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HEALTH ACT 1911

**SHIRE OF WAGIN
HEALTH LOCAL LAWS 1997**

HEALTH ACT 1911

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HEALTH LOCAL LAWS 1997

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HEALTH ACT 1911

SHIRE OF WAGIN

HEALTH LOCAL LAWS 1997

Pursuant to the powers under the Health Act 1911, the Council of the Shire of Wagin makes the following Local Laws.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY**Citation**

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

Repeal

2. (1) The Health Local Laws of the Shire of Wagin, adopted by Council and published in the *Government Gazette* on 27 September 1935 and amended from time to time, are repealed.

(2) The Health Local Laws of the Shire of Wagin, the adoption of which was passed at a meeting of the Council on 13 October 1952 and published in the *Government Gazette* on 31 December 1952 and amended from time to time, are repealed.

(3) The Health Local Laws of the Shire of Wagin, the adoption of which was passed at a meeting of the Council on 8 October 1956 and published in the *Government Gazette* on 12 December 1956 and amended from time to time, are repealed.

(4) The Health Local Laws of the Shire of Wagin, the adoption of which was passed at a meeting of the Council on 20 February 1968 and published in the *Government Gazette* on 3 July 1968 and amended from time to time, are repealed.

Interpretation

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

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

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

“approved” means approved by the Council of the Shire of Wagin unless specified otherwise;

“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 1989* made under the *Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1960*;

“Council” means the Council of the Shire of Wagin;

“district” means the district of the Shire of Wagin 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;

“habitable room” means a habitable room as defined in the Building Code of Australia

“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;

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

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

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

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

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

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

“townsite” means the townsites of Wagin and Piesseville

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

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

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

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

PART 2—SANITATION

Division 1—Sanitary Conveniences

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 Section are situated within a reasonable distance and are easily accessible to the persons for whom they are provided; and

(c) the premises have hand wash basins—

(i) in accordance with the Building Code;

(ii) for the use of persons employed or engaged on the premises;

(iii) provided with an adequate supply of water supplied by taps located over each basin;

(iv) separate from any trough, sink or basin used in connection with any process carried out on the premises; and

(v) situated within a reasonable distance of the sanitary conveniences and easily accessible to the person for whom they are provided.

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

(a) clean toilet paper is available at all times in each cubicle;

(b) a sanitary napkin disposal facility is provided in each toilet set aside for the use of females; and

(c) each hand wash basin is provided with—

(i) an adequate supply of soap or other hand cleaning substances; and

(ii) hand drying facilities, situated adjacent to and visible from the hand basin—

except that sub section (2) (c) shall not apply to unattended public toilets.

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

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

Toilets

8. (1) Toilets on premises shall be constructed and 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 discharging to the open air through a discharge pipe with a flap valve fitted;
- (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 constructed and 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;
- (c) where unisex toilets are provided for disabled persons, the entrance of such toilet shall bear a suitable sign in accordance with AS 1428.1—1988.

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 an Environmental Health Officer, and ensure the site is left clean.

Maintenance of Sanitary Conveniences and Fittings

10. (1) The occupier of premises shall maintain all sanitary conveniences and all works, fixtures, fittings, pipes and drains on those premises in a clean condition.

(2) The owner of premises shall maintain all works and services, fixtures, fittings and mechanisms that form part of or are appurtenant to sanitary conveniences, bathroom, laundry or cooking facilities on those premises in good condition and available for use.

Public Sanitary Conveniences

11. (1) A person shall not—

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

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

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

Lighting

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

(2) This Section shall not apply to a public sanitary convenience where an electrical connection is not available.

Installation

13. (1) Every permanent 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, an apparatus for the treatment of sewage, constructed and operated in accordance with *Treatment of Sewage and Disposal of Effluent and Liquid Waste Regulations*, or treated by an approved method.

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

*Division 2—Bathrooms, Laundries, and Kitchens***Bathrooms**

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

- (a) is adequately lined with an impervious material and has an adequate ceiling;
- (b) complies with the *Health Act (Laundries and Bathrooms) Regulations*; and
- (c) is equipped with—
 - (i) a 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 section (1) shall be—

- (a) of concrete or of other approved impervious material of an approved thickness; and
- (b) properly surfaced, with an even fall to a floor waste,
 - (i) suitably trapped and discharging to—
 - (A) an approved sewer; or
 - (B) an apparatus for the treatment of sewage and constructed in accordance with *Treatment of Sewage and Disposal of Liquid Waste Regulations*; or
 - (ii) graded to a floor waste outlet discharging to the open air through a discharge pipe with a flap valve fitted;

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

Laundries

15. (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—
 - (i) suitably trapped and discharging to—
 - (A) an approved sewer; or
 - (B) an apparatus for the treatment of sewage and constructed in accordance with *Treatment of Sewage and Disposal of Liquid Waste Regulations*; or
 - (ii) graded to a floor waste outlet discharging to the open air through a discharge pipe with a flap valve fitted;
- (e) is not a room in which food is stored, prepared, served or consumed

Washing or Keeping of Clothes in Kitchens

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

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

Kitchens

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

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

- (a) an electric, gas, wood or other fuel burning stove;
- (b) an oven with a capacity of not less than 0.005 cubic metres per person usually accommodated in the house 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 Office of Energy; and
 - (b) not be installed or used in any room other than a kitchen.
- (5) Mechanical extraction shall be provided in a kitchen and the exhaust air shall be—
- (a) carried to the outside air as directly as practicable; and
 - (b) boxed throughout.

PART 3—HOUSING AND GENERAL

Division 1—Maintenance of Houses

Dwelling House Maintenance

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

- (a) maintain all roofs, guttering and downpipes in sound weatherproof condition;
- (b) maintain any footings, foundations and walls, either external or internal, in a sound condition;
- (c) replace any missing, broken, decayed or termite-eaten timber or other deteriorated material 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 relevant controlling authority.

Guttering and Downpipes

19. Unless otherwise approved, the owner of a house shall not use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, a house unless—

- (1) the house is provided with adequate guttering fixed to the eaves of every roof of the house, connected to downpipes, sufficient to receive without overflow all rainwater flowing into them; and
- (2) the downpipes discharge to a minimum length of 600 mm of concrete spoon drain placed under each downpipe to shed water away from the footings of the house, or such other manner as approved by Council.

Maintenance of Guttering and Downpipes and Disposal of Rainwater

20. The owner or occupier of a house shall—

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

Division 2—Ventilation of Houses

Exemption for Short Term Hostels and Recreational Campsites

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

Overcrowding

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

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

Calculated Sufficient Space

23. For the purpose of Section 22, in calculating the space required for each person—

- (a) each room shall be considered separately and sufficient space shall be allowed in each room for the number of persons present in the room at any one time; and

- (b) a deduction shall be made for the space occupied by furniture, fittings and projections of the walls into a room.

Ventilation

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

(2) For the purpose of sub section (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 an 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 section (4).

Sub-Floor Ventilation

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

Division 3—Water Supply

Water Supply

26. (1) The owner of a house shall ensure that the house is connected to a water supply from the mains of a licensed water service operator or other approved supply to the satisfaction of the Council.

(2) The water supply shall at all times deliver an adequate supply of drinking water to each tap in the house.

(3) Where no reticulated supply is available a 90,000 litre storage of drinking water is to be provided.

Rain Water Tanks

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

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

28. 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, leach drain or other possible source of pollution; and
- (b) covered with a tight-fitting cover without openings of any sort other than those essential for the insertion of a pump.

Pollution

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

Division 4—Secondhand Furniture, Bedding and Clothing

Prohibition of Sale

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

Prohibition of Possession

31. 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 infested with vectors of disease.

PART 4 WASTE AND REFUSE*Division 1—Collection and Disposal of Refuse***Interpretation**

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

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

“collection time” means the collection time from time to time notified to the occupier of the premises by the Council or its contractor;

“kerb line” means the point where the road carriageway adjoins the road verge;

“receptacle” means a polyethylene cart fitted with wheels and a handle and with a lid and of a capacity of 240 or 120 litres supplied by the Council or its contractor or other type of receptacle specified or approved by the Council;

Refuse Receptacles and Collection

33. (1) The occupier of every premises in the district shall—

- (a) subject to paragraph (c) hereof, cause all refuse to be deposited in a receptacle;
- (b) at all times keep the lid of the receptacle closed except when depositing refuse in or cleaning the receptacle;
- (c) not deposit or permit to be deposited in a receptacle—
 - (i) more than 70 kg of refuse at any one time;
 - (ii) any material being or consisting of—
 - (A) hot or burning ashes;
 - (B) oil;
 - (C) liquid;
 - (D) paint;
 - (E) solvent;
 - (F) bricks, concrete, earth or other like substances;
 - (iii) heavy material;
 - (iv) an object which is greater in length, width or breadth than the corresponding dimensions of the receptacle or which will not allow the lid of the receptacle to be tightly closed;
 - (v) refuse which is or is likely to become offensive or a nuisance or to give off an offensive or noxious odour or to attract flies or cause fly breeding unless it is first wrapped in absorbent or impervious material or placed in a sealed impervious container;
- (d) except for collection keep the receptacle on the premises located behind the building line, or other location approved by an Environmental Health Officer.
- (e) prior to collection time, place the receptacle between the kerb line and the premises 1 to 4 metres from the kerb line and such that it does not obstruct any footpath, cycleway or other carriageway. The receptacle may otherwise be placed at a position specifically approved by an Environmental Health Officer, and after the contents of the receptacle have been removed, return the receptacle to its place of storage;
- (f) at all times keep the receptacle clean and whenever directed by an Environmental Health Officer to do so place and keep in the receptacle a deodorant material approved by an Environmental Health Officer;
- (g) notify the Council within seven days after the event if the receptacle is lost, stolen, damaged or become defective.

(2) Any employee of Council or its contractor collecting refuse shall return receptacles to a location as close as possible to that where they were located immediately before being emptied but not so as to obstruct any footpath, cycleway, driveway, service road or other carriageway.

(3) In the case of residential premises consisting of more than three dwellings, units or flats or premises used for commercial or industrial purposes the Council may require the use of a receptacle or receptacles other than a polyethylene cart fitted with wheels and a handle and the occupier of those premises shall comply with and observe the direction given by the Council.

(4) The occupier of every premises in the district who is required under sub section (3) of this section to use a receptacle other than a polyethylene cart fitted with wheels and a handle shall—

- (a) cause all refuse to be deposited in a receptacle in a manner which is compatible with the type of receptacle used;
- (b) take all reasonable steps to prevent fly breeding in and the emission of offensive or noxious odour from the receptacle;
- (c) cause the receptacle to be located on the premises in a position where—
 - (i) it is screened so as not to be visible from a street but be readily accessible for the purpose of collection of the contents thereof;
 - (ii) it does not obstruct any footpath, cycleway, driveway, service road, or other carriageway on those premises;
 - (iii) it does not cause a nuisance to the occupiers of adjoining premises;

- (d) at all times keep the receptacle clean and whenever directed by an Environmental Health Officer to do so, place and keep in the receptacle a deodorant material approved by an Environmental Health Officer;
- (e) where the premises are used for the manufacture, preparation or sale of foods or any putrescible refuse emanates from the premises cause the receptacle to be cleaned with a suitable detergent and treated with a disinfectant at least once per week.

(5) An Environmental Health Officer may direct that refuse of the type referred to in paragraph (e) of sub section(4) hereof or which emanates from premises referred to in that paragraph be collected and removed more often than once per week.

(6) Where refuse emanating from premises is of a nature that the Environmental Health Officer considers requires to be treated before being placed in a receptacle he may give directions as to the manner in which it is to be so treated and the occupier of those premises shall comply with those directions.

Receptacle Ownership

34. A receptacle supplied by the Council or its contractor remains the property of the Council or its contractor, as the case may be.

Removal and Disposal of Refuse

35. (1) A person shall not unless he is authorised by the Council to do so, remove any house or trade refuse or other rubbish from any premises in the district.

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

- (a) the size and type of containers or bins provided or used;
- (b) the time and method of collection, removal or disposal of the contents;
- (c) the route to be followed by a vehicle used in collection, removal or disposal of the contents;
- (d) the type and construction of vehicles used;
- (e) any other condition deemed appropriate by the Council

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

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

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

(5) Where Council provides approval pursuant to section 35 (1) hereof, such rubbish or refuse shall be disposed of at a refuse disposal site approved by the Executive Director of Public Health pursuant to the provisions of the *Health Act 1911*.

Removal of rubbish from building sites

36. The holder of a building licence shall in relation to the site for which the building licence is issued—

- (a) provide on each building site a receptacle or enclosure of a size and type which will properly contain all litter and waste materials;
- (b) place all litter and waste materials in such enclosure;
- (c) maintain the street verge immediately adjacent to the site free of litter and rubbish; and
- (d) on completion of the building, remove all rubbish, litter and waste materials from the site.

Removal of Rubbish from Premises or Receptacle

37. (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.

Rubbish Removal Vehicles

38. A vehicle used by the Council 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

39. 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 2—Transport of Butchers' Waste

Interpretation

40. 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

41. 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

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

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

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

Footpaths etc, to be kept clean

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

Escape of Smoke etc.

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

Public Vehicles to be kept clean

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

Prohibition against Spitting

47. A person shall not spit—
- (a) on a footpath, street or public place; or
 - (b) in a train, bus or other public transport.

Transportation, Use and Storage of Offal, Blood, or other Offensive Material

48. (1) A person shall not transport or store offal or blood, for the purpose of being used as manure, unless it has been sterilised by steam and properly dried.
- (2) No person shall remove any offensive matter unless such or offensive matter is carried in watertight compartments 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 compartments or vehicle in the removal of any offensive matter shall keep such tank, compartments 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

49. 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;

unless treated by a method approved by the Executive Director Public Health

Storage and Dispatch of Artificial Fertiliser

50. 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

51. 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 vectors of disease; and
- (c) store only such amounts of fertiliser or compost—
 - (i) as can be readily used within a reasonable period; or
 - (ii) as may be directed by an Environmental Health Officer.

*Division 2—Keeping of Animals***Cleanliness**

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

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

Animal Enclosures

53. (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 an 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.

Slaughter of Animals

54. (1) Subject to sub section (2), a person shall not slaughter any animal within the townsite except at an approved abattoir unless otherwise approved by an Environmental Health Officer.

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

Disposal of Dead Animals

55. (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 a site approved by an Environmental Health Officer.

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

56. (1) The occupier of any premises within a townsite, whereon a horse is kept, shall provide and maintain a stable in compliance with subsections (3) and (4) of this section.

(2) Exemption to the requirements of subsection (1) may be granted by the Council where the horse is located on land zoned—(a) residential and having a minimum lot area of 4000 square metres; or (b) rural under the provisions of the *Shire of Wagin Town Planning Scheme No 2*.

(3) The occupier shall provide a stable which shall—

- (a) have its plans, specifications and proposed site approved prior to construction;
- (b) not be situated within 21 metres of any dwelling house or food handling premises;
- (c) where constructed so as to be enclosed or partially enclosed on four sides, have an approved impervious floor;

- (d) where constructed so as to have at least one side completely open, have—
 - (i) an impervious floor; or
 - (ii) a floor of sand or approved bedding material; and
 be designed such that unrestricted access is available to facilitate the placement and removal of sand and bedding material; and
 - (e) have an impervious manure bin which excludes vectors of disease. The design, materials and location of the bin shall be approved by an environmental health officer.
- (4) The occupier of premises on which a stable is provided shall—
- (a) maintain any bedding material so as not to create a nuisance, nor attract or harbour any vectors of disease;
 - (b) maintain the manure bin in a serviceable condition at all times;
 - (c) remove all manure from the stables and associated yards, at least once everyday and place it in the manure bin;
 - (d) keep the manure bin closed, except at times where manure is being deposited or removed or the bin cleaned;
 - (e) ensure the manure bin is kept free from vectors of disease by effective means, including spraying when necessary with residual insecticide;
 - (f) maintain the stable and surrounds in a clean condition and shall clean and disinfect such premises when so directed by an Environmental Health Officer; and
 - (g) not keep or exercise any horse in a manner that could cause a dust or odour nuisance;

Proximity to Dwellings or Food Premises

57. The owner or occupier of any premises within the townsite shall not allow any horse, cow, sheep, pig or goat to be loose in any paddock yard or other place unless provision is made to prevent such an animal approaching within 21 metres of any dwelling or food handling premises (as defined by the *Health Act, Food Hygiene Regulations 1993* as amended).

Division 4—Keeping of Poultry and Pigeons

Interpretation

58. 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; or
- (c) any other properly constituted Pigeon or Poultry Club.

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

Limitation on Numbers of Poultry and Pigeons

59. (1) Subject to the provisions of section 61, an occupier of premises within the townsite shall not, without the written approval of the Council, keep or permit to be kept on those premises poultry or pigeons in excess of:

- (a) more than 10 poultry and more than 12 pigeons; or
- (b) if the occupier is an Affiliated Person, more than 20 poultry and more than 100 pigeons

(2) Council may approve, with or without conditions, an application to keep more birds than the number specified in sub section (1) of this section.

(3) Any approval granted under this section shall not be transferable between persons or premises.

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

Conditions for Keeping Poultry

60. A person who keeps poultry or permits poultry to be kept within the townsite shall ensure that—

- (a) no poultry is able to approach within 9 metres of a dwelling house, public building or premises where people are employed or 15 metres from where food for sale is stored, prepared, or manufactured;
- (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

61. (1) An occupier of premises within the townsite 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 section (1) of this section.

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

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

Pigeons or Doves

62. A person who keeps, or permits to be kept within the townsite, 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

63. (1) If a structure or enclosure is used for the keeping of poultry or of pigeons or doves contrary to the provisions of section 60 or 62, an Environmental Health Officer may direct the owner or occupier to remove it.

(2) An owner or occupier shall comply with a direction from an Environmental Health Officer under this section.

Restrictions on Pigeon Nesting or Perching

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

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

Division 5—Keeping of Bees

Interpretation

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

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

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

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

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

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

Limitation On Number Of Hives

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

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

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

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

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

Restrictions On Keeping Bees In Hives

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

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

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

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

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

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

69. 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

70. An owner or occupier of premises shall ensure that—

- (a) rubbish receptacles are kept clean and tightly sealed at all times except when refuse is being deposited or emptied;
- (b) food scraps and uneaten pet food are wrapped tightly and deposited in a rubbish receptacle without delay;
- (c) lawn clippings used on gardens as mulch are raked out thinly;
- (d) fertilisers are dug well into the soil;
- (e) compost heaps are kept well covered;
- (f) barbecues are kept clean and free from food scraps;
- (g) anything that is buried and may attract or be a breeding place for flies is covered with at least 100 millimetres of soil; and
- (h) excrement from pets is collected and properly disposed of without delay.

Officer may give Notice directing measures to be taken

71. 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

72. (1) Where—

- (a) a person is required under this Division or directed by a notice given under section 71, to execute any work; and
- (b) that person fails or neglects to comply with the requirement,

the Council may execute the work and may recover from that person the cost of executing the work, in addition to any penalty for which that person may be liable under these local laws.

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

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

*Division 2—Mosquitoes***Interpretation**

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

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

Premises to be kept free of Mosquito Breeding Matter

74. 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

75. 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 with openings no larger than 1.2 millimetres.

Measures to be taken by Occupier

76. 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

77. (1) Where it appears to an 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, an Environmental Health Officer under this Section.

Drains and Channels

78. 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 larvicide according to the directions on the container;
 - (ii) provide, and keep in sound condition at all times, wire mesh with openings no larger than 1.2 millimetres, covering any vent to the tank or system.

Drainage of Land

79. 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

80. 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

81. (1) Where—

- (a) a person is required under this division or directed by a notice given under section 80, to execute any work; and
- (b) that person fails or neglects to comply with the requirement,

the Council may execute the work and recover from that person the cost of executing the work, in addition to any penalty for which that person may be liable under these local laws.

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

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

Division 3—Rodents

Interpretation

82. 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

83. (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 section (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

84. 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 so far as is practicable in a rodent proof receptacle or a compartment which is kept effectively protected against access by rodents.

Restrictions on materials affording harbourage for Rodents

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

- (a) any part of the premises; or
- (b) any material, sewer, pipe or other thing in or on the premises,

that might afford access or harbourage to rodents to be altered, repaired, protected, removed or otherwise dealt with so as to prevent it being used as access for, or harbourage of, rodents.

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

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

Food Premises etc. To Be Cleaned After Use

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

Restrictions on the Sale or Keeping of Rats

87. (1) Subject to sub section (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 section (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 and Health Services Act 1927*.

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

- (a) at all times ensure that all live rats are kept in the effective control of a person or in locked cages; and
- (b) if a rat escapes, forthwith comply with the requirements of section 83 and ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to destroy the rat.

Division 4—Cockroaches

Interpretation

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

“cockroach” means any insect of the family Blattoidea commonly known as cockroaches—

Measures to be taken to eradicate Cockroaches

89. (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 section (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—Arthropod Vectors of Disease

Interpretation

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

“arthropod vectors of disease” includes—

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

Responsibility of the Owner or Occupier

91. The owner or occupier of premises shall—

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

PART 7—INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Division 1—General Provisions

Requirements on owner or occupier to clean, disinfect and disinfest

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

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

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

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

Environmental Health Officer may disinfect or disinfest premises

93. (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 disinfest the premises or any part of the premises and anything in or on the premises.

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

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

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

Medical Officer may Examine Persons

94. 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

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

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

Persons in contact with an infectious disease sufferer

96. 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

97. (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 an Environmental Health Officer.

Destruction of infected animals

98. (1) An 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 section (1) shall comply with the terms of the notice.

Disposal of a body

99. (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 section (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

100. (1) Where—

(a) a person is required under this Division or by a notice given under this Division, to carry out any work; and

(b) that person fails or neglects to comply with the requirement,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Disposal of used needles

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

PART 8—LODGING-HOUSES*Division 1—Registration***Interpretation**

103. (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 or recreational campsite;

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

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

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

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

“recreational campsite” means a lodging-house—

(a) situated on a campsite principally used for—

(i) recreational, sporting, religious, ethnic or educational pursuits; or

(ii) conferences or conventions; and

- (b) where the period of occupancy of any lodger is not more than 14 consecutive days, and includes youth camps, youth education camps, church camps and riding schools;
- “register of lodgers” means the register kept in accordance with Section 157 of the Act and this Part;
- “resident” means a person, other than a lodger, who resides in a lodging-house;
- “serviced apartment” means a lodging-house in which each sleeping apartment, or group of sleeping apartments in common occupancy, is provided with its own sanitary conveniences and may have its own cooking facilities;
- “short term hostel” means a lodging-house where the period of occupancy of any lodger is not more than 14 consecutive days and shall include youth hostels and backpacker hostels; and
- “vectors of disease” means an arthropod or rodent that transmits, by biological or mechanical means, an infectious agent from a source or reservoir to a person, and includes fleas, bedbugs, crab louse, body louse and head louse.

(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

104. 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 the provisions of Section 106;
- (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 an Environmental Health Officer, has been appointed by the keeper to have the care and management of the lodging-house, resides, or intends to reside, continuously in the lodging-house whenever there is one or more lodgers in the lodging-house.

Application for registration

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

- (a) in the form prescribed in Schedule 1;
- (b) duly completed and signed by the proposed keeper; and
- (c) accompanied by—
 - (i) the fee prescribed in Schedule 10; and
 - (ii) detailed plans and specifications of the lodging-house.

Approval of application

106. The Council may approve, with or without conditions, an application under Section 105 by issuing to the applicant a certificate in the form of Schedule 2.

Renewal of registration

107. 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 10 at the time of making each application for renewal.

Notification upon sale or transfer

108. 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 an Environmental Health Officer, in the form of Schedule 3 written notice of the full name, address and occupation of the person to whom the lodging-house has been, or is to be, sold or transferred.

Revocation of registration

109. (1) Subject to sub section (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 section (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 under this Part in respect of the lodging-house;
 - (ii) not complied with a requirement of this Part; or
 - (iii) not complied with a condition of registration.
- (c) that the Council, having regard to a report from the Police Service, is satisfied that the keeper or manager is not a fit and proper person; and

- (d) that, by reason of alterations or additions or neglect to repair and renovate, the condition of the lodging-house is such as to render it, in the opinion of an Environmental Health Officer, unfit to remain registered.
- (3) Before revoking the registration of a lodging-house under this Section, the Council shall give notice to the keeper requiring him or her, within a time specified in the notice, to show cause why the registration should not be revoked.
- (4) Whenever the Council revokes the registration of a lodging-house, it shall give the keeper notice of the revocation and the registration shall be revoked as from the date on which the notice is served on the keeper.

Division 2—Construction and Use Requirements

General Construction Requirements

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

Sanitary conveniences

111. (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 section (1).

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

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

(5) Each toilet and bathroom shall—

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

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

Laundry

112. (1) A keeper shall—

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

(2) The provisions of sub section (1) shall not apply to a motel or a serviced apartment.

(3) An Environmental Health Officer may approve the provision of a reduced number of laundry units if suitable equipment of a commercial type is installed.

(4) In this section—

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

- (a) a washing machine with a capacity of not less than 4 kilograms weight of dry clothing;
 - (b) one wash trough of not less than 36 litres capacity, connected to both hot and cold water; and
 - (c) either an electric drying cabinet or not less than 30 metres of clothes line,
- and for which a hot water system is provided that—
- (d) is capable of delivering 136 litres of water per hour at a temperature of at least 75 degrees C for each washing machine provided with the communal facilities; and
 - (e) has a delivery rate of not less than 18 litres per minute to each washing machine.

Kitchen

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

- (a) has a minimum floor area of—
 - (i) 0.65 square metres per person, where lodgers prepare their own meals;
 - (ii) 0.35 square metres per person, where meals are provided by the keeper or manager; or
 - (iii) 1 square metre per person, where the kitchen and dining area are combined but in any case not less than 16 square metres;

- (b) has adequate—
 - (i) food storage facilities and cupboards to prevent contamination of food, or cooking or eating utensils, by dirt, dust, flies or other vectors of disease of any kind; and
 - (ii) refrigerator space for storage of perishable goods;
- (c) 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.

Cooking Facilities

114.(1) The keeper of a lodging-house where lodgers prepare their own meals shall provide a kitchen with electrical, gas or other stoves and ovens approved by an 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 an Environmental Health Officer.

Dining Room

115. (1) 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.

(2) The provisions of sub section (1) shall not apply to a serviced apartment.

Lounge Room

116. (1) The keeper of a lodging-house shall provide in that lodging-house a lounge room—

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

(2) The provisions of sub section (1) shall not apply to a serviced apartment.

Fire prevention and control

117. (1) A keeper shall—

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

(2) A keeper shall ensure all buildings comprising the lodging house are fitted with fire protection equipment as required by the Building Code and approved by the Council.

Obstruction of passages and stairways

118. 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

119. 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

120. (1) Subject to sub section (3) and Section 134, 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 set aside for the private use of another person;
- (e) which, except in the case of a short term hostel or a recreational campsite, contains less than 5.5 square metres of clear space for each lodger occupying the room;
- (f) which is naturally illuminated by windows having a ratio of less than 1 square metre of unobstructed glass to every 10 square metres 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 an Environmental Health Officer.

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

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

Sleeping Accommodation Short Term Hostels And Recreational Campsites

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) fixed outlet ventilation at a ratio of 0.15 square metres to each 10 square metres of floor area of the dormitories. 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
- (b) mechanical ventilation in lieu of fixed ventilation,

subject to Council's approval.

(6) The keeper of any short term hostel shall provide—

- (a) beds with a minimum size of 800 millimetres x 1.9 metres;
- (b) storage space for personal effects, including backpacks, so that cleaning operations are not hindered and access spaces are not obstructed.

(7) The keeper of a recreational campsite shall provide beds with a minimum size of 750 millimetres by 1.85 metres.

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

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

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

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

Drapes, curtains, blinds and bed covers—a maximum Flammability Index of 6;

Upholstery & bedding—a maximum Spread of Flame Index of 6;

—a maximum Smoke Developed Index of 5;

floor coverings—a maximum Spread of Flame Index of 7.

—a maximum Smoke Developed Index of 5;

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

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

- (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) emergency lighting is provided in accordance with the Building Code;
- (c) a lodger or other person does not smoke in any dormitory, kitchen, or dining room, within a short term hostel or recreational campsite, but the keeper may permit smoking in a meeting or assembly hall area, within a short term hostel or recreational campsite;
- (d) all mattresses in a short term hostel or recreational campsite are fitted with a mattress protector.

Furnishing etc. of sleeping apartments

122. (1) A keeper shall—

- (a) furnish each sleeping apartment with a sufficient number of beds and sufficient bedding of good quality;
- (b) ensure that each bed—
 - (i) has a bed head, mattress and pillow; and
 - (ii) is provided with a pillow case, mattress cover, two sheets, a blanket or rug and, from the 1st day of May to the 30th day of September, not less than one additional blanket or rug; and
- (c) furnish each bedroom so that there are adequate storage facilities for belongings within the room.

(2) A keeper shall not cause, suffer or permit any tiered beds or bunks to be used in a sleeping apartment other than in a lodging-house used exclusively as a short term hostel or a recreational campsite.

Ventilation

123. (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 section (1) within such time as directed.

Numbers to be placed on Doors

124. (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 section (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

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

- (a) reside continuously in the lodging-house; and
- (b) not be absent from the lodging-house for more than 48 consecutive hours unless he or she arranges for a reputable person to have the care and management of the lodging-house.

Register of lodgers

126. (1) A keeper shall keep a register of lodgers in the form of Schedule 4.

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

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

Keeper report

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

Certificate in respect of sleeping accommodation

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

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

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

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

Duplicate keys and inspection

129. 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

130. (1) A keeper shall not—

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

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

Maintenance of a room by a lodger or resident

131. (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 section (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

132. (1) A keeper of a lodging-house shall—

- (a) maintain in a clean, sound and undamaged condition—
 - (i) the floor, walls, ceilings, woodwork and painted surfaces;
 - (ii) the floor coverings and window treatments; and
 - (iii) the toilet seats;
- (b) maintain in a clean condition and in good working order—
 - (i) all fixtures and fittings; and
 - (ii) windows, doors and door furniture;
- (c) ensure that the internal walls of each bathroom and toilet are painted so as to maintain a smooth impervious washable surface;
- (d) whenever there is one or more lodgers in a lodging-house, ensure that the laundry floor is cleaned daily;
- (e) ensure that—
 - (i) all bed linen, towels, and house linen in use 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, immediate effective action is taken to eradicate the vectors of disease; and
 - (vi) a room which is not free from vectors of disease is not used as a sleeping apartment;
- (f) when so directed by an 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 an Environmental Health Officer.

(2) In this section—

“bed linen” includes sheets and pillow cases and, in the case of a short term hostel or recreational campsite, mattress protectors.

Responsibilities of lodgers and residents

133. 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 Section 134—
 - (i) keep, store, prepare or cook food in any sleeping apartment; or
 - (ii) unless sick or an 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

134. (1) An 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 9—OFFENSIVE TRADES*Division 1—General***Interpretation**

135. 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 Establish an Offensive Trade

136. (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 Section 137; and
- (b) lodge with an Environmental Health Officer an application in the form of Schedule 7.

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

Notice of Application

137. A notice required under Section 136(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 newspaper circulating in the district

at least two weeks but not more than one month before the application under Section 136(1) (b) is lodged with an Environmental Health Officer.

Registration of Premises

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

- (a) in the form of Schedule 8;
- (b) accompanied by the fee prescribed in the *Offensive Trade (Fees) Regulations 1976* as amended from time to time; and
- (c) lodged with an Environmental Health Officer.

Certificate of Registration

139. 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 9.

Change of Occupier

140. Where there is a change of occupier of the premises registered pursuant to this Division, the new occupier shall forthwith notify an Environmental Health Officer in writing of such change.

Alterations to Premises

141. 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

142. Where in any Section 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

143. 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

144. 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 Other Vectors of Disease

145. The occupier shall—

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

Sanitary Conveniences and Wash Basins

146. 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.

147. 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

148. 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

149. The occupier shall—

- (a) provide on the premises impervious receptacles of sufficient capacity to receive all offensive material and trade refuse produced upon the premises in any one day;
- (b) keep air-tight covers on the receptacles, except when it is necessary to place something in or remove something from them;
- (c) cause all offensive material and trade refuse to be placed immediately in the receptacles;
- (d) cause the contents of the receptacles to be removed from the premises at least once in every working day and at such more frequent intervals as may be 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

150. 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

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

- (a) fish processing establishments, fish curing establishments 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 an Environmental Health Officer may from time to time direct.

Directions

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

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

Other Duties of Occupier

153. 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

154. 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” includes fish processing establishments, fish curing establishments and shellfish and crustacean processing establishments but does not include a premises where cleaning or filleting of fish is not carried out or premises where significant quantities of potentially offensive wastes are not generated;

“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

155. (1) The occupier of a fish premises which requires a fish processing or 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 flyproofed and provided with ample light and ventilation.

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

(3) The occupier of a fish premises shall provide, in or easily accessible from each fish preparation room, cleaning facilities consisting of 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;

Bench

156. 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

157. 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 Section 149 and disposed of in accordance with that Section; or
- (b) kept in a frozen state in an approved enclosure before its removal from the premises.

Fish Containers

158. 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

159. 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.

Use of an Approved Portable Box

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

Fish Transport Vehicle

161. 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 Section, 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.

Division 4—Laundries, Dry Cleaning Establishments and Dye Works

Interpretation

162 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 a full cycle;

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

“exempt laundromat” means a premises in which—

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

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

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

Receiving Depot

163. 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 Council who may at any time by written notice withdraw such permission.

Reception Room

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

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

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

Walls and Floors

165. 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

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

Escape of Dust

167. 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

168. 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

169. 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

170. 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 10—OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Penalties

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

(2) A person who commits an offence under sub section (1) is liable to—

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

Schedule 1

Health Act 1911

SHIRE OF WAGIN

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A LODGING-HOUSE

To:

SHIRE OF WAGIN, PO Box 200, WAGIN, 6315

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 recreational campsite; a short term hostel; or serviced apartments.
 (delete as required)

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	
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/will not 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 2
Health Act 1911
SHIRE OF WAGIN
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A LODGING-HOUSE

To:
THIS is to certify that the premises situated at
..... are registered as a

Lodging-house and classified as:

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

until 30 June 19....., on the following conditions:

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

This Certificate of Registration is issued subject to the Health Act and Health Local Laws of the SHIRE OF WAGIN and is not transferable.

Dated 19.....

.....

Environmental Health Officer
SHIRE OF WAGIN

Fee received:

Schedule 3

Health Act 1911

SHIRE OF WAGIN

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF OWNER OF A LODGING-HOUSE

To:

SHIRE OF WAGIN, PO Box 200, WAGIN, 6315.

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

of
(Residential Address of Applicant/s)

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

which are registered in the name of

for the carrying on of the lodging-house business.

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

.....
(Date)

Schedule 4

Health Act 1911

SHIRE OF WAGIN

REGISTER OF LODGERS

Location of Lodging-house:

Date of Arrival	Name	Previous Address	Signature	Room No.	Date of Departure
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Schedule 5

Health Act 1911

SHIRE OF WAGIN

LIST OF LODGERS

To:

SHIRE OF WAGIN, PO Box 200, WAGIN, 6315

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

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

.....
(Signature of Keeper) (Date)

Schedule 6
Health Act 1911
SHIRE OF WAGIN

CERTIFICATE OF SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION FOR A LODGING-HOUSE

To:
(Name of Keeper)

.....
(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:

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

.....
Environmental Health Officer

.....
Date

Schedule 7
Health Act 1911
SHIRE OF WAGIN

APPLICATION FOR CONSENT TO ESTABLISH AN OFFENSIVE TRADE

To:
SHIRE OF WAGIN, PO Box 200, WAGIN, 6315

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 and additional information in support of this application are attached.

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

.....
(Date)

Schedule 8
Health Act 1911
SHIRE OF WAGIN

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR OFFENSIVE TRADE

To:
SHIRE OF WAGIN, PO Box 200, WAGIN, 6315

I/We
(Full Name of Applicant/s)

of

.....
 (Residential Address of Applicant/s)
 apply for registration, for the year ended.....of.....
 (Location of Premises)
 being premises in or upon which there is (or is to be) carried on an offensive trade, namely

 (Description of Offensive Trade)
 under the business name of
 The prescribed registration fee of \$ is attached.

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

 (Date)

Schedule 9
Health Act 1911
 SHIRE OF WAGIN

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.....

.....
 Environmental Health Officer
 SHIRE OF WAGIN

Schedule 10
Health Act 1911
 SHIRE OF WAGIN
PRESCRIBED FEES

Schedule	Description	Prescribed Fee
1.	Application for Registration of a Lodging-house	\$60.00

Passed by resolution at a meeting of the Council of the Shire of Wagin held on the 28th day of October 1997.

The Common Seal of the Shire of Wagin was hereunto affixed in the presence of—
 On this 1st day of December 1997.

J. M. NALDER, President.
 M. A. PARKER, Chief Executive Officer.

Consented to—

Dr V. DAWES, Executive Director, Public Health.

Dated this 12th day of January 1997.



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