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HEALTH ACT 1911

**SHIRE OF BUSSELTON
HEALTH LOCAL LAWS 1997**

HEALTH ACT 1911

SHIRE OF BUSSELTON

HEALTH LOCAL LAWS 1997

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HEALTH ACT 1911

SHIRE OF BUSSELTON

HEALTH LOCAL LAWS 1997

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

PART 1—PRELIMINARY**1. Citation**

These Local Laws may be cited as "*Shire of Busselton Health Local Laws 1997*".

2. Repeal

(1) The Health Local Laws adopted by the Shire of Busselton and published in the *Government Gazette* on February 2, 1951, and amended from time to time, are repealed;

(2) The Health Local Laws adopted by the Shire of Busselton on October 3 1956 and published in the *Government Gazette* on December 12 1956, and amended from time to time, are repealed;

(3) The *Local Laws for the Prevention of Pollution of Potable Water* made by the Shire of Busselton on October 26 1960 and published in the *Government Gazette* on January 9 1961, are repealed;

(4) The Eating House Local Laws made by the Shire of Busselton on October 25 1961 and published in the *Government Gazette* on January 16 1963, and amended from time to time, are revoked;

(5) The Health Local Laws adopted by the Shire of Busselton on May 27, 1964 and published in the *Government Gazette* on September 3 1964, and amended from time to time, are repealed; and

(6) The *Shire of Busselton Stable and Keeping of Horses Local Laws* made by the Shire of Busselton on May 28, 1979 and published in the *Government Gazette* on August 17 1979, and amended from time to time, are repealed.

3. Interpretation

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

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

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

“**Approved**” means approved by the Principal Environmental Health Officer 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*;

“**Chief Executive Officer**” means the Chief Executive Officer of the Shire of Busselton and includes an Acting Chief Executive Officer;

“**Council**” means the Council of the Shire of Busselton;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“**Principal Environmental Health Officer**” means an Environmental Health Officer appointed by the Council to the office of the Principal Environmental Health Officer and includes an Acting Principal Environmental Health Officer.

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

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

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

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

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

“**Sole occupancy unit**” means a room or other part of a building for occupation by one owner, lessee, tenant, or other occupier to the exclusion of any other owner, lessee, tenant, or other occupier;

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

“**Water**” means drinking water within the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines 1996 as published by the National Health and Medical Research Council;

“**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;

(4) Unless specifically stated or the context requires otherwise, words and expressions used in these Local Laws have the same respective meaning as are given to them in, or for the purpose of the Act;

(5) (a) Where—

(i) a person is required under these Local Laws or directed by a notice given under these Local Laws, to execute any work; and

(ii) that person fails or neglects to comply with the requirements, 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.

(b) The costs and expenses incurred by the Council in the execution of a power under these Local Laws may be recovered in a court of competent jurisdiction from the person referred to in (a) above.

(c) The Council shall not be liable to pay compensation or damages of any kind to the person referred to in (a) in relation to any action taken by the Council under these Local Laws.

PART 2—SANITATION

Division 1—Sanitary Conveniences

4. Interpretation

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**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**” includes a temporary toilet as defined under the *Health (Temporary Sanitary Conveniences) Regulations 1997*.

5. Dwelling House

(1) A person shall not use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, a dwelling house unless it has at least one toilet.

(2) A room in which a toilet is located shall have adequate lighting and ventilation referred to in Section 10.

6. Premises Other Than A Dwelling House

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

(a) the premises have sanitary conveniences in accordance with the Building Code and this Part;

(b) the toilets required by this section are situated within a reasonable distance and are easily accessible to the persons for whom they are provided; and

(c) the premises have hand wash basins—

(i) 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 convenience 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 subsection (2)(c) shall not apply to unattended public toilets.

7. Toilets

- (1) Toilets on premises shall be maintained in accordance with the following requirements—
- (a) the door to a toilet, other than an internal toilet, shall be properly screened to a continuous height of 1.8 metres from the floor;
 - (b) a toilet or its entrance which is visible from overlooking windows shall be properly screened;
 - (c) the floor of any internal toilet shall be—
 - (i) of concrete or of other approved impervious material of an approved thickness; and
 - (ii) graded to a floor waste outlet and proper discharge pipe with flap valve fitted and, where necessary, protected by an approved sump; and
 - (d) the floor of any external toilet shall be—
 - (i) of concrete or of other approved impervious material of an approved thickness; and
 - (ii) graded to the door or alternatively an approved outlet.
- (2) Toilets on premises other than a dwelling house shall be maintained in accordance with the following additional requirements—
- (a) a toilet for the exclusive use of males shall not adjoin any toilet for the exclusive use of females unless the toilets are separated by a wall extending from floor to ceiling and of sufficient density to blanket sound;
 - (b) where more than one toilet is provided on the premises, the entrance to each toilet shall bear a sign indicating for which sex its use is intended.
 - (c) where unisex toilets are provided for disabled person, the entrance of such shall bear a suitable sign in accordance with AS1428.1-1988.

8. Temporary Works

- (1) A person who undertakes 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 approved temporary toilet for every 20 such persons; and
 - (b) remove the toilet at the conclusion of the work or at an earlier time in accordance with a direction from the Principal Environmental Health Officer and ensure the site is left clean.
 - (c) ensure that temporary toilets are not located within six (6) metres of any neighbouring buildings.
- (2) An exemption from compliance with the requirements of subsection (1)(a) may be granted at the discretion of the Principal Environmental Health Officer where adequate sanitary facilities are provided.
- (3) Subsection (1) shall not apply to a site of works as defined in the *Health (Temporary Sanitary Conveniences) Regulations 1997*.

9. Maintenance Of Sanitary Convenience And Fittings

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

10. Lighting and Ventilation Of Toilet

- (1) A toilet in any premises shall be ventilated and provided with adequate lighting in accordance with the *Sewerage (Lighting, Ventilation and Construction) Regulations 1971* and the Building Code, and shall be—
- (a) mechanically ventilated to external air, through a fully enclosed duct at a minimum rate of 25 litres per second per fixture, but in no case less than 10 air changes per hour; or

- (b) naturally ventilated to the external air by the provision of—
 - (i) fixed and permanently ventilated windows or skylights;
 - (ii) fixed glazed louvred windows; or
 - (iii) wall or ceiling vents, ducted as directly to the outside air as is practical and boxed throughout, situated in both the room in which the toilet is located and any adjacent airlock.
- (2) A mechanical ventilation system provided under subsection (1)(a) shall—
 - (a) be separate and distinct from any other system of mechanical ventilation in the building;
 - (b) be of an exhaust type;
 - (c) where it is provided for a building of more than 2 storeys, have ventilating fan and power unit in duplicate; and
 - (d) be maintained in good working order and condition.
- (3) A natural ventilation system provided under subsection (1)(b) shall have—
 - (a) a clear ventilation area of not less than 0.015 square metres per fixture within 225 mm of the ceiling; and
 - (b) a window of light transmitting area equivalent to not less than ten percent of the floor area.
- (4) A toilet with an entrance opening from—
 - (a) a room used for the manufacture, storage or consumption of food;
 - (b) a room used for sleeping or other domestic activities; or
 - (c) a room used as a work place, shall be mechanically ventilated as required by subsection (1)(a) and the entrance shall be fitted with a door having a functioning self closing device.

11. Public Sanitary Conveniences

- (1) A person shall not—
 - (a) foul;
 - (b) damage or vandalise; or
 - (c) write on or otherwise deface, a public sanitary convenience or sanitary fixture or fittings or the premises in or on which the sanitary convenience is located.
- (2) A person using a public sanitary convenience shall where the convenience has been provided by the Council and a charge for its use has been levied, forthwith pay that charge.
- (3) A person shall not live or sleep in or on the premises in which a public sanitary convenience is located or use it for a purpose other than that for which it was intended.

12. Lighting

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

13. Installation

- (1) Every sanitary convenience shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of the *Metropolitan Water Supply Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909* and shall have an adequate supply of water.
- (2) Every temporary sanitary convenience shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of the *Health (Temporary Sanitary Conveniences) Regulations 1997*.

Division 2—Bathroom, Laundries And Kitchens

14. Bathrooms

- (1) An owner or occupier shall not use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, a dwelling house without a bathroom that—
 - (a) is adequately lined with an impervious material and has an adequate ceiling;
 - (b) complies with the *Health Act (Laundries and Bathrooms) Regulations*; and
 - (c) is equipped with;
 - (i) a wash hand basin; and
 - (ii) either a shower in a shower recess or a bath.
- (2) The floor of the bathroom referred to in subsection (1) shall be—
 - (a) of concrete or of other approved impervious material of an approved thickness;
 - (b) properly surfaced with an even fall to a floor waste, suitably trapped and discharging to—
 - (i) the sewer of a licensed waste service operator; or
 - (ii) a proper discharge pipe with flap valve fitted and, where necessary, protected by an approved sump; or
 - (iii) an apparatus for the treatment of sewage and disposal of effluent and liquid waste approved by the Executive Director, Public Health and the Council.
- (3) All baths, showers, hand basins and similar fittings shall be provided with an adequate supply of hot and cold water.

15. Laundries

(1) An owner or occupier 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 floor of concrete or other approved impervious material of an approved thickness;
- (d) is properly surfaced, with an even fall to a floor waste, suitably trapped and discharging to—
 - (i) the sewer of a licensed waste service operator; or
 - (ii) a proper discharge pipe with flap valve fitted and, where necessary, protected by an approved sump; or
 - (iii) an apparatus for the treatment of sewage and disposal of effluent and liquid waste approved by the Executive Director, Public Health and the Council; and
- (e) is not a room in which food is stored, prepared, served or consumed.

(2) In the case of a dwelling house, the laundry referred to in subsection (1) shall have—

- (a) either—
 - (i) two wash troughs and one copper; or
 - (ii) a washing machine and either a wash trough or a sink; and
 - (b) a clothes drying facility comprising either an electric clothes dryer or not less than 20 metres of clothes line erected externally.
- (3) All wash troughs, sinks, coppers, and washing machines shall be—
- (a) in a laundry and connected to an adequate supply of hot and cold water; and
 - (b) properly supported, and all wash troughs and sinks shall have a capacity of at least 36 litres.
- (4) Sole or multiple occupancy units, each being a separate dwelling, shall have—
- (a) laundry facilities, in accordance with the Building Code, for the exclusive use of the occupants of each unit; or
 - (b) a separate laundry, with communal laundry facilities in accordance with the Building Code, for up to 4 sole occupancy units that do not have their own laundry facilities.

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

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

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

16. Washing Or Keeping Of Clothes In Kitchens

An owner or occupier 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.

17. Kitchens

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

(2) An owner or occupier 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 cooking facility;
- (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—
 - be at least 380 millimetres long, 300 millimetres wide and 150 millimetres deep; and
 - (i) 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) Where mechanical extraction is provided in a kitchen, the exhaust air shall be—

- (a) carried to the outside air as directly as practicable; and
- (b) boxed throughout.

PART 3—HOUSING AND GENERAL*Division 1—Maintenance Of Houses***18. Dwelling House Maintenance**

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

- (a) maintain all roofs, guttering and downpipes in sound weatherproof condition;

- (b) maintain any footings, foundations and walls, either external or internal, in a sound condition;
- (c) replace any missing, broken, decayed or termite-eaten timber or other deteriorated material in any verandah, roof, walls, steps, handrails, floors or their supports with material of sound quality;
- (d) comply with the direction of any Environmental Health Officer to treat the premises for the purpose of destroying any termites and vectors of disease;
- (e) maintain any brick, stone, mortar or cement work in a sound condition;
- (f) maintain, repair or replace any flashings or ant caps which are missing or defective;
- (g) maintain all ventilators in good order and repair;
- (h) maintain all floors even in surface and free from cracks;
- (i) maintain all ceilings, internal wall finishes, skirting, 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 provision of *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909* and any other legal requirement to which they are subject; and
- (m) maintain all electric wiring, gas services and fittings to comply in all respect with the requirements of the Office of Energy.

19. Guttering And Downpipes

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) soak wells located at least 1.8 metres from any building and at least 1.8 metres from the boundary of the block; or
 - (b) a minimum length of 600 mm of concrete spoon drain placed under each downpipe to shed water away from the footings of the house.

20. Maintenance Of Guttering And Downpipes And Disposal Of Rainwater

The owner or occupier of a house shall—

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

Division 2—Ventilation Of Houses

21. Exemption for Short Term Hostels and Recreational Campsites

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

22. Overcrowding

The owner or occupier of a house shall not permit—

- (a) a room in the house that is not a habitable room to be used for sleeping purposes; or
- (b) a habitable room in the house to be used for sleeping purposes unless—
 - (i) for every person over the age of 10 years using the room there is at least 14 cubic metres of air space per person; and
 - (ii) for every person between the ages of 1 and 10 years there is at least 8 cubic metres of air space per person; or
- (c) without the approval of the Principal Environmental Health Officer any outbuilding, garage or shed to be used for sleeping purposes.

23. Calculate Sufficient Space

For the purposes of section 0, 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.

24. Ventilation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25. Sub-Floor Ventilation

The owner or occupier of a dwelling house shall make provision for sub-floor ventilation by ensuring that air bricks and other openings are kept clear of refuse, vegetation, building materials, dirt and any other obstruction or material likely to cause an obstruction.

Division 3—Water Supply

26. Water Supply

An owner or occupier of a dwelling house shall ensure that—

- (a) it is connected with a separate and independent water supply from the mains of a licensed water service operator or a water supply to the satisfaction of the Council; and
- (b) the water supply shall at all times deliver an adequate supply of drinking water to each tap in the dwelling house.

27. Rain Water Tanks

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

- (a) maintain in a clean condition—
 - (i) the roof forming the catchment for the tank; and
 - (ii) the guttering and 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.
- (e) provide such mechanisms to—
 - (i) enable the tank to be easily emptied to facilitate cleaning;
 - (ii) divert catchment water away from the tank.

28. Wells or Ground Bores

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

- (a) at least 30 metres from any effluent disposal system or any other possible source of pollution unless otherwise approved by the Executive Director Public Health;
- (b) covered with a tight fitting cover without openings of any sort other than those essential for the insertion of a pump; and
- (c) treated physically and / or chemically to the satisfaction of the Principal Environmental Health Officer.

29. Pollution

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

Division 4—Secondhand Furniture, Bedding And Clothing

30. Prohibition On Sale

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

31. Prohibition Of Possessions

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—Liquid Refuse***32. Interpretation**

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

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

“**Approved carrier**” means a carrier approved under section 36 of these local laws.

33. Deposit Of Liquid Refuse

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

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

34. Disposal Of Liquid Waste

(1) The owner or occupier of premises shall—

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

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

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

35. Approval For Septic Tank Pumpouts

A person shall not—

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

36. Application For Approval

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

(2) The Council may grant or refuse an application under this section subject to conditions as Council deems fit including but not limited to—

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

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

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

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

37. Notice of Intention

A person to whom approval has been given under section 36 shall, at least 24 hours before collecting, removing or disposing of the contents of a septic tank or an apparatus for the treatment of sewage, notify the Principal Environmental Health Officer of his or her intention to do so.

*Division 2—Disposal Of Refuse***38. Interpretation**

In this division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

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

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

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

“**Group dwelling**”, includes premises consisting of more than 3 dwellings which are in single ownership or under the control of a single strata body corporate.

“**Kerb line**” means the point where the road carriageway adjoins the road verge.

“**Receptacle**” means a polyethylene cart fitted with wheels, a handle and a lid and of a capacity of 120 or 240 litres or other type of container specified or approved by the Principal Environmental Health Officer.

“**Refuse disposal site**” means land set apart by the Council under the Act as a site for the deposit of rubbish or refuse.

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

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

“**Suitable enclosure**” means an enclosure for the storage of receptacles which complies with section 44.

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

39. Prescribed Area—Section 112A Health Act

The part of the district of the Shire of Busselton zoned residential as defined under the Town Planning Scheme of the Shire of Busselton is prescribed as an area within which the provisions of Section 112A of the Act shall operate and have effect.

40. Receptacles

An owner or occupier of premises shall—

- (a) at all times keep the lid of the receptacle closed except when depositing rubbish or refuse or cleaning the receptacle;
- (b) except for a reasonable period before and after collection time, keep the receptacle on the premises and located—
 - (i) behind the street alignment and so as not to be visible from a street or public place; or
 - (ii) in such other position as is approved by the Principal Environmental Health Officer.
- (c) 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;
- (d) after the contents of the receptacle have been removed, return the receptacle to its place of storage;
- (e) 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;
- (f) ensure that the premises is provided with an adequate number of receptacles.

41. Exemption

(1) An owner or occupier of premises may apply in writing to the Council for an exemption from compliance with the requirements of subsection 40(b) or (c).

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

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

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

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

42. Use Of Receptacles

An owner or occupier of premises shall—

- (a) not deposit or permit to be deposited in a receptacle—
 - (i) more than 70 kilograms of rubbish or refuse;
 - (ii) hot or burning ash;
 - (iii) oil, motor spirit or other flammable liquid;
 - (iv) liquid, liquid paint or other solvent;

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

43. Use Of Other Containers

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

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

- (a) unless approved by the Principal Environmental Health Officer, not deposit or permit to be deposited in the container anything specified in subsection 42(a) (ii)— (xii);
- (b) take all reasonable steps to prevent fly breeding in, and the emission of offensive or noxious odours from, the container;
- (c) whenever directed by an Environmental Health Officer to do so, thoroughly clean, disinfect, deodorise and apply a residual insecticide to the container;
- (d) cause the container to be located on the premises in an enclosure constructed and located as approved by the Principal Environmental Health Officer;
- (e) ensure that the container is not visible from the street but is readily accessible for the purposes of collection; and
- (f) ensure that the container does not cause a nuisance to an occupier of adjoining premises.

(3) An owner or occupier shall—

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

44. Suitable Enclosure

(1) An owner or occupier of group dwellings or premises used for commercial, industrial purposes or as a food premises, if required by the Principal Environmental Health Officer shall—

- (a) provide a suitable enclosure for the storage and cleaning of receptacles on the premises; and
- (b) install in the enclosure a tap connected to an adequate supply of water.

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

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

- (a) of sufficient size to accommodate all receptacles used on the premises but in any event having a floor area not less than a size approved by the Principal Environmental Health Officer;

- (b) constructed of brick, concrete, corrugated compressed fibre cement sheet or other material of suitable thickness approved by the Principal Environmental Health Officer;
- (c) having walls not less than 1.5 metres in height and having an access way of not less than 1 metre in width and fitted with a self closing gate;
- (d) containing a smooth and impervious floor—
 - (i) of not less than 75 millimetre in thickness;
 - (ii) which is evenly graded to an approved liquid refuse disposal system; and
- (e) which is easily accessible to allow for the removal of the receptacles.

45. Construction Sites

(1) The builder shall ensure that premises on which building or construction works is being carried out are provided with a sufficient number of containers, of at least 2 cubic metres, fitted with a lid, for the disposal of builder's rubbish or refuse and—

- (a) all rubbish or refuse and offensive matter on the site is to be placed in the container as directed by the Principal Environmental Health Officer;
- (b) the container is to be maintained on the building site for the duration of the construction works;
- (c) a lid is to be kept on the container at all times other than when it is being loaded or unloaded with rubbish or refuse;
- (d) the container is not to overflow with rubbish so that the lid cannot be fully closed;
- (e) the container shall be emptied at an appropriate waste disposal site.

(2) When directed by the Principal Environmental Health Officer, the owner or occupier of premises on which any building, construction, excavation, earthworks or other works is being carried out shall ensure that the premises are totally fenced.

46. Deposit Of Refuse

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

(b) Waste material intended for recycling may be deposited at a location, other than a refuse disposal site, subject to the approval of the Principal Environmental Health Officer.

(2) A person shall not deposit rubbish in or on a refuse disposal site except—

- (a) at such place on the site as may be directed by the person in charge of the site; or
- (b) if the person in charge is not in-attendance at the site, as may be directed by a notice erected on the site.

(3) The driver of a vehicle, upon entering any land set aside by the Council for the purpose of depositing rubbish, shall make payment to the gate attendant the appropriate fee as fixed from time to time by the Council pursuant to the provisions of section 344C of the Act.

(4) Where the material being disposed of at a refuse disposal site is in the opinion of the Principal Environmental Health Officer suitable for recycling or site operations the appropriate fee as fixed from time to time by the Council pursuant to the provisions of section 344C of the Act may be waived.

47. Removal From Refuse Disposal Site

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

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

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

48. Removal and Disposal of Refuse

(1) A person shall not remove any rubbish or waste from any premises in the district 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 from the receptacle or other container provided for the use of the general public in a public place.

(3) Where Council provides approval pursuant to subsection (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 provision of the Act.

49. Removal of Rubbish From Premises

(1) Where, in the opinion of an Environmental Health Officer, there is on any land, any trees, scrubs, undergrowth, rubbish or disused material, which is likely to effect adversely the health, comfort or convenience of the inhabitants thereof, the officer may give to the owner or occupier of the premises notice in writing directing him or her to, within the time specified in the notice, clear the land of such trees, scrub, undergrowth or remove rubbish or disused material.

(2) Where—

- (a) a person is required or directed by a notice given under subsection (1) to execute any works within a specified time; and
- (b) that person fails or neglects to comply with that requirement, then Council may execute the work and recover from that person the cost of executing the work, in addition to any penalty for which that person may be liable under this section.

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

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

50. Rubbish Removal Vehicle

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.

51. Method of Removal of Rubbish

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.

52. Burning Rubbish Or Refuse

(1) A person shall not—

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

(2) The following conditions are deemed to be imposed as part of any approval issued by the Principal Environmental Health Officer under subsection (1)—

- (a) the material to be burnt—
 - (i) must not include any plastic, rubber, food scraps, green garden cuttings or other material which may become offensive when burnt; and
 - (ii) must be of such quantity, or of such nature, as not to be suitable for removal by the Council's refuse collection service.
- (b) There is no other appropriate means of disposal;
- (c) an incinerator must meet the minimum standards specified in A.S.1875-1976.
- (d) an incinerator unit used for fire must be located—
 - (i) at least 3 metres from a fence or building; and
 - (ii) in such a position so as not to create a nuisance or be offensive to other persons.

Division 3—Transport Of Butchers Waste

53. Interpretation

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.

54. Restriction Of Vehicles

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

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

55. Transport Of Butchers' Waste

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

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

- (b) a water tight metal container fitted with a lid which can be tightly closed.
- (2) A person shall not transport any butchers' waste in a vehicle unless the vehicle and its fittings, including the compartment or container referred to in this section, are—
 - (a) maintained in good order and condition; and
 - (b) thoroughly cleaned at the conclusion of each day's work.
- (3) A person shall not load, transport, or unload butchers' waste in a manner that is or may be offensive due to—
 - (a) the sight of animal skeletons, skins, 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

56. Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**Fertiliser**” includes manure.

57. Footpaths Etc, To Be Kept Clean

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

58. Escape Of Smoke, Etc.

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

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

59. Public Vehicles To Be Kept Clean

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

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

60. Prohibition Against Spitting

A person shall not spit—

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

61. Transport, Use and Storage of Offal, Blood, or other Offensive Material.

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

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

(3) Every person using any sealed containers or vehicle for the removal of any offensive matter shall keep such containers or vehicle in a thoroughly clean condition and in good repair.

62. Use Or Storage Of Fertiliser

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

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

63. Storage And Dispatch Of Artificial Fertiliser

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

- (a) keep all artificial fertiliser in a building—
 - (i) of which the walls, floors and ceilings or undersides of the roof are constructed of durable and non-absorbent materials finished internally which 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.

64. Storage Of Fertiliser In A House

The owner or occupier of premises 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 the Principal Environmental Health Officer.

Division 2—Keeping Of Animals.

65. Cleanliness

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

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

66. Animal Enclosures

(1) A person shall not keep or cause or permit to be kept any animals or birds on premises which are not effectively drained or of which the drainage flows to the walls or foundations of any building.

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

67. Slaughter Of Animals

(1) Subject to subsection (2) a person shall not slaughter any animal within the district.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to :

- (a) euthanasia of animals by veterinarians or other duly authorised persons;
- (b) slaughter of animals for the purpose of pet meat game meat operations;
- (c) slaughter of animals for human consumption in abattoirs approved by the Council; and
- (d) farming or grazing property occupiers preparing meat for their own consumption.

68. Disposal Of Dead Animals

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

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

Division 3—Keeping Of Large Animals

69. Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**Approved animal**” means a horse, cow or large animal.

“**Container**” means a container approved by the Principal Environmental Health Officer.

“**Cow**” includes an ox, calf or bull.

“**Horse**” means a stallion, mare, gelding, pony, colt, or foal, and includes an ass, mule and any beast of whatever description used for burden or draught or for carrying persons.

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

“**Paddock**” means an area in excess of 0.2 hectare.

“**Premises**” includes messuages, buildings, lands and hereditaments.

“**Stable**” means any building in which an approved animal is stabled or kept and includes any shed, loose box, stall or shelter used for keeping, stabling, feeding, watering, grooming, sheltering, shoeing or veterinary treatment of a horse.

70. Stables

(1) An owner or occupier of premises in any zone other than the zones Agriculture, Viticulture and Tourism, Rural Landscape and Conservation as defined under the Shire of Busselton Town Planning Scheme, shall not keep a horse, cow or large animal on those premises, without the written approval of the Principal, Environmental Health Officer.

(2) An owner or occupier of premises who has approval to keep a horse pursuant to subsection (1) shall provide for its use a registered stable which shall—

- (a) not be situated within 16 metres of a house on the same allotment or 50 metres from premises on an adjoining allotment;
- (b) have a proper separate stall—
 - (i) for each horse; and
 - (ii) the floor area of which shall be a minimum of 6 square metres;

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

71. Registration of Stables

An application for registration of a stable shall be—

- (a) in the form of Schedule 1;
- (b) accompanied by plans and specifications;
- (c) accompanied by the appropriate fee as fixed from time to time by the Council pursuant to the provisions of section 344C of the Act;
- (d) lodged with the Chief Executive Officer for consideration by Council.

72. Certificate of Registration

(1) Upon receipt of Council approval for the construction of a stable a certificate of registration shall be issued in the form of Schedule 2.

- (2) A certificate of registration—
- (a) shall remain valid until the 30th day of June next;
 - (b) subject to subsection (d) shall be renewed on an annual basis upon payment of the appropriate fee as fixed from time to time by the Council pursuant to the provisions of section 344C of the Act;
 - (c) may be transferred to another person upon application in the form of Schedule 3 and payment of the relevant fee;
 - (d) may be suspended or cancelled by Council for breaches of these local laws, in respect of the stables.

73. Proximity Of Animals To A Dwelling House

The owner or occupier of premises shall not permit an approved animal to approach within 16 metres of a dwelling house.

74. Manure Container

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

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

Division 4—Keeping Of Poultry And Birds

75. Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**Bird**” includes, but is not limited to, parrots, galahs, corellas, cockatoos and other Australian native birds.

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

“**Prohibited area**” means—

- (i) all residential zones, as defined under the Town Planning Scheme of the Shire of Busselton; and
- (ii) all lots with an area of less than 10,000 m².

76. Conditions Of Keeping Poultry

(1) An owner or occupier of premises shall not keep or permit to be kept poultry on any premises within the prohibited area except under and in compliance with the following conditions—

- (a) the occupier has provided properly constructed enclosures and facilities for the keeping of poultry and the poultry are kept therein at all times.
- (b) the poultry do not exceed 20 in number.
- (c) poultry are not to be kept within 12 metres of any dwelling house.
- (d) all enclosures within which poultry are kept are maintained in a clean condition.

(2) Roosters may not be kept within the prohibited area.

77. Conditions of Keeping a Bird

An owner or occupier of premises shall not keep or permit to be kept a bird on any premises within the prohibited area except under and in compliance with the following conditions—

- (a) the occupier has provided properly constructed enclosures and facilities for the keeping of a bird and the bird is kept therein at all times.
- (b) all enclosures within which a bird is kept are maintained in a clean condition.
- (c) where in the opinion of the Principal Environmental Health Officer, the bird causes a nuisance, as defined under the Act, the owner or occupier may be directed to take such action as deemed necessary to prevent the nuisance.

*Division 5—Keeping Of Pigeons***78. Interpretation**

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

- (a) the Pigeon Racing Federation of Western Australia;
- (b) The Fancy Utility Pigeon Club of Western Australia.

79. Registration

(1) A premises upon which an owner or occupier intends to keep pigeons is required to be registered.

(2) An application for registration of a premises shall be made in the form of Schedule 4 and accompanied by plans and specifications together with the appropriate fee as fixed from time to time by Council pursuant to the provisions of section 344C of the Act.

80. Certificate Of Registration

(1) Upon receipt of Council approval for the keeping of pigeons a certificate of registration shall be issued in the form of Schedule 5.

(2) A certificate of registration—

- (a) shall remain valid until the 30th day of June next;
- (b) subject to sub section (d), shall be renewed on an annual basis upon payment the appropriate fee as fixed from time to time by Council pursuant to the provisions of section 344C of the Act;
- (c) may not be transferred;
- (d) may be suspended or cancelled by Council for breaches of these sections.

81. Limitations On Numbers Of Pigeons

An owner or occupier of premises—

- (a) who is not an affiliated person, shall not keep any more than 20 pigeons;
- (b) who is an affiliated person, shall not keep any more than 75 pigeons.

82. Conditions Of Keeping Pigeons

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

- (a) none is able to approach within 16 metres of a dwelling, public building, or premises where people are employed or where food is prepared, manufactured or sold; and
- (b) except where registered homing pigeons are freed for exercise, the pigeons are kept in a properly constructed pigeon loft that—
 - (i) is in a yard having an otherwise unobstructed area of at least 30 square metres; and
 - (ii) is maintained in such a manner so as not to create a nuisance by the emission of dust, effluvia or odours.

PART 6—PEST CONTROL*Division 1—Flies***83. Interpretation**

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

84. Fly Breeding Matter Not To Be Left On Premises Unless Covered Or Treated

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

85. Measures To Be Taken By Occupier

An owner or occupier of premises shall ensure that—

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

86. Officer May Give Notice Directing Measures To Be Taken

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

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

87. Council May Execute Work And Recover Costs

(1) Where—

- (a) a person is required under this Division or directed by a notice given under section 86, to execute any work; and
- (b) that person fails or neglects to comply with the requirement, the Council may execute the work and may recover from that person the cost of executing the work, in addition to any penalty for which that person may be liable under these local laws.

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

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

*Division 2—Mosquitoes***88. Interpretation**

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

89. Premises To Be Kept Free Of Mosquito Breeding Matter

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

- (a) refuse; and
- (b) water located so as to be,

liable to become the breeding place of mosquitoes.

90. Measures To Be Taken By An Owner Or Occupier

An owner or occupier of premises—

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

91. Measures To Be Taken By Occupier

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

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

92. Removal Of Undergrowth Or Vegetation

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

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

93. Filling In Excavations, Etc.

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

94. Drains, Channels And Septic Tanks

An owner or occupier of land shall—

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

95. Drainage Of Land

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

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

96. Officers May Give Notice Directing Measures to be Taken

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

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

97. Council May Execute Work and Recover Cost

(1) Where—

- (a) a person is required under this division or directed by a notice given under section 96, to execute any work; and
- (b) that person fails or neglects to comply with the requirement, the Council may execute the work and recover from that person the cost of executing the work, in addition to any penalty for which that person may be liable under these Local Laws.

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

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

*Division 3—Rodents***98. Interpretation**

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

99. Measures To Be Taken To Eradicate Rodents

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

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

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

100. Waste Food, Etc., To Be Kept In Rodent Proof Receptacles

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

- (a) any waste food, refuse, or other waste matter which might attract rodents to the premises or which might afford harbourage for rodents; or
- (b) any food intended for birds or other animals, unless it is contained in a rodent proof receptacle or a compartment which is kept effectively protected against access by rodents.

101. Restrictions On Materials Affording Harbourage For Rodents

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

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

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

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

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

102. Food Premises Etc. To Be Cleaned After Use.

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

103. Restriction on the Sale or Keeping of Rats

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) at all times ensure that all live rats are kept in the effective control of a person or in locked cages; and
- (b) if a rats escapes, forthwith comply with the requirements of section 99 and ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to destroy the rat.

*Division 4—Cockroaches***104. Interpretation**

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

105. Measures To Be Taken To Eradicate Cockroaches

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

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

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

Division 5—Bee Keeping

106. Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

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

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

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

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

107. Limitation On Number Of Hives

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

(2) Subject to 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).

108. Restrictions On Keeping Of Bees In Hives

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

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

109. Bees Which Cause A Nuisance Not To Be Kept

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

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

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

Division 6—Arthropod Vectors Of Disease

110. Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

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

111. Responsibility Of The Owner Or Occupier

The owner or occupier of premises shall—

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

PART 7—INFECTIOUS DISEASES*Division 1—General Provision***112. Environmental Health Officer May Visit and Inspect**

An Environmental Health Officer who has reason to believe that there has been a breach of the Act, any regulation made under the Act or these local laws relating to infectious diseases may visit and inspect any house, its occupants, fixtures and fittings.

113. Requirements On Owner Or Occupier To Clean, Disinfect And Disinfect

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

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

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

114. Environmental Health Officer May Disinfect Or Disinfect Premises

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

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

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

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

115. Insanitary Houses, Premises And Things

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

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

(3) Where an Environmental Health Officer considers that—

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

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

116. Medical Officer May Authorise Disinfecting

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

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

117. Persons In Contact With An Infectious Disease Sufferer

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

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

118. Declaration Of Infected House Or Premises

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

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

119. Destruction Of Infected Animals

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

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

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

120. Disposal Of A Body

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

(2) A body shall not be removed from premises where death occurred except to a cemetery or morgue or as otherwise specified in a notice given under subsection (1).

*Division 2—Disposal Of Used Condoms And Needles***121. Disposal Of Used Condoms**

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

- (a) placed in a sealed impervious container and disposed of in a sanitary manner; or
- (b) disposed of in such a manner as may be directed by the Principal Environmental Health Officer.

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

122. Disposal Of Used Needles

A person shall not dispose of a used hypodermic syringe or needle in a public place unless in accordance with Council's Policy for the Safe Collection and Disposal of Sharps.

*Division 3—Skin Penetration***123. Interpretation**

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**Code of Practice for Skin Penetration Procedures**” means the Code of Practice for Skin Penetration Procedures as published by the Health Department of Western Australia.

124. Duties of Practitioner

A person shall not carry out any process or procedure involving skin penetration, other than in accordance with the *Health (Skin Penetration) Regulations 1987* and the Code of Practice for Skin Penetration Procedures.

PART 8—LODGING HOUSE*Division 1—Registration***125. Interpretation**

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

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

“**Bunk**” means a sleeping berth comprising one 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; and

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

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

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

126. Lodging House Not To Be Kept Unless Registered

An owner or occupier 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 section 128;
- (c) the name of the person keeping or proposing to keep the lodging house is entered in the register of keepers; and
- (d) either—
 - (i) the keeper; or
 - (ii) a manager who, with the written approval of the Principal 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.

127. Application For Registration

An application for registration of a lodging house shall be—

- (a) in the form prescribed in Schedule 6;
- (b) duly completed and signed by the proposed keeper; and
- (c) accompanied by—
 - (i) the appropriate fee as fixed from time to time by Council pursuant to the provisions of section 344C of the Act.
 - (ii) detailed plans and specifications of the lodging house.

128. Approval Of Application

The Council may approve, with or without conditions, an application under section 127 by issuing to the applicant a certificate in the form of Schedule 7.

129. Renewal Of Registration

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

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

130. Notification Upon Sale Or Transfer

If the owner of a lodging house sells or transfers or agrees to sell or transfer the lodging house to another person, he or she shall, within 14 days of the date of sale, transfer or agreement, give to the Chief Executive Officer, in the form of Schedule 8 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.

131. Revocation Of Registration

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

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

- (a) that the lodging house has not, to the satisfaction of Council, been kept free from vectors or disease or in a clean, wholesome and sanitary condition;
- (b) that the keeper has—
 - (i) been convicted of an offence against these local laws in respect of the lodging house;
 - (ii) not complied with a requirement of this Part; or
 - (iii) not complied with a condition of registration.
- (c) that the Council, having regard to a report from the Police Service, is satisfied that the keeper or manager is not a fit and proper person to be keeper or manager; and
- (d) that, by reason of alterations or additions or neglect to repair and renovate, the condition of the lodging house is such as to render it, in the opinion of the Principal Environmental Health Officer unfit to remain registered.

(3) Before revoking the registration of a lodging house under this section, the 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

132. General Construction Requirements

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

133. Sanitary Conveniences

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

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

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

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

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

(5) Each toilet and bathroom shall—

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

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

134. Laundry

(1) A keeper shall—

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

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

(3) In this section—

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

- (a) a washing machine with a capacity of not less than 4 kilograms of dry clothing;
- (b) one wash trough of not less than 36 litres capacity, connected to both hot and cold water; or
- (c) either an electric drying cabinet or not less than 30 metres of clothes lines, 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°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.

135. Kitchen

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

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

136. Cooking Facilities

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

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

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

137. Dining Room

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

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

138. Lounge Room

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

- (a) with a floor area of—
 - (i) where the lounge is not combined with the dining room— not less than 0.6 square metres per person; or
 - (ii) where the lounge room is combined with a dining room— not less than 1.2 square metres per person, but in either case having a minimum of 13m²; 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.

139. Fire Prevention And Control

(1) A keeper shall—

- (a) in each passage in the lodging house provide an emergency light—
 - (i) in such a position and of such a pattern, as approved by the Principal Environmental Health Officer; and
 - (ii) which shall be kept separate from the general lighting system and kept illuminated during the hours of darkness;
- (b) ensure a fire blanket, of a type approved by the Principal Environmental Health Officer is positioned within 2 metres of the cooking area in each kitchen; and
- (c) ensure that each exit sign and fire fighting appliance is clearly visible, accessible and maintained in good working order at all times.

(2) A keeper shall ensure that all buildings comprising the lodging house are fitted with fire protection equipment as advised by the Western Australian Fire Brigades Board and approved by the Council.

140. Obstruction Of Passages And Stairways

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

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

141. Fitting Of Locks

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

142. Restriction On Use Of Rooms For Sleeping

(1) Subject to subsection (3) and section 156, a keeper shall not use or permit to be used as a sleeping apartment a room in a lodging house—

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

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

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

143. Sleeping Accommodation— Short Term Hostels And Recreational Campsites

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) materials used in dormitory areas comply with AS 1530.2 and AS 1530.3 as follows:—
 - (i) drapes, curtains, blinds and bed covers —a maximum Flammability Index of 6;
 - (ii) upholstery and bedding —a maximum Spread of Flame Index of 6;
—a maximum Smoke Developed Index of 5; and
 - (iii) floor coverings —a maximum Spread of Flame Index of 7;
—a maximum Smoke Developed Index of 5;
- (b) Fire retardant coatings used to make a material comply with these indices must be—
 - (i) certified by the manufacturer as approved for use with the fabric to achieve the required indices; and

- (ii) certified by the manufacturer to retain its fire retardancy effect after a minimum of 5 commercial dry cleaning or laundering operations carried out in accordance with AS 2001.5.4-1987, Procedure 7A, using ECE reference detergent; and
- (iii) certified by the applicator as having been carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's specification;
- (c) emergency lighting is provided in accordance with the Building Code;
- (d) 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;
- (e) all mattresses in a short term hostel or recreational campsite are fitted with a mattress protector.

144. Furnishing Etc. Of Sleeping Apartments

(1) A keeper shall—

- (a) furnish each sleeping apartment with a sufficient number of beds and sufficient bedding of good quality;
- (b) ensure that each bed—
 - (i) has a bed head, mattress and pillow; and
 - (ii) is provided with a pillow case, 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.

145. Ventilation

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

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

146. Numbers To Be Placed On Doors

(1) A keeper shall place or cause to be placed on the outside of the doors of all rooms available to lodgers in the lodging house, serial numbers so that—

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

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

- (a) not less than 50 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

147. Keeper Or Manager To Reside In The Lodging House

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

- (a) reside continuously in the lodging house; and
- (b) not be absent from the lodging house 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.

148. Register Of Lodgers

(1) A keeper shall keep a register of lodgers in the form of Schedule 9.

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

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

149. Keeper Report

A keeper shall, whenever required by the Council, report to the Council, in the form of Schedule 10, the name of each lodger who lodged in the lodging house during the preceding day or night.

150. Certificate In Respect Of Sleeping Accommodation

(1) An Environmental Health Officer may issue to a keeper a certificate, in respect of each room, which shall be in the form of Schedule 11 or 12.

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

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

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

151. Duplicate Keys And Inspection

Each keeper and manager of a lodging house shall—

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

152. Room Occupancy

(1) a keeper shall not—

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

153. Maintenance Of A Room By A Lodger Or Resident

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

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

- (a) inspect each room the subject of the permission or agreement at least once a week; and
- (b) ensure that each room is being maintained in a clean condition.

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

154. Cleaning And Maintenance Requirements

(1) A keeper of a lodging house shall—

- (a) maintain in a clean, sound and undamaged condition—
 - (i) the floor, walls, ceilings, woodwork and painted surfaces;
 - (ii) the floor coverings and window treatments; and
 - (iii) the toilet seats;
- (b) maintain in a clean condition and in good working order—
 - (i) all fixtures and fittings; and
 - (ii) windows, doors and door furniture;
- (c) ensure that the internal walls of each bathroom and toilet are painted so as to maintain a smooth impervious washable surface;
- (d) whenever there is one or more lodgers in a lodging house ensure that the laundry floor is cleaned daily;
- (e) ensure that—
 - (i) all bed linen, towels, and house linen in use 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 the Principal Environmental Health Officer, ensure that—
 - (i) a room, together with its contents, and any other part of the lodging house, is cleaned and disinfected; and
 - (ii) a bed or other article of furniture is removed from the lodging house and properly disposed of;
- (g) ensure that the yard is kept clean at all times;

- (h) provide all bedrooms, passages, common areas, toilets, bathrooms and laundries with adequate lighting; and
 - (i) comply with any direction, whether orally or in writing, given by the Principal Environmental Health Officer or an Environmental Health Officer.
- (2) In this section—
 “bed linen” includes sheets and pillow cases and in the case of a short term hostel or a recreational campsite, mattress protectors.

155. Responsibilities Of Lodgers And Residents

A lodger or resident shall not—

- (a) use any room available to lodgers—
 - (i) as a shop, store or factory; or
 - (ii) for manufacturing or trading services;
- (b) keep or store in or on the lodging house any goods or materials which are inflammable, obnoxious or offensive;
- (c) use a bath or wash hand basin other than for ablutionary purposes;
- (d) use a bathroom facility or fitting for laundry purposes;
- (e) use a sink installed in a kitchen or scullery for any purpose other than the washing and cleaning of cooking and eating utensils, other kitchenware and culinary purposes;
- (f) deposit rubbish or waste food other than into a proper rubbish receptacle;
- (g) in a kitchen or other place where food is kept—
 - (i) wash or permit the washing of clothing or bedding; or
 - (ii) keep or permit to be kept any soiled clothing or bedding;
- (h) subject to section 156—
 - (i) keep, store, prepare or cook food in any sleeping apartment; or
 - (ii) unless sick or invalid and unable to leave a sleeping apartment for that reason, use a sleeping apartment for dining purposes;
- (i) place or keep, in any part of a lodging house, any luggage, clothing, bedding, or furniture that is infested with vectors of disease;
- (j) store or keep such a quantity of furniture, material or goods within the lodging house—
 - (i) in any kitchen, living or sleeping apartment so as to prevent the cleaning of the floors, walls, fittings or fixtures; or
 - (ii) in a sleeping apartment so as to decrease the air space to less than the minimum required by this Part;
- (k) obstruct or prevent the keeper or manager from inspecting or examining the room or rooms occupied by the lodger or resident; and
- (l) fix any fastener or change any lock to a door or room without the written approval of the keeper.

156. Approval For Storage Of Food

- (1) The Principal Environmental Health Officer may—
- (a) upon written application from a keeper, approve the storage of food within a refrigerator or sealed container in a sleeping apartment; and
 - (b) withdraw the approval if a nuisance or arthropod 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 adequate storage and dining facilities are provided.

PART 9—OFFENSIVE TRADES

Division 1—General

157. Interpretation

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—

“**Occupier**” in relation to premises includes the person registered as the occupier of the premises in the Schedule 16 certificate of registration.

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

- (a) fat rendering premises;
- (b) fish curing premises, fish processing premises and shellfish and crustacean processing establishments;
- (c) flock factories;
- (d) laundries, dry cleaning premises and dye works;
- (e) any other trade as defined by section 186 of the Act;
- (f) 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.

158. Consent To Establish An Offensive Trade

(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 159; and
- (b) lodge with the Chief Executive Officer an application in the form of Schedule 13.

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

159. Notice Of Application

A notice required under subsection 158(1)(a) shall—

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

160. Registration Of Premises

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

- (a) in the form of Schedule 14;
- (b) accompanied by the fee prescribed in the *Offensive Trade (Fees) Regulations 1976* as amended from time to time; and
- (c) lodged with the Chief Executive Officer.

161. Certificate Of Registration

Upon the registration of premises for the carrying on of an offensive trade, the Council shall issue to the applicant a certificate in the form of Schedule 15.

162. Change Of Occupier

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

163. Alterations To Premises

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

164. Occupier Includes Employees

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

165. Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

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

166. Cleanliness

The occupier shall—

- (a) keep or cause to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition and in a state of good repair the floors, walls and ceilings and all other portions of the premises;
- (b) keep or cause to be kept in a clean and sanitary condition and in a state of good repair all fittings, fixtures, appliances, machinery, implements, shelves, counters, tables, benches, bins, cabinets, sinks, drain boards, drains, grease traps, tubs, vessels and other things used on or in connection with 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.

167. Rats And Other Vectors of Disease

The occupier shall—

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

168. Sanitary Conveniences And Wash Basins

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

169. Painting Of Walls, Etc.

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

170. Effluvia, Vapours Or Gases

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

171. Offensive Material

The occupier shall—

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

172. Storage Of Materials

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

173. Specified Offensive Trades

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

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

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

- (a) cause the floor of the premises to—
 - (i) be properly paved and drained with impervious materials;
 - (ii) have a smooth surface; and
 - (iii) have a fall to a bucket trap or spoon drain in such a way that all liquid falling on the floor shall be conducted by the trap or drain to a drain inlet situated inside the building where the floor is situated; and
- (b) cause the angles formed by the walls with any other wall, and by the wall with the floor, to be coved to a radius of not less than 25 millimetres.
- (c) cause all liquid refuse to be—
 - (i) cooled to a temperature not exceeding 26 degrees Celsius and in accordance with the *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Bylaws 1981* before being discharged into any drain outlet from any part of the premises; and
 - (ii) directed through such screening or purifying treatment as the Principal Environmental Health Officer may from time to time direct.

174. Directions

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

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

175. Other Duties Of Occupier

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

Division 3—Fat Rendering Establishments

176. Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

"Fat rendering establishments" means a premises where edible fats including suet, dripping or premier jus are rendered down by any heat processing method; and

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

177. Exhaust Ventilation

The occupier shall provide and maintain—

- (a) a hood which shall—
 - (i) be of an approved design and construction;
 - (ii) be situated so as to arrest all effluvia, odours and smoke from the process of fat rendering; and
 - (iii) extend a minimum of 150 millimetres beyond the length of each appliance; and
- (b) an exhaust ventilation system—
 - (i) the point of discharge of which shall be at least 1 metre above the ridge of a pitched roof or 3 metres above a flat roof and shall not be located within 6 metres of an adjoining property or any fresh air intake; and
 - (ii) which shall discharge in such manner and in such a position that no nuisance is created.

178. Covering Of Apparatus

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

179. Rendering Of Walls

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

Division 4—Fish Premises

180. Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

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

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

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

“**fish premises**” may include a fish processing premises, fish curing premises and a shellfish and crustacean processing establishment; but not a retail fish shop;

“**fish processing**” means a process whereby fish are cleaned, part cleaned, scaled or cut up;

“**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.

181. Cleaning Facilities

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.

182. Fish Preparation Room

(1) The occupier of a fish premises shall provide a fish preparation room that shall comply with the following requirements—

- (a) the walls shall be constructed of brick or concrete with the internal surfaces to be of smooth, non-corrosive, impervious materials, devoid of holes, cracks and 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 fly-proofed and provided with ample light and ventilation.

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

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

183. Hand Wash Basin

The occupier of a fish premises shall—

- (a) provide a hand wash basin in each fish processing room;

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

184. Bench

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

185. Disposal of Waste

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 171 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.

186. Fish Containers

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.

187. Cooking of Fish

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.

188. Fly Screening

The occupier of a fish premises shall ensure that each window, door way and other external opening in the premises is protected in such a manner as would exclude, as far as practicable, flies and other vectors of disease.

189. Use of Approved Portable Box

The Controller of Health Services may permit an approved portable box to be used for the transport of storage of fish.

190. Fish Transport Vehicle

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

- (a) the frame is made of wood or metal;
- (b) all internal surfaces—
 - (i) are made of metal or approved non-toxic plastic substance, which may include stainless steel, aluminium, galvanised iron, zinc anneal, fibre glass, or other material of similar strength and impermeable qualities;
 - (ii) are smoothly finished;
 - (iii) are rigidly secured with a solid backing; and
 - (iv) have floor and vertical angles covered with not less than a 25 millimetre radius, but, if all necessary floor joints are effectively sealed, the surface of the floor, or part of it, may be of an approved tread track material;
- (c) internal horizontal joints made between metal and 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 subsections (a), (b), (c) and (d), 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 container 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 5—Flock Factories

191. Interpretation.

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

“Occupier” means the occupier of the flock factory.

192. New And Used Material

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

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

193. Collection And Removal Of Dust

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

194. Building Requirements

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

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

195. Unclean Rags

A person shall not—

- (a) collect, deliver, offer for sale or sell for the manufacture of flock;
- (b) receive, store or deliver for the manufacture of flock; or
- (c) make flock from, rags which are unclean or which have been taken from any refuse or rubbish or from any receptacle used for the storage or collection of refuse or rubbish.

196. Bedding And Upholstery

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

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

Division 6—Laundries, Dry Cleaning Establishments And Dye Works

197. Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

“dry cleaning establishment”—

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

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

“exempt laundromat” means a premises in which:

- (a) 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;
- (b) laundering is not carried out by those owners or occupiers for or on behalf of other persons; and
- (c) provision is made for the discharge of all liquid waste therefrom into a public sewer.

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

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

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

198. Receiving Depot

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

199. Reception Room

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

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

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

200. Walls And Floors

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

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

201. Laundry Floor

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

202. Escape Of Dust

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

203. Precautions Against Combustion

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

204. Trolleys

The occupier of a dry cleaning establishment shall—

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

205. Sleeping On Premises

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

PART 10—OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

206. Penalties

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

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

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

Section 71(a)

Schedule 1

Shire of Busselton

Health Act 1911

Health Local Laws

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF STABLES

Application for *Registration / *Renewal of Registration:

* Strike out what is inapplicable

I, the undersigned, hereby apply to have the undermentioned premises registered as a stable.

Name in full:

Address:

Situation of Premises:

Whether owner or occupier as tenant:

Owner's name and address if tenant:

Distance of stable, from nearest adjacent building:

Number of Stables:

Number of horses intended:

Area of land in square metres:

Signature of Keeper:

Date:

Section 72(1)

Schedule 2

Shire of Busselton

Health Act 1911

Health Local Laws

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF STABLES

This is to certify that the premises situated at of which is the occupier, are registered as stables.

This registration expires on June 30th 19.....

Signature of Principal Environmental Health Officer:

Date:

Section 72(2)(c)

Schedule 3

Shire of Busselton

Health Act 1911

Health Local Laws

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF REGISTRATION OF STABLES

To: Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Busselton

I / We,
(Full Name in Block Letters)

of
(Full Residential Address)

apply for transfer, for such period as is still unexpired, of the registration of stables

situated at

The registration was issued to

of
(Full Residential Address of Current Licence Holder)

by the Shire of Busselton on the day of 19..... and

is attached with this application and dated day of 19

Signature of Applicant/s:

I consent to the transfer of the above registration of stables

.....
Signature of Current Licence Holder:

.....
Date:

Transfer Endorsement:

This licence is hereby transferred to
of
..... from and including this date of endorsement.

.....
Signature of Principal Environmental Health Officer:

.....
Date:

Section 79(2)

Schedule 4
Shire of Busselton
Health Act 1911
Health Local Laws

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR KEEPING PIGEONS

To: Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Busselton

I / We,
(Full Name in Block Letters)

of
(Full Residential Address of Applicant/)

apply for registration for the year ended 30th June 199..... of
..... being
(Location of House or Premises)

premises upon which pigeons are proposed to be kept.

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

I / We, am / are not an affiliated person / people.

.....
Signature of Applicant/s:

.....
Date

Section 80(1)

Schedule 5
Shire of Busselton
Health Act 1911
Health Local Laws

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR KEEPING PIGEONS

This is to certify that the premises situated at
of which
is the occupier, are registered for the keeping of pigeons.

This registration expires on the 30th day of June 19

.....
Signature of Principal Environmental Health Officer:

.....
Date:

Section 127(a)

Schedule 6
Shire of Busselton
Health Act 1911
Health Local Laws

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A LODGING HOUSE

To: Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Busselton

I / we, (Full Name in Applicant/s)

of (Residential Address of Applicant/s)

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

as a lodging house to be classified as—

- a lodging house
a short term hostel
serviced apartments
a recreational campsite
(Specify Which is to Apply)

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

Description of Lodging House

Table with 3 columns: Description, NUMBER, AREA. Rows include Rooms for private use, Laundries / toilets / bathroom, Bedrooms, Dining Rooms, Kitchens, Sittings Rooms, Other (specify).

Table with 3 columns: Description, NUMBER, AREA. Rows include Rooms for Lodgers, Bedrooms, Dining Rooms, Kitchens, Sitting Rooms, Other (specify).

Table with 2 columns: Description, NUMBER. Rows include Sanitary Conveniences for Male Lodgers, Toilets, Urinals, Baths, Showers, Wash hand basin.

Table with 2 columns: Description, NUMBER. Rows include Sanitary Conveniences for Female Lodgers, Toilets, Baths, Showers, Wash hand basin.

Table with 2 columns: Description, NUMBER. Rows include Laundry Facilities, Coppers, Wash troughs, Washing machines, Drying cabinets (or), Clothes lines.

Additional Details:

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

(d) There will be family members residing on the premises with the keeper / manager.
Application fee of \$ is attached.

Signature of Applicant

Date

Schedule 7
Shire of Busselton
Health Act 1911
Health Local Laws

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A LODGING HOUSE

To: Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Busselton

This is to certify that the premises situated at
are registered as a Lodging House and classified as a—
(specify which is to apply)

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

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

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

Signature of Applicant

Date

Fee received \$.....

Schedule 8
Shire of Busselton
Health Act 1911
Health Local Laws

NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF OWNER OF A LODGING HOUSE

To: Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Busselton

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

of
(Residential Address of Applicant/s)

am / are the new owners/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:

Section 148(1)

Schedule 9
Shire of Busselton
Health Act 1911
Health Local Laws
REGISTER OF LODGERS

Location of Lodging House:

Date of Arrival	Name	Previous Address	Signature	Room Number	Date of Departure
-----------------	------	------------------	-----------	-------------	-------------------

Section 149

Schedule 10
Shire of Busselton
Health Act 1911
Health Local Laws
LIST OF LODGERS

To: Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Busselton

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

.....
Signature of Keeper:

.....
Date:

Section 150(1)

Schedule 11
Shire of Busselton
Health Act 1911
Health Local Laws
CERTIFICATE OF SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION

To:
(Name of Keeper)

of
(Address of Keeper)

For the registered lodging house situated at:

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

.....
Signature of Environmental Health Officer:

.....
Date:

Section 150(1)

Schedule 12
Shire of Busselton
Health Act 1911
Health Local Laws

CERTIFICATE OF SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION FOR A LODGING HOUSE WITH
MORE THAN 5 SLEEPING APARTMENTS

To:
(Name of Keeper)

of
(Address of Keeper)

For the registered lodging house situated at:

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

ROOM NUMBER

MAXIMUM OCCUPANCY

.....
Signature of Environmental Health Officer:

.....
Date

Section 158(1)(b)

Schedule 13
Shire of Busselton
Health Act 1911
Health Local Laws

APPLICATION FOR CONSENT TO ESTABLISH AN OFFENSIVE TRADE

To: Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Busselton

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 of Premises)

Notice of my / our intention to make this application was advertised in
.....
on,
(Date of Advertisement)

.....
Signature of Applicant/s:

.....
Date:

Section 160(a)

Schedule 14
Shire of Busselton
Health Act 1911
Health Local Laws

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR OFFENSIVE TRADE

To: Chief Executive Officer
Shire of Busselton

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

of
(Residential Address of Applicant/s)

apply for registration, for the year ending
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:

Section 161

Schedule 15
Shire of Busselton
Health Act 1911
Health Local Laws

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

.....
Signature of Principal Environmental Health Officer

.....
Date:

Passed at a meeting of the Council of the Shire of Busselton held on July 8, 1998.
The Common Seal of the Shire of Busselton as hereunto affixed in the presence of—
Dated this 3rd day of August 1998.

B. MORGAN, President.
M. SWIFT, Chief Executive Officer.

Consented to—

Dr C. F. QUADROS, delegate of,
Executive Director, Public Health.

On this 14th day of August 1998.



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