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HEALTH ACT 1911  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

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**SHIRE OF NORTHAM**

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**HEALTH LOCAL LAW 2008**



**HEALTH ACT 1911  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**

SHIRE OF NORTHAM

**HEALTH LOCAL LAW 2008**

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**HEALTH ACT 1911  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**

SHIRE OF NORTHAM

**HEALTH LOCAL LAW 2008**

Made by the Council of the Shire of Northam under section 342 of the *Health Act 1911* in accordance with subdivision 2 of Division 2 of Part 3 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

**PART 1—PRELIMINARY**

**1.1 Citation**

This local law may be cited as the “*Shire of Northam Health Local Law 2008*”.

**1.2. Definitions**

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

“**Act**” means 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 local government;

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

“**AS 1530.2: 1993**” means the standard published by the Standards Association of Australia as AS 1530.2: 1993 and called “Methods for fire tests on building materials, components and structures—Tests for flammability of materials”;

“**AS/NZS 1530.3: 1999**” means the standard published by the Standards Association of Australia as AS/NZS 1530.3: 1999 and called “Methods for fire tests on building materials, components and structures—Simultaneous determination of ignitability, flame propagation, heat release and smoke release”;

“**AS 1668.2-2002**” means the standard published by the Standards Association of Australia as AS 1668.2-2002 and called “The use of ventilation and air-conditioning in buildings—Ventilation design for indoor-air contaminant control”;

“**AS 2001.5.4-2005**” means the standard published by the Standards Association of Australia as AS 2001.5.4-2005 and called “Methods of test for textiles—Dimensional change—Domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing”;

“**AS/NZS 3666.2: 2002**” means the standard published by the Standards Association of Australia as AS/NZS 3666.2: 2002 and called “Air-handling and water systems of buildings—Microbial Control—Operation and maintenance”;

“**Building Code**” means the latest edition of the Building Code of Australia published from time to time by, or on behalf of, the Australian Building 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 Northam and includes an Acting Chief Executive Officer;

“**district**” means the district of the Shire of Northam and includes any area placed under the jurisdiction of the local government 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;

“**EHO**” means an Environmental Health Officer appointed by the local government under the Act and includes an Acting or Assistant 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 sun-room; 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;

“**local government**” means the Shire of Northam;

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

“**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, faecal matter or refuse and all similar conveniences;

“**sewage**” means any kind of sewage, nightsoil, faecal 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 the local government;

“**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;

“**townsite**” means all townsites within the district which are—

- (a) constituted under section 26(2) of the *Land Administration Act 1997*;
- (b) referred to in clause 37 of Schedule 9.3 of the *Local Government Act 1995*; or
- (c) within Spencers Brook or Seabrook;

“**water**” means drinking water within the meaning of the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines as published by the National Health and Medical Research Council in 2004 and as amended from time to time; 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.

### 1.3. Repeal

The following local laws are repealed—

- The *Shire of Northam Health Local Laws 2003* published in the *Government Gazette* 20 February 2003.
- The *Town of Northam Health Local Laws 2003* published in the *Government Gazette* 16 March 2004.

## PART 2—SANITATION

### Division 1—Sanitary Conveniences

#### 2.1.1 Definition

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 local government 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.

#### 2.1.2 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.

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

#### 2.1.3 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 clause 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) in accordance with the Building Code;
  - (ii) for the use of persons employed or engaged on the premises;
  - (iii) provided with an adequate supply of water supplied by taps located over each basin;
  - (iv) separate from any trough, sink or basin used in connection with any process carried out on the premises; and
  - (v) 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 wash basin.
- (3) Where more than one toilet is provided on premises other than a dwelling house, the entrance to each toilet shall bear a suitable sign indicating for which sex its use is intended.

#### **2.1.4 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 the following scale—
  - (a) for the first 1,000 males—
    - (i) one water closet for each 333;
    - (ii) one urinal stall for each 100; and
    - (iii) one hand wash basin for each 500;
  - (b) for additional males—
    - (i) one water closet for each 500;
    - (ii) one urinal stall for each 100; and
    - (iii) one hand wash basin for each 500;
  - (c) for the first 1,000 females—
    - (i) one water closet for each 77; and
    - (ii) one hand wash basin for each 500;
  - (d) for additional females—
    - (i) one water closet for each 100; and
    - (ii) one hand wash basin for each 500.

(2) Where, under subclause (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 an EHO.

#### **2.1.5 Toilets**

Toilets on premises other than a dwelling house shall, where more than one toilet is provided on the premises, bear, on the entrance to each toilet, a suitable sign indicating for which sex its use is intended.

#### **2.1.6 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 an EHO, and ensure the site is left clean.

#### **2.1.7 Maintenance of Sanitary Conveniences and Fittings**

- (1) The occupier of premises shall—
  - (a) keep clean, in good condition and repair; and
  - (b) whenever required by an EHO, 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.

**2.1.8 Ventilation of Toilet**

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

(2) A mechanical ventilation system provided under subclause (1) shall be maintained in good working order and condition.

**2.1.9 Public Sanitary Conveniences**

(1) A person shall not—

- (a) foul;
- (b) damage or vandalise; or
- (c) write on or otherwise deface,

a public sanitary convenience or sanitary fixtures or fittings or the premises in or on which the sanitary convenience is located.

(2) A person using a public sanitary convenience shall where the convenience has been provided by the local government and a charge for its use has been levied, forthwith pay that charge.

(3) 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.

**2.1.10 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.

**2.1.11 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—Bathroom, Laundries and Kitchens***2.2.1 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 hand wash basin; and
  - (ii) either a shower in a shower recess or a bath.

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

**2.2.2 Laundries**

(1) A laundry must conform to the provisions of the Building Code.

(2) 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.

(3) Where there is an opening between a laundry and a kitchen or other room where food is stored or consumed, the opening shall—

- (a) not be more than 1220 millimetres wide; and
- (b) have a door which when closed shall completely fill the opening

**2.2.3 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.

**2.2.4 Kitchens**

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

- (a) a cooking facility which is adequate in the opinion of an EHO;
- (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.

(2) 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.

- (3) A cooking facility shall—
- (a) be installed in accordance with the requirements of Energy Safety; and
  - (b) not be installed or used in any room other than a kitchen.
- (4) Where mechanical extraction is provided in a kitchen, the exhaust air shall be:—
- (a) carried to the outside air as directly as practicable; and
  - (b) boxed throughout.
- (5) In this clause, a “cooking facility” includes a stove, oven, facility or appliance used for or in connection with the cooking of food.

### **PART 3—HOUSING AND GENERAL**

#### *Division 1—Maintenance of Dwelling Houses*

##### **3.1.1 Dwelling House Maintenance**

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

- (a) maintain all roofs, guttering and down pipes 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 EHO 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 in surface and free from cracks;
- (i) maintain all ceilings, internal wall finishes, skirtings, architraves 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 percent 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 the requirements of the Office of Water Regulation; and
- (m) maintain all electric wiring, gas services and fittings to comply in all respects with the requirements of Energy Safety.

##### **3.1.2 Maintenance of Guttering and Down Pipes and Disposal of Rainwater**

The owner or occupier of a dwelling house shall—

- (a) where provided, maintain all guttering, down pipes and drains on the premises in a good state of repair, clean and free from obstruction; and
- (b) not permit any rainwater from the premises to discharge onto or over a footpath, street or other property.

#### *Division 2—Ventilation of Dwelling Houses*

##### **3.2.1 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.

##### **3.2.2 Overcrowding**

The owner or occupier of a dwelling house shall not permit—

- (a) a room in the dwelling house that is not a habitable room to be used for sleeping purposes; or
- (b) a habitable room in the dwelling 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.

##### **3.2.3 Calculate Sufficient Space**

For the purpose of clause 3.2.2, 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.

### 3.2.4 Ventilation

- (1) A person shall not use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, a dwelling house unless the dwelling house is properly ventilated.
- (2) For the purpose of subclause (1) a dwelling 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 AS1668.2-2002.
- (3) The owner of a dwelling house provided with a mechanical ventilation or air-conditioning system shall ensure that the system is—
- (a) maintained in good working condition and in accordance with AS/NZS 3666.2-2002; and
  - (b) in use at all times the building is occupied, if it is a building without approved natural ventilation.
- (4) If, in the opinion of an EHO, a dwelling house is not properly ventilated, the local government may by notice require the owner of the house to—
- (a) provide a different, or additional method of ventilation; or
  - (b) cease using the dwelling house until it is properly ventilated.
- (5) The owner shall comply with a notice under subclause (4).

### 3.2.5 Sub-Floor Ventilation

The owner or occupier of a dwelling 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*

### 3.3.1 Water Supply

- (1) The owner of a dwelling house shall ensure that it is connected with a separate and independent water supply from the mains of a licensed water service operator or a water supply to the satisfaction of the local government.
- (2) The water supply shall at all times deliver an adequate supply of drinking water to each tap in the dwelling house.

### 3.3.2 Rain Water Tanks

The owner or occupier of a dwelling 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 down pipes 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) at least once in each year, thoroughly clean any tank the water from which is used for human consumption;
- (d) when directed by an EHO, empty, clean and disinfect any tank upon the premises, the water from which is used for human consumption.

### 3.3.3 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; and
- (b) covered with a tight-fitting cover without openings of any sort other than those essential for the insertion of a pump.

### 3.3.4 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*

### 3.4.1 Prohibition on 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.

### 3.4.2 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***3.5.1 Licensing of Morgues**

- (1) All non-government morgues shall be licensed pursuant to the provisions of this Clause.
- (2) The annual fee for a licence for a place for the temporary reception and keeping of the bodies of the dead awaiting burial or cremation shall be the fee as fixed from time to time by local government under section 344C of the Act.
- (3) An application for a morgue licence shall be in the form set out in Schedule 1.
- (4) A licence shall—
  - (a) be in the form as determined by the local government from time to time; and
  - (b) expire on 31 December after the date of its issue.
- (5) 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 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 LIQUID REFUSE***Division 1—Liquid Refuse***4.1.1 Definition**

In this division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

“**liquid waste**” means bathroom, kitchen, scullery and laundry wastes, all washing’s 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.

**4.1.2 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.

**4.1.3 Disposal of Liquid Waste**

(1) The owner or occupier of premises shall—

- (a) provide, by one of the methods prescribed in this clause, 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 local government;
- (c) collection and disposal at an approved liquid waste disposal site in a manner approved by the Executive Director Public Health.

*Division 2—Transport of Butchers’ Waste***4.2.1 Definition**

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.

**4.2.2 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.

### 4.2.3 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 an approved impervious material and the walls to be not less than 910 millimetres high;
    - (ii) all joints to be sealed, 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 an EHO, 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 durable and impervious 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 clause, 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*

#### 5.1.1 Definition

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“fertiliser” includes manure.

#### 5.1.2 Footpaths etc, to be kept clean

An owner or occupier of premises shall maintain any footpath, pavement, area or right of way immediately adjacent to the premises, clear of any rubbish, matter or things coming from or belonging to the premises.

#### 5.1.3 Escape of Smoke etc.

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.

#### 5.1.4 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 EHO, thoroughly clean and disinfect the vehicle as directed.

#### 5.1.5 Prohibition against Spitting

A person shall not spit—

- (a) on a footpath, street or public place; or
- (b) in a train, bus or other public transport.

#### 5.1.6 Transportation, Use and Storage of Offal or Blood

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.

#### 5.1.7 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.

#### 5.1.8 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.

#### 5.1.9 Storage of Fertiliser in a Dwelling House

The owner or occupier of a dwelling 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 vectors of disease; 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 an EHO.

### *Division 2—Keeping of Animals*

#### 5.2.1 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 EHO, 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.

#### 5.2.2 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 or of which the drainage flows to the walls or foundations of any building.

(2) The owner or occupier of premises where animals or birds are kept shall, when directed by an EHO, 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.

#### 5.2.3 Slaughter of Animals

(1) Subject to subclause (2), a person, unless exempted under Regulation 5 of the *Health (Meat Hygiene) Regulations 2001*, shall not slaughter any animal within the district.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply to—

- (a) euthanasia of animals by veterinarians or other duly authorised persons;
- (b) slaughter of animals for the purposes of pet meat and game meat operations; and
- (c) slaughter of animals for human consumption in abattoirs approved by the local government.

#### 5.2.4 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 as soon as possible remove the carcass and arrange for its disposal at an approved disposal site, except it may be buried on broadacre farmland by the owner.

### *Division 3—Keeping of Large Animals*

#### 5.3.1 Definition

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**approved animal**” means a horse, cow or large animal the subject of an approval by local government under clause 5.3.2;

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

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

“**large animal**” includes a pig, sheep, goat, alpaca or llama;

“**stable**” means any building in which a horse is stabled or kept and includes any shed, loose box, stall or shelter used for the keeping, stabling, feeding, watering, grooming, sheltering, shoeing or veterinary treatment of horses; and

“**paddock**” means an area of land in excess of 2000 square metres which is a single parcel of land within a fence on all boundaries.

#### 5.3.2 Stables

(1) An owner or occupier of premises shall not keep a horse, cow or large animal on properties of less than 4 hectares without the written approval of the local government.

(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, unless exempted by the local government, 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) subject to subclause (3), 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 material; 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 an EHO.
- (3) A stable constructed with a sand floor may be permitted by the local government, subject to the following—
- (a) the site must be well drained with the highest known water table at least 1.5 metres below the sand floor level, which may be achieved artificially;
  - (b) sand, whether natural or imported, must be clean, coarse and free from dust;
  - (c) footings to each stable shall be a minimum of 450 millimetres below ground level;
  - (d) the stable design must allow for the access of small earth moving machinery, such as a skid steer loader, into each individual stall, to maintain the correct floor height;
  - (e) the minimum floor area of each stall shall not be less than 28 square metres and walls shall not be less than 3 metres vertically or 4 metres horizontally;
  - (f) the roofed area of each stall shall not be less than 50 percent of the floor area of the stall.
- (4) 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 EHO;
  - (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 an EHO, spray the stable, or such parts as may be directed, with a residual insecticide.

### 5.3.3 Registration of Stables

- (1) The owner or occupier of a property of less than 4 hectares on which a stable is located shall—
- (a) apply to the local government for an “Application For Registration of a Stable” in the form set out in Schedule 2;
  - (b) pay to local government the annual registration fee as fixed from time to time by local government under section 344C of the Act.
- (2) A certificate of registration issued by the local government shall—
- (a) be in the form of “Certificate Of Registration of a Stable” set out in Schedule 3;
  - (b) expire on the 31 December next after the date of its issue.
- (3) The local government may cancel the registration of a stable during the currency of its registration for any of the following reasons—
- (a) if in its opinion the premises upon which the stable is located are not being maintained in good repair; or
  - (b) the owner or occupier has been convicted of an offence under these local laws in respect of the stable.

### 5.3.4 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.

### 5.3.5 Manure and Chaff Receptacles

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, impervious and durable 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.
- (f) provide an impervious, rodent proof receptacle for the storage of all chaff or grain which is stored on the premises.

### 5.3.6 Horse Stocking Rates

- (a) No person shall keep more than 1 horse per 4000 square metres of paddock, unless otherwise approved by the local government;
- (b) No person shall paddock or stable more than 10 horses on any land without having obtained the permission of the local government;
- (c) In relation to the equine precinct, this matter will be covered by the local government's Town Planning Scheme.

## *Division 4—Keeping of Poultry and Pigeons*

### 5.4.1 Definition

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**poultry**” includes fowls, peafowls, turkeys, geese, ducks and other domestic fowls.

### 5.4.2 Limitation on Numbers of Poultry and Pigeons

(1) 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 poultry, on any one lot of land.

(2) In this clause, “**Affiliated Person**” means a person who is a member of pigeon club, caged bird club, poultry breeding club or poultry breeding society which is an incorporated body under the *Associations Incorporation Act 1987*.

### 5.4.3 Conditions of 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 is kept in a properly constructed and securely fastened structure or enclosure;
- (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, local government has approved a lesser distance; and
- (e) no poultry is able to approach within 1.2 metres of any side or rear boundary of the premises.

### 5.4.4 Roosters

(1) An owner or occupier of premises shall not—

- (a) without the written approval of an EHO; or
- (b) except in accordance with any conditions imposed by an EHO in connection with the approval under paragraph (a), keep or permit a rooster to be kept on the premises.

(2) An EHO may, upon written application, grant approval with or without conditions to the owner or occupier of premises to keep on the premises a specified number of roosters.

### 5.4.5 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 is in a yard having an otherwise unobstructed area of at least 30 square metres.

### 5.4.6 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 clauses 5.4.3 and 5.4.5, an EHO may direct the owner or occupier to remove it.

(2) An owner or occupier shall comply with a direction from an EHO, made under this clause.

### 5.4.7 Restrictions on Pigeon Nesting or Perching

(1) The local government 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 a local government order made under this clause.

### 5.4.8 Restrictions on Feeding Wild Birds

A person shall not feed a pigeon, dove, seagull, ibis, raven or other wild bird, so as to cause a nuisance or be injurious or dangerous to health.

*Division 5—Keeping of Feedlots***5.5.1 Definition**

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**feedlot**” means a confined area with watering and feeding facilities where animals or birds are held and fed for the purpose of weight gain;

“**animal**” includes sheep, lambs, goat, deer, cattle and buffalo;

“**birds**” includes roosters, hens, geese, turkeys and ducks, poultry, emus and ostriches.

**5.5.2 Premises to be approved**

(1) No premises shall be used as a feedlot unless approved by local government;

(2) Subject to subsection (3), no premises shall be approved as a feedlot by the local government unless every portion of such feedlot complies with the minimum distances in Table 1; and

(3) Sites unable to satisfy the separation requirements may be approved at the discretion of the local government, if the local government is satisfied that approving the feedlot will not give rise to a health nuisance.

*Table 1***Required Buffer Distances for Feedlots**

<b>Buffer</b>	<b>Distances</b>
Townsite Boundaries	5000m
Isolated rural dwellings, dairies and Industries	1000m
Public roads and recreation areas	100m
Neighbouring rural property boundaries	50m
Major water courses and water impoundment	300m
Bores, wells or soak wells used for drinking, stock or irrigation	300m
Minor water courses	100m

**5.5.3 Site conditions**

(1) The owner or occupier of the approved feedlot shall ensure the premises—

(a) is sited on gently sloping land no greater than 1.20 but not less than 1.100;

(b) is sited on soils composed of sandy loam soils with sufficient infiltration to avoid surface ponding or run-off;

(c) has a minimum groundwater clearance of 3 metres;

(d) drainage diverts all uncontaminated storm water from the general waste stream;

(e) has solid and liquid waste disposal arrangements that are not offensive or injurious to health.

(2) The owner or occupier of the approved feedlot shall take effective measures to prevent the discharge of dust, which may involve—

(a) reducing stocking rate immediately to a level that does not cause the discharge of dust; or

(b) stabilisation of the soil surface to a level that does not cause the discharge of dust; or

(c) provision of adequate windbreaks to effectively prevent the discharge of dust.

*Division 6—Piggeries***5.6.1 Definition**

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**intensive piggery**” means pigs are housed, fed and watered in breeding and growing sheds;

“**piggery**” in relation of premises shall include any portion of premises to which pigs have access.

**5.6.2 Premises to be approved**

(1) No premises shall be used as a piggery unless approved by the local government.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), no premises shall be approved as a piggery by the local government, unless every portion of such piggery complies with the minimum separation distances listed in Table 2, or if it is an intensive piggery, the minimum distances listed in Table 3; and

(3) Sites unsuitable to satisfy the separation requirements may be approved at the discretion of the local government, if the local government is satisfied that approving the piggery will not give rise to a health nuisance.

*Table 2***Required Buffer Distances for Piggeries**

<b>Buffer</b>	<b>Distances</b>
Townsite Boundaries	5000m
Isolated rural dwellings, dairies and industries	1000m
Public roads and recreation areas	100m
Neighbouring rural property boundaries	100m
Major water courses and water impoundment	300m
Bores, wells or soak wells used for drinking, stock or irrigation	300m
Minor water courses	100m

### 5.6.3 Site Conditions

The owner or occupier of premises shall take effective measures to prevent the discharge of dust which may involve—

- (a) reducing stock rate immediately to a level that does not cause the discharge of dust; or
- (b) stabilisation of the soil surface to a level that does not cause the discharge of dust; or
- (c) provision of adequate windbreaks to effectively prevent the discharge of dust.

### 5.6.4 Prevention of Nuisances

In order to prevent dust, offensive fumes and effluent becoming a nuisance to the health of the inhabitants of the district, an intensive piggery shall comply with the minimum separation distances listed in Table 3.

*Table 3*  
**Required Buffer Distances for Intensive Piggeries**

	Townsite boundaries	Isolated rural dwellings, dairies, industries	Public roads, recreation areas	Neighbouring rural property boundaries	Surface water supply catchments	Water courses/ rural water impoundments	Bores/wells Soaks drinking water supply
Piggeries and facilities catering for more than 5000 pigs	5000m	300m	200m	100m	Not permitted	300m	300m
500—5000 pigs	3500m	300m	150m	100m	Not permitted	300m	300m
50—499 pigs	2000m	300m	100m	50m	Not permitted	300m	300m
Less than 50 pigs	500m	300m	50m	30m	Not permitted	200m	300m
Land used to dispose of raw or partly treated wastes	1000m 300m	300m	100m	50m	Not permitted	300m	300m
Land used to dispose of effectively treated wastes	200m	50m	50m	20m	Not permitted	100m	100m

## PART 6—PEST CONTROL

### *Division 1—Flies*

#### 6.1.1 Definition

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

#### 6.1.2 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.

#### 6.1.3 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.

**6.1.4 EHO may give notice directing measures to be taken**

Where in the opinion of an EHO flies are prevalent or are breeding on any premises, an EHO 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 an EHO are necessary to—

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

of flies.

**6.1.5 Local government may Execute Work and Recover Costs**

(1) Where—

- (a) a person is required under this Division or directed by a notice given under Clause 6.1.4, to execute any work; and
- (b) that person fails or neglects to comply with the requirement,

the local government 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 local government in the execution of a power under subclause (1) may be recovered in a court of competent jurisdiction from the person referred to in subclause (1).

(3) The local government shall not be liable to pay compensation or damages of any kind to the person referred to in subclause (1) in relation to any action taken by the local government under this clause, other than compensation or damages for loss or damage suffered because the local government acted negligently or in breach of duty.

*Division 2—Mosquitoes***6.2.1 Definition**

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.

**6.2.2 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 located so as to be,

liable to become the breeding place of mosquitoes.

**6.2.3 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 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.

**6.2.4 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.

**6.2.5 Removal of Undergrowth or Vegetation**

(1) Where it appears to an EHO 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 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, an EHO under this clause.

**6.2.6 Filling in Excavations etc.**

Unless written permission to the contrary is obtained from the local government, 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.

### 6.2.7 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 EHO.
  - (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.

### 6.2.8 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 local government, 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.

## *Division 3—Rodents*

### 6.3.1 Definition

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.

### 6.3.2 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 subclause (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 a properly baited trap; 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
    - (ii) 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 EHO may from time to time direct.

### 6.3.3 Waste food etc. to be kept in rodent proof Receptacles

A person must not store, or allow to be stored, on any premises, any food, refuse or other waste matter unless it is contained in a rodent proof receptacle or compartment.

### 6.3.4 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 EHO may direct, orally or in writing, an owner or occupier of premises to take whatever action that, in the opinion of an EHO, 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 EHO under this clause.

### 6.3.5 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.

### 6.3.6 Restrictions on the Sale or Keeping of Rats

- (1) Subject to subclause (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.
- (2) Subclause (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 local government; or
  - (c) a public hospital or a private hospital within the meaning of those expressions in the *Hospital and Health Services Act 1927*.
- (3) A person or body specified in subclause (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 clause 6.3.2 and ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to destroy the rat.

#### Division 4—Cockroaches

##### 6.4.1 Definition

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

##### 6.4.2 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 subclause (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 EHO, treating any area with baits or other methods to eradicate cockroaches.

#### Division 5—Argentine Ants

##### 6.5.1 Definition

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

##### 6.5.2 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 local government 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 EHO—
  - (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 EHO.

#### Division 6—European Wasps

##### 6.6.1 Definition

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

##### 6.6.2 Measures to be taken to keep premises free from European Wasp Nest

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

- (a) immediately notify the local government 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 EHO for the purpose of destroying the wasps and their nest; and
- (c) assist an EHO, or his or her representative, to trace any nest that may be present in, on or about the premises.

*Division 7—Bee Keeping***6.7.1 Definition**

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

- “**bee**” 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 *Planning and Development Act 2005*; and
- “**private street**” has the meaning given to it by the *Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1960*.

**6.7.2 Limitation on numbers of 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 subclause (3) and (4), a person shall not keep or permit the keeping of bees in more than 2 hives on a lot.
- (3) The local government 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 local government under subclause (3).

**6.7.3 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 hives;
- (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.

**6.7.4 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 local government may direct any person to remove any bees or beehives which in the opinion of an EHO are causing a nuisance.
- (3) A person shall comply with a direction under subclause (2), within the time specified.

*Division 8—Arthropod Vectors of Disease***6.8.1 Definition**

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*); and
  - (e) head lice (*Pediculus humanus var.capitis*).

**6.8.2 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 EHO 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***7.1.1 EHO may visit, inspect and report**

An EHO—

- (a) may visit and inspect any house, its occupants, fixtures and fittings; and
- (b) who has reason to believe that there has been a breach of the Act, any regulation made under the Act or these local laws relating to infectious diseases, shall, as soon as possible, submit a written report on the matter to the local government.



**7.1.2 Requirements on owner or occupier to clean, disinfect and disinfect**

- (1) The local government or an EHO 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 the EHO.
- (2) An owner or occupier shall comply with a notice given under subclause (1).

**7.1.3 EHO may disinfect or disinfect premises**

- (1) Where the local government or the Medical Officer is satisfied that any case of infectious disease has occurred on any premises, the local government or the Medical Officer may direct an EHO, other local government 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 EHO, other local government officer or other person to carry out the direction given under subclause (1).
- (3) The local government may recover, in a court of competent jurisdiction, the cost of carrying out the work under this clause from the owner or occupier of the premises in or on which the work was carried out.
- (4) The local government 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 local government or any of its staff or employees under this clause, other than compensation or damages for loss or damage suffered because the local government acted negligently or in breach of duty.

**7.1.4 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 local government 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 EHO considers that—
- (a) a house or premises is not being maintained in a sanitary condition; or
  - (b) any thing is insanitary,
- an EHO 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 subclauses (2) or (3) shall comply with the terms of the notice.

**7.1.5 Medical Officer may authorise disinfecting**

- (1) Where the Medical Officer believes that a person is or may be infected by an infectious disease, the Medical 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 clause.

**7.1.6 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 local government or the Medical Officer may issue;
- (b) may be removed, at the direction of the local government or the Medical Officer to isolation in an appropriate place to prevent or minimise the risk of the infection spreading; and
- (c) if so removed, shall remain in that place until the Medical Officer otherwise directs.

**7.1.7 Declaration of infected house or premises**

- (1) To prevent or check the spread of infectious disease, the local government 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 an EHO.

**7.1.8 Destruction of infected animals**

- (1) An EHO, 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 subclause (1), shall comply with the terms of the notice.

### 7.1.9 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 subclause (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.

### 7.1.10 Local government 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 local government may carry out the work or arrange for the work to be carried out by another.

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

(3) The local government shall not be liable to pay compensation or damages of any kind to the person referred to in subclause (1)(a) in relation to any action taken by the local government under this clause, other than compensation or damages for loss or damage suffered because the local government acted negligently or in breach of duty.

## *Division 2—Disposal of used condoms and needles*

### 7.2.1 Disposal of used condoms

(1) An occupier of premises on or from which used condoms are produced shall ensure that the condoms are—

(a) placed in a sealed impervious container and disposed of in a sanitary manner; or

(b) disposed of in such a manner as may be directed by an EHO.

(2) A person shall not dispose of a used condom in a public place except in accordance with subclause (1).

### 7.2.2 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*

#### 8.1.1 Definition

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

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

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

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

“**Food Standards Code**” means the Australian New Zealand Food Standards Code as defined in the *Commonwealth Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991*;

“**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 157 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;

“**short term hostel**” means a lodging-house where the period of occupancy of any lodger is not more than 14 consecutive days and includes a youth hostel or a backpacker hostel;

“**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 the act to be done, or of preventing the act so forbidden from being done, as the case may be.

#### **8.1.2 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 local government under clause 8.1.4;
- (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, resides, or intends to reside, continuously in the lodging-house whenever there is one or more lodgers in the lodging-house.

#### **8.1.3 Application for registration**

An application for registration of a lodging-house shall be—

- (a) in the form prescribed in Schedule 4;
- (b) duly completed and signed by the proposed keeper; and
- (c) accompanied by—
  - (i) the fee as fixed from time to time by the local government under section 344C of the Act; and
  - (ii) detailed plans and specifications of the lodging-house.

#### **8.1.4 Approval of application**

The local government may approve, with or without conditions, an application under clause 8.1.3 by issuing to the applicant a certificate in the form of Schedule 5.

#### **8.1.5 Renewal of registration**

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

- (a) during the month of June in each year apply to the local government for the renewal of the registration of the lodging-house; and
- (b) pay the fee as fixed from time to time by the local government under section 344C of the Act.

#### **8.1.6 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 6, 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.

#### **8.1.7 Revocation of registration**

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

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

- (a) that the lodging-house has not, to the satisfaction of the local government, 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 under this Part 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 local government, having regard to a report from the Police Service, is satisfied that the keeper or manager is not a fit and proper person;
- (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 an EHO, unfit to remain registered.

(3) Before revoking the registration of a lodging-house under this, the local government 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 local government revokes the registration of a lodging-house, it shall give the keeper notice of the revocation and the registration is revoked as from the date on which the notice is served on the keeper.

*Division 2—Construction and Use Requirements***8.2.1 General construction requirements**

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

**8.2.2 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 hand wash basin, and either a shower or a bath.

(2) A bathroom or toilet which is used as a private bathroom or toilet to the exclusion of other lodgers or residents does not fall under the provisions of subclause (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) have a distinct sign displayed in a prominent position denoting the sex for which the toilet or bathroom is provided; and
- (c) be provided with adequate electric lighting.

(6) Paragraph (b) of subclause (5) does not apply to a serviced apartment.

**8.2.3 Laundry**

(1) A keeper shall—

- (a) subject to subclause (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 or laundry unit in a proper sanitary condition and in good repair;
- (c) provide an adequate supply of hot and cold water to each wash trough, sink, or washing machine; and
- (d) ensure that the floor area of each laundry or laundry unit is properly surfaced with an even fall to a floor waste.

(2) An EHO may approve the provision of a reduced number of laundry units if suitable equipment of a commercial type is installed.

(3) In this clause—

“**laundry unit**” means a group of facilities consisting of—

- (a) a washing machine with a capacity of not less than 4 kilograms weight of dry clothing;
- (b) one wash trough of not less than 36 litres capacity, connected to both hot and cold water;
- (c) either an electric drying cabinet or not less than 30 metres of clothes line; and
- (d) a hot water system that—
  - (i) is capable of delivering an adequate supply of water at a temperature of at least 75 degrees Celsius for each washing machine provided with the communal facilities; and
  - (ii) has a delivery rate of not less than 0.076 litres per second to each washing machine.

**8.2.4 Kitchen**

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

- (a) has a minimum floor area of—
  - (i) where lodgers prepare their own meals—0.65 square metres per person;
  - (ii) where meals are provided by the keeper or manager—0.35 square metres per person; or
  - (iii) where a kitchen and dining room are combined—1 square metre per person, 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; and
  - (ii) refrigerator space for storage of perishable goods;
- (c) complies with any of the requirements of Standard 3.2.3 of the Food Standards Code; and
- (d) has a hand wash basin and a double bowl sink, each provided with an adequate supply of hot and cold water.

**8.2.5 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 an EHO in accordance with the following table—

No. of Lodgers	Ovens	4 Burner Stoves
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

(2) The keeper of a lodging-house where meals are provided by the keeper or manager shall provide a kitchen with cooking appliances of a number and type approved by an EHO.

**8.2.6 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 not less than the greater of—
  - (i) 0.5 square metres per person; or
  - (ii) 10 square metres; 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.

**8.2.7 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.

**8.2.8 Fire Prevention and control**

(1) 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 an EHO; and
  - (ii) which shall be kept separate from the general lighting system and kept illuminated during the hours of darkness;
- (b) ensure a fire blanket, of a type approved by an EHO, is positioned within 2 metres of the cooking area in each kitchen; and
- (c) ensure that each exit sign and fire fighting appliance is clearly visible, accessible and maintained in good working order at all times.

(2) A keeper shall ensure that all buildings comprising the lodging house are fitted with fire protection equipment in accordance with the Building Code.

**8.2.9 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.

**8.2.10 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.

**8.2.11 Restriction on use of rooms for sleeping**

(1) Subject to subclause (3) and clause 8.3.10, 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, storeroom, 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 a 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 metres 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 metres 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 an EHO.

(2) For the purposes of this clause, 2 children under the age of 10 years are counted as one lodger.

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

### 8.2.12 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 subclause (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 subclause (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 local government'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) arrange at all times a distance of 750 millimetres between beds, and a 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 1530.2-1993 and AS/NZS 1530.3-1999.

Drapes, Curtains, Blinds & Bedcovers	A maximum Flammability Index of 6
Upholster & 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 2001.1-1995, 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, 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.

### **8.2.13 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, 2 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
- (c) 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 a recreational campsite;

(3) The sheets and blankets required to be provided by subclause (1)(b)(ii), shall be deemed to have been provided by the keeper, where the keeper offers them for hire to the lodgers. In such circumstances, each lodger must either provide his own clean sheets or hire them from the keeper;

(4) In a short-term hostel or recreational campsite, the storage facilities required by subclause (1)(c) may be located in a separate secure storage room or locker room.

### **8.2.14 Ventilation**

(1) If, in the opinion of an EHO, 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 subclause (1) within such time as directed.

### **8.2.15 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, serial numbers so that—

- (a) the number "1" is placed on the outside of the door of the room nearest to the front or main entry door of the lodging-house; and
- (b) the numbers continue in sequence throughout each floor (if there is more than one) of the lodging-house.

(2) The numbers to be placed on the doors under subclause (1) shall be—

- (a) not less than 40 millimetres in height;
- (b) 1.5 metres from the floor; and
- (c) permanently fixed either by being painted on the doors or shown by other legible means.

## *Division 3—Management and Care*

### **8.3.1 Keeper or manager to reside in the lodging-house**

No keeper of a lodging house shall absent himself from such house, unless he leaves some reputable person in charge thereof.

### **8.3.2 Registers of lodgers**

(1) A keeper shall keep a register of lodgers in the form of Schedule 7.

(2) The keeper shall ensure that the register of lodgers is—

- (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 EHO.

### **8.3.3 Keeper report**

A keeper shall, whenever required by the local government, report to the local government, in the form of Schedule 8, the name of each lodger who lodged in the lodging-house during the preceding day or night.

### **8.3.4 Certificate in respect of sleeping accommodation**

(1) An EHO may issue to a keeper a certificate, in respect of each room, which shall be in the form of Schedule 9.

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

(3) When required by an EHO, a keeper shall exhibit the certificate issued under this clause in a conspicuous place in the room to which the certificate refers.

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

### 8.3.5 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 EHO, open the door of any room for the purposes of inspection by the EHO.

### 8.3.6 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; or
  - (ii) the local government or the Medical Officer has forbidden to be used as a sleeping apartment.

(2) For the purpose of this clause, 2 children under 10 years of age are counted as one lodger.

### 8.3.7 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 subclause (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 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 condition.

### 8.3.8 Cleaning and maintenance requirements

(1) 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 is 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 an EHO, 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 an EHO.
- (2) In this clause—
- “bed-linen”** includes sheets and pillow cases and, in the case of a short term hostel or a recreational campsite, mattress protectors.

### 8.3.9 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 that are inflammable or offensive;
- (c) use a bath or hand wash 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) subject to clause 8.3.10—
  - (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.

### 8.3.10 Approval for storage of food

- (1) An EHO 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*

#### 9.1.1 Definition

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—

**“occupier”** in relation to premises includes the person registered as the occupier of the premises in the Schedule 12—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) fat rendering premises;
- (b) fish processing premises
- (c) flock factories;
- (d) laundries, dry cleaning premises and dye works;
- (e) any trade as defined by section 186 of the Act; and

**“premises”** includes houses.

### 9.1.2 Consent to Establish Offensive Trade

(1) A person seeking the consent of the local government under section 187 of the Act to establish an offensive trade shall—

- (a) advertise notice of his intention to apply for consent in accordance with clause 9.1.3; and
- (b) lodge with the CEO an application in the form of Schedule 10.

(2) A person who makes a false statement in an application under section 187 shall be guilty of an offence.

### 9.1.3 Notice of Application

A notice required under subclause 9.1.2(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 Regional or a Perth daily newspaper at least two weeks but not more than one month before the application under subclause 9.1.2(1)(b) is lodged with the Chief Executive Officer.

### 9.1.4 Registration of Premises

An application for the registration of premises pursuant to section 191 of the Act shall be—

- (a) in the form of Schedule 11;
- (b) accompanied by the fee prescribed in the *Health (Offensive Trades Fees) Regulations 1976*; and
- (c) lodged with the Chief Executive Officer.

### 9.1.5 Certificate of Registration

Upon the registration of premises for the carrying on of an offensive trade, the local government shall issue to the applicant a certificate in the form of Schedule 12.

### 9.1.6 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.

### 9.1.7 Alterations to Premises

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

## *Division 2—General Duties of an Occupier*

### 9.2.1 Definition

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.

### 9.2.2 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.

### 9.2.3 Rats 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.

### 9.2.4 Sanitary Conveniences and Hand Wash Basins

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

**9.2.5 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 EHO.

**9.2.6 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.

**9.2.7 Offensive Material**

The occupier shall—

- (a) provide on the premises, impervious 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 or at such other intervals as may be approved or directed by an EHO; and
- (e) cause all receptacles after being emptied to be cleaned immediately with an efficient disinfectant.

**9.2.8 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.

**9.2.9 Specified Offensive Trades**

(1) For the purposes of this clause, “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;
- (b) fish processing premises; and
- (c) 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 25 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 an EHO may from time to time direct.

**9.2.10 Directions**

(1) An EHO 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 clause.

**9.2.11 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—Flock Factories***9.3.1 Definition**

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, lintens, fibre, or other material used or likely to be used for the filling of mattresses, pillows, bedding, upholstery, cushions or substances used in packaging material or the manufacture of underfelt;

**9.3.2 New and Used Material**

(1) Subject to subclause (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 30 minutes.

### 9.3.3 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.

### 9.3.4 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.

### 9.3.5 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.

### 9.3.6 Bedding and Upholstery

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

- (a) used bedding; or
  - (b) upholstery,
- which is unclean, offensive, or infested with vectors of disease, unless the—
- (i) material of which the bedding is made; or
  - (ii) filling material of which the upholstery is made,

has been boiled for 30 minutes or otherwise effectively disinfected and cleaned.

## *Division 4—Laundries, Dry Cleaning Establishments and Dye Works*

### 9.4.1 Definition

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 there from 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; and
- (iii) provision is made for the discharge of all liquid waste there from into a public sewer.

“**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.

### 9.4.2 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 an EHO who may at any time by written notice withdraw such permission.

### 9.4.3 Reception Room

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

- (a) provided 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 EHO 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 clause.

#### 9.4.4 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 or 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.

#### 9.4.5 Laundry Floor

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

#### 9.4.6 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.

#### 9.4.7 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 EHO for that purpose.

#### 9.4.8 Trolleys

The occupier of a laundry or 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.

#### 9.4.9 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 5—Fat Rendering Establishments*

#### 9.5.1 Definition

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

#### 9.5.2 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) 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.

#### 9.5.3 Covering of Apparatus

External parts of the fat rendering apparatus shall be constructed or covered with a smooth, non-corrosive and impervious material, devoid of holes, cracks and crevices.

#### 9.5.4 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 and to be devoid of holes, cracks or crevices.

PART 10—OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

10.1.1 Penalties

- (1) A person who contravenes a provision of this local law, commits an offence.
- (2) A person who commits an offence under subclause (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 or 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 (clause 3.5.1(3))

HEALTH ACT 1911

Shire of Northam

Health Local Law 2008

APPLICATION FOR LICENCE OF A MORGUE

To: Chief Executive Officer  
 Shire of Northam  
 PO Box 613  
 NORTHAM WA 6401

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—  
 .....

.....(Signature of applicant/s)

..... (Date)

Schedule 2 (clause 5.3.3 (1(a)))

HEALTH ACT 1911

Shire of Northam

Health Local Law 2008

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A STABLE

To: Chief Executive Officer  
 Shire of Northam  
 PO Box 613  
 NORTHAM WA 6401

I/We, .....  
 (full name of applicant/s)

of .....  
 (residential address of applicant/s)

apply for registration, for the year ending 31 December .....  
 of .....  
 (location of premises)

being premises in or upon which there is (or is to be) a stable trading under the name of.....  
 .....

Whether owner or occupier as tenant .....

Owner's name and address if tenant .....

Distance of stable/paddock from nearest building .....

Number of stable stalls .....

Number of horses intended to be stabled / kept .....

Area of paddock available to horse(s) in square metres .....

Site plan is attached .....

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

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

..... Date

**Schedule 3 (clause 5.3.3 (2(a)))**

HEALTH ACT 1911

Shire of Northam

Health Local Law 2008

**CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A STABLE**

This is to certify that the premises situated at .....

.....

.....

of which .....

.....

is the occupier, are registered as a stable. ....

Business name .....

..... This registration expires

on the 31 December ..... unless previously cancelled.

Dated this ..... day of ..... 20.....

.....

Environmental Health Officer  
Shire of Northam

**Schedule 4 (clause 8.1.3)**

HEALTH ACT 1911

Shire of Northam

Health Local Law 2008

**APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A LODGING HOUSE**

To: Chief Executive Officer  
Shire of Northam  
PO Box 613  
NORTHAM WA 6401

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—

- lodging house;
- a recreational campsite;
- a short term hostel; or
- serviced apartments,

(Specify which is to apply)

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

**DESCRIPTION OF LODGING HOUSE**

Number of storeys.....

<b>Rooms for private use</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Area</b>
Laundries/toilets/bathrooms	.....	.....
Bedrooms	.....	.....
Dining rooms	.....	.....
Kitchens	.....	.....
Sitting rooms	.....	.....
Other (specify)	.....	.....

<b>Rooms for lodgers</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Area</b>
Bedrooms	.....	.....
Dining rooms	.....	.....
Kitchens	.....	.....
Sitting rooms	.....	.....
Other (specify)	.....	.....

**Sanitary conveniences for female lodgers**

Toilets	.....
Baths	.....
Showers	.....
Hand wash basins	.....

**Sanitary conveniences for male lodgers**

Toilets	.....
Urinals	.....
Baths	.....
Showers	.....
Hand wash basins	.....

**Laundry facilities**

Wash troughs	.....
Washing machines.	.....
Drying cabinets or clothes lines.	.....

**Additional details**

- (a) Lodger's 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 the proposed manager if the keeper resides elsewhere—  
 .....

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

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

..... (Signature of applicant/s)

..... (Date)

**Schedule 5 (clause 8.1.4)**

HEALTH ACT 1911

Shire of Northam

Health Local Law 2008

**CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A LODGING HOUSE**

Shire of Northam  
 PO Box 613  
 NORTHAM WA 6401

This is to certify that the premises situated at..... are registered as a lodging house and are classified as—

- lodging house;
- a recreational campsite;
- a short term hostel; or
- serviced apartments,

(Specify which is to apply)

until 30 June, ....., on the following conditions—

1. that....., whose name appears on the register of keepers of the Shire of Northam 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 at any one time shall not exceed.....





**Schedule 8 (clause 8.3.3)**

HEALTH ACT 1911

Shire of Northam

Health Local Law 2008

**LIST OF LODGERS ON A PARTICULAR DATE**

Chief Executive Officer  
Shire of Northam  
PO Box 613  
NORTHAM WA 6401

The following is the name of every person who resided in the lodging house at.....  
.....  
on the.....day of....., .....

Name	Address	Room No
------	---------	---------

(Signed) ..... (Keeper)

Date: .....

**Schedule 9 (clause 8.3.4)**

HEALTH ACT 1911

Shire of Northam

Health Local Law 2008

**CERTIFICATE OF SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION**

To: .....  
(Name of keeper)

of .....  
(Address of keeper)

For the registered lodging house situated at .....

This room, No....., can be used as a sleeping apartment (for sleeping purposes only) to accommodate not more than.....persons at any one time.

(Signed) ..... (Environmental Health Officer)

Date: .....

**Schedule 10 (clause 9.1.2)**

HEALTH ACT 1911

Shire of Northam

Health Local Law 2008

**APPLICATION FOR CONSENT TO ESTABLISH AN OFFENSIVE TRADE**

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)

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

.....  
Signature of Applicant/s)

.....

(Date)

**Schedule 11 (clause 9.1.4)**

HEALTH ACT 1911

Shire of Northam

*Health Local Law 2008*

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

To: Chief Executive Officer  
Shire of Northam  
PO Box 613  
NORTHAM WA 6401

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 Applicant/s)

.....  
(Date)

**Schedule 12 (clause 9.1.5)**

HEALTH ACT 1911

Shire of Northam

*Health Local Law 2008*

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

Shire of Northam  
PO Box 613  
NORTHAM WA 6401

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 ....., .....

Dated this ..... day of ....., .....

.....  
Environmental Health Officer Shire of Northam

Passed at a meeting of the Council of the Shire of Northam held on 24 September 2008.

The Common Seal of the Shire of Northam was hereunto affixed by authority of the Council in the presence of—

Cr S.B. Pollard, Shire President.  
N. HALE, Chief Executive Officer.

Dated this 10th day of October 2008.

Consented to—

Dr. TARUN WEERAMANTHRI, Executive Director, Public Health.

Dated this 29th day of October 2008.