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HEALTH ACT 1911

**CITY OF SUBLACO
HEALTH BY-LAWS 1994**

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CITY OF SUBIACO

Pursuant to the provisions of the Health Act 1911, the City of Subiaco, having adopted the Model By-Laws Series "A" in the Government Gazette of 15th October 1964 and the City of Subiaco By-law No. 5 Relating to Eating Houses in the Government Gazette of 20 September 1985, made under the Health Act 1911, and as amended from time to time, has resolved and determined that the adopted By-laws shall be repealed and substituted with the City of Subiaco Health By-laws 1994 as set out herein.

HEALTH ACT 1911

THE CITY OF SUBIACO HEALTH BY-LAWS 1994

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HEALTH ACT 1911

THE CITY OF SUBIACO HEALTH BY-LAWS 1994

Pursuant to the powers under the Health Act 1911, the Council of the City of Subiaco makes the following By-laws.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Citation

1. These By-laws may be cited as "The City of Subiaco Health By-laws 1994".

Repeal

2. The Model By-laws Series A as adopted by the City of Subiaco and published in the *Government Gazette* of 15th October 1964 and amended from time to time are repealed.

Interpretation

3. (1) In these By-laws, unless the context otherwise requires—

"Act" means the Health Act 1911 and includes subsidiary legislation made under the Health Act 1911;

"adequate supply of water" means a flow of water of not less than 0.076 litres per second;

"approved" means approved by the Council of the City of Subiaco;

"AS" means Australian Standard published by the Standards Association of Australia;

"Building Code" means the Building Code of Australia as adopted by the Building Regulations made under the Local Government Act;

"Council" means the Council of the City of Subiaco;

"district" means the municipal district of the City of Subiaco and includes any area placed under the jurisdiction of the Council pursuant to section 22 of the Act;

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

"Environmental Health Officer" means an Environmental Health Officer appointed by the Council under the Act and includes an Acting or Assistant Environmental Health Officer;

"habitable room" means a room used for normal domestic activities, and

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

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

"hot water" means water at a temperature of at least 75 degrees Celsius;

"Medical Officer" means the Medical Officer appointed by the Council under the Act and includes an Acting Medical Officer so appointed;

"Principal Environmental Health Officer" means an Environmental Health Officer appointed by the Council to the office of Principal Environmental Health Officer and includes an Acting 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 a local authority;

"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;

"Town Clerk" means the Chief Executive/Town Clerk of the City of Subiaco and includes an Acting Town Clerk;

"water" means potable water within the meaning of the Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality In Australia—1987 as published by National Health and Medical Research Council Standard; 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 By-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 By-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 Council to conduct the festival; or
- (b) responsible for the conduct of the festival;

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

"temporary sanitary convenience" means a sanitary convenience, temporarily placed for use by—

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

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

(2) Where, under sub-bylaw (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.

Toilets

8. (1) Toilets on premises shall be maintained in accordance with the following requirements—

- (a) the door to a toilet, other than an internal toilet, shall be properly screened to a continuous height of 1.8 metres from the floor;
- (b) a toilet or its entrance which is visible from overlooking windows shall be properly screened;
- (c) the floor of any internal toilet shall be—
 - (i) of concrete or of other approved impervious material of an approved thickness; and
 - (ii) graded to a floor waste outlet and proper discharge pipe with flap valve fitted and, where necessary, protected by an approved sump; and
- (d) the floor of any external toilet shall be—
 - (i) of concrete or of other approved impervious material of an approved thickness; and
 - (ii) graded to the door or alternatively an approved outlet.

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

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

Temporary Works

9. 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

10. (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

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

- (a) mechanically ventilated to external air, through a fully enclosed duct at a minimum rate of 25 litres per second per fixture, but in no case less than 10 air changes per hour; or
- (b) naturally ventilated to the external air by the provision of—
 - (i) fixed and permanently ventilated windows or skylights;
 - (ii) fixed glazed louvered windows; or
 - (iii) wall or ceiling vents, ducted as directly to the outside air as is practical and boxed throughout,

situated in both the room in which the toilet is located and any adjacent airlock.

(2) A mechanical ventilation system provided under sub-bylaw (1)(a) shall—

- (a) be separate and distinct from any other system of mechanical ventilation in the building;
- (b) be of an exhaust type;
- (c) where it is provided for a building of more than 2 storeys, shall have a ventilating fan and power unit in duplicate; and
- (d) be maintained in good working order and condition.

(3) A natural ventilation system provided under sub-bylaw (1)(b) shall have—

- (a) a clear ventilation area of not less than 0.015 square metres per fixture; and
- (b) a window of light transmitting area equivalent to not less than ten percent of the floor area.

(4) A toilet with an entrance opening from—

- (a) a room used for the manufacture, storage or consumption of food;
- (b) a room used for sleeping or other domestic activities; or
- (c) a room used as a work place,

shall be mechanically ventilated as required by sub-bylaw (1)(a) and the entrance shall be fitted with a door having an efficient self closing device.

Public Sanitary Conveniences

12. (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

13. 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

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

(2) Every temporary sanitary convenience shall be drained into the public sewer or treated by an approved chemical method.

Division 2—Bathroom, Laundries and Kitchens

Bathrooms

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

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

(2) The floor of the bathroom referred to in sub-bylaw (1) shall be—

- (a) of concrete or of other approved impervious material of an approved thickness;
- (b) properly surfaced with an even fall to a floor waste, suitably trapped and discharging to—
 - (i) the Water Authority of Western Australia Sewer; or
 - (ii) a proper discharge pipe with flap valve fitted and, where necessary, protected by an approved sump.

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

Laundries

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

- (a) is properly enclosed and roofed;
- (b) is adequately lined with an impervious material;
- (c) has a minimum floor area of 3 square metres and is constructed of concrete or other approved impervious material of an approved thickness and the minimum width of the room shall be not less than 1.5 metres;
- (d) is properly surfaced, with an even fall to a floor waste, suitably trapped and discharging to—
 - (i) the Water Authority of Western Australia Sewer; or
 - (ii) a proper discharge pipe with flap valve fitted and, where necessary, protected by an approved sump; and
- (e) is not a room in which food is stored, prepared, served or consumed.

(2) In the case of a single occupancy dwelling, the laundry referred to in sub-bylaw (1) shall have—

- (a) either—
 - (i) two wash troughs and one copper; or
 - (ii) a washing machine and either a wash trough or a sink; and
- (b) a clothes drying facility comprising either an electric clothes dryer or not less than 20 metres of clothes line erected externally.

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

- (a) in a laundry and connected to an adequate supply of hot and cold water; and
- (b) properly supported,

and all wash troughs and sinks shall have a capacity of at least 36 litres.

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

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

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

(6) 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 810 millimetres wide; and
- (b) have a door which when closed shall completely fill the opening.

Washing or Keeping of Clothes in Kitchens

17. 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

18. (1) In this By-law, 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 with a minimum capacity of 0.03 cubic metres; 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 the State Energy Commission of Western Australia; 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

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

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

Gutterings and Downpipes

20. 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, downpipes and drains sufficient to receive without overflow all rainwater flowing into them and for all rain water to be effectively disposed of to the satisfaction of the Principal Environmental Health Officer;
 - (b) the gutterings and downpipes are fixed to the eaves of every roof of the house so that all rain water flowing from the roof shall be received by such guttering and downpipes;
 - (c) all downpipes from gutterings are connected so as to discharge into drains, which shall empty into a soak well, or other suitable storm water scheme;
 - (d) each soak well is located at least 1.8 metres from any building and at least 1.8 metres from the boundary of the block; and
 - (e) 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

21. 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 obstruction; and
 - (b) not permit any rainwater from the premises to discharge onto or over a footpath, street or other property.

Division 2—Ventilation of Houses

Exemption for Short Term Hostels

22. This Division shall not apply to short term hostels referred to in Division 2 of Part 9.

Overcrowding

23. 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.

Calculate Sufficient Space

24. For the purpose of By-law 23, in calculating the space required for each person—
- (a) each room shall be considered separately and sufficient space shall be allowed in each room for the number of persons present in the room at any one time; and
 - (b) a deduction shall be made for the space occupied by furniture, fittings and projections of the walls into a room.

Ventilation

25. (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 sub-by-law (1) a house shall be deemed to be properly ventilated if it complies with the Building Code, including the provision of—
- (a) natural ventilation; or
 - (b) a mechanical ventilation or air-conditioning system complying with AS1668.2.
- (3) The owner of a house provided with mechanical ventilation or an air-conditioning system shall ensure that the system is—
- (a) maintained in good working condition and in accordance with AS3666-1989; and
 - (b) in use at all times the building is occupied.
- (4) If, in the opinion of the Principal Environmental Health Officer, a house is not properly ventilated, the Council may by notice require the owner of the house to—
- (a) provide a different, or additional method of ventilation; or
 - (b) cease using the house until it is properly ventilated.
- (5) The owner shall comply with a notice under sub-by-law (4).

Sub-Floor Ventilation

26. 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

27. (1) The owner of a house shall ensure that it is connected with a separate and independent water supply from the mains of the Water Authority of Western Australia or a water supply to the satisfaction of the local authority.

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

Rain Water Tanks

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

- (a) maintain in a clean condition—
 - (i) the roof forming the catchment for the tank; and
 - (ii) the guttering and downpipes appurtenant to the roof;
- (b) ensure that each rain water tank is fitted with a tight-fitting mosquito proof cover which shall not be removed at any time except for the purpose of cleaning, repairing or maintaining the tank;
- (c) at least once in 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

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

- (a) at least 30 metres from any soak well or other possible source of pollution; and
- (b) covered with a tight-fitting cover without openings of any sort other than those essential for the insertion of a pump.

Pollution

30. 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

31. A person shall not offer for sale or sell any secondhand furniture, bedding or clothing which is filthy or verminous.

Prohibition of Possession

32. A dealer in secondhand furniture, bedding or clothing shall not have on any premises used for the operation of the business any secondhand furniture, bedding or clothing which is filthy or verminous.

Division 5—Morgues

Application and Licensing of Morgues

33. (1) An application for a licence of a morgue shall be—

- (a) made by the applicant;
- (b) made in the form prescribed in Schedule 14; and
- (c) forwarded to the Town Clerk with the fee prescribed in Schedule 19.

(2) The annual fee for a licence for a place for the temporary reception and keeping of the bodies of the dead awaiting burial or cremation is prescribed in Schedule 19.

(3) A licence shall—

- (a) be in the form set out in Schedule 15; and
- (b) expire on 30 June next after the date of its issue.

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

- (a) provision has been made for the keeping of the bodies of the dead at a temperature not exceeding zero degrees Celsius;
- (b) the walls are constructed of stone or brickwork or other approved material;
- (c) the interior surface of all walls is covered with glazed tiles or is rendered impervious so as to be non-absorbent and washable;

- (d) all floors are constructed of some impervious material, having a fall to an outlet discharging over a trapped gully; and
- (e) the premises are adequately ventilated by direct communication with the outside air.

PART 4—WASTE FOOD AND REFUSE

Division 1—Liquid Refuse

Interpretation

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

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

“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; and

“licenced transporter” means a transporter licensed under the Health (Liquid Waste) Regulations 1993.

Deposit of Liquid Refuse

35. 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

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

- (a) provide, one of the methods prescribed in this By-law, 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 Water Authority of Western Australia in a manner approved by the Water Authority of Western Australia;
- (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 and the Council;
- (c) collection and disposal at an approved liquid waste disposal site in a manner approved by the Executive Director Public Health.

Approval for Septic Tank Pumpouts

37. A person shall not—

- (a) unless he or she is a licensed transporter;
- (b) without the written approval of the Council; and
- (c) except in accordance with any terms and conditions imposed by the Council or the Executive Director, Public Health in connection with the approval under paragraph (b),

collect, remove or dispose of the contents of a septic tank, the pumpouts from holding tanks or an apparatus for the treatment of sewage.

Application for Approval

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

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

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

(3) Any conditions imposed by the Council under this By-law shall be—

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

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

Notice of Intention

39. A person to whom approval has been given under By-law 38 shall, at least 24 hours before collecting, removing or disposing of the contents of a septic tank or an apparatus for the treatment of sewage, notify the Principal Environmental Health Officer of his or her intention to do so.

Division 2—Disposal of Refuse

Interpretation

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

“approved enclosure” means an enclosure for the storage of receptacles which complies with By-law 46;

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

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

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

“commercial 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 may have been 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 authority or its contractor or other type of receptacle specified or approved by the local authority;

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

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

“street” includes—

a highway; and

a thoroughfare;

which—

the public are allowed to use;

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

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

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

Receptacles

41. (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 6.00am 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 Council within 7 days after the event;
- (e) ensure that the premises is provided with an adequate number of receptacles; and
- (2) A receptacle supplied by the local authority or its contractor remains the property of the local authority or its contractor as the case may be.

Exemption

- 42. (1) An owner or occupier of premises may apply in writing to the Council for an exemption from compliance with the requirements of By-law 41(b) or (c).
- (2) The Council may grant or refuse, with or without conditions, an application for exemption for compliance under this By-law.
- (3) An exemption granted under this By-law shall state—
 - (a) the premises to which the exemption applies;
 - (b) the period during which the exemption applies; and
 - (c) any conditions imposed by the Council.
- (4) An exemption granted under this By-law 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

- 43. 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 sealed impervious and leak-proof container;
 - (vii) hospital, medical, veterinary, laboratory or pathological substances containing blood unless placed in a sealed impervious and leak-proof container;
 - (viii) syringes, needles, surgical hardware, broken glass, sharps or other sharp objects unless placed in a sealed impervious leak-proof and impenetrable container;
 - (ix) cytotoxics, radioactive substances and dangerous chemicals;
 - (x) 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 vermin; 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

- 44. A person other than the Council or its contractor, shall not—
 - (a) damage, destroy or interfere with a receptacle; or
 - (b) except as permitted by these By-laws or as authorised by an Environmental Health Officer, remove a receptacle from any premises to which it was delivered by the Local Authority or its contractor.

Use of Other Containers

45. (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 By-law 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 By-law 43(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 receptacles provided to contain all commercial swill, rubbish and refuse which accumulates or may accumulate in or from the premises;
 - (b) ensure that each receptacle 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 receptacle thoroughly clean and in good condition and repair;
 - (d) place any commercial swill in, and only in, a receptacle marked for that purpose;
 - (e) place any rubbish or refuse in, and only in, a receptacle marked for that purpose;
 - (f) keep the cover on each receptacle except when it is necessary to place something in, or remove something from, it; and
 - (g) ensure that the receptacles are emptied at least weekly or as directed by an Environmental Health Officer.

Suitable Enclosure

46. (1) An owner or occupier of premises—

- (a) consisting of more than 4 dwellings; or
- (b) used for commercial, industrial purposes, or as an eating house or 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 By-law shall keep the enclosure thoroughly clean and disinfected.

(3) For the purposes of this By-law, 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

47. 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

48. (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; or
- (c) authorised in writing to do so by the Council.

(2) A person shall not, without the approval of the Council 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

49. (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 sub-bylaw (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; or
 - (ii) is of such quantity, or of such a nature, as not to be suitable for removal by the Council's refuse collection service;
- (b) there is no other appropriate means of disposal;
- (c) burning shall not take place—
 - (i) during any period for which an air dispersion alert has been issued by the Bureau of Meteorology; or
 - (ii) where there is no current dispersion alert, outside the hours of 10.00am to 3.00pm;
- (d) an incinerator must meet the minimum standards specified in A.S.1875-1976; and
- (e) an incinerator unit used for fire must be located—
 - (i) at least 3 metres from a fence or building; and
 - (ii) in such a position so as not to create a nuisance or be offensive to other persons.

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

Rubbish Removal Vehicles

50. A vehicle used by the local authority 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

51. 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.

Division 3—Transport of Butchers' Waste

Interpretation

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

“butchers' waste” includes animal skeletons, rib cages and the products of a slaughter house or boning room.

Restriction of Vehicles

53. 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

54. (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 By-law, 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

55. In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—
- “fertiliser” includes manure.

Footpaths etc, to be kept clean

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

Escape of Smoke etc.

57. (1) Subject to sub-bylaw (2), an owner or occupier of premises shall not cause or permit the escape of smoke, dust, fumes, offensive or foul odours, liquid waste or liquid refuse from the premises in such quantity or of such a nature as to cause or to be a nuisance.
- (2) Sub-bylaw (1) does not apply to smoke from the chimney of a private dwelling house.

Public Vehicles to be kept clean

58. 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 vermin and insects; and
 - (b) whenever directed to do so by an Environmental Health Officer, thoroughly clean and disinfect the vehicle as directed.

Prohibition against Spitting

59. 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 Pigswill

60. (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 pigswill or offensive matter unless such pigswill or offensive matter is carried in watertight barrels or tanks securely covered to prevent the escape of any of the contents thereof, or the emission of any offensive odour therefrom.

(3) Every person using any tank or barrel or vehicle in the removal of any pigswill or 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

61. 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

62. 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

63. 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

64. (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 City of Subiaco 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

65. 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, vermin or insects;
- (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

66. (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

67. (1) Subject to sub-bylaw (6), a person shall not, without an exemption in writing from the Council, keep more than 3 cats over the ages of 3 months on premises on any land within the District of the City of Subiaco.

(2) An owner or occupier of premises may apply in writing to the Council for exemption from the requirements of sub-bylaw (1).

(3) The Council shall not grant an exemption under this By-law 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 By-law 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 sub-bylaw 3 may be required by Council 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

- 68. (1) Subject to sub-bylaw (2), a person shall not slaughter any animal within the district.
- (2) Sub-bylaw (1) does not apply to euthanasia of animals by veterinarians or other duly authorised persons.

Disposal of Dead Animals

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

Division 3—Keeping of Large Animals

Interpretation

- 70. In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—
 - “approved animal” means a horse, cow or large animal the subject of an approval by Council under By-law 71;
 - “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

- 71. (1) An owner or occupier of premises shall not keep a horse, cow or large animal on those premises without the written approval of the Council.
- (2) An owner or occupier of premises who has approval to keep a horse, cow or large animal shall provide for its use a stable which shall—
 - (a) not be situated within 15 metres of a house or other premises;
 - (b) have a proper separate stall—
 - (i) for each horse or cow; and
 - (ii) the floor area of which shall be a minimum of 6 square metres;
 - (c) have each wall and roof constructed of an impervious material;
 - (d) have on all sides of the building between the wall and the roof a clear opening of at least 150 millimetres in height;
 - (e) have a floor, the upper surface of which shall—
 - (i) be raised at least 75 millimetres above the surface of the ground;
 - (ii) be constructed of cement, concrete or other similar impervious materials; and
 - (iii) have a fall of 1 in 100 to a drain which shall empty into a trapped gully situated outside the stable and shall discharge in a manner approved by the 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.

Proximity of Animals to a Dwelling House

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

Manure Receptacle

73. 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. Division 4—Keeping of Poultry and Pigeons.

Interpretation

74. 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 Club.

“poultry” includes fowls, ducks and other domestic fowls.

Limitation on Numbers of Poultry and Pigeons

75. 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 75 pigeons and 12 poultry, on any one lot of land.

Conditions for Keeping Poultry

76. 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, Council has approved a lesser distance; and
- (e) all enclosures or cages within which poultry are kept shall be maintained at all times in a clean condition and shall be disinfected or otherwise dealt with in a way as directed by an Environmental Health Officer.

Roosters, Geese, Turkeys and Peafowls

77. (1) An occupier of premises shall not without the written approval of the Council keep or permit to be kept on those premises any one or more of the following—

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

(2) The Council 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 sub-by-law (1) of this By-law.

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

(4) The local authority may revoke an approval granted under this By-law 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 whether by reason of noise or otherwise.

Pigeons or Doves

78. 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

79. (1) If a structure or enclosure is used for the keeping of poultry or of pigeons or doves contrary to the provisions of By-law 78, 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 under this By-law.

Restrictions on Pigeon Nesting or Perching

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

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

Division 5—Car Parks

Interpretation

81. 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

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

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

in accordance with AS1668.2 Part 2 1991.

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

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

(3) An occupier shall comply with a notice under sub-by-law (2).

Exhaust Air Discharge Points and Exhaust Registers

83. An owner or occupier shall ensure that—

- (a) all exhaust air that is discharged from a car park shall be discharged—
 - (i) at discharge points—
 - (A) in accordance with AS1668.2 Part 2 1991;
 - and
 - (B) located so that the hourly average exhaust flow rate is not reduced below the minimum requirement of AS1668.2 Part 2 1991;
 - (ii) at a velocity and in a direction so as not to be a danger to health or a nuisance;
- (b) exhaust registers are located as far as possible from the source of supply air;
- (c) in the case of a car park having a floor level below that of the external ground level, at least 50% of the required exhaust air is drawn into exhaust registers having their bottom edge located within 100 millimetres of the floor level; and
- (d) any mechanical ventilation system is—
 - (i) maintained in good working condition; and
 - (ii) in operation at all times when the car park is in use.

PART 6—PEST CONTROL

Division 1—Flies

Interpretation

84. 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

85. 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

86. 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) fertilizers 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

87. 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.

Council may Execute Work and Recover Costs

88. (1) Where—

- (a) a person is required under this Division or directed by a notice given under By-law 87, to execute any work; and
- (b) that person fails or neglects to comply with the requirement,

the Council may execute the work and may recover from that person the cost of executing the work, in addition to any penalty for which that person may be liable under this By-law.

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

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

Division 2—Mosquitoes

Interpretation

89. 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

90. 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

91. 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 no larger than 1.2 millimetres.

Measures to be taken by Occupier

92. 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

93. (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 By-law.

Filling in Excavations etc.

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

Drains, Channels and Septic Tanks

95. 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) where directed by an Environmental Health Officer apply a residual insecticide according to the directions on the container, or such other residual insecticide as may be approved by the Principal Environmental Health Officer, into the septic tank system at least once every 4 weeks;
 - (ii) provide, and keep in sound condition at all times, wire mesh no larger than 1.2 millimetres covering any inlet vent to the tank.

Drainage of Land

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

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

Officer may give Notice directing measures to be Taken

97. 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.

Council may Execute Work and Recover Costs

98. (1) Where—

- (a) a person is required under this division or directed by a notice given under By-law 97, to execute any work; and
- (b) that person fails or neglects to comply with the requirement,

the Council may execute the work and recover from that person the cost of executing the work, in addition to any penalty for which that person may be liable under this By-law.

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

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

Division 3—Rodents

Interpretation

99. 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

100. (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 sub-by-law (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

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

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

(b) any food intended for birds or other animals, unless it is contained in a rodent proof receptacle or a compartment which is kept effectively protected against access by rodents.

Restrictions on materials affording harbourage for Rodents

102. (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 By-law.

Eating house etc. to be cleaned after Use

103. 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

104. (1) Subject to sub-by-law (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) Sub-by-law (1) shall not prevent the keeping of rats for the purpose of scientific or medical research on premises owned or occupied by—

(a) a university or school;

(b) a person approved by the Council; or

(c) a public hospital or a private hospital within the meaning of those expressions in the Hospital Act 1927.

(3) A person or body specified in sub-by-law (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 By-law 100 and ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to destroy the rat.

Division 4—Cockroaches

Interpretation

105. 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

106. (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 sub-by-law (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

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

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

Measures to be taken to keep premises free from Argentine Ants

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

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

Division 6—European Wasps

Interpretation

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

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

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

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

- (a) immediately notify the Council 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

111. 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

112. A person shall not keep or permit the keeping of bees anywhere within the City of Subiaco unless approval to do so has been given by the Council.

- (1) The Council may direct any person to remove any bees or approved beehives which in the opinion of the Principal Environmental Health Officer are causing a nuisance.
- (2) A person shall comply with a direction within the time specified.

Division 8—Vectors of Disease

Interpretation

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

“vectors of disease” includes—

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

Responsibility of the Owner or Occupier

114. The owner or occupier of premises shall—

- (a) keep the premises and any person residing in or on the premises free from any 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 vectors of disease.

PART 7—INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Division 1—General Provisions

Requirements on owner or occupier to clean, disinfect and disinfect

115. (1) The Council 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 disinfect—

- (a) the premises; or
- (b) such things in or on the premises as are specified in the notice,

or both, to the satisfaction of an Environmental Health Officer.

(2) An owner or occupier shall comply with a notice given under sub-by-law (1).

Environmental Health Officer may disinfect or disinfect premises

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

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

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

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

Insanitary houses, premises and things

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

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

(3) Where an Environmental Health Officer considers that—

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

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

- (i) the owner or occupier of the house or premises to amend any insanitary condition; or
- (ii) the owner or occupier of the thing to destroy or amend it,

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

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

Medical Officer may Examine Persons

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

Medical Officer may authorise disinfecting

119. (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 By-law.

Persons in contact with an infectious disease sufferer

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

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

Declaration of infected house or premises

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

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

Destruction of infected animals

122. (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 sub-bylaw (1) shall comply with the terms of the notice.

Disposal of a body

123. (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 sub-bylaw (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.

Council may carry out work and recover costs

124. (1) Where—

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

that person commits an offence and the Council may carry out the work or arrange for the work to be carried out by another.

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

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

Division 2—Disposal of used condoms and needles

Disposal of used condoms

125. (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 sub-bylaw (1).

Disposal of used needles

126. 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.

Division 3—Tattooing Establishments

Interpretation

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

“instrument” means any appliance, implement, needle or tool which may come into contact with the area of skin on which a tattooing procedure is being or is to be carried out; and

“tattooing establishment” means premises within which a procedure involving skin penetration by tattooing is or is intended to be carried on.

Health (Skin Penetration) Regulations 1987

128. A person shall not carry on the business of, or any process or procedure involved in the business of, a tattooing establishment other than in accordance with the Health (Skin Penetration) Regulations 1987.

Duties on owner or occupier

129. An owner or occupier of a tattooing establishment shall ensure that—

- (a) each shelf, bench or table on which instruments, tools or utensils are or may be placed are finished with a durable, smooth and impervious material;
- (b) a sufficient number of cupboards, cabinets, shelves or similar fittings, finished with durable, smooth and impervious materials are provided for the storage of clean articles;
- (c) there is at all times on the premises a sufficient number of suitable receptacles—
 - (i) constructed of durable, smooth and impervious materials;
 - (ii) with tight fitting lids;
 - (iii) marked in permanent and prominent letters of not less than 50 millimetres in height either—
 - (A) “SOILED LINEN”; or
 - (B) “WASTE”;
- (d) all soiled linen, towels, clothes and cloths are deposited in, and only in, the receptacle or receptacles marked “SOILED LINEN”;
- (e) all hair, paper and other trade wastes are deposited in, and only in, the receptacle or receptacles marked “WASTE”;
- (f) one hand wash basin is provided for each customer’s cubicle; and
- (g) each hand wash basin is provided with an adequate supply of hot and cold water.

PART 8—FOOD PREMISES

Division 1—General

Interpretation

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

“classified” means classified by the Principal Environmental Health Officer;

“dining room” means an eating house, classified as a dining room, in which meals may either be taken away or be consumed (by not more than 20 members of the public) on the premises but does not include a restaurant;

“eating house” means any, or any part of any, land, premises or place on or in which meals are prepared for service, or are served to the public for gain or reward but does not include—

- (a) premises licensed under the Liquor Licensing Act 1988 other than premises in respect of which a restaurant licence under that Act is granted;
- (b) a boarding house or lodging house; or
- (c) a building or other structure used temporarily for the preparation for service or service of meals to the public at any fair, show, military encampment, races, or other public sports, games or amusements;

“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;

“licence” means a licence, issued by the Council under this Part, to carry on the business of an eating house or meat premises;

“meals” means any substance whether solid or liquid or partly solid and partly liquid, used or intended to be used for human consumption but does not include drugs, water, milk, ice cream, soda fountain or iced drinks commonly known as cool or soft drinks, or aerated waters;

“meat premises” means premises used or intended to be used for the manufacture, processing, preparation or packaging of meat or products containing meat;

"prescribed date" means the date fixed by By-law 134;

"proprietor", in relation to—

- (a) meat premises means an owner of the meat premises or, if the owner of the meat premises is not the occupier, an occupier of the meat premises and includes a person in charge or apparently in charge of the meat premises; and
- (b) an eating house, includes an owner, an occupier, and any person having the management or control of the eating house;

"registered premises" means premises which are registered as an eating house under this Part;

"restaurant" means an eating house, classified as a restaurant, in which meals are consumed on the premises by the public but does not include a dining room or take-away food premises;

"schedule" means a Schedule to this Part;

"takeaway food premises" means an eating house, classified take-away food premises, where meals are served or prepared for service only in a state in which they may be taken away from the eating house and consumed in the state in which they are served or prepared for service but does not include—

- (a) an eating house in which meals are served or consumed at tables;
- (b) an eating house where the only meals served are confectionery.

Classification of Eating Houses

131. For the purposes of this By-law, an eating house shall be classified as one of the following—

- (a) a restaurant;
- (b) a dining room; or
- (c) take-away food premises.

Division 2—Registration and Licensing of Eating Houses, Meat Premises or Itinerant Vendors

Requirement for Registration and Licensing

132. A person shall not occupy or use or cause, suffer, or permit to be occupied or used any premises as an eating house or meat premises unless and until—

- (a) the premises are registered; and
- (b) each of the proprietors of the premises is licensed,

in accordance with the provisions of this Part.

Registration of an Eating House or Meat Premises

133. An application for registration of an eating house or meat premises shall be—

- (a) made in the form prescribed in Schedule 1;
- (b) forwarded to the Town Clerk together with—
 - (i) the fee prescribed in Schedule 19; and
 - (ii) in relation to an eating house or meat premises which is not then registered under this Part, a floor plan and specifications of the eating house or meat premises which shall include the following details—
 - (A) the use of each room;
 - (B) the structural finish of each wall, floor and ceiling;
 - (C) the position and type of each fitting and fixture;
 - (D) all sanitary conveniences, change rooms, ventilating systems, drains, grease traps and provisions for waste disposal; and
 - (E) the number and sex of each person, including the proprietor or proprietors engaged in the preparation, manufacturer, processing, cooking or serving of meals.

Prescribed Date

134. (1) For the purpose of section 162 of the Act the prescribed date is fixed as the 20th day of September 1985.

(2) For the purpose of section 163 of the Act the 30th day of June in each year is prescribed as the date on or before which the annual application for registration of an eating house or meat premises and licence for the proprietor of an eating house or meat premises shall be made.

Certificate of Registration

135. (1) An application for the registration of an eating house or meat premises shall be determined by the Council which may approve the application, with or without conditions, or reject the application.

(2) Details of any condition of registration or exemption granted under this Part shall be entered on the certificate of registration.

(3) If Council approves, with or without conditions, an application under sub-bylaw (1), then a certificate of registration in the form of Schedule 2 shall be prepared and signed by the Town Clerk or the Principal Environmental Health Officer as soon as practicable.

(4) Registration of an eating house or meat premises takes effect on and from the date on the certificate of registration.

Application for Licence to Conduct an Eating House or Meat Premises

136. An application for a licence to carry on the business of an eating house or meat premises shall be—

- (a) made by the proprietor, or where there is more than one proprietor, by each proprietor of the eating house or meat premises or proposed eating house or meat premises;
- (b) made in the form prescribed in Schedule 3; and
- (c) forwarded to the Town Clerk together with the fee prescribed in Schedule 19. No fee is required on the removal of an existing licence.

Licence to Conduct an Eating House or Meat Premises

137. (1) An application for a licence to carry on the business of an eating house or meat premises shall be determined by the Council which may—

- (a) approve the application, with or without conditions; or
- (b) reject the application.

(2) A licence granted by the Council shall be in the form of Schedule 5, signed by the Town Clerk or the Principal Environmental Health Officer and issued upon and subject to the following conditions—

- (a) the holder of a licence shall—
 - (i) display in the eating house or meat premises in a position visible to the general public; and
 - (ii) upon the request of an Environmental Health Officer produce to him or her, the licence and the certificate of registration;
- (b) if the holder of a licence changes his or her place of residence, he or she shall within 14 days notify the Principal Environmental Health Officer in writing of the change, and of the new place of residence; and
- (c) the holder of a licence shall notify the Principal Environmental Health Officer in writing—
 - (i) prior to the commencement of any alteration, addition or other work relating to the construction, drainage or ventilation of the eating house or meat premises, giving details of the proposed works; and
 - (ii) of any circumstances affecting the eating house or meat premises which may result in food being, or having been, contaminated.
- (3) The holder of a licence shall ensure that the number of persons accommodated, at any one time, in a room in which meals are consumed by the public shall not exceed the number specified in the registration and at no time exceed a ratio of 1 person to each square metre of the floor area approved for dining.
- (4) The holder of a licence shall comply with each condition to which the licence and registration is subject.

Application for transfer of Licence

138. (1) A person may, before the expiration of a licence, apply to the Council for the transfer of the licence.

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

- (a) made in the form prescribed in Schedule 4;
- (b) signed by the proposed transferee of the licence and the holder of the licence; and
- (c) forwarded to the Town Clerk together with the fee prescribed in Schedule 19.

Power to Grant or Refuse an application for Transfer

139. (1) Upon receipt of an application for the transfer of a licence, the Council may—

- (a) approve, with or without conditions, the application for the transfer; or
- (b) refuse the application for the transfer for any reason that constitutes a ground on which the granting of a licence may be refused.

(2) Where Council approves an application for the transfer of a licence, an endorsement to that effect, signed by the Town Clerk or the Principal Environmental Health Officer, shall be completed on the licence in accordance with the form in Schedule 5 and the transfer takes effect on and from the date of that endorsement.

(3) A person to whom a licence has been transferred under this By-law shall comply with all conditions to which the licence, as transferred, is subject.

Period of Registration and Licence

140. A certificate of registration and a licence shall, unless cancelled in the meantime in accordance with the provisions of the Act, be valid from the date of their issue until the following 30th day of June.

Itinerant Food Vendor's Licence

141. (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 Council under this By-law; 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 6; and
- (c) forwarded to the Town Clerk together with the fee prescribed in Schedule 19.

(3) An application for a licence under this By-law shall be determined by the Council which may approve the application, with or without conditions, or reject the application.

(4) Where Council approves, with or without conditions, an application under this By-law, a food vendor's licence—

- (a) signed by the Principal Environmental Health Officer; and
- (b) in the form of Schedule 7,

shall be issued by the Council.

(5) A licence issued under this By-law shall be valid until 30 June next following the date of issue of the licence by the Council.

Power to refuse and cancel registration of an eating house

142. (1) The Council may refuse registration of an eating house for any of the reasons set out in Section 165(2) of the Act or—

- (a) if the premises intended to be used as an eating house is not constructed in any respect in accordance with the Health (Food Hygiene) Regulations 1993 or these By-laws;
- (b) in the case of an application for renewal of a previous registration, if it considers that the eating house is not being maintained, or the business of the eating house is not being conducted, in accordance with the requirements of the Health (Food Hygiene) Regulations 1993 or these By-laws; or
- (c) the proprietor has been convicted of an offence against the Health (Food Hygiene) Regulations 1993 or these By-laws.

(2) The Council may cancel the registration of an eating house during the currency of its registration for any of the reasons set out in Section 165(3) of the Act or—

- (a) if in its opinion the premises in which the eating house is established is not being maintained or the business of the eating house is not being carried on in accordance with the requirements of the Health (Food Hygiene) Regulations 1993 or these By-laws; or
- (b) the holder of the licence has been convicted of an offence against the Health (Food Hygiene) Regulations 1993 or these By-laws.

Power to refuse and cancel licences to proprietors

143. (1) The Council may refuse to issue a licence to the proprietor of an eating house—

- (a) for any of the reasons set out in Section 166(2) of the Act; or
- (b) if the applicant for the licence, while previously licensed as the proprietor of an eating house, has been convicted of an offence against the Health (Food Hygiene) Regulations 1993 or these By-laws.

(2) The Council may cancel the existing licence of the proprietor of an eating house—

- (a) for any of the reasons set out in Section 166(3) of the Act; or
- (b) if the holder of the licence has been convicted of an offence against the Health (Food Hygiene) Regulations 1993 or these By-laws in respect of the eating house.

Division 3—Restaurants

Sanitary Conveniences for Staff and Patrons

144. (1) Subject to By-law 145, a proprietor of a restaurant shall ensure that the premises has, for the use of staff and patrons, sanitary conveniences and hand wash basins provided and maintained in accordance with—

- (a) the Health (Food Hygiene) Regulations 1993; and

(b) the requirements imposed on an owner or occupier of premises under Division 1 of Part 2 of these By-laws.

(2) Sanitary conveniences for food handling staff may be combined with sanitary conveniences for non-food handling staff and patrons, except the food handling staff facilities must be segregated and locked and at no time be available to non-food handling staff or patrons.

Exemptions

145. (1) A proprietor—

- (a) of an eating house which was registered and classified as a restaurant or dining room; or
- (b) of any premises which was established, used or conducted as food premises (other than an eating house),

under these By-laws prior to the prescribed date, may apply in writing to the Council for an exemption from compliance with the whole or any part of the requirements of By-law 144 of this Part.

(2) The Council may grant or refuse an application for an exemption under this By-law.

(3) An exemption granted under this By-law shall be signed by the Town Clerk or Principal Environmental Health Officer and shall state—

- (a) the eating house to which the exemption applies;
- (b) the requirements of By-law 144 compliance with which is exempted; and
- (c) the period during which the exemption applies.

Consent required to carry out alterations

146. A proprietor of a food premises or eating house shall not make or permit to be made any structural alterations in or addition to the premises without the prior written approval of the local authority nor make or permit to be made any other alteration in or addition to the premises or any furniture, fixtures, counters, bins, sinks, drain boards, grease traps, food storage containers and food preparation equipment without the prior written consent of the Principal Environmental Health Officer.

Prohibition on sleeping in food handling areas

147. A proprietor of a food premises or eating house shall not allow any room where food is prepared, stored or handled, to be used for sleeping purposes.

PART 9—LODGING HOUSES

Division 1—Registration

Interpretation

148. (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 of two arranged vertically;

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

“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” means any, or any part of any building or structure, permanent or otherwise, in which provision is made for lodging or boarding more than 4 persons, exclusive of the family of the keeper or manager, for hire or reward; and the term includes a night shelter, a serviced apartment and a short term hostel, but does not include—

- (a) premises licensed under the Liquor Licensing Act 1988;
- (b) premises used as a boarding school approved under the Education Act 1928; or
- (c) any building comprising residential flats;

“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;

“night shelter” means a house used or intended to be used for the lodging or boarding of persons who require aid or relief;

“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.

(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

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

- (a) the lodging house is constructed in accordance with the requirements of this Part;
- (b) the lodging house is registered by the Council under By-law 150;
- (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 Town Clerk, has been appointed by the keeper to have the care and management of the lodging house,

resides or intends to reside continuously in the lodging house.

Application for registration

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

- (a) in the form prescribed in Schedule 8;
- (b) duly completed and signed by the proposed keeper; and
- (c) accompanied by—
 - (i) the fee prescribed in Schedule 19; and
 - (ii) detailed plans and specifications of the lodging house.

Approval of application

151. The Council may approve, with or without conditions, an application under By-law 150 by issuing to the applicant a certificate in the form of Schedule 9.

Renewal of registration

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

- (a) during the month of June in each year apply to the Council for the renewal of the registration of the lodging house; and
- (b) pay the fee prescribed in Schedule 19 at the time of making each application for renewal.

Notification upon sale or transfer

153. 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 Town Clerk, in the form of Schedule 10 written notice of the full name, address and occupation of the person to whom the lodging house has been, or is to be, sold or transferred.

Revocation of registration

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

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

- (a) that the lodging house has not, to the satisfaction of Council, been kept free from vectors of disease or in a clean, wholesome and sanitary condition;
- (b) that the keeper has—
 - (i) been convicted of an offence against these By-laws in respect of the lodging house;
 - (ii) not complied with a requirement of this Part; or
 - (iii) not complied with a condition of registration.
- (c) that the Council, having regard to a report from the Police 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 By-law, the Council shall give notice to the keeper requiring him or her, within a time specified in the notice, to show cause why the registration should not be revoked.

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

Division 2—Construction and Use Requirements

General Construction Requirements

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

Sanitary conveniences

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

(a) toilets; and

(b) bathrooms, each fitted with a shower, bath and wash basin,

in accordance with the requirements of the Building Code.

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

Laundry

157. (1) A keeper shall—

(a) subject to sub-by-law (2), provide on the premises for the use of each 15 lodgers, a laundry in accordance with the requirements of By-law 16 of these By-laws;

(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.

Kitchen

158. (1) 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; and

(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 vectors of disease of any kind; and

(ii) refrigerator space for storage of perishable goods;

(c) complies with the requirements of the Health (Food Hygiene) Regulations 1993;

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

(e) has the walls behind each stove and cooking appliance tiled to a height of not less than 1.8 metres above the floor.

Cooking Facilities

159. (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 Health (Food Hygiene) Regulations 1993, over each stove, oven and cooking appliance.

Dining Room

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

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

Lounge Room

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

- (a) with a floor area—
 - (i) where the lounge is not combined with the dining room—not less than 0.6 square metres per person;
 - (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

162. 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 shall be 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) provide fire-extinguishing appliances of the number and pattern, and situated in such a position as the local authority may direct;
- (e) ensure all buildings are fitted with fire protection equipment as advised by the Western Australian Fire Brigades Board and approved by the Local Authority; and
- (f) 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

163. 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

164. 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

165. (1) Subject to sub-bylaw (3) and By-law 180, 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, 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 By-law, two children under the age of 10 years shall be counted as one lodger.
- (3) Paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of sub-bylaw (1) shall not apply to a serviced apartment.

Sleeping Accommodation Short Term Hostel

166. (1) A keeper of a short term hostel 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 sub-bylaw (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 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 sub-bylaw (1) will only apply if there is ventilation, separation distances, fire egress and other safety requirements in accordance with the Building Code of Australia.
 - (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 authorities approval.
 - (f) beds with a minimum size of 800 millimetres x 1.9 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 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, there shall be 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;
 - a maximum Smoke Developed Index of 5;
 - floor coverings—a maximum Spread of Flame Index of 7.
 - a maximum Smoke Developed Index of 5;

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

- (i) certified by the manufacturer as approved for use with the fabric to achieve the required indices; and
 - (ii) certified by the manufacturer to retain its fire 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 as advised by the Western Australian Fire Brigades Board and approved by the local authority;
 - (c) emergency lighting is provided in accordance with the Building Code of Australia;
 - (d) no person shall smoke in any dormitory, kitchen, or dining room, within a short term hostel. The keeper may permit smoking in a meeting or assembly hall area, within a short term hostel;
 - (e) the keeper of any short term hostel shall ensure all mattresses are fitted with a mattress protector.

Furnishing etc. of sleeping apartments

167. (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.

Ventilation

168. (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 sub-bylaw (1) within such time as directed.

Numbers to be placed on Doors

169. (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 sub-bylaw (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

170. 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

171. (1) A keeper shall keep a register of lodgers in the form of Schedule 11.

(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 Force or by an Environmental Health Officer.

Keeper report

172. A keeper shall, whenever required by the Council, report to the Council, in the form of Schedule 12, the name of each lodger who lodged in the lodging house during the preceding day or night.

Certificate in respect of sleeping accommodation

173. (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 13.

(2) The certificate issued under sub-bylaw (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 By-law 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 By-law to occupy the room to which it refers.

Duplicate keys and inspection

174. 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

175. (1) A keeper shall not—

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

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

Infectious disease

176. A keeper shall—

- (a) immediately after becoming aware that a lodger or resident is suffering from an infectious disease—
 - (i) effectively isolate that person and arrange for his or her removal to a hospital;
 - (ii) provide, for the use of that person, separate crockery, cutlery and other eating utensils;
 - (iii) ensure that, immediately after use, the crockery, cutlery and other eating utensils are properly disinfected;
 - (iv) effectively isolate and, without delay, properly and adequately disinfect all bedding, linen, blankets, towels and other articles which have been used by, or come into contact with, a person suffering from an infectious disease;
- (b) immediately after the vacating of a room which has been occupied by a person suffering from an infectious disease properly and adequately disinfect the room; and
- (c) comply at all times with any direction given by the Medical Officer or an Environmental Health Officer.

Maintenance of a room by a lodger or resident

177. (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 sub-by-law (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

178. (1) In this By-law—

“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

179. A lodger or resident shall not—

- (a) use any room available to lodgers—
 - (i) as a shop, store or factory; or
 - (ii) for manufacturing or trading services;
- (b) keep or store in or on the lodging house any goods or materials which are inflammable, obnoxious or offensive;
- (c) use a bath or wash hand basin other than for ablutionary purposes;
- (d) use a bathroom facility or fitting for laundry purposes;
- (e) use a sink installed in a kitchen or scullery for any purpose other than the washing and cleaning of cooking and eating utensils, other kitchenware and culinary purposes;
- (f) deposit rubbish or waste food other than into a proper rubbish receptacle;
- (g) in a kitchen or other place where food is kept—
 - (i) wash or permit the washing of clothing or bedding; or
 - (ii) keep or permit to be kept any soiled clothing or bedding;

(h) subject to By-law 180—

- (i) keep, store, prepare or cook food in any sleeping apartment; or
- (ii) unless sick or invalid and unable to leave a sleeping apartment for that reason, use a sleeping apartment for dining purposes;
- (i) place or keep, in any part of a lodging house, any luggage, clothing, bedding, or furniture that is infested with vectors of disease;
- (j) store or keep such a quantity of furniture, material or goods within the lodging house—
 - (i) in any kitchen, living or sleeping apartment so as to prevent the cleaning of the floors, walls, fittings or fixtures; or
 - (ii) in a sleeping apartment so as to decrease the air space to less than the minimum required by this Part;
- (k) obstruct or prevent the keeper or manager from inspecting or examining the room or rooms occupied by the lodger or resident; and
- (l) fix any fastener or change any lock to a door or room without the written approval of the keeper.

Approval for storage of food

180. (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

181. 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 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) fish processing premises, fish curing premises and shellfish and crustacean processing establishments;
- (b) laundries, dry cleaning premises and dye works;
- (c) any trade as defined by section 186 of the Act; and
- (d) any other trade that, unless preventive measures are adopted, may become a nuisance to the health of the inhabitants of the district; and

“premises” includes houses.

Consent to Offensive Trade

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

- (a) advertise notice of his intention to apply for consent in accordance with By-law 183; and
- (b) lodge with the Town Clerk an application in the form of Schedule 16.

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

Notice of Application

183. A notice required under By-law 182(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 Perth daily newspaper at least two weeks but not more than one month before the application under By-law 182(1)(b) is lodged with the Town Clerk.

Registration of Premises

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

- (a) in the form of Schedule 17;
- (b) accompanied by the fee prescribed in the Offensive Trade (Fees) Regulations 1976 as amended from time to time; and
- (c) lodged with the Town Clerk.

Certificate of Registration

185. Upon the registration of premises for the carrying on of an offensive trade, the Council shall issue to the applicant a certificate in the form of Schedule 18.

Change of Occupier

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

Alterations to Premises

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

Occupier Includes Employee

188. Where in any By-law contained in this Part a duty is imposed upon the occupier of premises in or upon which an offensive trade is carried on, the reference to the occupier shall be interpreted to include the employees of the occupier and any employee committing a breach of any provision of this Part shall be liable to the same penalties as if he were the occupier.

Division 2—General Duties of an Occupier

Interpretation

189. 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

190. The occupier shall—

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

Rats and Vermin

191. The occupier shall—

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

Sanitary Conveniences and Wash Basins

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

Painting of Walls etc.

193. 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

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

Offensive Material

195. 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 all offensive material and trade refuse to be placed immediately in the receptacles;
- (d) cause the contents of the receptacles to be removed from the premises at least once in every working day and at such more frequent intervals as may be directed by the Principal Environmental Health Officer or whenever so directed by an Environmental Health Officer; and
- (e) cause all receptacles after being emptied to be cleaned immediately with an efficient disinfectant.

Storage of Materials

196. 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

197. (1) For the purposes of this By-law, "specified offensive trade" means one or more of the offensive trades carried on, in or connected with the following works or premises—

- (a) fish processing premises, fish curing premises and shellfish and crustacean processing establishments; and
- (b) laundries, dry cleaning premises and dye works.

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

- (a) cause the floor of the premises to—
 - (i) be properly paved and drained with impervious materials;
 - (ii) have a smooth surface; and
 - (iii) have a fall to a bucket trap or spoon drain in such a way that all liquids falling on the floor shall be conducted by the trap or drain to a drain inlet situated inside the building where the floor is situated; and
- (b) cause the angles formed by the walls with any other wall, and by the wall with the floor, to be coved to a radius of not less than 9.5 millimetres.
- (c) cause all liquid refuse to be—
 - (i) cooled to a temperature not exceeding 26 degrees Celsius and in accordance with the Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Board 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

198. (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 By-law.

Other Duties of Occupier

199. 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—Fish Premises

Interpretation

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

"appliance" includes a utensil, an instrument, a cover, a container or apparatus;

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

- (a) fish which has been cured, preserved, hermetically canned or treated to prevent putrefaction; or

- (b) cleaned fish supplied in cartons or packets by a packer and sold in such cartons or packets if they are at all times kept in a deep freeze refrigeration unit at a temperature not exceeding minus 15 degrees Celsius;

"fish premises" may include a fish processing establishment, fish curing establishment and a shellfish and crustacean processing establishment.

"fish transport vehicle" includes—

- (a) an appliance attached to, carried in or used in connection with a vehicle; and
- (b) a trailer and a portable box,

used or designed to be used for the transport or storage of fish; and

"portable box" means a box for the transport or storage of fish and includes a fish transport vehicle.

Fish Preparation Room

201. (1) The occupier of a fish premises which requires a fish preparation room shall ensure that this room complies with the following requirements;

- (a) the walls shall be constructed of brick or concrete with the internal surface rendered with a cement plaster with a steel float finish or other approved material and shall be devoid of holes, cracks, crevices;
- (b) the floor shall be of concrete with a smooth, durable surface and shall be treated with an approved surface hardening process;
- (c) the minimum floor area shall be 9 square metres;
- (d) the room shall be furnished with a double bowl stainless steel wash trough of adequate size to accommodate the equipment and utensils used on the premises, connected to a piped supply of hot and cold water;
- (e) the room shall be flyproofed and provided with ample light and ventilation.

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

Bench

202. The occupier of a fish premises shall provide and maintain on the premises a separate stainless steel bench for the handling of fish.

Disposal of Waste

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

- (a) placed in the receptacles referred to in By-law 195 and disposed of in accordance with that By-law; or
- (b) kept in a frozen state in an approved enclosure before its removal from the premises.

Fish Containers

204. The occupier of a fish premises shall not allow any box, basket or other container used for the transport of fish to—

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

Cooking of Fish

205. Where cooking of fish is carried out in a fish premises, the occupier shall provide and maintain—

- (a) a hood as set out in the Health (Food Hygiene) Regulations 1993, which shall be of an approved design and construction and so situated as to capture and remove all effluvia, odours and smoke from the process of cooking; 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 intakes; and
 - (ii) which shall discharge in such manner and in such a position that no nuisance is created.

Storage

206. The occupier of a fish premises shall keep all fish—

- (a) in refrigerated enclosures at or below 5 degrees Celsius covered by glass or other approved material so that the fish is adequately protected from exposure to such things as handling, smoking, flies, dust and human breath; and
- (b) in containers separate from every other kind of food unless such food is in hermetically sealed cans or bottles.

Hygiene

207. After having handled fish a person shall wash his hands before handling any other kind of food intended for sale.

Use of an Approved Portable Box

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

Fish Transport Vehicle

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

- (a) the frame is made of metal or other approved material;
- (b) all internal surfaces—
 - (i) are made of metal or approved non-toxic plastic substance, which may include stainless steel, aluminium, galvanised iron, fibreglass, or other material of similar strength and impermeable qualities;
 - (ii) are smoothly finished;
 - (iii) are rigidly secured with a solid backing; and
 - (iv) have floor and vertical angles coved with not less than a 9.5 millimetre radius, but, if all necessary floor joints are effectively sealed, the surface of the floor, or part of it, may be of an approved tread type track material;
- (c) internal horizontal joints made between metal sheeting are lapped from top to bottom and either
 - (i) continuously welded; or
 - (ii) lapped with a minimum of 40 millimetres cover secured with blind rivets and sealed with a non-toxic sealing material;
- (d) the vehicle is effectively insulated with a stable insulating material;
- (e) the vehicle has, at the rear or side, doors that are made in the manner provided by paragraphs (a),(b),(c) and (d) of this By-law, are close fitting, and have a suitable locking device fitted;
- (f) the vehicle is fitted with shelves and grids, made of impervious material, in such a manner that the shelves and grids may be easily removed;
- (g) any containers used in the vehicle for fish are made of stainless steel, fibre glass, or approved non-toxic plastic; and
- (h) the vehicle is in good repair and condition and is thoroughly clean.

Cleanliness

210. A person shall not—

- (a) use any fish transport vehicle for the transport or storage of offensive matter, live animals other than fish, or anything likely to contaminate food;
- (b) permit a portable box or any container used for the transport or storage of fish to be stacked in a manner which may contaminate any other fish;
- (c) use as a loading ramp the door of any fish transport vehicle;
- (d) place a loading ramp, or any other device for facilitating loading within a compartment of a fish transport vehicle in which fish is transported or carried or permit such a ramp or device to form portion of the internal part of such a vehicle; or
- (e) while in charge of a fish transport vehicle containing any fish, permit the doors or screens of the vehicle to be open or unfastened unless the vehicle is being loaded or unloaded.

Prohibitions

211. A person shall not—

- (a) load or unload any fish onto or from a fish transport vehicle or handle any fish in the course of delivery unless he starts each day on such work wearing a clean coat or protective clothing, the sleeves of which extend at least to the elbows;
- (b) smoke in, or in any part of, a fish transport vehicle; or
- (c) handle fish while wearing an unclean or medicated bandage or while suffering from a suppurating wound or sore or any other condition likely to contaminate the fish.

Division 4—Laundries, Dry Cleaning Establishments And Dye Works

Interpretation

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

“dry cleaning establishment”—

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

“dye works” means a place where articles are commercially dyed;

“exempt laundry” means a laundry in respect of which Council has certified in writing to be exempt from the provisions of this Part;

“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 laundry or a laundromat.

Receiving Depot

213. 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

214. (1) The occupier of a 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 By-law.

Walls and Floors

215. 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 constructed of concrete and finished with a smooth impervious surface; and
- (c) every floor and wall of any building on the premises to be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption of any liquid which may be splashed or spilled or may fall or be deposited on it.

Laundry Floor

216. 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

217. 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

218. 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

219. 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

220. 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**

221. (1) A person who contravenes a provision of these By-laws other than a provision of Part 8 commits an offence.

(2) A person who commits an offence under sub-bylaw (1) of this By-law 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

222. (1) A person who contravenes a provision of Part 8 of these By-laws commits an offence.

(2) A person who commits an offence under sub-bylaw (1) of this By-law 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 \$250 and not less than \$125.

Schedule 1**City of Subiaco****Health Act 1911**

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF AN EATING HOUSE *
A MEAT PREMISES *

To: Chief Executive/Town Clerk
 City of Subiaco

I
 (full name in block letters)

of
 (full residential address)

apply for registration of the premises described below as a

- * Restaurant
- * Dining Room
- * Take-away food premises
- * Meat premises

Accompanying this application are plans and specifications of the proposed premises and the fee prescribed by these By-Laws.

Dated this day of 19.....

.....
 (Signature of Applicant)

* Delete whichever is not applicable

Fee payable for ANNUAL registration of an Eating House \$270

Schedule 2
City of Subiaco
Health Act 1911

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF AN EATING HOUSE *
A MEAT PREMISES *

This is to certify that the following premises is registered as a *Restaurant, *Dining Room, *Take-away food premises, *Meat premises from the day of 19 until the 30th day of June 19, unless this certificate is previously cancelled.

Address of premises:

Name of premises

CONDITIONS

The maximum number of patrons that may be accommodated on the premises at any one time is #.

This certificate is issued subject to the Health Act 1911 and the City of Subiaco Health By-laws.

Dated this day of 19

.....
Principal Environmental Health Officer
City of Subiaco

* Delete whichever is not applicable

Insert number of patrons permitted

Schedule 3
City of Subiaco
Health Act 1911

APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE TO CONDUCT AN EATING HOUSE *
A MEAT PREMISES *

To: Chief Executive/Town Clerk
City of Subiaco

I
(full name in block letters)

of
(full residential address)

being *the proprietor/*one of the proprietors of the following *eating house, meat premises/
*proposed eating house, meat premises—

Address of premises:

Name of premises

being a business name which has/has not* been registered at the Corporate Affairs Department of Western Australia, apply for a licence to carry on the business of an eating house or meat premises classified as a—

- * Restaurant
- * Dining Room
- * Take-away food premises
- * Meat premises

Dated this day of 19

.....
(Signature of Applicant)

* Delete whichever is not applicable

Schedule 4
City of Subiaco
Health Act 1911

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF A LICENCE TO CONDUCT
AN EATING HOUSE *, MEAT PREMISE *

To: Chief Executive/Town Clerk
City of Subiaco

I
(full name in block letters)

of
(full residential address)

apply for transfer of the licence to conduct an *eating house, *meat premises in respect of premises known as

and situated at

The licence was issued to

(full name of current licence holder)

of

(full residential address)

by the City of Subiaco on the day of
19, and is attached with this application and dated the day of
19

.....
(Signature of Applicant)

I consent to the transfer of the above licence to conduct an *eating house, *meat premises.

.....
(Signature of Licence Holder)

* Delete whichever is not applicable.

Schedule 5
City of Subiaco
Health Act 1911

LICENCE TO CONDUCT AN EATING HOUSE *
A MEAT PREMISES *

This is to certify that

of

is licensed to carry on the business of a *Restaurant, *Dining room, *Take-away food premises, *Meat premises on the following premises from the day of 19 until the 30th day of June, 19, unless this licence is earlier cancelled.

Address of premises:

Name of premises

Dated this day of 19.....

.....
Principal Environmental Health Officer
City of Subiaco

* Delete whichever is not applicable

Schedule 5—continued

This licence is issued upon and subject to the following conditions—

- (a) the holder of a licence shall—
 - (i) display in the eating house or meat premises in a position visible to the general public; and
 - (ii) upon the request of an Environmental Health Officer produce to him or her, the licence and the certificate of registration;
- (b) if the holder of a licence changes his or her place of residence, he or she shall within 14 days notify the Town Clerk in writing of the change, and of a new place, of residence; and
- (c) the holder of a licence shall notify the Town Clerk in writing—
 - (i) prior to the commencement of any alteration, addition or other work relating to the construction, drainage or ventilation of the eating house or meat premises, giving details of the proposed works; and
 - (ii) of any circumstances affecting the eating house or meat premises which may result in food being, or having been, contaminated.

TRANSFER ENDORSEMENT

This licence is hereby transferred to

 of
 from and including the date of this endorsement.

Dated the day of 19

.....
 Principal Environmental Health Officer
 City of Subiaco

Schedule 6

City of Subiaco

Health Act 1911

APPLICATION FOR LICENCE AS ITINERANT FOOD VENDOR

To: Chief Executive/Town Clerk
 City of Subiaco

Name (In Full) of Applicant:

Place of Residence:

Place where Vehicle, Food and Trade Utensils are Stored:

Details of Vehicle or Means of Carriage:

Dated this day of 19.....

.....
 (Signature of Applicant)

Telephone:

Schedule 7

City of Subiaco

Health Act 1911

LICENCE AS ITINERANT FOOD VENDOR

This is to certify that
(Name)

of
(Address)

is hereby licensed as an itinerant food vendor within the Health District of the City of Subiaco.

This licence expires on the 30th day of June following the date of issue, unless this licence is previously cancelled.

Date of issue: 19.....

.....
Principal Environmental Health Officer
City of Subiaco

Schedule 8

City of Subiaco

Health Act 1911

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A LODGING HOUSE

To: Chief Executive/Town Clerk
City of Subiaco

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 night shelter; 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

Rooms for private use

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

Rooms for lodgers

	Number	Area
Bedrooms
Dining Rooms
Kitchens
Sitting Rooms
Other (Specify)
Sanitary Conveniences for male lodgers		
Toilets	
Urinals	
Baths	
Showers	
Wash hand basins	
Sanitary Conveniences for female lodgers		
Toilets	
Baths	
Showers	
Wash hand basins	
Laundry Facilities		
Coppers	
Washtroughs	
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 9

City of Subiaco

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 night shelter

until 30 June 19, on the following conditions:

1. That, whose name is entered on the register of keepers of the City of Subiaco, 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

Schedule 12

City of Subiaco

Health Act 1911

LIST OF LODGERS

TO: The Chief Executive/Town Clerk
City of Subiaco

The following is the name of every person who resided in the lodging house at
.....
on the day of 19

(Signed)
(Keeper)

Date:

Schedule 13

City of Subiaco

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

Schedule 14

City of Subiaco

Health Act 1911

APPLICATION FOR LICENCE OF A MORGUE

To: Chief Executive/Town Clerk
City of Subiaco

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 19.....

.....
(Signature of Applicant)

Schedule 15

City of Subiaco

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 19..... until 30th day of June 19.....

Address of premises:

.....

Name of premises:

Dated this day of 19.....

.....
Principal Environmental Health Officer
City of Subiaco

Schedule 16
City of Subiaco
Health Act 1911

APPLICATION FOR CONSENT TO ESTABLISH AN OFFENSIVE TRADE

To: Chief Executive/Town Clerk
City of Subiaco

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 17
City of Subiaco
Health Act 1911

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR OFFENSIVE TRADE

To: Chief Executive/Town Clerk
City of Subiaco

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

of

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

apply for registration, for the year ended

of

.....
(Location of Premises)

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

.....
(Description of Offensive Trade)

under the business name of

The prescribed registration fee of \$_____ is attached.

(Signature of Applicants/s)

(Date)

Schedule 18

City of Subiaco

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 19.....

Dated this day of 19.....

Principal Environmental Health Officer
 City of Subiaco

Schedule 19

City of Subiaco

Health Act 1911

PRESCRIBED FEES

Schedule	Description	Prescribed Fee
2	Registration of an Eating House	\$270.00
5	Licence to Conduct an Eating House	\$30.00
4	Transfer of a Licence to Conduct an Eating House	\$30.00
7	Licence as Itinerant Food Vendor	\$180.00
9	Registration of Lodging House	\$180.00
15	Registration of a Morgue	\$80.00
18	Registration of Offensive Trade	As per regulation

Passed at a meeting of the Council of the City of Subiaco held on 23rd August 1994.

The Common Seal of the City of Subiaco was hereunto affixed in the presence of:—

ANTHONY COSTA, Mayor.
 PATRICK WALKER, Chief Executive/Town Clerk.

Confirmed—

PAUL PSAILA-SAVONA, Delegate of Executive Director Public Health.

Approved by His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council this 8th day of November 1994.

M. C. WAUCHOPE, Clerk of Council.

