

HEALTH ACT 1911 LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

SHIRE OF HARVEY

HEALTH LOCAL LAWS 2009

(As published in the Government Gazette on 22 September 1997 with amendments published in the Government Gazette on 20 February 1998, 7 August 1998, 17 October 2000, the Health Local Laws 2002 gazetted 13 August 2002, the Health Local Laws 2007 gazetted 7 September 2007 and Health Local Laws 2009 gazetted 29 September 2009, and Health Local Laws 2014 gazetted 16 May 2014)

HEALTH ACT 1911
SHIRE OF HARVEY
HEALTH LOCAL LAWS 1997

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HEALTH ACT 1911
SHIRE OF HARVEY
HEALTH LOCAL LAWS 1997

Pursuant to the powers under the “*Health Act 1911*”, the Council of the Shire of Harvey makes the following Local Laws.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Citation

1. These Local Laws may be cited as “*The Shire of Harvey Health Local Laws 1997*”.

Repeal

2. The Health Local Laws of the Shire of Harvey, the adoption of which was approved at a meeting of the Shire Council on 21st January, 1964, and published in the *Government Gazette* on 8th July, 1964, and amended from time to time, are repealed.

Interpretation

3. (1) In these Local Laws, 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;

“**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 Harvey and includes an Acting Chief Executive Officer.

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

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

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

“**fire authority**” means the Fire and Emergency Services Authority of Western Australia, Fire and Emergency Services of WA, or the Western Australian Fire Brigades Board;

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

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

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

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

“**local government**” includes the council of a local government;

“**local planning scheme**” means the Shire of Harvey local planning scheme made under the Planning and Development Act 2005”;

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

“Principal Environmental Health Officer” means an Environmental Health Officer appointed by the local government to the office of Principal Environmental Health Officer and includes a Deputy Principal Environmental Health Officer;

“public place” includes every place to which the public ordinarily have access, whether by payment of 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 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;

“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 louvre, glazed sash, glazed door, or other device which transmits natural light directly from outside a building to the room concerned with in the closed position.

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

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

PART 2—SANITATION

Division 1—Sanitary Conveniences

Interpretation

4. 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.

Dwelling House

5 (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.

Premises other than a Dwelling House

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

- (a) the premises have sanitary conveniences in accordance with the Building Code and this Part,
- (b) the toilets required by this Section are situated within a reasonable distance and are easily accessible to the persons for whom they are provided; and
- (c) the premises have hand wash basins—
 - (i) 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 basin.

Outdoor Festivals

7. (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; and
- (d) for additional females—
 - (i) one water closet for each 100; and
 - (ii) one hand wash basin for each 500.

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

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

Temporary Works –

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

Maintenance of Sanitary Conveniences and Fittings

9. (1) The occupier of premises shall—
 - (a) keep clean, in good condition and repair; and
 - (b) whenever required by an Environmental Health Officer, effectively disinfect and clean, all sanitary conveniences including sanitary fittings in or on the premises.
- (2) The owner of premises shall—
 - (a) keep or cause to be kept in good repair; and
 - (b) maintain an adequate supply of water to, all sanitary conveniences including sanitary fittings in or on the premises.

Ventilation of Toilet

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

Public Sanitary Conveniences

11. (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 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.

Lighting

12. 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.

Installation

13. (1) Every sanitary convenience shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of the *Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909* and the *Health (Treatment of Sewage and Disposal of Effluent and Liquid Waste) Regulations 1974* and shall have an adequate supply of water.
- (2) Every temporary sanitary convenience shall be:—
 - (i) drained into the public sewer or treated by a method approved by the Executive Director, Public Health; and
 - (ii) provided with an approved hand washing facility

Division 2—Bathrooms, Laundries and Kitchens

Bathrooms

14. (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.

Laundries

15. (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 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.

Washing or Keeping of Clothes in Kitchens

16. 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.

Kitchens

17. (1) In this section, a **“cooking facility”** includes a stove, oven, facility or appliance used for or in connection with the cooking of food.
(2) A person shall not use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, a dwelling house without a kitchen equipped with—
(a) an electric, gas, wood or other fuel burning stove;
(b) an oven with a capacity of not less than 0.005 cubic metres per person usually accommodated in the house; and
(c) a sink which shall—
(i) be at least 380 millimetres long, 300 millimetres wide and 150 millimetres deep; and
(ii) have an adequate supply of hot and cold water.
(3) The occupier of a dwelling house shall ensure that the stove, oven and sink are kept clean, in good order and repair and fit for use.
(4) A cooking facility shall—
(a) be installed in accordance with the requirements of Energy Safety; and
(b) not be installed or used in any room other than a kitchen.
(5) Mechanical extraction shall be provided in a kitchen and the exhaust air shall be—
(a) carried to the outside air as directly as practicable; and
(b) boxed throughout.

PART 3—HOUSING AND GENERAL

Division 1—Maintenance of Houses

Dwelling House Maintenance

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

- (a) maintain all roofs, guttering and downpipes in sound weatherproof condition;
- (b) maintain any footings, foundations and walls, either external or internal, in a sound condition;
- (c) replace any missing, broken, decayed or termite-eaten timber or other deteriorated material in any veranda, roof, walls, steps, handrails, floors or their supports with material of sound quality;
- (d) comply with the directions of an Environmental Health Officer to treat the premises for the purpose of destroying any termites;
- (e) maintain any brick, stone, mortar or cement work in a sound condition;
- (f) maintain, repair or replace any flashings or ant caps which are missing or defective;
- (g) maintain all ventilators in good order and repair;
- (h) maintain all floors even and level in surface and free from cracks and gaps;
- (i) maintain all ceilings, internal wall finishes, skirtings, 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% of the floor area;
- (l) maintain all pipes, fittings and fixtures connected with water supply, drainage or sewerage so that they comply in all respects with the provisions of the *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909* and any other legal requirements to which they are subject; and
- (m) maintain all electric wiring, gas services and fittings to comply in all respects with the requirements of Energy Safety.

Guttering and Downpipes

19 The owner of a house shall not use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, a house unless—

- (a) the house is provided with adequate guttering and downpipes or drains sufficient to receive without overflow all rainwater flowing into them and for all rainwater to be effectively disposed of to the satisfaction of the Principal Environmental Health Officer;
- (b) the guttering and downpipes or drains are installed in accordance with Part 3.5.2 of the Building Code; and
- (c) any rainwater from any downpipe is not discharged onto any unpaved surface of land within 1.5 metres of any house.

Maintenance of Guttering and Downpipes and Disposal of Rainwater

20 The owner or occupier of a house shall—

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

Division 2—Ventilation of Houses

Exemption for Short Term Hostels and Recreational Campsites

21 This Division shall not apply to short term hostels and recreational campsites referred to in Division 2 of Part 9.

Overcrowding

22. The owner or occupier of a house shall not permit—

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

Calculated Sufficient Space

23. For the purpose of Section 22, 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.

Ventilation

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

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

- (a) natural ventilation; or
- (b) a mechanical ventilation or air-conditioning system complying with AS1668.2: 2002.

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

- (a) maintained in good working condition and in accordance with AS/NZS3666.2: 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 the Principal Environmental Health Officer, a 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 house until it is properly ventilated.

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

Sub-Floor Ventilation

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

Division 3—Water Supply

Water Supply

26 (1) The owner of a house shall ensure that it is connected with a separate and independent water supply from the mains of a licensed drinking 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 at

least one tap in the kitchen in the house.

Rain Water Tanks

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

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

Wells

28 The owner or occupier of any premises shall not use or permit for human consumption the use of the water from 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; and
- (b) covered with a tight-fitting cover without openings of any sort other than those essential for the insertion of a pump.

Pollution

29 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—Secondhand Furniture, Bedding and Clothing

Prohibition of Sale

30 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.

Prohibition of Possession

31 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

Application and Licensing of Morgues

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

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

- (a) made by the applicant;
- (b) made in the form prescribed in Schedule 9; and
- (c) forwarded to the CEO with the fee as fixed from time to time by the local government under Section 344C of the Act.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to any public hospital, local government or police morgue.

(4) A licence shall—

- (a) be in the form set out in Schedule 10; and
- (b) expire on 30 June next 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 some impervious material, having a fall to an outlet discharging over a trapped gully; and
- (e) the premises are adequately ventilated by direct communication with the outside air.

PART 4—WASTE FOOD AND REFUSE

Division 1—Liquid Refuse

Interpretation

33. In this division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“approved carrier” means a carrier licensed under the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004*;

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

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

Deposit of Liquid Refuse –

34. 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.

Disposal of Liquid Waste

35.(1) The owner or occupier of premises shall—

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

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

- (a) discharging it into the sewerage system of the 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 or by the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Environment and Conservation; and
- (d) collection and disposal by an approved carrier.

Application for Approval

36. (1) The local government may grant or refuse an application under this Section subject to conditions relating to—

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

(2) Any conditions imposed by the local government under this Section shall be—

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

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

Division 2—Disposal of Refuse

Interpretation

37. In this division, unless the context otherwise requires—

- “**collection day**” means the day of the week on which rubbish and refuse is collected and removed by the local government or its contractor;
- “**collection time**”, where used in connection with any premises, means the time when rubbish or refuse is collected and removed from the premises by the local government or its contractor;
- “**commercial swill**” means food residues or wastes of a liquid or semi-liquid or of an offensive nature from commercial kitchens, manufacturers, shops, abattoirs, markets, or any place (other than private residential premises) where food is processed, being residues or wastes of the type which previously used to be fed to pigs;
- “**commercial waste**” means refuse and other rubbish generated by or emanating from commercial premises and includes trade refuse;
- “**domestic waste**” means refuse and other rubbish generated by or emanating from residential premises and includes house refuse; -
- “**public place**” includes a street, way and place which the public are allowed to use, whether the street, way or place is or is not on private property;
- “**receptacle**” means a polyethylene cart fitted with wheels a handle and a lid and of a capacity of 120 litres or 240 litres supplied by the local government or its contractor or other type of receptacle specified or approved by the local government;
- “**refuse disposal site**” means a waste treatment facility or depot licensed under Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* to store, treat, reuse or dispose of rubbish or refuse;.
- “**rubbish or refuse**” includes any filth, dirt, ashes, vegetation, garden refuse, waste material, waste food, sludge, offensive matter, cinders, wood or metal shavings and sawdust but does not include liquid waste or liquid refuse;
- “**street**” includes—
 - a highway; and
 - a thoroughfare;

which—

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

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

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

Receptacles

38. (1) An owner or occupier of premises shall—

- (a) at all times keep the lid of the receptacle closed except when depositing rubbish or refuse or cleaning the receptacle;
- (b) except for a reasonable period before and after collection time, keep the receptacle on the premises and located—
 - (i) behind the street alignment and so as not to be visible from a street or public place; or
 - (ii) in such other position as is approved by the Principal Environmental Health Officer;
- (c) on each collection day at or prior to 6.00 am, place the receptacle out in the street in a position where it is visible from the carriageway of the street or the right of way or lane and is accessible, but does not obstruct a street, right of way, thoroughfare, lane, footpath, cycleway or other carriageway or placed in such other position as is approved by the Principal Environmental Health Officer;
- (d) if the receptacle is lost, stolen, damaged or defective notify the local government within 7 days after the event; and
- (e) ensure that the premises is provided with an adequate number of receptacles.

(2) A receptacle supplied by the local government or its contractor remains the property of the local government or its contractor as the case may be.

Exemption

39. (1) An owner or occupier of premises may apply in writing to the local government for an exemption from compliance with the requirements of Section 38(b) or (c).

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

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

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

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

Use of Receptacles

40. An owner or occupier of premises shall—

- (a) not deposit or permit to be deposited in a receptacle—
 - (i) more than 70 kilograms of rubbish or refuse;
 - (ii) hot or burning ash;
 - (iii) oil, motor spirit or other flammable liquid;
 - (iv) liquid paint or other solvent;
 - (v) bricks, concrete, building rubble earth or other like substances;
 - (vi) drugs, dressings, bandages, swabs or blood samples unless placed in a impervious and leak-proof container;

- (vii) hospital, medical, veterinary, laboratory or pathological substances containing blood unless placed in a sealed impervious and leak-proof container;
- (viii) syringes, needles, surgical hardware, broken glass, sharps or other sharp objects unless placed in a sealed impervious leak-proof and impenetrable container;
- (ix) cytotoxics, radioactive substances and dangerous chemicals;
- (x) commercial swill, sewage, manure, nightsoil, faeces or urine;
- (xi) any object which is greater in length, width, or breadth than the corresponding dimension of the receptacle or which will not allow the lid of the receptacle to be tightly closed; or
- (xii) rubbish or refuse which is or is likely to become offensive or a nuisance, or give off an offensive or noxious odour, or to attract flies or cause fly breeding unless it is first wrapped in non absorbent or impervious material or placed in a sealed impervious container;

(b) unless authorised by the Principal Environmental Health Officer not mark or disfigure the receptacle in any manner other than by the placement of a street number or other identifying mark;

(c) at all times keep the receptacle in a clean condition;

(d) whenever directed to do so by an Environmental Health Officer, thoroughly clean, disinfect, deodorise and apply a residual insecticide to the receptacle;

(e) take all reasonable steps to prevent—

- (i) fly breeding and keep the receptacle free of flies maggots cockroaches, rodents and other vectors of disease; and –
- (ii) the emission of offensive and noxious odours from the receptacle; and

(f) ensure that the receptacle does not cause a nuisance to the occupiers of adjoining premises.

Damage to Receptacles

41. A person other than the local government or its contractor, shall not—

- (a) damage, destroy or interfere with a receptacle; or –
- (b) except as permitted by these Local Laws or as authorised by an Environmental Health Officer, remove a receptacle from any premises to which it was delivered by the local government or its contractor.

Use of Other Containers –

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

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

- (a) unless approved by the Principal Environmental Health Officer not deposit or permit to be deposited in the container anything specified in Section 40(a)(ii)—(xii);
- (b) take all reasonable steps to prevent fly breeding in, and the emission of offensive or noxious odours from, the container;
- (c) whenever directed by an Environmental Health Officer to do so, thoroughly clean, disinfect, deodorise and apply a residual insecticide to the container;
- (d) cause the container to be located on the premises in an enclosure constructed and located as approved by the Principal Environmental Health Officer;
- (e) ensure that the container is not visible from the street but is readily accessible for the purposes of collection; and

- (f) ensure that the container does not cause a nuisance to an occupier of adjoining premises.

(3) An owner or occupier shall—

- (a) ensure that there are a sufficient number of containers provided to contain all commercial swill, rubbish and refuse which accumulates or may accumulate in or from the premises;
- (b) , ensure that each container on the premises—
 - (i) has a close fitting lid;
 - (ii) is constructed of non-absorbent and non-corrosive material; and
 - (iii) is clearly marked, for the use of, and is used only for, the temporary deposit of commercial swill or rubbish or refuse;
- (c) keep or cause to be kept each container thoroughly clean and in good condition and repair;
- (d) place any commercial swill in, and only in, a container marked for that purpose;
- (e) place any rubbish or refuse in, and only in, a container marked for that purpose;
- (f) keep the cover on each container except when it is necessary to place something in, or remove something from it; and
- (g) ensure that the containers are emptied at least weekly or as directed by an Environmental Health Officer.

Suitable Enclosure

43 (1) An owner or occupier of premises—

- (a) consisting of more than 3 dwellings; or
- (b) used for commercial, industrial purposes or as a food premises; shall if required by the Principal Environmental Health Officer provide a suitable enclosure for the storage and cleaning of receptacles on the premises.

(2) An owner or occupier of premises required to provide a suitable enclosure under this Section shall keep the enclosure thoroughly clean and disinfected.

(3) For the purposes of this Section a “suitable enclosure” means an enclosure—

- (a) of sufficient size to accommodate all receptacles used on the premises but in any event having a floor area not less than a size approved by the Principal Environmental Health Officer; (b) constructed of brick, concrete, corrugated compressed fibre cement sheet or other material of suitable thickness approved by the Principal Environmental Health Officer;
- (c) having walls not less than 1.8 metres in height and having an access way of not less than 1 metre in width and fitted with a self-closing gate;
- (d) containing a smooth and impervious floor—
 - (i) of not less than 75 millimetres in thickness; and
 - (ii) which is evenly graded to an approved liquid refuse disposal system;
- (e) which is easily accessible to allow for the removal of the receptacles;
- (f) provided with a ramp into the enclosure having a gradient no steeper than 1:8 unless otherwise approved by the Principal Environmental Health Officer; and
- (g) provided with a tap connected to an adequate supply of water

Deposit of Refuse

44 A person shall not deposit or cause or permit to be deposited any rubbish or refuse in or on any street or on any land other than a refuse disposal site.

Removal of Rubbish from Premises or Receptacle

45 (1) A person shall not remove any rubbish or refuse from premises unless that person is—

- (a) the owner or occupier of the premises;

- (b) authorised to do so by the owner or occupier of the premises; and
- (c) authorised in writing to do so by the local government.

(2) A person shall not, without the approval of the local government or the owner of a receptacle, remove any rubbish or refuse from the receptacle or other container provided for the use of the general public in a public place.

Burning Rubbish or Refuse

46 (1) A person shall not—

- (a) without the written approval of the Principal Environmental Health Officer; and
- (b) except in accordance with the terms and conditions to which the approval is subject,

set fire to, or cause to be set on fire, any rubbish or refuse either—

- (i) in any incinerator; or
- (ii) on the ground.

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

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

Rubbish Removal Vehicles

47. A vehicle used by the local government or its contractor for the collection and transport of rubbish shall—

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

Method of Removal of Rubbish

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

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

Interpretation

49. 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.

Restriction of Vehicles

50. 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.

Transport of Butchers Waste

51. (1) A person shall not transport butchers’ waste otherwise than in—

- (a) a compartment complying with the following specifications—
 - (i) the floor and 4 walls to be made of sheet metal and the walls to be not less than 910 millimetres high;
 - (ii) all joints to be welded, soldered or brazed and made water-tight;
 - (iii) the loading doors, if any, to be water-tight and kept closed at all times except when loading; and
 - (iv) the top to be completely covered by a tarpaulin or other impervious sheet material approved by the Principal Environmental Health Officer, carried over, and secured to the outside of the walls at least 300 millimetres from the top so as to keep the load out of sight of the public; or
- (b) a water-tight metal container fitted with a lid which can be tightly closed.

(2) A person shall not transport any butchers’ waste in a vehicle unless the vehicle and its fittings, including the compartment or container referred to in this Section, are—

- (a) maintained in good order and condition; and
- (b) thoroughly cleaned at the conclusion of each day’s work.

(3) A person shall not load, transport, or unload butchers’ waste in a manner that is or may be offensive due to—

- (a) the sight of animal skeletons, bones, offal or waste matter;
- (b) the odour of putrefaction, offal or waste matter; or
- (c) the presence of blood and particles of flesh or fat dropping onto the surface of the street pavement or ground.

PART 5—NUISANCES AND GENERAL

Division 1—Nuisances

Interpretation

52. In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“fertiliser” includes manure.

Footpaths etc, to be kept clean

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

Escape of Smoke etc.

54. 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.

Public Vehicles to be kept clean

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

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

Prohibition against Spitting

56. A person shall not spit—

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

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

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

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

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

Use or Storage of Fertiliser

58. 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.

Storage and Dispatch of Artificial Fertiliser

59. 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.

Storage of Fertiliser in a House

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

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

Vehicles Used for Transporting of Animals and Birds

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

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

Division 2—Keeping of Animals

Cleanliness

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

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

Animal Enclosures

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

(2) The owner or occupier of premises where animals or birds are kept shall, when directed by the Principal Environmental Health Officer, 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.

Cats

64. (1) Subject to subsection (6), a person shall not, without an exemption in writing from the local government, keep more than 3 cats over the ages of 3 months on premises on any land within the District of the Shire of Harvey.

(2) An owner or occupier of premises may apply in writing to the local government for exemption from the requirements of subsection (1).

(3) The local government shall not grant an exemption under this Section unless it is satisfied that the number of cats to be kept will not be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health.

(4) An exemption granted under this Section shall specify—

- (a) the owner or occupier to whom the exemption applies;
- (b) the premises to which the exemption applies; and
- (c) the maximum number of cats which may be kept on the premises.

(5) A person who is granted exemption under subsection (3) may be required by local government to:

(a) provide for each cat kept at or on the premises a properly constructed shelter with an enclosure complying with the following—

- (i) each shelter shall have a floor area of not less than 0.5 square metres for each cat over the age of 3 months kept or to be kept therein; and
- (ii) the area of the enclosure appurtenant to each shelter shall be not less than 3 times the area of the shelter;

(b) a shelter or an enclosure shall be situated at a distance of not less than—

- (i) 2 metres from the boundary of any lot not owned or occupied by the person by whom the cats are kept;
- (ii) 10 metres from any dwelling, church schoolroom, hall or premises in which food is manufactured, packed or prepared for human consumption;
- (c) keep all shelters, enclosures, yards and grounds in which cats are kept in a clean condition and free from vermin at all times and clean, disinfect or otherwise deal with them as directed by an Environmental Health Officer from time to time.

(6) A person may keep more than 3 cats on premises used for veterinary purposes or as a pet shop.

Slaughter of Animals

65. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a person, unless exempted under Regulation 5 of the *Health (Meat Hygiene) Regulations 2001*, shall not slaughter any animal within the district, unless at an abattoir approved by the local government, for slaughtering animals for human consumption and only at times approved by the local government.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to euthanasia of animals by veterinarians or other duly authorised persons.

Disposal of Dead Animals

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

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

(3) Where the owner or occupier fails to dispose a carcass at an approved disposal site an Environmental Health Officer may give to the owner or occupier notice in writing directing him or her to arrange for the disposal of the carcass at a site specified by the Environmental Health Officer.

Division 3—Keeping of Large Animals

Interpretation

67. In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“approved animal” means a horse, cow or large animal the subject of an approval by the local government under Section 68;

“cow” includes an ox, calf or bull;

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

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

Stables

68. (1) An owner or occupier of premises shall not keep on those premises, without the written approval of the local government, on land zoned, as defined in the local government's District Planning Scheme, as—

- (a) Residential, a horse, cow or large animal; or
- (b) Special Residential or Special Rural, a pig or pigs.

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

- (a) not be situated within 1 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 subsection (4), have a floor, the upper surface of which shall—
 - (i) be raised at least 75 millimetres above the surface of the ground;
 - (ii) be constructed of cement, concrete or other similar impervious materials; and
 - (iii) have a fall of 1 in 100 to a drain which shall empty into a trapped gully situated outside the stable and shall discharge in a manner approved by the Principal Environmental Health Officer.

(3) The owner or occupier of premises on which a stable is located shall—

- (a) maintain the stable in a clean condition and clean, wash and disinfect it when so directed by an Environmental Health Officer;
- (b) keep all parts of the stable so far as possible free from flies or other insects by spraying with a residual insecticide or other effective means; and
- (c) when so ordered by the Principal Environmental Health Officer, spray the stable, or such parts as may be directed, with a residual insecticide.

(4) 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) a 300mm thick bed of crushed limestone shall be laid under the sand of the stable
- (c) sand, whether natural or imported, must be clean, coarse and free from dust;
- (d) footings to each stable shall be a minimum of 450mm below ground level;
- (e) 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;
- (f) the minimum floor area of each stall shall be not less than 28 square metres and walls shall not be less than 3 metres vertically or 4 metres horizontally;
- (g) the roofed area of each stall shall not be less than 50 percent of the floor area of the stall.

Proximity of Animals to a Dwelling house

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

Manure Receptacle

70. 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 brick faced inside and outside with cement, steel trowelled to a smooth surface, or other approved receptacle, 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 insects;
- (d) keep the receptacle so far as possible free from flies or other insects 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.

Interpretation

71. In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

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

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

Limitation on Numbers of Poultry and Pigeons

72. An owner or occupier of premises—

- (a) who is not an Affiliated Person, shall not keep a combined total of more than 12 poultry and pigeons; and
- (b) who is an Affiliated Person, shall not keep a total of more than 150 pigeons and 20 poultry, on any one lot of land.

Conditions for Keeping Poultry

73. 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 which is provided with a concrete floor trowelled to a smooth finish and laid with a fall of 1 in 50 to the front;
- (c) the structure or enclosure is in a yard having an otherwise unobstructed area of at least 30 square metres;
- (d) no poultry is able to approach within 18 metres of a street other than a right of way unless, in the case of land at the junction of two or more streets, local government has approved a lesser distance;
- (e) all enclosures or cages within which poultry are kept shall be maintained at all times in a clean condition and shall be disinfected or otherwise dealt with in a way as directed by an Environmental Health Officer; and
- (f) poultry food is contained in a rodent proof receptacle or a compartment, which is kept effectively protected against access by rodents.

Roosters, Geese, Turkeys and Peafowls

74. (1) An occupier of premises zoned as residential, special residential or special rural under the local planning scheme shall not without the written approval of the local government keep or permit to be kept on those premises any one or more of the following—

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

(2) The local government may upon written application, grant approval with or without conditions to the owner or occupier of premises to keep any one or more birds as specified in subsection (1).

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

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

Pigeons or Doves

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

- (a) none is able to approach within 15 metres of a dwelling, public building or premises where people are employed or where food is stored, prepared, manufactured or sold; and
- (b) except where registered homing pigeons are freed for exercise, the pigeons or doves are kept in a properly constructed pigeon loft or dove cote that—
 - (i) does not exceed 3.6 metres in height from the ground;
 - (ii) is in a yard having an otherwise unobstructed area of at least 30 square metres; and
 - (iii) is provided with a concrete floor trowelled to a smooth finish and laid with a fall of 1 in 50 to the front.

Removal of Non-Conforming Structure or Enclosure

76 (1) If a structure or enclosure is used for the keeping of poultry or of pigeons or doves contrary to the provisions of Section 75, the Principal Environmental Health Officer may direct the owner or occupier to remove it.

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

Restrictions on Pigeon Nesting or Perching

77. (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 Section.

Division 5—Car Parks

Interpretation

78. In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

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

Ventilation

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

- (a) natural ventilation; or
- (b) mechanical means,

in accordance with AS1668.2: - 2002.

(2) If, in the opinion of the Principal Environmental Health Officer, a car park is not properly ventilated, the local government may by notice require the occupier within a specified time to—

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

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

Exhaust Air Discharge Points and Exhaust Registers

80. An owner or occupier shall ensure that—

- (a) all exhaust air that is discharged from a car- park shall be discharged—
 - (i) at discharge points—
 - (A) in accordance with AS1668.2: - 2002; and
 - (B) located so that the hourly average exhaust flow rate is not reduced below the minimum requirement of AS1668.2: - 2002;
 - (ii) at a velocity and in a direction so as not to be a danger to health or a nuisance;
- (b) exhaust registers are located as far as possible from the source of supply air;
- (c) in the case of a car park having a floor level below that of the external ground level, at least 50% of the required exhaust air is drawn into exhaust registers having their bottom edge located within 100 millimetres of the floor level; and
- (d) any mechanical ventilation system is—
 - (i) maintained in good working condition; and
 - (ii) in operation at all times when the car park is in use.

PART 6—PEST CONTROL

Division 1—Flies

Interpretation

81. In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

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

82. 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.

Measures to be taken by an Occupier

83. 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.

Officer may give Notice directing measures to be Taken

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

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

of flies.

Local government may Execute Work and Recover Costs

85. (1) Where—

- (a) a person is required under this Division or directed by a notice given under Section 84, 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 maybe liable under this Section.

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

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

Division 2—Mosquitoes

Interpretation

86. 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.

Premises to be kept free of Mosquito Breeding Matter

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

- (a) refuse; and
- (b) water that is,

liable to become the breeding place of mosquitoes.

Measures to be taken by an Owner or Occupier

88. An owner or occupier of premises—

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

Measures to be taken by Occupier

89. 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.

Removal of Undergrowth or Vegetation

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

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

Filling in Excavations etc.

91. 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.

Drains, Channels and Septic Tanks

92. An owner or occupier of land shall—

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

Drainage of Land

93. 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.

Officer may give Notice directing measures to be Taken

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

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

Local government may Execute Work and Recover Costs

95. (1) Where—

(a) a person is required under this division or directed by a notice given under Section 94, to execute any work; and

(b) that person fails or neglects to comply with the requirement, the local government may execute the work and recover from that person the cost of executing the work, in addition to any penalty for which that person may be liable under this Section.

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

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

Division 3—Rodents

Interpretation

96. 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.

Measures to be taken to eradicate Rodents

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

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

(a) take effective measures to keep the premises free from rodents including—

- (i) protecting food stuffs;
- (ii) using a rodenticide bait or properly baited traps; and
- (iii) preventing rodents having access to water on the premises;

(b) inspect daily each rodenticide bait or trap used and, whenever a rodent is found, shall—

- (i) if it is not already dead, kill it immediately; and
- (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 Environmental Health Officer may from time to time direct.

Waste food etc. to be kept in rodent proof Receptacles

98. 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 a compartment.

Restrictions on materials affording harbourage for Rodents

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

(a) any part of the premises; or

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

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

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

Eating house etc. to be cleaned after Use

100. An owner or occupier of an eating house, 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.

Restrictions on the Sale or Keeping of Rats

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

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

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

(a) a university or school;

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

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

- (a) at all times ensure that all live rats are kept in the effective control of a person or in locked cages; and
- (b) if a rat escapes, forthwith comply with the requirements of Section 97 and ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to destroy the rat

Division 4—Cockroaches

Interpretation

102. In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

Measures to be taken to eradicate Cockroaches

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

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

- (a) washing and storing, immediately after use, cooking and eating utensils;
- (b) wrapping and depositing in a rubbish receptacle without delay all food scraps, uneaten pet food and garbage;
- (c) properly treating the premises with an insecticide, taking care not to harm the safety of humans and pets or to contaminate food or cooking or eating utensils; and

(d) whenever required by an Environmental Health Officer, treating any area with baits or other methods to eradicate cockroaches.

Division 5—Argentine Ants

Interpretation

104. In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

Measures to be taken to keep premises free from Argentine Ants

105. 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 Environmental Health Officer—
 - (i) treat any area or infestation with an insecticide referred to in paragraph (c); and
 - (ii) remove any objects, including timber, firewood, compost or pot plants in accordance with a direction from an Environmental Health Officer.

Division 6—European Wasps

Interpretation

106. In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

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

107. 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 Environmental Health Officer for the purpose of destroying the wasps and nest; and
- (c) assist an Environmental Health Officer, or his or her representative, to trace any nest that may be present in, on or about the premises.

Division 7—Bee Keeping

Interpretation

108. In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

Restrictions on keeping of Bees in Hives

109. (1) An occupier of premises, other than premises zoned rural or special rural under the local planning scheme, shall not without the written approval of the Principal Environmental Health Officer keep bees or permit bees to be kept within the district.

(2) The local government may direct in writing any person to remove any bees or approved beehives which in the opinion of the Principal Environmental Health Officer are causing a nuisance.

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

Division 8—Arthropod Vectors of Disease

Interpretation

110. In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

- (a) fleas (*Siphonaptera*);
- (b) bedbugs (*Cimex lectularius*);
- (c) crab louse (*Phthirus pubis*);
- (d) body louse (*Pediculus humanus var corporis*); and
- (e) head louse (*Pediculus humanus var capitis*).

Responsibility of the Owner or Occupier

111. The owner or occupier of premises shall—

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

PART 7—INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Division 1—General Provisions

Requirements on owner or occupier to clean, disinfect and disinfest

112. (1) The local government or the Principal Environmental Health Officer 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 disinfest—

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

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

Environmental Health Officer may disinfect or disinfest premises

113. (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 Environmental Health Officer, other local government officer or other person to disinfect and disinfest the premises or any part of the premises and anything in or on the premises.

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

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

(4) The local government is not 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 under this section, other than compensation or damages for loss or damage suffered because the local government or any of its staff acted negligently or in breach of duty.

Insanitary houses, premises and things

114. (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 Environmental Health Officer considers that—

- (a) a house or premises is not being maintained in a sanitary condition; or
- (b) any thing is insanitary,

the officer may, by notice in writing, direct, as the case may be—

- (i) the owner or occupier of the house or premises to amend any insanitary condition; or

- (ii) the owner or occupier of the thing to destroy or amend it,

within the time and in the manner specified in the notice.

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

Medical Officer may authorise disinfecting

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

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

Persons in contact with an infectious disease sufferer

116. 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 if so removed, shall remain in that place until the Medical Officer otherwise directs.

Declaration of infected house or premises

117. (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 the Principal Environmental Health Officer.

Destruction of infected animals

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

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

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

Disposal of a body

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

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

Local government may carry out work and recover costs

120. (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 Section may be recovered in a court of competent jurisdiction from the person referred to in subsection (1)(a).

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

Disposal of used condoms

121. (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 the Principal Environmental Health Officer.

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

Disposal of used needles

122. 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—ITINERANT FOOD VENDORS LICENCE
Division .1 —General

Interpretation

123. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Food Standards Code” means the Australian New Zealand Food Standards Code as defined in the *Commonwealth Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991*;
“itinerant food vendor” means a person who travels along the road looking for customers and who sells food from his vehicle parked temporarily on the road to customers who stop him or come to him while he is so parked;
“schedule” means a Schedule to this Part.

Division 2—Licensing of Itinerant Food Vendors

Itinerant Food Vendor’s Licence

124. (1) An itinerant food vendor shall not offer for sale or sell food unless he or she—
 (a) is the holder of an itinerant food vendor’s licence issued by the local government under this Section; and
 (b) complies with any conditions to which the licence is subject.

(2) An application for an itinerant food vendor’s licence shall be—
 (a) made by the proprietor or, where there is more than one proprietor, by each proprietor;
 (b) made in the form prescribed in Schedule 1; and –
 (c) forwarded to the CEO together with the fee as fixed from time to time by the local government under Section 344C of the Act.

(3) An application for a licence under this Section shall be determined by the local government which may approve the application, with or without conditions, or reject the application.

(4) Where the local government approves, with or without conditions, an application under this Section, a itinerant food vendor’s licence—
 (a) signed by the Principal Environmental Health Officer; and
 (b) in the form of Schedule 2,
shall be issued by the local government.

(5) A licence issued under this Section shall be valid until 30 June next following the date of issue of the licence by the local government.

PART 9—LODGING ROUSES

Division 1—Registration

Interpretation

125. (1) In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—
“bed” means a single sleeping berth only. A double bed provided for the use of couples, shall have the same floor space requirements as two single beds;
“bunk” means a sleeping berth comprising one or two arranged vertically;
“dormitory” means a building or room utilised for sleeping purposes at a short term hostel or recreational campsite
“keeper” means a person whose name appears on the register of keepers, in respect of a lodging house, as the keeper of that lodging house;
“lodger” means a person who obtains, for hire or reward, board or lodging in a lodging house;
“lodging house” includes a recreational campsite, a serviced apartment or 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; and

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

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

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

Lodging House not to be kept unless registered

126. 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 Section 128;
- (c) the name of the person keeping or proposing to keep the lodging house is entered in the register of keepers; and
- (d) either—
 - (i) the keeper; or
 - (ii) a manager who, with the written approval of the CEO, has been appointed by the keeper to have the care and management of the lodging house, whenever there is one or more lodgers in the lodging house.

resides or intends to reside continuously in the lodging house.

Application for registration

127. An application for registration of a lodging house shall be—

- (a) in the form prescribed in Schedule 3;
- (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.

Approval of application

128. The local government may approve, with or without conditions, an application under Section 127 by issuing to the applicant a certificate in the form of Schedule 9.

Renewal of registration

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

- (a) during the month of December in each year apply to the 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 at the time of making each application for renewal.

Notification upon sale or transfer

130. 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 5 written notice of the fail name, address and occupation of the person to whom the lodging house has been, or is to be, sold or transferred.

Revocation of registration

131. (1) Subject to subsection (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 subsection (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 against these Local Laws in respect of the lodging house;
 - (ii) not complied with a requirement of this Part; or
 - (iii) not complied with a condition of registration.
- (c) that the local government, having regard to a report from the Police Department, is satisfied that the keeper or manager is not a fit and proper person; and
- (d) that, by reason of alterations or additions or neglect to repair and renovate, the condition of the lodging house is such as to render it, in the opinion of the Principal Environmental Health Officer, unfit to remain registered.

(3) Before revoking the registration of a lodging house under this Section, 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 shall be revoked as from the date on which the notice is served on the keeper.

Division 2—Construction and Use Requirements

General Construction Requirements

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

Sanitary conveniences

133. (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, in accordance with the requirements of the Building Code.

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

- (3) Each bath, shower and hand wash basin shall be provided with an adequate supply of hot and cold water.
- (4) The walls of each shower and bath shall be of an impervious material to a minimum height of 1.8 metres above the floor level.
- (5) Each toilet and bathroom shall—
 - (a) be so situated, separated and screened as to ensure privacy;
 - (b) be apportioned to each sex;
 - (c) have a distinct sign displayed in a prominent position denoting the sex for which the toilet or bathroom is provided; and
 - (d) be provided with adequate electric lighting.
- (6) Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (5) do not apply to a serviced apartment.

Laundry

- 134. (1) A keeper shall—
 - (a) subject to subsection (2)—
 - (i) in the case of a recreational campsite, provide on the premises a laundry consisting of at least one 45 litre stainless steel trough; and
 - (ii) in any other case, provide on the premises a laundry unit for each 15 lodgers;
 - (b) at all times maintain each laundry in a proper sanitary condition and in good repair;
 - (c) provide an adequate supply of hot and cold water to each wash trough, sink, copper and washing machine; and
 - (d) ensure that the floor area of each laundry is properly surfaced with an even fall to a floor waste.
- (2) The Principal Environmental Health Officer may approve the provision of a reduced number of laundry units if suitable equipment of a commercial type is installed.
- (3) In this Section—“laundry unit” means a group of facilities consisting of—
 - (a) a washing machine with a capacity of not less than 4 kilograms of dry clothing;
 - (b) one wash trough of not less than 36 litres capacity, connected to both hot and cold water; and
 - (c) either an electric drying cabinet or not less than 30 metres of clothes line, and for which a hot water system is provided that—
 - (d) is capable of delivering 136 litres of water per hour at a temperature of at least 70°C for each washing machine provided with the communal facilities; and
 - (e) has a delivery rate of not less than 18 litres per minute to each washing machine.

Kitchen

- 135. The keeper of a lodging house shall provide in that lodging house a kitchen which—
 - (a) has a minimum floor area of—
 - (i) 0.65 square metres per person, where lodgers prepare their own meals;
 - (ii) 0.125 square metres per person, where meals are provided by the keeper or manager; or
 - (iii) 1 square metre per person, where the kitchen and dining area are combined but in any case not less than 16 square metres;
 - (b) has adequate—
 - (i) food storage facilities and cupboards to prevent contamination of food, or cooking or eating utensils, by dirt, dust, flies or other vectors of disease of any kind; and
 - (ii) refrigerator space for storage of perishable goods;
 - (c) 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.

Cooking Facilities

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

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 the Principal Environmental Health Officer.

(3) The keeper of a lodging house which has or has approval to have 15 or more lodgers shall provide, maintain and clean, a hood or mechanical exhaust system, in accordance with the requirements of Standard 3.2.3 of the Food Standards Code, over each stove, oven and cooking appliance.

Dining Room

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

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

Lounge Room

138. 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.

Fire prevention and control

139. A keeper shall—

- (a) in each passage in the lodging house provide an emergency light—
 - (i) in such a position and of such a pattern, as approved by the Principal Environmental Health Officer; and

- (ii) which shall be kept separate from the general lighting system and kept illuminated during the hours of darkness;
- (b) provide an approved fire blanket positioned within 2 metres of the cooking area in each kitchen;
- (c) ensure that each exit sign and fire fighting appliance is clearly visible, accessible and maintained in good working order at all times;
- (d) ensure all buildings are fitted with fire protection equipment in accordance with the Building Code; and
- (e) ensure all fire fighting equipment and fire detection and alarm systems are adequately maintained at all times in such a condition as will enable their proper performance.

Obstruction of passages and stairways

140. 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.

Fitting of locks

141. 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.

Restriction on use of rooms for sleeping

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

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

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

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

Sleeping Accommodation—Short Term Hostels and Recreational Campsites

143. (1) A keeper of a short term hostel or recreational campsite shall provide—

- (a) clear floor space of not less than—

- (i) 4 square metres per person in each dormitory utilising beds;
- (ii) 2.5 square metres per person in dormitories utilising bunks.
- (b) The calculation of floor space in subsection (1) above shall exclude the area occupied by any large items of furniture, such as wardrobes, but may include the area occupied by beds.
- (c) 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.
- (d) The minimum floor area requirements in subsection (1) will only apply if there is ventilation, separation distances, fire egress and other safety requirements in accordance with the Building Code.
- (e) Either—
 - (i) fixed outlet ventilation at a ratio of 0.15 square metres to each 10 square metres of floor area of the dormitories. Dormitories shall be 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; or
 - (ii) mechanical ventilation in lieu of fixed ventilation subject to the local governments approval.
- (f) beds with a minimum size of—
 - (i) in short term hostels—800 millimetres x 1 9 metres
 - (ii) in recreational campsites—750 millimetres x 1 85 metres
- (g) storage space for personal effects including backpacks, so that cleaning operations are not hindered and access spaces are not obstructed

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

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

(3) The keeper shall ensure that—

- (a) materials used in dormitory areas comply with AS 1530.2 and AS 1530.3 as follows—
 - drapes, curtains, blinds and bed covers—a maximum Flammability Index of 6; upholstery & bedding—a maximum Spread of Flame Index of 6; and a maximum Smoke Developed Index of 5;
 - floor coverings—a maximum Spread of Flame Index of 7 and 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 retardancy effect after a minimum of 5 commercial dry cleaning or laundering operations carried out in accordance with AS 2001.5.4- 1987, Procedure 7A, using ECE reference detergent; and
 - (iii) certified by the applicator as having been carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's specification,
- (b) all buildings are fitted with fire protection equipment in accordance with the Building Code;

- (c) emergency lighting is provided in accordance with the Building Code;
- (d) a lodger or other person does not smoke in any dormitory, kitchen, dining room or other public enclosed place, within a short term hostel or recreational campsite.;
- (e) the keeper of any short term hostel or recreational campsite shall ensure all mattresses are fitted with a mattress protector.

Furnishing etc. of sleeping apartments

144. (1) A keeper shall—

- (a) furnish each sleeping apartment with a sufficient number of beds and sufficient bedding of good quality;
- (b) ensure that each bed—
 - (i) has a bed head, mattress and pillow; and
 - (ii) is provided with a pillow case, mattress cover, two sheets, a blanket or rug and, from the 1st day of May to the 30th day of September, not less than one additional blanket or rug; and
- (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 recreational campsite.

(3) The sheets and blankets required to be provided by subsection (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 subsection (1)(c) may be located in a separate secure storage room or locker room.

Ventilation

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

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

Numbers to be placed on Doors

146. (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 subsection (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

Keeper or manager to reside in the lodging house

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

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

Register of lodgers

148. (1) A keeper shall keep a register of lodgers in the form of Schedule 6.

(2) The register of lodgers shall be—

- (a) kept in the lodging house; and
- (b) open to inspection at any time on demand by any member of the Police Service or by an Environmental Health Officer.

Keeper report

149. A keeper shall, whenever required by the local government, report to the local government, in the form of Schedule 7, the name of each lodger who lodged in the lodging house during the preceding day or night.

Certificate in respect of sleeping accommodation

150. (1) An Environmental Health Officer may issue to a keeper a certificate, in respect of each room, which shall be in the form of Schedule 8.

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

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

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

Duplicate keys and inspection

151. Each keeper and manager of a lodging house shall—

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

Room occupancy

152. (1) A keeper shall not—

- (a) cause, suffer or permit more than the maximum number of persons permitted by the Certificate of Registration of the lodging house to be lodged at any one time in the lodging house;
- (b) cause, suffer or permit to be placed or kept in any sleeping apartments—
 - (i) a larger number of beds; or
 - (ii) a larger quantity of bedding,than is required to accommodate and provide for the maximum number of persons permitted to occupy the sleeping apartment at any one time; and
- (c) use or cause, suffer or permit to be used for sleeping purposes a room that—
 - (i) has not been certified for that purpose; and
 - (ii) the Local government or the Medical Officer has forbidden to be used as a sleeping apartment.

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

Maintenance of a room by a lodger or resident

153. (1) A keeper may permit, or contract with, a lodger or resident to service, clean or maintain the room or rooms occupied by the lodger or resident.

(2) Where permission is given or a contract entered into under subsection (1), the keeper shall—

(a) inspect each room the subject of the permission or agreement at least once a week; and

(b) ensure that each room is being maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

(3) A lodger or resident who contracts with a keeper to service, clean or maintain a room occupied by him or her, shall maintain the room in a clean and sanitary condition.

Cleaning and maintenance requirements

154. (1) In this Section—

“bed linen” includes sheets, pillow cases and mattress covers.

(2) A keeper of a lodging house shall—

(a) maintain in a clean, sound and undamaged condition

(i) the floor, walls, ceilings, woodwork and painted surfaces;

(ii) the floor coverings and window treatments; and

(iii) the toilet seats;

(b) maintain in a clean condition and in good working order—

(i) all fixtures and fittings; and

(ii) windows, doors and door furniture;

(c) ensure that the internal walls of each bathroom and toilet are painted so as to maintain a smooth impervious washable surface;

(d) ensure that the laundry floor is cleaned daily;

(e) ensure that—

(i) all bed linen, towels, and house linen in use is 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, that immediate effective action is taken to eradicate the vectors of disease; and

(vi) a room which is not free from vectors of disease and insects is not used as a sleeping apartment;

(f) when so directed by the Principal Environmental Health Officer, ensure that—

(i) a room, together with its contents, and any other part of the lodging house, is cleaned and disinfected; and

(ii) a bed or other article of furniture is removed from the lodging house and properly disposed of;

(g) ensure that the yard is kept clean at all times;

(h) provide all bedrooms, passages, common areas, toilets, bathrooms and laundries with adequate lighting; and

(i) comply with any direction, whether orally or in writing, given by the Principal Environmental Health Officer or an Environmental Health Officer.

Responsibilities of lodgers and residents

155. A lodger or resident shall not—

(a) use any room available to lodgers—

(i) as a shop, store or factory; or

- (ii) for manufacturing or trading services;
- (b) keep or store in or on the lodging house any goods or materials which are inflammable 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) (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;
 - (iii) place or keep, in any part of a lodging house, any luggage, clothing, bedding, or furniture that is infested with vectors of disease;
- (i) 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;
- (j) obstruct or prevent the keeper or manager from inspecting or examining the room or rooms occupied by the lodger or resident; and
- (k) fix any fastener or change any lock to a door or room without the written approval of the keeper.

Approval for storage of food

156. (1) The Principal Environmental Health Officer 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 10—OFFENSIVE TRADES

Division 1—General

Interpretation

157. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—

“occupier” in relation to premises includes the person registered as the occupier of the premises specified in the Schedule 13 Certificate of Registration;

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

- (a) Abattoir (Slaughter-house);
- (b) Artificial Manure Depots;
- (c) Blood Drying;
- (d) Bone Mills;
- (e) Fat Rendering Premises/Places for Boiling Tripe, Ox Feet and Trotters, and Extracting Oil;

- (f) Fellmongeries;
- (g) Flock Factories;
- (h) Gut scraping, gut spinning and preparation of sausage skins;
- (i) Laundries, Drycleaning Establishments and Dye Works;
- (j) Manure Works;
- (k) Piggeries;
- (l) Places for storing, drying or preserving Bones, Hides, Hoofs or Skins;
- (m) Poultry Farming employing the caged system of poultry housing;
- (n) Poultry Processing Establishments; and
- (o) any trade as defined by Section 186 of the Act;

“premises” includes dwelling houses.

Consent to Offensive Trade

158. (1) A person seeking the consent of the local government under Section 184 of the Act to establish an offensive trade shall—

- (a) advertise notice of his intention to apply for consent in accordance with Section 159; and
- (b) lodge with the CEO an application in the form of Schedule 11.

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

Notice of Application

159. A notice required under Section 158(1)(a) shall—

- (a) contain the name and address of the person who intends to make the application;
- (b) contain a description of the nature of the offensive trade;
- (c) contain details of the premises in or upon which it is proposed to carry on the proposed trade; and
- (d) appear in a local newspaper at least two weeks but not more than one month before the application under Section 158(1)(b) is lodged with the CEO.

Registration of Premises

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

- (a) in the form of Schedule 12;
- (b) accompanied by the fee prescribed in the *Health (Offensive Trade Fees) Regulations 1976* as amended from time to time; and
- (c) lodged with the CEO.

Certificate of Registration

161. Upon the registration of premises for the carrying on of an offensive trad, the local government shall issue to the applicant a certificate in the form of Schedule 13.

Change of Occupier

162. 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.

Alterations to Premises

163. 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

Interpretation

164. 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.

Cleanliness

165. 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 an times keep and maintain all sanitary conveniences and all sanitary fittings and grease traps on the premises in a clean and sanitary condition.

Rodents and Vectors of disease

166. 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.

Sanitary Conveniences and Wash Basins

167. 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.

Painting of Walls etc.

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

Effluvia, Vapours or Gases

169. 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 an 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.

Offensive Material

170 The occupier shall—

- (a) provide on the premises impervious receptacles with air-tight covers of sufficient capacity to receive all offensive material and trade refuse produced upon the premises in any one day;
- (b) keep the covers on the receptacles, except when it is necessary to place something in or remove something from them;
- (c) cause an 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 the Principal Environmental Health Officer or whenever so directed by an Environmental Health Officer; and
- (e) cause an receptacles after being emptied to be cleaned immediately with an efficient disinfect

Storage of Materials

171. 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.

Specified Offensive Trades

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

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

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

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

Directions

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

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

Other Duties of Occupier

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

Division 3—Fat Rendering Establishments

Interpretation

175. In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

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

Exhaust Ventilation

176. The occupier shall provide and maintain—

(a) a hood which shall—

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

(b) an exhaust ventilation system—

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

Covering of Apparatus

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

Rendering of Walls

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

Division 4—Flock Factories

Interpretation

179 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 haters fibre or other material used or likely to be used for the filling of mattresses pillows bedding upholstery cushions or substances used in pack aging material or the manufacture of underfelt; and

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

New and Used Material

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

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

Collection and Removal of Dust

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

Building Requirements

182. 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.

Unclean Rags

183. 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.

Bedding and Upholstery

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

- (a) used bedding; or
- (b) upholstery;

which is unclean, offensive, or infested with vectors of disease, unless the—

- (c) material of which the bedding is made; or
- (d) filling material of which the upholstery is made;

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

Division 5—Laundries, Dry Cleaning Establishments and Dye Works

Interpretation

185. 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 perclorethylene or arklone is used as dry cleaning fluid in a machine operating on 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;
- (iii) provision is made for the discharge of all liquid waste there from into a public sewer; and

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

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

Receiving Depot

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

Reception Room

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

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

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

Walls and floors

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

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

Laundry Floor

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

Escape of Dust

190. 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.

Precautions Against Combustion

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

Trolleys

192. The occupier of a dry cleaning establishment shall—

- (a) provide trolleys for the use of transporting dirty and clean-linen; and
- (b) ensure that each trolley is—
 - (i) clearly designated to indicate the use for which it is intended;

- (ii) lined internally with a smooth impervious non-absorbent material that is easily cleaned; and
- (iii) thoroughly cleaned and disinfected on a regular basis.

Sleeping on Premises

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

PART 11—OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Penalties other than Part 8

194. (1) A person who contravenes a provision of these Local Laws other than a provision of Part 8 commits an offence.

(2) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) of this Section is liable to—

- (a) a penalty which is not more than \$1,000 and not less than—
 - (i) In the case of a first such offence, \$100;
 - (ii) in the case of a second such offence, \$200; and
 - (iii) in the case of a third and subsequent such offence, \$500; and
- (b) if the offence is a continuing offence, a daily penalty which is not more than \$100 and not less than \$50.

Penalties for Part 8

195. (1) A person who contravenes a provision of Part 8 of these Local Laws commits an offence. (2) A person who commits an offence under subsection (1) of this Section is liable to—

- (a) a penalty which is not more than \$2,500 and not less than—
 - (i) in the case of a first such offence, \$250;
 - (ii) in the case of a second such offence, \$500; and
 - (iii) in the case of a third and subsequent such offence, \$1,250; and
- (b) if the offence is a continuing offence a daily penalty which is not more than \$260 and not less than \$125.

Schedule 1

SHIRE OF HARVEY

Health Act 1911

APPLICATION FOR LICENCE AS ITINERANT FOOD VENDOR

To: Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Harvey

Name of Applicant (in full).....

Place of Residence

Place where Vehicle, Food and Trade Utensils are Stored:

.....
Details of Vehicle or Means of Carriage:

.....
Dated this day of

.....
(Signature of Applicant)

Telephone.....

Schedule 2
SHIRE OF HARVEY
Health Act 1911
LICENCE AS ITINERANT FOOD VENDOR

This is to certify that

.....
of.....
(Name)
(Address)

is hereby licensed as an itinerant food vendor within the Health District of the Shire of Harvey. This licence expires on the 30th day of June following the date of issue, unless this licence is previously cancelled.

Date of issue

.....
Principal Environmental Health Officer
Shire of Harvey

Schedule 3
SHIRE OF HARVEY
Health Act 1911
APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A LODGING HOUSE

To: Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Haney

I/We

.....
(Full name of Applicant/s)
of

.....
(Residential Address of Applicant/s)
apply for the registration of premises situated (or to be situated) at

.....
as a lodging house to be classified as—

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

* (Specify which is to apply)

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

DESCRIPTION OF LODGING HOUSE

Number of storeys

<u>Rooms for private use</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Area</u>
Laundries/toilets/bathrooms
Bedrooms
Dining Rooms
Kitchens
Sitting Rooms
Other (Specify)
<u>Rooms for lodgers</u>		

Bedrooms	.....
Dining Rooms	.....
Kitchens	.....
Sitting Rooms	.....
Other (Specify)	.....

Sanitary Conveniences for male lodgers

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

Sanitary Conveniences for female lodgers

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

Laundry Facilities

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

Additional Details

(a) Lodgers' meals will be provided by the manager/keeper/lodgers.
(b) The keeper will/will not reside continuously on the premises.
(c) Name and occupation of proposed manager if keeper resides elsewhere—
.....
(d) There will be family members residing on the premises with the keeper/manager.
Application fee of \$ is attached.

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

.....
(Date)

Schedule 4
SHIRE OF HARVEY
Health Act 1911
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A LODGING HOUSE

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

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

until 30 June 19 on the following conditions:

1. That , whose name is entered on the register of keepers of the Shire of Harvey 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 total number of rooms to be used as sleeping apartments for lodgers is and
5. That the maximum number of lodgers accommodated on the premises shall not exceed

This Certificate of Registration is issued subject to the "Health Act" and "Health Local Laws" of the Shire of Harvey and is not transferable.

Dated this day of

.....
Principal Environmental Health Officer
Shire of Harvey
Fee received: \$.....

Schedule 5
SHIRE OF HARVEY
Health Act 1911
NOTICE OF CHANGE OF OWNER OF A LODGING HOUSE

To: Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Harvey

I/We

.....
(Full Name of Applicant/a)

of

.....
(Residential Address of Applicant/s)

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

.....
which are registered in the name of

.....
for the carrying on of the lodging house business.

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

.....
(Date)

Schedule 6
SHIRE OF HARVEY
Health Act 1911
REGISTER OF LODGERS

Location of Lodging
House.....

DATE OF ARRIVAL	NAME	ADDRESS	SIGNATURE	ROOM NO	DATE OF DEPARTURE

Schedule 7
SHIRE OF HARVEY
Health Act 1911
LIST OF LODGERS

TO: Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Harvey

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

.....

On the day
(Signed)
(Keeper)
Date

Schedule 8
SHIRE OF HARVEY
Health Act 1911
CERTIFICATE OF SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION FOR A LODGING HOUSE

TO.....
(Name of Keeper)
of
.....
(Address of Keeper)

For the registered lodging house situated at.....
The rooms listed below are not to be occupied by more than the number of lodgers or residents indicated below.

ROOM NUMBER: MAXIMUM OCCUPANCY:

Date

.....
Principal Environmental Health Officer
Shire of Harvey

Schedule 9
SHIRE OF HARVEY
Health Act 1911
APPLICATION FOR LICENCE OF A MORGUE

TO: Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Harvey

I.....
(full name in block letters)
of.....
(full residential address)

apply to licence the premises listed below as a Morgue.

Address of premises

Name of premises

Dated this..... day of

.....
(Signature of Applicant)

Schedule 10
SHIRE OF HARVEY
Health Act 1911
CERTIFICATE OF LICENCE OF A MORGUE

This is to certify the following premises is licenced as a Morgue from the
day of until 30th day of June ...

Address of premises:

.....
Name of premises

.....
Dated this..... day

Principal Environmental Health Officer
Shire of Harvey

Schedule 11
SHIRE OF HARVEY
Health Act 1911
APPLICATION FOR CONSENT TO ESTABLISH AN OFFENSIVE TRADE

To: Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Haney

I/We

.....
(Full Name of Applicant/s)

of

.....
(Residential Address of Applicant/s)

apply for consent to establish an offensive trade being:

.....
(Description of Offensive Trade)

in or upon

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

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

.....
(Name of Newspaper)
on

.....
(Date of Advertisement)

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

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

.....
(Date)

Schedule 12
SHIRE OF HARVEY
Health Act 1911

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR OFFENSIVE TRADE

To: Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Harvey

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) earned on an offensive trade
namely

(Description of Offensive Trade)

under the business name of

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

(Signature of Applicants/s)

(Date)

Schedule 13

SHIRE OF HARVEY

Health Act 1911

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR OFFENSIVE TRADE

This is to certify that the premises situated at
of which

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

Trade Name

This registration expires on the

Dated this day
of

Principal Environmental Health Officer
Shire of Harvey

Passed by resolution at a meeting of the Shire of Harvey Council held on 25th June 2009

P F MONAGLE Shire President

Dated this 25th day of June 2009

M A PARKER, Chief Executive Officer

Dated this 25th day of June 2009

Consented to –

A ROBERTSON for Executive Director Public Health.

Dated this 22nd day of July 2009