floor area requirements in subsection (1) will only apply if there is ventilation, separation distances, fire egress and other safety requirements in accordance with the Building Code.

(5) The keeper of any short term hostel or recreational campsite shall provide—

- (a) fixed outlet ventilation at a ratio of 0.15 square metres to each 10 square metres of floor area of the dormitories, and shall ensure that dormitories are provided with direct ventilation to the open air from a point within 230 millimetres of the ceiling level through a fixed open window or vents, carried as direct to the open air as is practicable;
- (b) mechanical ventilation in lieu of fixed ventilation, subject to Council's approval.

(6) The keeper of any short term hostel or recreational campsite shall provide –

- (a) beds with a minimum size of—
 - (i) in short term hostels—800 millimetres x 1.9 metres; and
 - (ii) in recreational campsites—750 millimetres x 1.85 metres.
- (b) storage space for personal effects, including backpacks, so that cleaning operations are not hindered and access spaces are not obstructed.

(7) The keeper of any short term hostel or recreational campsite shall –

- (a) maintain at all times a minimum distance of 750 millimetres between beds, and a minimum distance of 900 millimetres between bunks;
- (b) ensure that, where bed or bunk heads are placed against the wall on either side of a dormitory, there is a passageway of at least 1.35 metres between each row of beds and a passageway of at least 2 metres between each row of bunks, and shall ensure that the passageway is kept clear of obstruction at all times; and
- (c) ensure all doors, windows and ventilators are kept free of obstruction.

(8) The keeper of a short term hostel or recreational campsite shall ensure that—

- (a) materials used in dormitory areas comply with AS 1530.2 and AS 1530.3 as follows—

Drapes, curtains, blinds and bed covers

— a maximum Flammability Index of 6;

Upholstery & bedding

— a maximum Spread of Flame Index of 6;

— a maximum Smoke Developed Index of 5;

Floor coverings

— a maximum Spread of Flame Index of 7;

— a maximum Smoke Developed Index of 5;

Fire retardant coatings used to make a material comply with these indices must be—

- (i) certified by the manufacturer as approved for use with the fabric to achieve the required indices; and

- (ii) certified by the manufacturer to retain its fire retardative effect after a minimum of 5 commercial dry cleaning or laundering operations carried out in accordance with AS 2001.5.4-1987, Procedure 7A, using ECE reference detergent; and
- (iii) certified by the applicator as having been carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's specification,
- (b) emergency lighting is provided in accordance with the Building Code;
- (c) a lodger or other person does not smoke in any dormitory, kitchen, or dining room, or other enclosed public place, within a short term hostel or recreational campsite;
- (d) all mattresses in a short term hostel or recreational campsite are fitted with a mattress protector."

159. Furnishing etc. of sleeping apartments

- (1) A keeper shall—
 - (a) furnish each sleeping apartment with a sufficient number of beds and sufficient bedding of good quality;
 - (b) ensure that each bed—
 - (i) has a bed head, mattress and pillow; and
 - (ii) is provided with a pillow case, mattress cover, two sheets, a blanket or rug and, from the 1st day of May to the 30th day of September, not less than one additional blanket or rug; and
 - (iii) furnish each bedroom so that there are adequate storage facilities for belongings within the room.
- (2) A keeper shall not cause, suffer or permit any tiered beds or bunks to be used in a sleeping apartment other than in a lodging house used exclusively as a short term hostel or recreational campsite.

160. Ventilation

(1) If, in the opinion of an Environmental Health Officer, a kitchen, bathroom, toilet, laundry or habitable room is not adequately or properly ventilated, he or she may direct the keeper to provide a different or additional method of ventilation.

(2) The keeper shall comply with any direction given under subsection (1) within such time as directed.

161. Numbers to be placed on Doors

(1) A keeper shall place or cause to be placed on the outside of the doors of all rooms available to lodgers in the lodging house a clear concise system of serial numbers or other suitable form of room identification.

Division 3—Management and Care

162. Keeper or manager to reside in the lodging house

Whenever there is one or more lodgers in a lodging house, a keeper or manager shall—

- (a) reside continuously in the lodging house; and
- (b) not be absent from the lodging house unless he or she arranges for a reputable person to have the care and management of the lodging house.

163. Register of lodgers

- (1) A keeper shall keep a register of lodgers in the form of Schedule 4.
- (2) The register of lodgers shall be—
 - (a) kept in the lodging house; and
 - (b) open to inspection at any time on demand by any member of the Police Service or by an Environmental Health Officer.

164. Keeper report

A keeper shall, whenever required by the Council, report to the Council, in the form of Schedule 5, the name of each lodger who lodged in the lodging house during the preceding day or night.

165. Certificate in respect of sleeping accommodation

(1) An Environmental Health Officer may issue to a keeper a certificate, in respect of each room, which shall be in the form of Schedule 6.

(2) The certificate issued under subsection (1) shall specify the maximum number of persons who shall be permitted to occupy each room as a sleeping apartment at any one time.

(3) When required by an Environmental Health Officer, a keeper shall exhibit the certificate issued under this Section in a conspicuous place.

(4) A person shall not cause, suffer or permit a greater number of persons than is specified on a certificate issued under this Section to occupy the room to which it refers.

166. Duplicate keys and inspection

Each keeper and manager of a lodging house shall—

- (a) retain possession of a duplicate key to the door of each room; and
- (b) when required by an Environmental Health Officer, open the door of any room for the purposes of inspection by the Officer.

167. Room occupancy

- (1) A keeper shall not—
 - (a) cause, suffer or permit more than the maximum number of persons permitted by the Certificate of Registration of the lodging house to be lodged at any one time in the lodging house;
 - (b) cause, suffer or permit to be placed or kept in any sleeping apartments—
 - (i) a larger number of beds; or
 - (ii) a larger quantity of bedding, than is required to accommodate and provide for the maximum number of persons permitted to occupy the sleeping apartment at any one time; and
 - (c) use or cause, suffer or permit to be used for sleeping purposes a room that—
 - (i) has not been certified for that purpose; and
 - (ii) the Council or the Medical Officer has forbidden to be used as a sleeping apartment.
- (2) For the purpose of this Section, two children under 10 years of age shall be counted as one lodger.

168. Maintenance of a room by a lodger or resident

- (1) A keeper may permit, or contract with, a lodger or resident to service, clean or maintain the room or rooms occupied by the lodger or resident.
- (2) Where permission is given or a contract entered into under subsection (1), the keeper shall—
 - (a) inspect each room the subject of the permission or agreement at least once a week; and
 - (b) ensure that each room is being maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.
- (3) A lodger or resident who contracts with a keeper to service, clean or maintain a room occupied by him or her, shall maintain the room in a clean and sanitary condition.

169. Cleaning and maintenance requirements

- (1) In this Section—

“**bed linen**” includes sheets, pillow cases and mattress covers.
- (2) A keeper of a lodging house shall—
 - (a) maintain in a clean, sound and undamaged condition—
 - (i) the floor, walls, ceilings, woodwork and painted surfaces;
 - (ii) the floor coverings and window treatments; and
 - (iii) the toilet seats;
 - (b) maintain in a clean condition and in good working order—
 - (i) all fixtures and fittings; and
 - (ii) windows, doors and door furniture;
 - (c) ensure that the internal walls of each bathroom and toilet are painted so as to maintain a smooth impervious washable surface;
 - (d) whenever there is one or more lodgers in a lodging house ensure that the laundry floor, bathrooms and toilet are cleaned daily;
 - (e) ensure that—
 - (i) all bed linen, towels, and house linen in use are washed at least once a week;
 - (ii) within a reasonable time of a bed having been vacated by a lodger or resident, the bed linen is removed and washed;
 - (iii) a person does not occupy a bed which has been used by another person unless the bed has been provided with clean bed linen;
 - (iv) all beds, bedsteads, blankets, rugs, covers, bed linen, towels and house linen are kept clean, in good repair and free from vectors of disease;
 - (v) when any vectors of disease are found in a bed, furniture, room or sleeping apartment, immediate effective action is taken to eradicate the vectors of disease; and
 - (vi) a room which is not free from vectors of disease is not used as a sleeping apartment;
 - (f) when so directed by the Manager Environmental Health, ensure that—
 - (i) a room, together with its contents, and any other part of the lodging house, is cleaned and disinfected; and
 - (ii) a bed or other article of furniture is removed from the lodging house and properly disposed of;
 - (g) ensure that the yard is kept clean at all times;
 - (h) provide all bedrooms, passages, common areas, toilets, bathrooms and laundries with adequate lighting; and
 - (i) comply with any direction, whether orally or in writing, given by the Manager Environmental Health or an Environmental Health Officer.

170. Responsibilities of lodgers and residents

A lodger or resident shall not—

- (a) use any room available to lodgers—
 - (i) as a shop, store or factory; or
 - (ii) for manufacturing or trading services;

- (b) keep or store in or on the lodging house any goods or materials which are inflammable, obnoxious or offensive;
- (c) use a bath or wash hand basin other than for ablutionary purposes;
- (d) use a bathroom facility or fitting for laundry purposes;
- (e) use a sink installed in a kitchen or scullery for any purpose other than the washing and cleaning of cooking and eating utensils, other kitchenware and culinary purposes;
- (f) deposit rubbish or waste food other than into a proper rubbish receptacle;
- (g) in a kitchen or other place where food is kept—
 - (i) wash or permit the washing of clothing or bedding; or
 - (ii) keep or permit to be kept any soiled clothing or bedding;
- (h) (i) keep, store, prepare or cook food in any sleeping apartment; or
 - (ii) unless sick or invalid and unable to leave a sleeping apartment for that reason, use a sleeping apartment for dining purposes;
- (i) place or keep, in any part of a lodging house, any luggage, clothing, bedding or furniture, that is infested with vectors of disease;
- (j) store or keep such a quantity of furniture, material or goods within the lodging house—
 - (i) in any kitchen, living or sleeping apartment so as to prevent the cleaning of the floors, walls, fittings or fixtures; or
 - (ii) in a sleeping apartment so as to decrease the air space to less than the minimum required by this Part;
- (k) obstruct or prevent the keeper or manager from inspecting or examining the room or rooms occupied by the lodger or resident; and
- (l) fix any fastener or change any lock to a door or room without the written approval of the keeper.

171. Approval for storage of food

- (1) The Manager Environmental Health may—
 - (a) upon written application from a keeper, approve the storage of food within a refrigerator or sealed container in a sleeping apartment; and
 - (b) withdraw the approval if a nuisance or vector of disease infestation is found to exist in the lodging house.
- (2) The keeper of a serviced apartment may permit the storage and consumption of food within that apartment if suitable storage and dining facilities are provided.

PART 9—OFFENSIVE TRADES

Division 1—General

172. Interpretation

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**occupier**” in relation to premises includes the person registered as the occupier of the premises specified in the Schedule 11 Certificate of Registration;

“**offensive trade**” means any one or more of the trades, businesses or occupations usually carried on, in or connected with, the following works or establishments—

- (a) Abattoir (Slaughter-house);
- (b) Artificial Manure Depots;
- (c) Blood Drying;
- (d) Bone Mills;
- (e) Fat Rendering Premises/Places for Boiling Tripe, Ox Feet and Trotters, and Extracting Oil;
- (f) Fellmongeries;
- (g) Flock Factories;
- (h) Gut scraping, gut spinning and preparation of sausage skins;
- (i) Laundries, Drycleaning Establishments and Dye Works;
- (j) Manure Works;
- (k) Places for storing, drying or preserving Bones, Hides, Hoofs or Skins;
- (l) Poultry Farming employing the caged system of poultry housing; and
- (m) Poultry Processing Establishments;
- (n) any trade as defined by Section 186 of the Act; and
- (o) any other trade that, unless preventative measures are adopted, may become a nuisance to the health of the inhabitants of the district; and

“**premises**” includes dwelling houses.

173. Consent to Establish an Offensive Trade

(1) A person seeking the consent of the Council under Section 179 of the Act to establish an offensive trade shall—

- (a) advertise notice of his intention to apply for consent in accordance with Section 174; and
- (b) lodge with the CEO an application in the form of Schedule 9.

(2) A person who makes a false statement in an application under this Section shall be guilty of an offence.

174. Notice of Application

A notice required under Subsection 173(1)(a) shall—

- (a) contain the name and address of the person who intends to make the application;
- (b) contain a description of the nature of the offensive trade;
- (c) contain details of the premises in or upon which it is proposed to carry on the proposed trade; and
- (d) appear in a local newspaper at least two weeks but not more than one month before the application under subsection 173(1)(b) is lodged with the CEO.

175. Registration of Premises

An application for the registration of premises pursuant to section 183 of the Act shall be—

- (a) in the form of Schedule 10;
- (b) accompanied by the fee prescribed in the *“Offensive Trade (Fees) Regulations 1976”* as amended from time to time; and
- (c) lodged with the CEO.

176. Certificate of Registration

Upon the registration of premises for the carrying on of an offensive trade, the Council shall issue to the applicant a certificate in the form of Schedule 11.

177. Change of Occupier

Where there is a change of occupier of the premises registered pursuant to this Division, the new occupier shall forthwith notify the CEO in writing of such change.

178. Alterations to Premises

While any premises remain registered under this Division, a person shall not, without the written permission of the Council, make or permit any change or alteration whatever to the premises.

Division 2—General Duties of an Occupier

179. Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“occupier” means the occupier, or where there is more than one occupier, each of the occupiers of the premises in or upon which an offensive trade is carried on; and

“the premises” means those premises in or upon which an offensive trade is carried on.

180. Cleanliness

The occupier shall—

- (a) keep or cause to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition and in a state of good repair the floors, walls and ceilings and all other portions of the premises;
- (b) keep or cause to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition and in a state of good repair all fittings, fixtures, appliances, machinery, implements, shelves, counters, tables, benches, bins, cabinets, sinks, drain boards, drains, grease traps, tubs, vessels and other things used on or in connection with the premises;
- (c) keep the premises free from any unwholesome or offensive odour arising from the premises;
- (d) maintain in a clean and tidy condition all yards, footpaths, passage ways, paved areas, stores or outbuildings used in connection with the premises; and
- (e) clean daily and at all times keep and maintain all sanitary conveniences and all sanitary fittings and grease traps on the premises in a clean and sanitary condition.

181. Rodents and Other Vectors of disease

The occupier shall—

- (a) ensure that the premises are kept free from rodents, cockroaches, flies and other vectors of disease; and
- (b) provide in and on the premises all effective means and methods for the eradication and prevention of rodents, cockroaches, flies and other vectors of disease.

182. Sanitary Conveniences and Wash Basins

The occupier shall provide on the premises in an approved position sufficient sanitary conveniences and wash hand basins, each with an adequate supply of hot and cold water for use by employees and by all other persons lawfully upon the premises.

183. Painting of Walls etc.

The occupier shall cause the internal surface of every wall, the underside of every ceiling or roof and all fittings as may be directed in and on the premises to be cleaned and painted when instructed by an Environmental Health Officer.

184. Effluvia, Vapours or Gases

The occupier shall provide, use and maintain in a state of good repair and working order, appliances capable of effectively destroying or of rendering harmless all offensive effluvia, vapours or gases arising in any process of his business or from any material, residue or other substance which may be kept or stored upon the premises.

185. Offensive Material

The occupier shall—

- (a) provide on the premises impervious air tight receptacles of sufficient capacity to receive all offensive material and trade refuse produced upon the premises in any one day;
- (b) keep air tight covers on the receptacles, except when it is necessary to place something in or remove something from them;
- (c) cause all offensive material and trade refuse to be placed immediately in the receptacles;
- (d) cause the contents of the receptacles to be removed from the premises at least once in every working day and at such more frequent intervals as may be directed by the Manager Environmental Health or whenever so directed by an Environmental Health Officer; and
- (e) cause all receptacles after being emptied to be cleaned immediately with an efficient disinfectant.

186. Storage of Materials

The occupier shall cause all material on the premises to be stored so as not to be offensive or injurious to health whether by smell or otherwise and so as to prevent the creation of a nuisance.

187. Specified Offensive Trades

(1) For the purposes of this Section, “specified offensive trade” means one or more of the offensive trades carried on, in or connected with the following works or premises—

- (a) fat rendering premises; and
- (b) laundries, dry cleaning premises and dye works.

(2) Where premises are used for or in relation to a specified offensive trade, the occupier shall—

- (a) cause the floor of the premises to—
 - (i) be properly paved and drained with impervious materials;
 - (ii) have a smooth surface; and
 - (iii) have a fall to a bucket trap or spoon drain in such a way that all liquids falling on the floor shall be conducted by the trap or drain to a drain inlet situated inside the building where the floor is situated; and
- (b) cause the angles formed by the walls with any other wall, and by the wall with the floor, to be coved to a radius of not less than 9.5 millimetres.
- (c) cause all liquid refuse to be—
 - (i) cooled to a temperature not exceeding 26 degrees Celsius and in accordance with the “*Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage By-Laws 1981*” before being discharged into any drain outlet from any part of the premises; and
 - (ii) directed through such screening or purifying treatment as the Manager Environmental Health may from time to time direct.

188. Directions

(1) The Manager Environmental Health may give to the occupier directions to prevent or diminish the offensiveness of a trade or to safeguard the public health.

(2) The occupier shall comply with any directions given under this Section.

189. Other Duties of Occupier

In addition to the requirements of this Division, the occupier shall comply with all other requirements of this Part that apply to the particular offensive trade or trades carried on by him.

Division 3—Fat Rendering Establishments

190. Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**fat rendering establishments**” means a premises where edible fats suet, dripping or premier jus are rendered down by any heat processing method; and

“**the occupier**” means the occupier of any premises on which the trade of fat rendering is carried on.

191. Exhaust Ventilation

The occupier shall provide and maintain—

- (a) a hood which shall—
 - (i) be of an approved design and construction;
 - (ii) be situated so as to arrest all effluvia, odours and smoke from the process of fat rendering; and
 - (iii) shall extend a minimum of 150 millimetres beyond the length of each appliance; and

- (b) an exhaust ventilation system—
 - (i) the point of discharge of which shall be at least 1 metre above the ridge of a pitched roof or 3 metres above a flat roof and shall not be located within 6 metres of an adjoining property or any fresh air intake; and
 - (ii) which shall discharge in such manner and in such a position that no nuisance is created.

192. Covering of Apparatus

External parts of the fat rendering apparatus shall be constructed or covered with a non-corrosive impervious material.

193. Rendering of Walls

The occupier shall cause each wall within a radius of 3 metres of the rendering apparatus or machinery to be rendered with a cement plaster with a steel float finish or other approved finish to a height of 2 metres, devoid of holes, cracks, and crevices.

Division 4—Flock Factories

194. Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires:

“**flock factory**” means any premises or place where flock is produced wholly or partly by tearing up or teasing wadding, kapok, rags, cotton, linters, fibre, or other material used or likely to be used for the filling of mattresses, pillows, bedding, upholstery, cushions or substances used in packing material or the manufacture of underfelt; and

“**the occupier**” means the occupier of a flock factory.

195. New and Used Material

(1) Subject to subsection (2), the occupier shall not use for the manufacture of flock any material other than new material.

(2) Material other than new material may be used for the manufacture of flock if, before being used, every part of that material is subjected to moist heat maintained at a temperature of 100 degrees Celsius for at least 20 minutes.

196. Collection and Removal of Dust

The occupier shall provide effective means to prevent the escape into the open air of all dust or other material from the premises.

197. Building Requirements

The occupier shall cause each building on the premises to comply with the following requirements—

- (a) the floor shall be of concrete;
- (b) the walls shall be of concrete or brick and shall be finished internally with cement plaster with a steel float finish or other approved finish to a height of 2 metres; and
- (c) the ceiling or underside of the roof shall be of durable and non-absorbent material finished internally with a smooth surface.

198. Unclean Rags

A person shall not—

- (a) collect, deliver, offer for sale or sell for the manufacture of flock;
- (b) receive, store or deliver for the manufacture of flock; or
- (c) make flock from;

rags which are unclean or which have been taken from any refuse or rubbish or from any receptacle used for the storage or collection of refuse or rubbish.

199. Bedding and Upholstery

A person shall not, for the purpose of sale or in the course of any business, remake, renovate, tease, re-tease, fill or refill or repair any—

- (a) used bedding; or
- (b) upholstery; which is unclean, offensive, or infested with vectors of disease, unless the—
- (c) material of which the bedding is made; or
- (d) filling material of which the upholstery is made; has been boiled for 30 minutes or otherwise effectively disinfected and cleaned.

Division 5—Laundries, Dry Cleaning Establishments and Dye Works

200. Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**dry cleaning establishment**”—

- (i) means premises where clothes or other articles are cleaned by use of solvents without using water; but
- (ii) does not include premises in which perchlorethylene or arklone is used as dry cleaning fluid in a machine operating on a full cycle and fully enclosed basis;

“**dye works**” means a place where articles are commercially dyed but does not include dye works in which provision is made for the discharge of all liquid waste therefrom into a public sewer;

“**exempt laundromat**” means a premises in which—

- (i) laundering is carried out by members of the public using, on payment of a fee, machines or equipment provided by the owners or occupiers of those establishments;
- (ii) laundering is not carried out by those owners or occupiers for or on behalf of other persons;
- (iii) provision is made for the discharge of all liquid waste therefrom into a public sewer; and

“**laundromat**” means a public place with coin operated washing machines, spin dryers or dry cleaning machines; and

“**laundry**” means any place where articles are laundered by commercial grade machinery but does not include an exempt laundromat.

201. Receiving Depot

An owner or occupier of premises shall not use or permit the premises to be used as a receiving depot for a laundry, dry cleaning establishment or dye works except with the written permission of the Manager Environmental Health who may at any time by written notice withdraw such permission.

202. Reception Room

(1) The occupier of a laundry, dry cleaning establishment or dye works shall—

- (a) provide a reception room in which all articles brought to the premises for treatment shall be received and shall not receive or permit to be received any such articles except in that room; and
- (b) cause such articles as may be directed by an Environmental Health Officer to be thoroughly disinfected to the satisfaction of the officer.

(2) A person shall not bring or permit food to be brought into the reception room referred to in this Section.

203. Walls and Floors

The occupier of a laundry, dry cleaning establishment or dye works shall cause—

- (a) the internal surfaces of all walls to be rendered with a cement plaster with a steel float finish or other approved material to a height of 2 metres and to be devoid of holes, cracks and crevices;
- (b) the floor to be impervious, constructed of concrete and finished to a smooth surface; and
- (c) every floor and wall of any building on the premises to be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption of any liquid which may be splashed or spilled or may fall or be deposited on it.

204. Laundry Floor

The occupier of a laundry shall provide in front of each washing machine, a non-corrosive grating, at least 910 millimetres in width and so constructed as to prevent any person from standing in water on the floor.

205. Escape of Dust

The occupier of a dry cleaning establishment shall provide effective means to prevent the escape into the open air of all dust or other material from the premises.

206. Precautions Against Combustion

The occupier of a dry cleaning establishment where volatile liquids are used shall take all proper precautions against combustion and shall comply with all directions given by an Environmental Health Officer for that purpose.

207. Trolleys

The occupier of a dry cleaning establishment shall—

- (a) provide trolleys for the use of transporting dirty and clean linen; and
- (b) ensure that each trolley is—
 - (i) clearly designated to indicate the use for which it is intended;
 - (ii) lined internally with a smooth impervious non-absorbent material that is easily cleaned; and
 - (iii) thoroughly cleaned and disinfected on a regular basis.

208. Sleeping on Premises

A person shall not use or permit any room in a laundry, dry cleaning establishment or dye works to be used for sleeping purposes.

Division 6—Fish Curing & Processing and Crustacean & Shellfish Processing Establishments

209. Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**appliance**” includes a utensil, an instrument, a cover, a container or apparatus;

“**fish**” means fresh fish, frozen fish, chilled fish and cooked fish, whether cleaned, uncleaned or part cleaned and includes crustaceans and molluscs, but does not include—

- (a) fish which has been cured, preserved, hermetically canned or treated to prevent putrefaction; or
- (b) cleaned fish supplied in cartons or packets by a packer and sold in such cartons or packets if they are at all times kept in a deep freeze refrigeration unit at a temperature not exceeding minus 15 degrees Celsius;

“**fish curing establishment**” means a place where fish may be part cleaned, scaled or cut up for preservation by salting, drying, smoking, or other means;

“**fish processing establishment**” means a place where, for the purpose of sale, fish is cleaned, part cleaned, scaled or gutted;

“**fish transport vehicle**” includes—

- (a) an appliance attached to, carried in or used in connection with a vehicle; and
- (b) a trailer and a portable box, used or designed to be used for the transport or storage of fish.

“**portable box**” means a box for the transport or storage of fish and includes a fish transport vehicle.

210. Fish Preparation Room

(1) The occupier of a fish premises shall provide a fish preparation room that has a floor, walls and ceiling that comply with the construction requirements of the *Health (Food Hygiene) Regulations 1993*; and also complies with the following—

- (a) the minimum floor area shall be 9 square metres;
- (b) the room shall be furnished with a double bowl stainless steel wash trough of adequate size to accommodate the equipment and utensils used on the premises, connected to a piped supply of hot and cold water;
- (c) the room shall be protected to exclude the entry of vectors of disease; and
- (d) the room shall be provided with ample light and ventilation.

(2) The fish preparation room shall have a self-closing door.

(3) The occupier shall ensure that all fish are prepared in the fish preparation room and that room is to be used solely for that purpose.

211. Hand Wash Basin

The occupier of a fish processing or fish curing establishment shall—

- (a) provide a hand wash basin in each food preparation room;
- (b) provide and maintain at all times an adequate supply of—
 - (i) hot and cold water to each wash hand basin; and
 - (ii) soap and nail brushes at every wash hand basin;
- (c) provide a clean and sanitary towel or other approved hand drying facility, in sight, within reach and for the use of every person using a wash hand basin;
- (d) not cause, suffer or permit any wash hand basin to be used for any purpose other than personal ablutions; and
- (e) not install any wash hand basin under a counter, table, cabinet, console or console table.

212. Bench

The occupier of a fish processing or fish curing establishment shall provide and maintain in the premises a separate stainless steel bench for the handling of fish.

213. Disposal of Waste

The occupier of a fish processing or fish curing establishment shall cause all offal and wastes, all rejected and unsaleable fish and any rubbish or refuse which is likely to be offensive or a nuisance to be—

- (a) placed in the receptacles referred to in Section 185 and disposed of in accordance with that by-law; or
- (b) kept in a frozen state in an approved enclosure before its removal from the premises.

214. Fish Containers

The occupier of a fish processing or fish curing establishment shall not allow any box, basket or other container used for the transport of fish to—

- (a) remain on the premises longer than is necessary for it to be emptied; or
- (b) be kept so as to cause a nuisance or to attract flies.

215. Fly Screening

The occupier of a fish processing or fish curing establishment shall ensure that each window, door way and other external opening in the premises is protected in such a manner as would exclude, as far as practicable, flies and other flying insects.

216. Use of an Approved Portable box

The Principal Environmental Health Officer may permit an approved portable box to be used for the transport or storage of fish.

217. Fish Transport Vehicle

A person shall not use a fish transport vehicle for the transport or storage of fish unless it is so constructed, equipped and maintained that—

- (a) the frame is made of wood or metal;
- (b) all internal surfaces—
 - (i) are made of metal or approved impervious plastic substances, which may include stainless steel, aluminium, galvanised iron, zinc anneal, fibre glass, or other material of similar strength and impermeable qualities;
 - (ii) are smoothly finished;
 - (iii) are rigidly secured with a solid backing; and
 - (iv) have floor and vertical angles coved with not less than a 25 millimetre radius, but, if all necessary floor joints are effectively sealed, the surface of the floor, or part of it, may be of an approved tread type track material;
- (c) internal horizontal joints made between metal sheeting are lapped from top to bottom and either—
 - (i) continuously welded; or
 - (ii) lapped with a minimum of 40 millimetres cover secured with blind rivets and sealed with a durable, non absorbent sealing material;
- (d) the vehicle is effectively insulated with a stable insulating material;
- (e) the vehicle has, at the rear or side, doors that are made in the manner provided by paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this By-law, are close fitting, and have a suitable locking device fitted;
- (f) the vehicle is fitted with shelves and grids, made of impervious material, in such a manner that the shelves and grids may be easily removed;
- (g) any containers used in the vehicle for fish are made of stainless steel, fibre glass or approved impervious plastic; and
- (h) the vehicle is in good repair and condition and is thoroughly clean.

Division 7—Artificial Manure Depots

218. Interpretation

“Artificial Manure” in this Division means any manure or fertiliser prepared by any artificial process.

219. Storage of Manure

The occupier of an artificial manure works shall cause all floors, walls and ceilings in areas where artificial manure is kept or stored, to be constructed of durable, non-absorbent materials, finished internally with a smooth surface.

220. Emission of Dust & Effluvia

The occupier shall cause every precaution to be taken to prevent at all times emission of dust, or offensive or noxious effluvia, from every building on his premises.

221. Prevention of Nuisances

The occupier shall cause all artificial manure dispatched from his premises to be packed in such a manner as to prevent any nuisance arising there during transit.

Division 8—Poultry Farming Employing the Caged System of Poultry Housing

222. Interpretation

For the purpose of this Division “caged system of poultry housing” means any method of poultry farming in which series of nesting boxes, cages or similar devices are used to confine laying hens for intensive laying or the rearing and fattening of poultry.

223. Restrictions

No person shall, after the coming into operation of these local laws, establish a poultry farm employing the caged system of poultry housing on any premises unless—

- (a) any buildings used for housing poultry are not less than 200m from any house on adjacent land and not less than 500m from a residential zone.
- (b) any building used for the caged system of poultry housing is erected on a site where the highest known water table is at least 1200mm below natural ground level.

224. Disposal of Carcasses

The occupier of a poultry farm which uses the cages system of poultry housing shall dispose of all poultry carcasses by one of the following methods—

- (a) incineration of the carcasses in an incinerator approved by the Council and complying with the standards of the Department of Environmental Protection;
- (b) burial of the carcasses in a manner and location approved by an Environmental Health Officer; or
- (c) by some other means approved by the Council.

*Division 9—Places for Storing, Drying or Preserving Bones, Hides, Hoofs or Skins***225. Prevention of Effluvia**

The occupier shall cause all materials which have been received upon the premises where his trade is carried on to be stored in such a manner as to prevent, as far as practicable, the emission of noxious, offensive, or injurious effluvia therefrom.

*Division 10—Fat Melting, Fat Extracting or Tallow Melting Establishments***226. Provision of Covers**

The occupier of any premises on which the trade of fat melting, fat extracting or tallow melting is carried on shall provide covers to the apparatus in which the melting or extracting is carried on. Such covers shall be of heat resistant, smooth, durable, non-absorbent material, and be at all times kept in position on the apparatus except when the cover is removed for the purpose of emptying, filling or cleansing the apparatus.

227. Impervious Walls

The occupier shall cause every wall within a radius of 3 metres of the melting or extracting apparatus to be covered with impervious material and all parts of the boiling or other apparatus shall be composed or covered with some approved impervious material.

*Division 11—Gut Scraping, Gut Spinning and Preparation of Sausage Skins***228. Storage of Material**

The occupier of premises used for scraping or processing of guts shall cause—

- (a) all undried guts received upon the premises which are not required for immediate use to be placed in receptacles of smooth, durable, non-absorbent material equipped with closely fitting covers;
- (b) the receptacles in which the guts have been placed to be kept closed until necessary to remove the contents for use;
- (c) such measures to be taken as will effectively deodorise all undried guts received on the premises.

229. Odour Minimisation

The occupier shall, during every working day, cause every floor of the areas where gut processing occurs to be thoroughly washed down with hot water as often as necessary to minimise offensive odours.

230. Cleansing of Implements

The occupier shall, at the end of every working day, cause all equipment, utensils and implements used in daily operations, to be thoroughly cleaned with hot water containing an approved detergent and sanitised by an approved method.

231. Cleansing of Premises

The occupier shall, at the end of every working day, cause the internal wall and floor surfaces of every room which has been in use to be thoroughly cleaned with hot water containing an approved detergent.

*Division 12—Fellmongeries***232. Interpretation**

In this Division “fellmonger” means a person who buys or receives skins and prepares them for any subsequent use.

233. Decomposed Skin

The occupier shall not keep or store in any part of the premises any skin which has decomposed or is unsuitable for use.

234. Prevention of Offensive Emissions

The occupier shall cause the water in any tank or other receptacle used for the washing or soaking of any skins, to be replaced as often as necessary to prevent the emission of offensive or noxious effluvia.

235. Removal of Offensive Material

The occupier shall cause—

- (a) every tank or other receptacle used for the washing or soaking of any skin and not being a liming pit, to be emptied at least once every day; and
- (b) every tank or other receptacle, when emptied, to be thoroughly cleansed.

236. Removal of Waste Lime

The occupier shall cause—

- (a) all waste lime produced upon the premises to be deposited as soon as practicable after production into a receptacle constructed of smooth, durable, impervious material equipped with a tight fitting lid; and
- (b) the contents of the receptacle to be removed from the premises no later than 72 hours after its being placed therein.

*Division 13—Manure Works***237. Interpretation**

In this Division—“**Manure works**” means any premises upon which animal manures are received, stored or prepared for sale.

238. Storage of Manures

The occupier shall cause all manure received or manufactured on the premises to be stored in such manner as will prevent—

- (a) emission of noxious or offensive odours;
- (b) breeding of flies; or
- (c) any other nuisance.

*Division 14—Rabbit Farms Employing the Caged System of Rabbit Housing***239. Interpretation**

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires, the term “**rabbit farm**” means premises upon which rabbits or hares are kept and bred for the purpose of sale or slaughter.

240. Restriction on Establishment of New Rabbit Farms

From the time of these Local Laws coming into operation, no rabbit farm shall be established unless—

- (a) all buildings and enclosures are sited so as to provide a minimum clearance distance of 200m from any house on adjacent property and 500m from any residential zone; and
- (b) the approval of the Environmental Protection Authority and the Water and Rivers Commission has been obtained.

241. Construction & Amenities

All sheds or buildings housing rabbits shall be constructed such that—

- (a) rain or irrigation spray cannot enter the building;
- (b) stormwater cannot run into the building;
- (c) the roof is insulated;
- (d) the floor is of concrete, of minimum thickness 75mm, trowelled to a smooth finish with sealed contraction joints and a plastic underlay; and
- (e) cages are a minimum of 500mm above the floor to allow regular removal of faecal matter.

242. Ventilation

Sheds or buildings housing rabbits shall be mechanically ventilated by a system which will provide air changes at the rate of 35 litres per minute per kilogram live weight of rabbits housed therein.

243. Management

The occupier shall take such measures as are necessary to, as far as is practicable, keep the premises free from flies, rats, mice, mosquitoes and other vectors of disease, and shall, in this regard, take action as may be directed from time to time by an Environmental Health Officer.

244. Removal of Manure

The occupier shall remove manure from sheds daily and shall store all manure in a weather proof building until disposal.

245. Removal of Dead Rabbits

The occupier shall remove any dead rabbits from sheds daily and shall store carcasses in air-tight containers until disposal.

246. Disposal of Wastes

The occupier may dispose of manure by ploughing into the land provided that—

- (a) the soil has a phosphorous retention index excess of 10;
- (b) the rate of spread does not exceed 20kg of phosphorous per hectare per annum;
- (c) no manure is deposited within 100m of a water course; and
- (d) the method of disposal is approved by the Environmental Protection Authority.

247. Transport of Manure

Where the method of disposal described within Section 246 is not possible, the occupier shall ensure that any manure transported from the property is covered by an impermeable tarpaulin and that no liquid leaks from the transporting vehicle.

248. Disposal of Carcasses

The occupier shall dispose of carcasses by transport to a by products plant or other method approved by the Environmental Protection Authority.

PART 10—OFFENCES AND PENALTIES**249. Penalties**

- (1) A person who contravenes a provision of these Local Laws commits an offence.

- (2) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) is liable to—
- (a) a penalty which is not more than \$1,000 and not less than—
 - (i) in the case of a first such offence, \$100;
 - (ii) in the case of a second such offence, \$200; and
 - (iii) in the case of a third and subsequent such offence, \$500; and
 - (b) if the offence is a continuing offence, a daily penalty which is not more than \$100 and not less than \$50.

Schedule 1

Shire of Augusta-Margaret River
HEALTH ACT 1911

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A LODGING HOUSE

To: Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Augusta-Margaret River

I/We,
(Full name of Applicant/s)

of
(Residential Address of Applicant/s)

apply for the registration of premises situated (or to be situated) at

as a lodging house to be classified as—

- a lodging house;
- a short term hostel;
- serviced apartments

*(Specify which is to apply)

and for my name to be entered in the Register as the keeper of a lodging house.

DESCRIPTION OF LODGING HOUSE

Number of storeys

Rooms for private use

	Number	Area
Laundries/toilets/bathrooms
Bedrooms
Dining Rooms
Kitchens
Sitting Rooms
Other Rooms (Specify)

Rooms for lodgers

	Number	Area
Bedrooms
Dining Rooms
Kitchens
Sitting Rooms
Other Rooms (Specify)

Sanitary Conveniences for male lodgers

	Number
Toilets
Urinals
Baths
Showers
Wash hand basins

Sanitary Conveniences for female lodgers

	Number
Toilets
Baths
Showers
Wash hand basins

Laundry facilities

	Number
Coppers
Washtroughs
Washing machines
Drying cabinets or clotheslines

Additional details

- (a) Lodgers' meals will be provided by the manager/keeper/lodgers.
- (b) The keeper will/will not reside continuously on the premises.
- (c) Name and occupation of proposed manager if keeper resides elsewhere—

.....
(d) There will be family members residing on the premises with the manager/keeper.

Application fee of \$..... is attached.

.....
(Signature of Applicant/s)

.....
(Date)

—————
Schedule 2

Shire of Augusta-Margaret River

HEALTH ACT 1911

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A LODGING HOUSE

This is to certify that the premises situated at
are registered as a Lodging House and classified as—

- * a lodging house
- * a short term hostel
- * serviced apartments

until 31st December 19....., on the following conditions:

1. That, whose name is entered on the register of keepers of the Shire of Augusta-Margaret River continues to be the keeper of the lodging house;
2. That, appointed by the keeper to be the manager of the lodging house, continues to be the manager of the lodging house;
3. That the Certificate of Registration is not sooner cancelled or revoked;
4. That the maximum number of rooms to be used as sleeping apartments for lodgers is ;
and
5. That the maximum number of lodgers accommodated on the premises shall not exceed

This Certificate of Registration is issued subject to the "Health Act" and "Health Local Laws" of the Shire of Augusta-Margaret River and is not transferable.

Dated day of

.....
Manager Environmental Health
Shire of Augusta-Margaret River

Fee received: \$.....

—————
Schedule 3

Shire of Augusta-Margaret River

HEALTH ACT 1911

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF OWNER OF A LODGING HOUSE

To: Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Augusta-Margaret River

I/We,
(Full name of Applicant/s)

of
(Residential Address of Applicant/s)

am/are the new owner/s of premises situated at

which are registered in the name of

for the carrying on of the lodging house business.

.....
(Signature of Applicant/s)

.....
(Date)

Schedule 4

Shire of Augusta-Margaret River

HEALTH ACT 1911

REGISTER OF LODGERS

Location of Lodging House

Date of Arrival	Name	Address	Signature	Room Number	Date of Departure
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Schedule 5

Shire of Augusta-Margaret River

HEALTH ACT 1911

LIST OF LODGERS

To: Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Augusta-Margaret River

The following is the name of every person who resided in the lodging house at

.....
.....
.....

on the day of

(Signed)
(Keeper)

Date:

Schedule 6

Shire of Augusta-Margaret River

HEALTH ACT 1911

CERTIFICATE OF SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION FOR A LODGING HOUSE

To:
(Name of Keeper)

of
(Address of Keeper)

For the registered lodging house situated at

.....

The rooms listed below are not to be occupied by more than the number of lodgers or residents indicated below.

ROOM NUMBER:

MAXIMUM OCCUPANCY:

Date

.....
Manager Environmental Health
Shire of Augusta-Margaret River

Schedule 7

Shire of Augusta-Margaret River
HEALTH ACT 1911

APPLICATION FOR LICENCE OF A MORGUE

To: Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Augusta-Margaret River

I
(full name in block letters)

of
(full residential address)

apply to licence the premises listed below as a Morgue.

Address of premises:

Name of premises:

Dated this day of

.....
(Signature of Applicant)

Schedule 8

Shire of Augusta-Margaret River
HEALTH ACT 1911

CERTIFICATE OF LICENCE OF A MORGUE

This is to certify the following premises is licenced as a Morgue from the
day of until 31ST day of December

Address of premises:

Name of premises:

Dated this day of

.....
Manager Environmental Health
Shire of Augusta-Margaret River

Schedule 9

Shire of Augusta-Margaret River
HEALTH ACT 1911

APPLICATION FOR CONSENT TO ESTABLISH AN OFFENSIVE TRADE

To: Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Augusta-Margaret River

I/We
(Full Name of Applicant/s)

of
(Residential Address of Applicant/s)

apply for consent to establish an offensive trade being:

.....
(Description of Offensive Trade)

in or upon

.....
(Location of the House or Premises)

Notice of my/our intention to make this application was advertised in:

.....
(Name of Newspaper)

on
(Date of Advertisement)

Plans and specifications of the buildings proposed to be used or erected in connection with the proposed
offensive trade are attached.

.....
(Signature of Applicants/s)

.....
(Date)

Schedule 10

Shire of Augusta-Margaret River
HEALTH ACT 1911

**APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF PREMISES
FOR OFFENSIVE TRADE**

To: Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Augusta-Margaret River

I/We
(Full Name of Applicant/s)

of
(Residential Address of Applicant/s)

apply for registration, for the year ended

of
(Location of Premises)

being premises in or upon which there is (or is to be) carried on an offensive trade, namely:

.....
(Description of Offensive Trade)

under the business name of

The prescribed registration fee of \$..... is attached.

.....
(Signature of Applicants/s)

.....
(Date)

Schedule 11

Shire of Augusta-Margaret River
HEALTH ACT 1911

**CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR
OFFENSIVE TRADE**

This is to certify that the premises situated at

of which

is the occupier, are registered for the carrying on of the trade of

Trade Name

This registration expires on the of

Dated this day of

.....

Manager Environmental Health
Shire of Augusta-Margaret River

Passed by resolution at a meeting of the Shire of Augusta-Margaret River Council held on 24th
February 2000.

R. WATT, Shire President.

Dated this 7th day of March 2000.

M. EASTCOTT, Chief Executive Officer.

Dated this 3rd day of March 2000.

Consented to—

Dr V. DAWES, Public Health Physician,
delegate of Executive Director Public Health.

Dated this 12th day of April 2000.



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