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SHIRE OF MOUNT MAGNET

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

BUSH FIRES ACT 1954

BUSH FIRE BRIGADES LOCAL LAW 2018

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

WASTE AVOIDANCE AND RESOURCE RECOVERY ACT 2007

WASTE LOCAL LAW 2019

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995
BUSH FIRES ACT 1954**

SHIRE OF MOUNT MAGNET

BUSH FIRE BRIGADES LOCAL LAW 2018

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995
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SHIRE OF MOUNT MAGNET

BUSH FIRE BRIGADES LOCAL LAW 2018

Under the powers conferred by the *Bush Fires Act 1954*, the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the Shire of Mount Magnet resolved on 27 June 2018 to make the following local law.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1.1 Citation

This local law may be cited as the *Shire of Mount Magnet Bush Fire Brigades Local Law 2018*.

1.2 Interpretation

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

Act means the *Bush Fires Act 1954*;

brigade area is defined in clause 2.2(1)(b);

brigade member means a fire fighting member, associate member or a cadet member of a bush fire brigade;

brigade officer means a person holding a position referred to in clause 2.2(1)(c), whether or not he or she was appointed by the local government or elected at an annual general meeting of a bush fire brigade or otherwise appointed to the position;

bush fire brigade is defined in section 7 of the Act;

Bush Fire Operating Procedures means the Bush Fire Operating Procedures adopted by the local government as amended from time to time;

CEO means the Chief Executive Officer of the local government;

Council means the local government authority of the district;

Department means the Department of Fire & Emergency Services (DFES), Western Australia;

district means the district of the local government;

fire fighting member is defined in clause 4.2;

First Schedule means an appendix to this local law;

local government means the Shire of Mount Magnet;

Regulations means Regulations made under the Act; and

Rules means the Rules Governing the Operation of Bush Fire Brigades set out in the First Schedule as varied from time to time under clause 2.5.

(2) In this local law, unless the context otherwise requires, a reference to—

- (a) a Captain;
- (b) a First Lieutenant;
- (c) a Second Lieutenant;
- (d) any additional Lieutenants;
- (e) an Equipment Officer;
- (f) a President;
- (g) a Secretary;
- (h) a Treasurer; or
- (i) a Secretary/Treasurer combined,

means a person holding that position in a bush fire brigade.

1.3 Repeal

The *Bush Fire Brigades Local Law 2002* published in the *Government Gazette* on 24 September 2003 is repealed.

1.4 Application

This local law applies throughout the district.

PART 2—ESTABLISHMENT OF BUSH FIRE BRIGADES

Division 1—Establishment of a bush fire brigade

2.1 Establishment of a bush fire brigade

(1) The local government may establish a bush fire brigade for the purpose of carrying out normal brigade activities.

(2) A bush fire brigade is established on the date of the local government's decision under subclause (1).

2.2 Name and officers of bush fire brigade

(1) On establishing a bush fire brigade under clause 2.1(1) the local government is to—

- (a) give a name to the bush fire brigade;
- (b) specify the area in which the bush fire brigade is primarily responsible for carrying out the normal brigade activities (the "brigade area"); and
- (c) appoint—
 - (i) a Captain;
 - (ii) a First Lieutenant;
 - (iii) a Second Lieutenant;
 - (iv) additional Lieutenants if the local government considers it necessary;
 - (v) an Equipment Officer;
 - (vi) a President;
 - (vii) a Secretary; and
 - (viii) a Treasurer; or
 - (ix) a Secretary/Treasurer combined.

(2) When considering the appointment of persons to the positions in subclause (1)(c), the local government is to have regard to the qualifications and experience which may be required to fill each position.

(3) A person appointed to a position in subclause (1)(c) is to be taken to be a brigade member.

(4) The appointments referred to in subclause (1)(c) expire at the completion of the first annual general meeting of the bush fire brigade.

(5) If a position referred to in subclause (1)(c) becomes vacant prior to the completion of the first annual general meeting, then the local government is to appoint a person to fill the vacancy in accordance with subclause (2).

Division 2—Command at a fire

2.3 Ranks within the bush fire brigade

(1) Where under the Act and Bush Fire Operating Procedures members of the bush fire brigade have command of a fire, unless a bush fire control officer is in attendance at the fire, the Captain has full control over other persons fighting the fire, and is to issue instructions as to the methods to be adopted by the firefighters. In the absence of the Captain, the first Lieutenant, and in the absence of the first, the second Lieutenant and so on, in the order of seniority determined, is to exercise all the powers and duties of the Captain.

(2) Where a bush fire control officer is in attendance at a fire which the members of the bush fire brigade have command of under the Act and the Bush Fire Operating Procedures, the most senior bushfire control officer has full control over other persons fighting the fire and is to issue instructions as to the methods to be adopted by the fire fighters.

Division 3—Application of Rules to a bush fire brigade

2.4 Rules

(1) The Rules govern the operation of a bush fire brigade.

(2) A bush fire brigade and each brigade member is to comply with the Rules.

2.5 Variation of Rules

(1) The local government may vary the Rules in their application to all bush fire brigades or in respect of a particular bush fire brigade.

(2) The Rules, as varied, have effect on and from the date of a decision under subclause (1).

(3) The local government is to notify a bush fire brigade of any variation to the Rules as soon as practicable after making a decision under subclause (1).

*Division 4—Transitional***2.6 Existing bush fire brigades**

(1) Where a local government has established a bush fire brigade prior to the commencement day, then on and from the commencement day—

- (a) the bush fire brigade is to be taken to be a bush fire brigade established under and in accordance with this local law;
- (b) the provisions of this local law apply to the bush fire brigade save for clause 2.2; and
- (c) any rules governing the operation of the bush fire brigade are to be taken to have been repealed and substituted with the Rules.

(2) In this clause—

commencement day means the day on which this local law comes into operation.

*Division 5—Dissolution of bush fire brigade***2.7 Dissolution of bush fire brigade**

In accordance with section 41(3) of the Act, the local government may cancel the registration of a bush fire brigade if it is of the opinion that the bush fire brigade is not complying with the Act, this local law, the Bush Fire Operating Procedures or the Rules, or is not achieving the objectives for which it was established.

2.8 New arrangement after dissolution

If a local government cancels the registration of a bush fire brigade, alternative fire control arrangements are to be made in respect of the brigade area.

PART 3—ORGANISATION AND MAINTENANCE OF BUSH FIRE BRIGADES*Division 1—Local government responsibility***3.1 Local government responsible for structure**

The local government is to ensure that there is an appropriate structure through which the organisation of bush fire brigades is maintained.

3.2 Officers to be supplied with Act

The local government is to supply each bush fire control officer with a copy of the Act, the Regulations, the Bush Fire Operating Procedures, this local law and any other written laws which may be relevant to the performance of the brigade officers' functions, and any amendments which are made thereto from time to time.

*Division 2—Chief Bush Fire Control Officer***3.3 Managerial role of Chief Bush Fire Control Officer**

Subject to any directions by the local government the Chief Bush Fire Control Officer has primary managerial responsibility for the organisation and maintenance of bush fire brigades.

3.4 Chief Bush Fire Control Officer may attend meetings

The Chief Bush Fire Control Officer or her or his nominee (who is to be a bush fire control officer) may attend as a non-voting representative of the local government at any meeting of a bush fire brigade.

3.5 Duties of Chief Bush Fire Control Officer

The duties of the Chief Bush Fire Control Officer include—

- (a) provide leadership to volunteer bush fire brigades;
- (b) monitor bush fire brigades' resourcing, equipment (including protective clothing) and training levels and report thereon with recommendations at least once a year to the local government;
- (c) liaise with the local government concerning fire prevention/suppression matters generally and directions to be issued by the local government to bush fire control officers (including those who issue permits to burn), bush fire brigades or brigade officers; and
- (d) ensure that bush fire brigades are registered with the local government and that lists of brigade members are maintained.

*Division 3—Annual general meetings of bush fire brigades***3.6 Holding of annual general meeting**

A bush fire brigade is to hold its annual general meeting prior to June 30 of each year.

3.7 Nomination of bush fire control officers to Bush Fire Advisory Committee

At the annual general meeting of a bush fire brigade, one or more brigade member/s are to be nominated to the Bush Fire Advisory Committee to serve as bush fire control officer/s for the brigade area until the next general meeting.

3.8 Nomination of bush fire control officer to the local government

If the local government has not established a Bush Fire Advisory Committee, then at the annual general meeting of a bush fire brigade, the bush fire brigade is to nominate one brigade member to the local government to serve as the bush fire control officer for the brigade area until the next annual general meeting.

3.9 Minutes to be tabled before the Bush Fire Advisory Committee

- (1) The Secretary is to forward a copy of the minutes of the annual general meeting of a bush fire brigade to the local government within one month after the meeting.
- (2) The CEO is to place relevant items from the bush fire brigade annual general meeting minutes on the agenda of the next meeting of the—
 - (a) Bush Fire Advisory Committee; or
 - (b) Council, if there is no Bush Fire Advisory Committee,following the receipt of the minutes under subclause (1).

Division 4—Bush Fire Advisory Committee

3.10 Functions of Advisory Committee

The Bush Fire Advisory Committee is to have the functions set out in section 67 of the Act and is to include such number of nominees of the bush fire brigades as is determined by the local government.

3.11 Advisory Committee to nominate bush fire control officers

As soon as practicable after the annual general meeting of each bush fire brigade in the district, the Bush Fire Advisory Committee is to nominate to the local government from the persons nominated by each bush fire brigade a person for the position of a bush fire control officer for the brigade area.

3.12 Local government to have regard to nominees

When considering persons for the position of a bush fire control officer, the local government is to have regard to those persons nominated by the Bush Fire Advisory Committee, but is not bound to appoint the persons nominated.

3.13 Advisory Committee to consider bush fire brigade motions

The Bush Fire Advisory Committee is to make recommendations to the local government on all motions received by the Bush Fire Advisory Committee from bush fire brigades.

PART 4—TYPES OF BUSH FIRE BRIGADE MEMBERSHIP

4.1 Types of membership of bush fire brigade

The membership of a bush fire brigade consists of the following—

- (a) fire fighting members;
- (b) associate members;
- (c) cadet members; and
- (d) honorary life members.

4.2 Fire fighting members

Fire fighting members are those persons being at least 16 years of age who undertake all normal bush fire brigade activities.

4.3 Associate members

Associate members are those persons who are willing to supply free vehicular transport for fire fighting members or fire fighting equipment, or who are prepared to render other assistance required by the bush fire brigade.

4.4 Cadet members

Cadet members are—

- (a) to be aged 11 to 15 years;
- (b) to be admitted to membership only with the consent of their parent or guardian;
- (c) admitted for the purpose of training and are not to attend or be in attendance at an uncontrolled fire or other emergency incident;
- (d) to be supervised by a fire fighting member when undertaking normal brigade activities as defined by paragraphs (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) of section 35A of the Act;
- (e) ineligible to vote at bush fire brigade meetings; and
- (f) not to be assigned ranks under the Department's rank structure.

4.5 Honorary life member

- (1) The bush fire brigade may by a simple majority resolution appoint a person as an honorary life member in recognition of services by that person to the bush fire brigade.
- (2) No membership fees are to be payable by an honorary life member.

4.6 Notification of membership

No later than 31 January in each year, the bush fire brigade is to report to the local government the name, contact details and type of membership of each brigade member.

PART 5—APPOINTMENT, DISMISSAL AND MANAGEMENT OF MEMBERS

5.1 Rules to govern

The appointment, dismissal and management of brigade members by the bush fire brigade are governed by the Rules.

PART 6—EQUIPMENT OF BUSH FIRE BRIGADES

6.1 Policies of local government

The local government may make policies under which it—

- (a) provides funding to bush fire brigades for the purchase of protective clothing, equipment and appliances; and
- (b) keeps bush fire brigades informed of opportunities for funding from other bodies.

6.2 Equipment in brigade area

Not later than 30 June in each year, the bush fire brigade is to report to the local government the nature, quantity and quality of all protective clothing, equipment and appliances of the bush fire brigade which are generally available within the brigade area (or at a station of the bush fire brigade).

6.3 Funding from local government budget

A request to the local government from the bush fire brigade for funding of protective clothing, equipment or appliance needs is to be received by the local government by 31 January in order to be considered in the next following local government budget, and is to be accompanied by the last audited financial statement and a current statement of assets and liabilities of the bush fire brigade.

6.4 Consideration in the local government budget

The local government may approve or refuse an application for funding depending upon the assessment of budget priorities for the year in question.

FIRST SCHEDULE—RULES GOVERNING THE OPERATION OF BUSH FIRE BRIGADES

[clause 2.4]

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1.1 Interpretation

(1) In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires, where a term is used in these Rules and is defined in the local law, the Act or the Regulations, then the term is to be taken to have the meaning assigned to it in the local law, the Act or the Regulations, as the case may be.

(2) In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires—

absolute majority means a majority of more than 50% of the number of—

- (a) brigade members of the bush fire brigade, whether in attendance at the meeting or not, if the majority is required at a meeting of the bush fire brigade; or
- (b) brigade officers of the bush fire brigade, whether in attendance at the meeting or not, if the majority is required at a meeting of the Committee;

Committee means the Committee of the bush fire brigade;

Incident Controller means the Chief Bush Fire Control Officer, or the Deputy Chief Bush Fire Control Officer, or a Bush Fire Control Officer, or an officer or other member of a brigade for the time being in charge of a bush fire as defined by Section 35A of the Act;

local law means the *Shire of Mount Magnet Bush Fire Brigades Local Law 2018*; and

normal brigade activities is defined by section 35A of the Act—

- (1) Subject to these Rules, where a decision is to be made by the bush fire brigade, then the decision may be made by a resolution passed by a simple majority of the brigade members who are present in person or by proxy at the meeting.
- (2) Subject to these Rules, where a decision is to be made by the Committee, then the decision may be made by a resolution passed by a simple majority of the brigade officers who are present in person or by proxy at the meeting.

PART 2—OBJECTS AND MEMBERSHIP OF BUSH FIRE BRIGADE

2.1 Objects of bush fire brigade

The objects of the bush fire brigade are to carry out—

- (a) the normal brigade activities; and
- (b) the functions of the bush fire brigade which are specified in the Act, the Regulations and the local law.

2.2 Committee to determine applications

Applications for membership are to be determined by the Committee.

2.3 Conditions of membership

In relation to any type of membership, as described in Part 4 of the local law, the bush fire brigade may establish policies pertaining to—

- (a) the qualifications required;
- (b) fees payable, if any;
- (c) a requirement to serve a probationary period; and
- (d) procedures to be employed by the Committee prior to approval of an application for membership,

and the Committee is to act within the parameters of any such policy in determining applications for membership.

2.4 Applications for membership

An application for brigade membership is to be in writing and is to be submitted to the Secretary and is to be accompanied by a completed form in the form approved by the local government from time to time.

2.5 Decision on application for membership

(1) The Committee may—

- (a) approve an application for membership unconditionally or subject to any conditions; or
- (b) refuse to approve an application for membership.

(2) If the Committee refuses to approve an application for membership, it is to give written reasons for the refusal, as soon as practicable after the decision is made, to the applicant and the advice that the applicant has the right to object to the local government.

2.6 Department to be notified of registrations

If any application for membership is approved, the Secretary of the bush fire brigade is to supply registration details to the Department within fourteen days of a person being admitted to membership in the form required by the Department from time to time.

2.7 Termination of membership

(1) Membership of the bush fire brigade terminates if the member—

- (a) dies;
- (b) gives written notice of resignation to the Secretary;
- (c) is, in the opinion of the Committee, permanently incapacitated by mental or physical ill-health;
- (d) is dismissed by the Committee; or
- (e) ceases to be a member or is taken to have resigned under subclause (2).

(2) A brigade member whose membership fees are more than one year in arrears is to be taken to have resigned from the bush fire brigade.

2.8 Suspension of membership

(1) Membership of the bush fire brigade may be suspended at any time if, in the opinion of the Committee, circumstances warrant suspending the member.

(2) The period of suspension shall be at the discretion of the Committee.

(3) Upon the expiry of the period of suspension the Committee may—

- (a) extend the period of suspension;
- (b) terminate the membership; or
- (c) reinstate the membership.

2.9 Existing liabilities to continue

The reasons stated for termination of a member under clause 2.7 does not affect any liability of the brigade member arising prior to the date of resignation or dismissal.

2.10 Member has right of defence

A brigade member is not to be dismissed under clause 2.7(1)(d) without being given the opportunity to meet with the Committee and answer any charges which might give grounds for dismissal.

2.11 Objection Rights

A person whose—

- (a) application for membership is refused under clause 2.5(1)(b);
- (b) membership is terminated under clause 2.7(1)(c), clause 2.7(1)(d) or clause 2.8(3)(b); or
- (c) membership is suspended under clause 2.8(1) or clause 2.8(3)(a),

has the right of objection to the local government which may dispose of the objection by—

- (a) dismissing the objection;
- (b) varying the decision objected to; or

- (c) revoking the decision objected to, with or without—
 - (i) substituting for it another decision; or
 - (ii) referring the matter, with or without directions, for another decision by the Committee.

PART 3—FUNCTIONS OF BRIGADE OFFICERS

3.1 Chain of command during fire fighting activities

Subject to the Act and the local law, the command procedures to apply during fire fighting activities are as detailed in the local government's Bush Fire Operating Procedures.

3.2 Duties of President

- (1) Subject to subclause (2) below, the President is to preside at all meetings.
- (2) In the absence of the President, the meeting consisting of those members attending at the time may elect another person to preside at the meeting.

3.3 Secretary

The Secretary is to—

- (a) be in attendance at all meetings and keep a correct minute and account of the proceedings of the bush fire brigade in a book which shall be open for inspection by brigade members at any reasonable time;
- (b) answer all correspondence or direct it appropriately, and keep a record of the same;
- (c) prepare and send out all necessary notices of meetings;
- (d) receive membership fees, donations and other monies on behalf of the bush fire brigade, and remit them to the Treasurer upon receipt;
- (e) maintain a register of all current brigade members which includes each brigade member's contact details and type of membership; and
- (f) provide no later than 30 June in each year, a report to the Chief Bush Fire Control Officer detailing the name, contact details and type of membership of each brigade member.

3.4 Treasurer

The Treasurer is to—

- (a) receive donations and deposits from the Secretary, and deposit all monies to the credit of the bush fire brigade's bank account;
- (b) pay accounts as authorised by the Committee;
- (c) keep a record of all monies received and payments made, maintain the accounts and prepare the balance sheet for each financial year;
- (d) be the custodian of all monies of the bush fire brigade;
- (e) regularly inform the Secretary of the names of those brigade members who have paid their membership fees; and
- (f) report on the financial position of the bush fire brigade at meetings of the bush fire brigade or Committee.

3.5 Equipment Officer

The Equipment Officer is responsible for the custody and maintenance in good order and condition of all protective clothing, equipment and appliances provided by the local government to the bush fire brigade (or of the bush fire brigade).

3.6 Storage of equipment

- (1) The Equipment Officer may store all of the equipment of the bush fire brigade at a place approved by the Captain (the "station").
- (2) If there is to be more than one station in the brigade area, the Equipment Officer is to appoint in respect of each station a person who is responsible for the custody and maintenance in good order and condition of all equipment and appliances at the station, subject to any direction of the Equipment Officer.

3.7 Equipment Officer to report

The Equipment Officer is to provide, no later than 30 June of each year, a report to the local government and bush fire brigade Captain describing the nature, quantity and quality of all protective clothing, equipment and appliances of the bush fire brigade which are generally available within the bush fire brigade area (or at a station of the bush fire brigade).

3.8 Incident Controller to report

- (1) The Incident Controller is to complete and forward an incident report form in the form required by the Department to the local government within 7 days after attendance by the bush fire brigade at an incident.
- (2) Where a bush fire brigade attends an incident on more than one day, the incident report form is to be completed and forwarded under subclause (1) within 7 days after the last day of attendance.
- (3) The local government is to ensure the Department has a copy of the incident report within 7 days of its receipt from the Incident Controller.

PART 4—COMMITTEE**4.1 Management of bush fire brigade**

(1) Subject to the provisions of these Rules, the administration and management of the affairs of the bush fire brigade are vested in the Committee.

(2) Without limiting the generality of subclause (1), the Committee is to have the following functions—

- (a) to recommend to the local government amendments to these Rules;
- (b) to draft the annual budget for the bush fire brigade and present it at the annual general meeting of the bush fire brigade;
- (c) to propose a motion for consideration at any meeting of the bush fire brigade;
- (d) to recommend to the local government equipment which needs to be supplied by the local government to the bush fire brigade;
- (e) to invest or place on deposit any of the funds of the bush fire brigade not immediately required to perform the normal brigade activities;
- (f) to delegate to a person, as from time to time thought fit, any functions (being less than the total functions of the Committee) on any conditions it thinks fit;
- (g) to do all things necessary or convenient in order to perform any of its functions and to secure the performance of the normal brigade activities by the bush fire brigade; and
- (h) deal with membership applications, grievances, disputes and disciplinary matters.

4.2 Constitution of Committee

(1) The Committee of the bush fire brigade is to consist of the brigade officers being the President, Bush Fire Control Officer/s, Captain, Secretary, Treasurer, Equipment Officer and the Lieutenants of the bush fire brigade.

(2) The brigade officers are to—

- (a) be elected at the annual general meeting of the bush fire brigade;
- (b) hold office until the next annual general meeting; and
- (c) be eligible for re-election at the next annual general meeting.

(3) Any brigade officer may be removed from office by an absolute majority decision of the brigade members present in person or by proxy at a special meeting called for such a purpose.

(4) The Committee may appoint a brigade member to fill a vacancy in any office arising from a resolution under subclause (3) or which has arisen for any other reason.

PART 5—MEETINGS OF BUSH FIRE BRIGADE**5.1 Ordinary meetings**

(1) Ordinary meetings may be called at any time by the Secretary by giving at least 7 days' notice to all brigade members and to the Chief Bush Fire Control Officer, for the purpose of—

- (a) organising and checking equipment;
- (b) requisitioning new or replacement equipment;
- (c) organising field excursions, training sessions, hazard reduction programs, and the preparation of fire-breaks;
- (d) establishing new procedures in respect of any of the normal brigade activities; and
- (e) dealing with any general business.

(2) In a notice given under subclause (1), the Secretary is to specify the business which is to be conducted at the meeting.

(3) Business may be conducted at an ordinary meeting of the bush fire brigade notwithstanding that it was not specified in a notice given under subclause (1) in relation to that meeting.

5.2 Special meetings

(1) The Secretary is to call a special meeting when 5 or more brigade members request one in writing.

(2) At least 2 days' notice of a special meeting is to be given by the Secretary, to all brigade members and to the Chief Bush Fire Control Officer.

(3) In a notice given under subclause (2) the Secretary is to specify the business which is to be conducted at the meeting.

(4) No business is to be conducted at a special meeting beyond that specified in a notice given under subclause (2) in relation to that meeting.

5.3 Annual general meeting

(1) At least 7 days' notice of the annual general meeting is to be given by the Secretary to all brigade members and to the Chief Bush Fire Control Officer.

(2) At the annual general meeting the bush fire brigade is to—

- (a) elect the brigade officers from among the brigade members;
- (b) consider the Captain's report on the year's activities;
- (c) adopt the annual financial statements;

- (d) appoint an Auditor for the ensuing financial year in accordance with clause 5.6; and
 - (e) deal with any general business.
- (3) In a notice given under subclause (1), the Secretary is to specify the business which is to be conducted at the meeting.
- (4) Business may be conducted at an annual general meeting notwithstanding that it was not specified in a notice given under subclause (1) in relation to that meeting.

5.4 Quorum

- (1) The quorum for a meeting of the bush fire brigade is at least 50% of the number of offices (whether vacant or not) of member of the bush fire brigade.
- (2) No business is to be transacted at a meeting of the bush fire brigade unless a quorum of brigade members is present in person or by proxy.

5.5 Voting

Each brigade member is to have one vote, however in the event of an equality of votes, the President (or person presiding) may exercise a casting vote.

5.6 Auditor

- (1) At the annual general meeting a person, not being a brigade member, is to be appointed as the Auditor of the bush fire brigade for the ensuing financial year.
- (2) The Auditor is to audit the accounts of the bush fire brigade not less than 7 days before the annual general meeting and is to certify to their correctness or otherwise and present a report at the annual general meeting.

PART 6—MEETINGS OF COMMITTEE

6.1 Meetings of Committee

- (1) The Committee is to meet for the despatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meeting as it thinks fit.
- (2) The President or Secretary may convene a meeting of the Committee at any time.

6.2 Quorum

No business is to be transacted at a meeting of the Committee unless a quorum of 3 brigade officers are present in person.

6.3 Voting

Each brigade officer is to have one vote, however in the case of an equality of votes, the President (or person presiding) may exercise a casting vote.

PART 7—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION MATTERS

7.1 Fees

- (1) The membership fees, if any, for each type of member for the ensuing 12 months are to be determined by the bush fire brigade at the annual general meeting.
- (2) Subject to subclause (3), a member is to pay the membership fees for her or his type of membership on or before 1 May of each year.
- (3) The bush fire brigade may exempt a brigade member, or a class of membership, from the payment of membership fees, for such period and on such conditions as the bush fire brigade may determine.

7.2 Funds

The funds of the bush fire brigade are to be used solely for the purpose of promoting the objects of the bush fire brigade.

7.3 Financial year

The financial year of the bush fire brigade is to commence on 1 July and is to end on 30 June of the following year.

7.4 Banking

- (1) The funds of the bush fire brigade are to be placed in a bank account and are to be drawn on only by cheques signed jointly by any 2 of the President, Secretary or Treasurer.
- (2) If the Secretary / Treasurer is a combined position, both the President and Secretary / Treasurer are to sign the cheques referred to in subclause (1).

7.5 Disclosure of interests

- (1) A brigade member shall disclose to the bush fire brigade or Committee any financial interest (whether direct or indirect) he or she may have in any matter being considered by the bush fire brigade or Committee, as appropriate.

(2) If a financial interest has been disclosed under subclause (1), then the bush fire brigade or Committee, as appropriate, is to decide, in the absence of the brigade member who disclosed that interest, whether or not the brigade member is to be permitted to vote on that matter.

(3) Where the bush fire brigade or Committee, as appropriate, decides under subclause (2), that a brigade member is not to be permitted to vote on a matter, and the brigade member votes on the matter, then her or his vote is to be taken to have no effect and is not to be counted.

7.6 Disagreements

(1) Any disagreement between brigade members may be referred to either the President or to the Committee.

(2) Where a disagreement in subclause (1) is considered by the President or the Committee to be of importance to the interests of the bush fire brigade, then the President or the Committee, as the case may be, is to refer the disagreement to the annual general meeting, an ordinary meeting or a special meeting of the bush fire brigade.

(3) The local government is the final authority on matters affecting the bush fire brigade, and may resolve any disagreement which is not resolved under subclause (1) or (2).

PART 8—NOTICES AND PROXIES

8.1 Notices

(1) Notices of meetings of the bush fire brigade are to be in writing and sent by ordinary post to the registered address of each brigade member. Notices may also be sent by electronic means where the member provides a valid email address.

(2) Notices of meetings of the Committee may be given in writing in accordance with subclause (1) or by such other means as the Committee may decide (by an absolute majority) at a meeting of the Committee.

(3) Any accidental omission to give notice of a meeting to, or non-receipt by a person entitled to receive such notice, is not to invalidate the meeting the subject of the notice or any resolutions passed at the meeting.

(4) Where any notice other than a notice of meeting is to be given under these Rules, the notice is to be—

- (a) in writing;
- (b) unless otherwise specified, given to or by the Secretary;
- (c) given by;
 - (i) personal delivery;
 - (ii) post;
 - (iii) facsimile transmission; or
 - (iv) email;
- (d) taken to have been received, as the case may be—
 - (i) at the time of personal delivery;
 - (ii) 2 business days after posting;
 - (iii) on the printing of the sender's transmission report; or
 - (iv) if no notification is received by the sender to indicate that an email is undeliverable.

8.2 Proxies

(1) Where under these Rules a brigade member may vote by proxy, in order for the proxy to so vote, the brigade member or the proxy shall give a notice in the form of that appearing in this clause, to the Secretary or the person presiding at the meeting before the start of the meeting at which the proxy is to be used.

(2) A proxy is to be valid for the meeting for which it is given and for any adjournments of that meeting.

(3) A proxy shall be valid for the number of votes to which the brigade member is entitled.

(4) If the donor of the proxy does not give any indication of the manner in which the proxy is to vote, the proxy shall be entitled to vote or not vote as he or she thinks fit.

(5) A proxy shall be entitled to speak on behalf of the donor of the proxy.

(6) All forms appointing proxies deposited under subclause (1) are to be retained by the Secretary for not less than 28 days after the conclusion of the meeting to which they relate but if there is any objection to the validity of any vote at the meeting, they are to be retained until the determination of that objection.

(7) The form appointing a proxy shall be in writing and signed by the brigade member appointing the proxy and shall be in or substantially in the form set out below.

PROXY NOTICE FORM
[INSERT NAME] BUSH FIRE BRIGADE
[ANNUAL] [EXTRAORDINARY] GENERAL MEETING
TO BE HELD ON [DATE]

I, ,
 being a brigade member appoint to be my proxy and
 vote on my behalf at the meeting of the bush fire brigade to be held on [insert date] and at any
 adjournment of it. The proxy shall vote as follows—

MOTION	FOR	AGAINST	ABSTAIN
1
2

If there is no instruction to the proxy as to the way to vote, the proxy shall exercise her or his
 discretion as to how to vote or whether to vote at all. In respect of any vote taken at the meeting on a
 matter which does not appear on the agenda, the proxy shall exercise her or his discretion as to the
 way he or she casts the vote or whether it is cast at all.

Date:

Signed:

NOTE: To be valid this proxy must be completed and returned to the Secretary of the bush fire
 brigade (or the presiding member) prior to the commencement of the meeting for which the proxy is
 valid.

Dated: 20..... .

The Common Seal of the Shire of Mount Magnet was affixed by authority of a resolution of the
 Council in the presence of—

Cr JORGEN JENSEN, Shire President.
 K MATTHEWS, Chief Executive Officer.

Dated: 27 June 2018.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995
WASTE AVOIDANCE AND RESOURCE RECOVERY ACT 2007**

SHIRE OF MOUNT MAGNET

WASTE LOCAL LAW 2019

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SCHEDULE 1—MEANING OF ‘NON-COLLECTABLE WASTE’

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995
WASTE AVOIDANCE AND RESOURCE RECOVERY ACT 2007

SHIRE OF MOUNT MAGNET

WASTE LOCAL LAW 2019

Under the powers conferred on it by the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*, the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other enabling powers, the Council of the Shire of Mount Magnet resolved on 27 June 2018 to make the following local law.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1.1 Short title

This is the *Shire of Mount Magnet Waste Local Law 2019*.

1.2 Commencement

This local law commences 14 days after the day on which it is published in the *Government Gazette*.

1.3 Application

This local law applies throughout the district.

1.4 Repeal

This local law repeals *The Municipality of the Shire of Mount Magnet By-laws Relating to Removal of Refuse, Rubbish, Litter, Vehicle Bodies, Disused Material and Unsightly Objects from Land* as published in the *Government Gazette* on 15 September 2003.

1.5 Meaning of terms used in this local law

(1) In this local law—

authorised person means a person appointed by the local government under section 9.10 of the LG Act to perform any of the functions of an authorised person under this local law;

collectable waste means local government waste that is not—

- (a) liquid refuse;
- (b) liquid waste; or
- (c) non-collectable waste;

collectable waste receptacle means a receptacle for the deposit and collection of collectable waste that is—

- (a) a recycling waste receptacle;
- (b) a general waste receptacle; or
- (c) an organic waste receptacle;

collection, when used in relation to a receptacle, means the collection and removal of collectable waste from the receptacle by the local government or its contractor;

collection day means the day determined by the local government for the collection of collectable waste in the district or a part of the district;

collection time means the time on the collection day determined by the local government for the collection of collectable waste in the district or a part of the district;

costs of the local government include administrative costs;

Council means the council of the local government;

district means the district of the local government;

general waste receptacle means a receptacle for the deposit and collection of collectable waste that is not recycling waste;

LG Act means the *Local Government Act 1995*;

LG Regulations means the *Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996*;

local government means the Shire of Mount Magnet;

local government waste has the same meaning as in the WARR Act;

non-collectable waste has the meaning set out in Schedule 1;

occupier in relation to premises, means any or all of the following—

- (a) a person by whom or on whose behalf the premises are actually occupied; or
- (b) a person having the management or control of the premises;

organic waste means waste that decomposes readily, such as garden waste or food waste;

organic waste receptacle means a receptacle for the deposit and collection of organic waste ;

owner has the same meaning as in the LG Act;

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

receptacle, means a receptacle—

- (a) that has been supplied for the use of the premises by the local government or its contractor, or which has otherwise been approved by the local government; and
- (b) the waste from which is collected and removed from the premises by the local government or its contractor;

recycling waste receptacle means a receptacle for the deposit and collection of recycling waste;

recycling waste means—

- (a) paper and cardboard;
- (b) plastic containers comprised of polyethylene terephthalate or high density polyethylene;
- (c) glass containers;
- (d) steel containers;
- (e) aluminium containers;
- (f) liquid paper board; and
- (g) any other waste determined by the local government to be recycling waste;

specified means specified by the local government or an authorised person, as the case may be;

street alignment means the boundary between the land comprising a street and the land that abuts the street;

WARR Act means the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2007*;

WARR Regulations means the *Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Regulations 2008*;

waste has the same meaning as in the WARR Act;

waste facility means a waste facility, as defined in the WARR Act, that is operated by the local government; and

waste service has the same meaning as in the WARR Act.

(2) Where, in this local law, a duty or liability is imposed on an owner or occupier, or on an owner and occupier, the duty or liability is taken to be imposed jointly and severally on each of the owners or occupiers.

1.6 Local public notice of determinations

Where, under this local law, the local government has a power to determine a matter—

- (a) local public notice, under section 1.7 of the LG Act, must be given of the matter determined;
- (b) the determination becomes effective only after local public notice has been given;
- (c) the determination remains in force for the period of one year after the date that local public notice has been given under subclause (a);
- (d) after the period referred to in subclause (c), the determination continues in force only if, and for so long as, it is the subject of local public notice, given annually, under section 1.7 of the LG Act; and
- (e) the determination must be recorded in a publicly accessible register of determinations that must be maintained by the local government.

1.7 Rates, fees and charges

The local government's powers to impose rates, fees and charges in relation to waste services are set out in sections 66 to 68 of the WARR Act and sections 6.16 and 6.17 of the LG Act.

1.8 Power to provide waste services

The local government's power to provide, or enter into a contract for the provision of, waste services is dealt with in section 50 of the WARR Act.

PART 2—LOCAL GOVERNMENT WASTE

2.1 Supply of receptacles

(1) The local government is to supply, for the use of each premises that are, or are capable of being, occupied or used for residential purposes, one or more receptacles for the collection and removal, from those premises, of collectable waste.

(2) The owner of premises to which subclause (1) applies must—

- (a) ensure that the fee or charge (if any) imposed by the local government in relation to each receptacle is paid to the local government; and
- (b) ensure that each receptacle is used, in respect of those premises, in accordance with this local law.

2.2 Deposit of waste in receptacles

- (1) An owner or occupier of premises must not deposit or permit to be deposited in a receptacle any non-collectable waste.
- (2) A person must not deposit waste in a receptacle that has been provided for the use of other premises without the consent of the owner or occupier of those premises.

2.3 General waste receptacles

- (1) An owner or occupier of premises must not deposit or permit to be deposited in a general waste receptacle—
 - (a) where the receptacle has a capacity of 240 litres—more than 70 kilograms of collectable waste; or
 - (b) where the receptacle has any other capacity—more than the weight determined by the local government.
- (2) Where the local government supplies recycling waste receptacles, an owner or occupier of premises must not deposit or permit to be deposited in a general waste receptacle any recycling waste.
- (3) Where the local government supplies organic waste receptacles, an owner or occupier of premises must not deposit or permit to be deposited in a general waste receptacle any organic waste.

2.4 Recycling waste receptacles

An owner or occupier of premises must not deposit or permit to be deposited in a recycling waste receptacle—

- (a) anything other than the particular type of recycling waste for which that receptacle was provided by the local government for those premises;
- (b) where the receptacle has a capacity of 240 litres— more than 70 kilograms of recycling waste; or
- (c) where the receptacle has any other capacity—more than the weight determined by the local government.

2.5 Organic waste receptacles

An owner or occupier of premises must not deposit or permit to be deposited in an organic waste receptacle—

- (a) anything other than the particular type of organic waste for which that receptacle was provided by the local government for those premises;
- (b) where the receptacle has a capacity of 240 litres—more than 70 kilograms of organic waste; or
- (c) where the receptacle has any other capacity—more than the weight determined by the local government.

2.6 Direction to place or remove a receptacle

- (1) The local government or an authorised person may give a written direction to an owner or occupier of specified premises—
 - (a) to place a receptacle in respect of those premises for collection; or
 - (b) to remove a receptacle in respect of those premises after collection.
- (2) The direction under subclause (1) may specify when the placement or removal is to occur, or where the receptacle is to be placed, or both.
- (3) An owner or occupier of premises must comply with a direction given under this clause.

2.7 Duties of owner or occupier

An owner or occupier of premises must—

- (a) except for a reasonable period before and after collection time, keep each receptacle in a storage space or area that is behind the street alignment;
- (b) take reasonable steps, if placing a receptacle for collection on the verge adjoining the premises, or other area as determined by the local government, ensure that, within a reasonable period before collection time, each receptacle is—
 - (i) within 1 metre of the carriageway;
 - (ii) placed so that it does not unduly obstruct any footpath, cycle way, right-of-way or carriageway; and
 - (iii) facing squarely to the edge of and opening towards the carriageway,or in such other position as is approved in writing by the local government or an authorised person;
- (c) take reasonable steps to ensure that the premises are provided with an adequate number of receptacles; and
- (d) if the receptacle is lost, stolen, damaged or defective, notify the local government, as soon as practicable, after the event.

2.8 Exemption

- (1) An owner or occupier of premises may apply in writing to the local government for an exemption from compliance with the requirements of clause 2.7(a) or (b).

- (2) The local government or an authorised person may grant, with or without conditions, or refuse an application for exemption from compliance under this clause.
- (3) An exemption granted under this clause must state—
- (a) the premises to which the exemption applies;
 - (b) the period during which the exemption applies; and
 - (c) any conditions imposed by the local government or the authorised person.
- (4) An exemption granted under this clause ceases to apply—
- (a) if the local government decides, on reasonable grounds, that there has been a failure to comply with a condition of the exemption; and
 - (b) from the date that the local government informs the owner or occupier of its decision under clause 2.8(4)(a).

2.9 Damaging or removing receptacles

A person, other than the local government or its contractor, must not—

- (a) damage, destroy or interfere with a receptacle; or
- (b) except as permitted by this local law or as authorised by the local government or an authorised person, remove a receptacle from any premises to which it was delivered by the local government or its contractor.

2.10 Verge collections

- (1) Where the local government has advertised a verge waste collection (such as a green waste, or a bulk waste, verge collection) a person, unless with and in accordance with the approval of the local government or an authorised person—
- (a) must deposit waste only during the period of time, and in accordance with other terms and conditions, as advertised by the local government in relation to that verge waste collection; and
 - (b) must otherwise comply with those terms and conditions.
- (2) Where waste has been deposited on a verge for a verge waste collection, a person must not remove any of that waste for a commercial purpose but may remove it for any other purpose.
- (3) Except where waste is lawfully removed from a verge under this clause, a person must not disassemble or tamper with any waste deposited on a verge for a verge waste collection so as to increase the risk of harm to any person.
- (4) Clause 2.10(2) does not apply to the local government or a person engaged or contracted by the local government in relation to the verge waste collection.

PART 3—GENERAL DUTIES

3.1 Duties of an owner or occupier

An owner or occupier of premises must—

- (a) take reasonable steps to ensure that a sufficient number of receptacles are provided to contain all waste which accumulates or may accumulate in or from the premises;
- (b) ensure that each receptacle is kept in good condition and repair;
- (c) take all reasonable steps to—
 - (i) prevent fly breeding and keep each receptacle free of flies, maggots, cockroaches, rodents and other vectors of disease;
 - (ii) prevent the emission of offensive or noxious odours from each receptacle; and
 - (iii) ensure that each receptacle does not cause a nuisance to an occupier of adjoining premises; and
- (d) whenever directed to do so by the local government or an authorised person, thoroughly clean, disinfect, deodorise and apply a residual insecticide to each receptacle.

3.2 Removal of waste from premises

- (1) A person must not remove any waste from premises unless that person is—
- (a) the owner or occupier of the premises;
 - (b) authorised to do so by the owner or occupier of the premises; or
 - (c) authorised in writing to do so by the local government or an authorised person.
- (2) A person must not remove any waste from a receptacle without the approval of—
- (a) the local government or an authorised person; or
 - (b) the owner or occupier of the premises at which the receptacle is ordinarily kept.

3.3 Receptacles and containers for public use

A person must not, without the approval of the local government or an authorised person—

- (a) deposit household, commercial or other waste from any premises on or into; or
- (b) remove any waste from,

a receptacle provided for the use of the general public in a public place.

PART 4—OPERATION OF WASTE FACILITIES**4.1 Operation of this Part**

This Part applies to a person who enters a waste facility.

4.2 Hours of operation

The local government may from time to time determine the hours of operation of a waste facility.

4.3 Signs and directions

- (1) The local government or an authorised person may regulate the use of a waste facility—
 - (a) by means of a sign; or
 - (b) by giving a direction to a person within a waste facility.
- (2) A person within a waste facility must comply with a sign or direction under subclause (1).
- (3) The local government or an authorised person may direct a person who commits, or is reasonably suspected by the local government or the authorised person of having committed, an offence under this clause to leave the waste facility immediately.
- (4) A person must comply with a direction under subclause (3).

4.4 Fees and charges

- (1) Unless subclause (3) applies, a person must, on or before entering a waste facility or on demand by the local government or an authorised person, pay the fee or charge as assessed by an authorised person.
- (2) An authorised person may assess the fee or charge in respect of a particular load of waste at a rate that applies to any part of that load, even if that rate is higher than the rate that would apply to any other part of the load.
- (3) Subclause (1) does not apply—
 - (a) to a person who disposes of waste in accordance with the terms of—
 - (i) a credit arrangement with the local government; or
 - (ii) any other arrangement with the local government to pay the fee or charge at a different time or in a different manner; and
 - (b) to the deposit of waste owned by the local government, or in the possession of an employee on behalf of the local government.

4.5 Depositing waste

- (1) A person must not deposit waste at a waste facility other than—
 - (a) at a location determined by a sign and in accordance with the sign; and
 - (b) in accordance with the direction of an authorised person.
- (2) The local government may determine the classification of any waste that may be deposited at a waste facility.

4.6 Prohibited activities

- (1) Unless authorised by the local government, a person must not—
 - (a) remove any waste or any other thing from a waste facility;
 - (b) deposit at a waste facility that is a landfill site any waste that is toxic, poisonous or hazardous, or the depositing of which is regulated or prohibited by any written law;
 - (c) light a fire in a waste facility;
 - (d) remove, damage or otherwise interfere with any flora in a waste facility;
 - (e) remove, injure or otherwise interfere with any fauna in a waste facility; or
 - (f) damage, deface or destroy any building, equipment, plant or property within a waste facility.
- (2) A person must not act in an abusive or threatening manner towards any person using, or engaged in the management or operation of, a waste facility.

PART 5—ENFORCEMENT**5.1 Objection and appeal rights**

Division 1 of Part 9 of the LG Act applies to a decision under this local law to grant, renew, vary or cancel—

- (a) an approval under clause 2.7(b);
- (b) an exemption under clause 2.8(2);
- (c) an approval under clause 2.9(b);
- (d) an approval under clause 2.10(1);
- (e) an authorisation under clause 3.2(1)(c);
- (f) an approval under clause 3.2(2); and
- (g) an approval under clause 3.3.

5.2 Offences and general penalty

(1) A person who fails to do anything required or directed to be done under this local law, or who does anything which under this local law a person is prohibited from doing, commits an offence.

(2) A person who commits an offence under this local law is liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding \$5,000, and if the offence is of a continuing nature, to a further penalty not exceeding \$500 in respect of each day or part of a day during which the offence has continued.

5.3 Other costs and expenses

(1) A person who is convicted of an offence under this local law is to be liable, in addition to any penalty imposed under clause 5.2, to pay to the local government the costs and expenses incurred by the local government in taking remedial action such as—

- (a) removing and lawfully disposing of toxic, hazardous or poisonous waste; or
- (b) making good any damage caused to a waste facility.

(2) The costs and expenses incurred by the local government are to be recoverable, as a debt due to the local government, in a court of competent civil jurisdiction.

5.4 Prescribed offences

(1) An offence against a clause specified in Schedule 2 is a prescribed offence for the purposes of section 9.16(1) of the LG Act.

(2) The amount of the modified penalty for a prescribed offence is that specified adjacent to the clause in Schedule 2.

5.5 Form of notices

(1) Where a vehicle is involved in the commission of an offence, the form of the notice referred to in section 9.13 of the LG Act is that of Form 1 in Schedule 1 of the LG Regulations.

(2) The form of the infringement notice given under section 9.16 of the LG Act is that of Form 2 in Schedule 1 of the LG Regulations.

(3) The form of the infringement withdrawal notice given under section 9.20 of the LG Act is that of Form 3 in Schedule 1 of the LG Regulations.

SCHEDULE 1—MEANING OF ‘NON-COLLECTABLE WASTE’

[Clause 1.5(1)]

non-collectable waste means—

- (a) hot or burning material;
- (b) household hazardous waste, including paint, acids, alkalis, fire extinguishers, solvents, pesticides, oils, gas cylinders, batteries, chemicals and heavy metals;
- (c) any other hazardous material, such as radioactive waste;
- (d) any explosive material, such as flares or ammunition;
- (e) electrical and electronic equipment;
- (f) hospital, medical, veterinary, laboratory or pathological substances;
- (g) construction or demolition waste;
- (h) sewage;
- (i) ‘controlled waste’ for the purposes of the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004*;
- (j) any object that is greater in length, width, or breadth than the corresponding dimension of the receptacle or that will not allow the lid of the receptacle to be tightly closed;
- (k) waste that 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 and leak-proof container; and
- (l) any other waste determined by the local government to be non-collectable waste.

SCHEDULE 2—PRESCRIBED OFFENCES

Item No.	Clause No.	Description	Modified Penalty
1	2.1(2)(a)	Failing to pay fee or charge	\$350
2	2.1(2)(b)	Failing to ensure lawful use of receptacle	\$350
3	2.2(1)	Depositing non-collectable waste in a receptacle	\$350
4	2.2(2)	Depositing waste in another receptacle without consent	\$350
5	2.3(1)	Exceeding weight capacity of a general waste receptacle	\$350
6	2.3(2) and (3)	Depositing unauthorised waste in a general waste receptacle	\$350
7	2.4(a)	Depositing unauthorised waste in a recycling waste receptacle	\$350

Item No.	Clause No.	Description	Modified Penalty
8	2.4(b) and (c)	Exceeding weight capacity of a recycling waste receptacle	\$250
9	2.5(a)	Depositing unauthorized waste in an organic waste receptacle	\$350
10	2.5(b) and (c)	Exceeding weight capacity of an organic waste receptacle	\$350
11	2.6(3)	Failing to comply with a direction concerning placement or removal of a receptacle	\$250
12	2.7(a)	Failing to keep a receptacle in the required location	\$250
13	2.7(b)	Failing to place a receptacle for collection in a lawful position	\$250
14	2.7(c)	Failing to provide a sufficient number of receptacles	\$250
15	2.7(d)	Failing to notify of a lost, stolen, damaged or defective receptacle	\$50
16	2.9(a)	Damaging, destroying or interfering with a receptacle	\$400
17	2.9(b)	Removing a receptacle from premises	\$400
18	2.10(1)	Failing to comply with a term or condition of verge waste collection	\$400
19	2.10(2)	Removing waste for commercial purposes	\$350
20	2.10(3)	Disassembling or leaving in disarray waste deposited for collection	\$250
21	3.1(a)	Failing to provide a sufficient number of receptacles	\$250
22	3.1(b)	Failing to keep a receptacle clean and in a good condition and repair	\$250
23	3.1(c)(i)	Failing to prevent fly breeding and vectors of disease in a receptacle	\$350
24	3.1(c)(ii)	Failing to prevent the emission of offensive odours from a receptacle	\$350
25	3.1(c)(iii)	Allowing a receptacle to cause a nuisance	\$350
26	3.1(d)	Failing to comply with a direction to clean, disinfect or deodorise receptacle	\$300
27	3.2(1)	Unauthorised removal of waste from premises	\$250
28	3.2(2)	Removing waste from a receptacle without approval	\$250
29	4.3(2)	Failing to comply with a sign or direction	\$500
30	4.3(4)	Failing to comply with a direction to leave	\$500
31	4.4(1)	Disposing waste without payment of fee or charge	\$500
32	4.5(1)	Depositing waste contrary to sign or direction	\$500
33	4.6(1)(a)	Removing waste without authority in a waste facility	\$250
34	4.6(1)(b)	Depositing toxic, poisonous or hazardous waste at a waste facility	\$500
35	4.6(1)(c)	Lighting a fire in a waste facility	\$300
36	4.6(1)(d)	Removing or interfering with any flora in a waste facility	\$300
37	4.6(1)(e)	Removing or interfering with any fauna without approval in a waste facility	\$300
38	4.6(1)(f)	Damaging, defacing or destroying any building, equipment, plant or property within a waste facility	\$500
39	4.6(2)	Acting in an abusive or threatening manner	\$300

The Common Seal of the Shire of Mount Magnet was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of—

CR JORGEN JENSEN, Shire President.
KELVIN MATTHEWS, Chief Executive Officer.

Dated: 9 April 2019.

Local law consented to—

MIKE ROWE, Chief Executive Officer,
Department of Water and Environmental Regulation.

Dated: 9 April 2019.