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HEALTH ACT 1911
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

SHIRE OF CORRIGIN

HEALTH LOCAL LAW 2016

**HEALTH ACT 1911
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**

SHIRE OF CORRIGIN

HEALTH LOCAL LAW 2016

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**HEALTH ACT 1911
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**

SHIRE OF CORRIGIN

HEALTH LOCAL LAW 2016

Under the powers conferred by Section 342 of the *Health Act 1911*, subdivision 2 of Division 2 of Part 3 of the *Local Government Act 1995* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the Shire of Corrigin resolved on the 17 May 2016 to make the following local law.

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1.1 Citation

This local law may be cited as the *Shire of Corrigin Health Local Law 2016*.

1.2 Repeal

The *Shire of Corrigin Health Local Law 1998* as published in the *Government Gazette* on 18 September 1998 is repealed.

1.3 Commencement

This local law comes into operation on the date of its publication in the *Government Gazette*.

1.4 Application

This local law applies throughout the district.

1.5 Interpretation

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

Act means *Health Act 1911*;

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

approved means approved by the local government;

AS or AS/NZS means Australian Standard or Australian/New Zealand Standard published by Standards Australia;

AS 1530.2: 1993 means the standard published by Standards Australia as AS 1530.2: 1993 as amended from time to time and called “Methods for fire testing on buildings materials, components and structures—Tests for flammability of materials”;

AS/NZS 1530.3: 1999 means the standard published by Standards Australia as AS/NZS 1530.3: 1999 as amended from time to time and called “Methods for fire tests on building materials, components and structures—Simultaneous determination of ignitability, flame propagation, heat release and smoke release”;

AS 1668.2—2002 means the standard published by Standards Australia as AS 1668.2—2002 as amended from time to time and called “The use of ventilation and air-conditioning in buildings—Ventilation design for indoor air contaminant control”;

AS 2001.5.4—2005 means the standards published by Standards Australia as AS 2001.5.4—2005 as amended from time to time and called “Methods of tests for textiles—Dimensional change—Domestic washing and drying procedures for textile testing (ISO 6330:2000, MOD)”;

AS/NZS 3666.2:2011 means the standard published by Standards Australia as AS/NZS 3666.2:2011 as amended from time to time and called “Air-handling and water systems of buildings—Microbial control—Operation and maintenance”;

AS/NZS ISO 717.1: 2004 means the standard published by Standards Australia as AS/NZS ISO 717.1: 2004 as amended from time to time and called “Acoustics—Rating of sound insulation in buildings and of building elements—Airborne sound insulation”;

Building Code means the latest edition of the Building Code of Australia published from time to time by, or on behalf of, the Australian Building Codes Board, as amended from time to time, but not including explanatory information published with that Code;

Chief Executive Officer means the Chief Executive Officer of the Shire of Corrigin and includes the Acting Chief Executive Officer;

district means the district of the local government;

dwelling house means a place of residence or house 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;

Energy Safety WA means the Energy Safety division of the Department of Commerce;

Environmental Health Officer means an Environmental Health Officer appointed by the local government 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;
- (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 65 degrees Celsius;

local government means the Shire of Corrigin;

local planning scheme means the Shire of Corrigin Local Planning Scheme adopted by the local government from time to time and has approval so granted by the Minister for Planning and as defined pursuant to section 4, part 1 of the *Planning and Development Act 2005*;

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

nuisance has the meaning given in Section 182 of the *Health Act 1911*;

offensive matter means and includes dust, mud, ashes, rubbish, filth, blood, offal, manure, soil or any other material which is offensive, and which is placed or found in or about any house, stable, cowhouse, pigsty, lane, yard, street, or place whatsoever;

Principal Environmental Health Officer means an Environmental Health Officer appointed by the local government to the office of Principal Environmental Health Officer and includes an Acting Principal Environmental Health Officer;

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

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

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

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

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

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

townsite means all townsites within the district which are—

- (a) constituted under Section 26(2) of the *Land Administration Act 1997*; or
- (b) referred to in clause 37 of Schedule 9.3 of the *Local Government Act 1995*;

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;

water means drinking water within the meaning of the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines as published by the National Health and Medical Research Council in 2011 and as amended from time to time; and

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

- (1) Where in this local law, 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.
- (2) Where under this local law an act is required to be done or forbidden to be done in relation to any premises, the owner or occupier of those premises has, unless the contrary intention appears, the duty of causing to be done the act so required to be done, or of preventing from being done the act so forbidden to be done, as the case may be.

PART 2—SANITATION

Division 1—Sanitary conveniences

2.1 Interpretation

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

festival includes a fair, function or event;

organiser means a person—

- (a) to whom approval has been granted by the local government to conduct the festival; or
- (b) responsible for the conduct of the festival;

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

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

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

urinal may be—

- (i) an individual stall or wall-hung urinal; or
- (ii) each 600mm length of a continuous urinal trough; or
- (iii) a closet pan used in place of a urinal.

2.2 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.

2.3 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 toilets in accordance with the Building Code and this Part;
- (b) the toilets required by this clause are situated within 90m 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 hand wash basin;
 - (iv) separate from any trough, sink or basin used in connection with any process carried out on the premises; and
 - (v) situated with or adjacent to the sanitary conveniences and easily accessible to the person for whom they are provided.

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

- (a) clean toilet paper is available at all times in each cubicle;
- (b) a sanitary napkin disposal facility is provided in each toilet set aside for the use of females; and
- (c) each hand wash basin is provided with—
 - (i) an adequate supply of soap or other hand cleaning substances; and
 - (ii) hand drying facilities, situated adjacent to and visible from the hand wash basin.

2.4 Outdoor festivals

(1) The organiser of an outdoor event must provide sanitary conveniences in accordance with the recommendations contained within the Department of Health's *'Guidelines for concerts, events and organised gatherings'*; and

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

2.5 Toilets

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

- (a) the door to a toilet, other than an internal door, shall be properly screened to a continuous height of 1.8 metres from the floor; and
- (b) a toilet or its entrance, which is visible from overlooking windows, shall be properly screened.

(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 the floor to the ceiling and of sufficient density to have a sound transmission class of not less than 50 as required by AS/NZS ISO 717.1 :2004; and
- (b) where more than one toilet is provided on the premises, the entrance to each toilet shall bear a suitable sign indicating for which sex its use is intended.

2.6 Temporary works

A person who undertakes temporary work at any place shall ensure every temporary sanitary convenience is installed and maintained in accordance with the requirements of the *Health (Temporary Sanitary Conveniences) Regulations 1997*.

2.7 Maintenance of sanitary conveniences 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,

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.

2.8 Ventilation of toilets

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

- (a) mechanically ventilated to the external air, through a fully enclosed duct at a minimum rate of 25 litres per second per fixture, but in no case less than 10 air changes per hour; or
- (b) naturally ventilated to the external air by the provision of—
 - (i) fixed and permanently ventilated windows or skylights;
 - (ii) fixed glazed louvered windows; or
 - (iii) wall or ceiling vents, ducted as direct 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 subclause (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 a ventilating fan and power unit in duplicate; and
- (d) be maintained in good working order and condition.

(3) A natural ventilation system provided under subclause (1)(b) shall have—

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

(4) A toilet with an entrance opening from—

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

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

2.9 Public sanitary conveniences

(1) A person shall not—

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

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

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

2.10 Lighting

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

2.11 Installation

Every sanitary convenience shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of the *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947*, and the *Water Services Act 2012* and shall have an adequate supply of water.

*Division 2—Bathroom, laundries and kitchens***2.12 Bathrooms**

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

- (a) is adequately lined with an impervious material and has an adequate ceiling;
- (b) complies with the *Health Act (Laundries and Bathrooms) Regulations*; and

- (c) is equipped with—
 - (i) a hand wash basin; and
 - (ii) either a shower in a shower recess or a bath.
- (2) All baths, showers, hand wash basins and similar fittings shall be provided with an adequate supply of hot and cold water.

2.13 Laundries

- (1) A laundry must conform to the provisions of the Building Code.
- (2) Where in any building, a laundry is situated adjacent to a kitchen or a room where food is stored, prepared, served or consumed; the laundry shall be separated from the kitchen by a wall extending from the floor to the roof or ceiling.
- (3) Where there is an opening between a laundry and a kitchen or other room where food is stored, prepared, served or consumed, the opening shall—
 - (a) not be more than 1.2 metres wide and;
 - (b) have a door, which when closed shall completely fill the opening

2.14 Washing or keeping of clothes in kitchens

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

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

2.15 Kitchens

- (1) In this clause, **a cooking facility** includes a stove, oven, facility or appliance used for or in connection with the cooking of food.
- (2) A person shall not use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, a dwelling house without a kitchen equipped with—
 - (a) an electric, gas, wood or other fuel burning stove;
 - (b) an oven with a capacity of not less than 0.005 cubic metres per person usually accommodated in the house with a minimum capacity of 0.03 cubic metres; and
 - (c) a sink which shall—
 - (i) be at least 380 millimetres long, 300 millimetres wide and 150 millimetres deep; and
 - (ii) have an adequate supply of hot and cold water.
- (3) The occupier of a dwelling house shall ensure that the stove, oven and sink are kept clean, in good order and repair and fit for use.
- (4) A cooking facility shall—
 - (a) be installed in accordance with the requirements of Energy Safety WA and the manufacturer's specifications of the product; and
 - (b) not be installed or used in any room other than a kitchen.
- (5) Mechanical ventilation shall be provided in a kitchen and the exhaust air shall be—
 - (a) carried to the outside air as directly as practicable; and
 - (b) boxed throughout.
- (6) Mechanical ventilation shall be maintained in good working order and condition.

PART 3—HOUSING AND GENERAL

Division 1—Maintenance of houses

3.1 Dwelling house maintenance

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

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

- (k) retain all natural lighting free from any obstruction which would reduce the natural lighting, below the ratio of 10% of the floor area;
- (l) maintain all pipes, fittings and fixtures connected with water supply, drainage or sewage so that they comply in all respects with the provisions of the *Country Areas Water Supply Act 1947* and the *Water Services Act 2012* and any other legal requirements to which they are subject; and
- (m) maintain all electric wiring, gas services and fittings to comply in all respects with the requirements of all relevant public authorities.

3.2 Guttering and downpipes

(1) Unless approved by the local government, the owner of a house shall not use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, a house unless—

- (a) the house is provided with adequate guttering, downpipes and drains sufficient to receive normal intensities of rainwater flowing into them and for the rain water to be effectively disposed of to the satisfaction of an Environmental Health Officer;
- (b) the guttering and downpipes are fixed to the eaves of the house so that all normal intensities of rain water flowing from the roof shall be received by such guttering and downpipes;
- (c) all downpipes from guttering are connected so as to discharge into drains, which shall empty into a soak well, or other suitable storm water system or rainwater tanks;
- (d) each soak well is located at least 1.8 metres from any building and at least 1.8 metres from the boundary of the block; and
- (e) any rainwater from any downpipe is not discharged onto any unpaved surface of land within 1.8 metres of any house.

3.3 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 obstructions; and
- (b) not permit any guttering, downpipes, or drains on the premises to discharge rainwater onto or over a footpath, or other property.

Division 2—Ventilation of houses

3.4 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.

3.5 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) any garage or shed to be used for sleeping purposes.

3.6 Calculated sufficient space

For the purpose of clause 3.5, 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.

3.7 Ventilation

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

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

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

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

- (a) maintained in good working condition and in accordance with AS/NZS 3666.2: 2011; and
- (b) in use at all times the building is occupied, if it is a building without approved natural ventilation.

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

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

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

3.8 Sub-floor ventilation

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

Division 3—Water supply

3.9 Water supply

(1) The owner of a house shall ensure that it is connected with a separate and independent water supply from the mains of a licensed water service operator or a water supply to the satisfaction of the local government.

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

(3) The water supply to toilets, or for garden use may be from an alternative source, not necessarily drinking water.

3.10 Rain water tanks

The owner or occupier of a house where 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 annually inspect any tank which is used to store water for human consumption;
- (d) ensure the tank is maintained in a clean and hygienic condition; and
- (e) when directed by an Environmental Health Officer, empty, clean and disinfect any tank upon the premises, used to store water for human consumption.

3.11 Wells

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

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

3.12 Pollution

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

Division 4—Second-hand furniture, bedding and clothing

3.13 Prohibition of 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.

3.14 Prohibition of possession

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.

Division 5—Morgues

3.15 Application and licensing of morgues

(1) All morgues, other than those of any public hospital or any local government or police morgue, shall be licensed annually in accordance with the requirements of this Division.

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

- (a) made by the applicant;
- (b) made in the form approved by the local government from time to time; and
- (c) forwarded to the Chief Executive Officer with the fee as fixed by the local government from time to time under Section 344C of the Act.

(3) The annual fee for a licence of a place for the temporary reception and keeping of the bodies of the dead awaiting burial or cremation is as fixed by the local government from time to time under Section 344C of the Act.

(4) A licence shall—

- (a) be in the form as determined by the local government from time to time; and
- (b) expire on 30 June after the date of its issue.

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

- (a) provision has been made for the keeping of the bodies of the dead at a temperature not exceeding zero degrees Celsius;
- (b) the walls are constructed of stone or brickwork or other approved material;
- (c) the interior surface of all walls is covered with glazed tiles or is rendered impervious so as to be non-absorbent and washable;
- (d) all floors are constructed of an approved impervious material, having a fall to an outlet discharging over a trapped gully; and
- (e) the premises are adequately ventilated by direct communication with the outside air.

PART 4—WASTE FOOD AND REFUSE

Division 1—Liquid refuse

4.1 Interpretation

In this division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

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

liquid waste means bathroom, kitchen, scullery and laundry wastes, the contents of septic tanks, 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

4.2 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.

4.3 Disposal of liquid waste

(1) The owner or occupier of premises shall—

- (a) provide, by one of the methods prescribed in this clause, 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 or the local government;
- (c) collection and disposal at an approved liquid waste disposal site in a manner approved by the Executive Director, Public Health.

4.4 Approval for septic tank pump-outs and removal of liquid waste

A person shall not—

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

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

Division 2—Transport of butchers' waste

4.5 Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

butchers' waste includes animal skeletons and rib cages from a boning room and the inedible products of an abattoir.

4.6 Restriction of vehicles

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

- (a) a vehicle or container other than a vehicle or container which meets the requirements of clause 4.7 subclauses (1) and (2); or
- (b) a vehicle used for the transport of food or drugs; or
- (c) anything intended to be used for the packing or handling of food or drugs.

4.7 Transport of butchers' waste

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

- (a) a compartment complying with the following specifications—
 - (i) all internal surfaces to be constructed of an approved, smooth, impervious material;
 - (ii) all joints to be sealed 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 material, 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 watertight, durable and impervious 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 clause, 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 maybe offensive due to—

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

PART 5—NUISANCES AND GENERAL

Division 1—Nuisances

5.1 Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

fertiliser includes manure; and

public vehicle includes bus, train, taxi or any other public transport.

5.2 Footpaths etc. to be kept clean

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

5.3 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 the Environment Health Officer, thoroughly clean and disinfect the vehicle as directed.

5.4 Transportation, use and storage of offal, blood, or other offensive matter

(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 offensive matter shall keep such container or vehicle in a thoroughly clean condition and in good repair.

5.5 Use or storage of fertiliser

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

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

5.6 Storage and dispatch of artificial fertiliser

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

- (a) keep all artificial fertiliser in a building—
 - (i) of which all internal surfaces are constructed of durable and non-absorbent materials, finished internally with a smooth surface;
 - (ii) that protects it from the absorption of moisture; and
 - (iii) that is adequately ventilated;
- (b) take adequate measures to prevent the emission of dust or offensive effluvia from the building; and
- (c) ensure that all artificial fertiliser despatched from the premises is handled and loaded in such a manner as to prevent any nuisance arising during transit.

5.7 Storage of fertiliser in a house

The owner or occupier of a house where fertiliser or compost is stored or used shall take reasonable steps to—

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

Division 2—Keeping of animals

5.8 Slaughter of animals

(1) Subject to subclause (2), a person, unless exempted under Regulation 20 of the *Food Regulations 2009*, shall not slaughter any animal within the district.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply to—

- (a) euthanasia of animals by veterinarians or other duly authorised persons;
- (b) slaughter of animals for the purposes of pet meat and game meat operations; and
- (c) slaughter of animals for human consumption in abattoirs approved by the local government.

5.9 Disposal of dead animals

(1) An owner or operator of a veterinary practice where dead animals are kept for more than 12 hours, shall refrigerate the carcass prior to its removal and disposal, at an approved disposal site.

(2) An owner or occupier of premises, other than a veterinary practice, on which there is a dead animal shall remove the carcass as soon as possible for its disposal at an approved disposal site.

(3) An owner, or a person having the care, of any animal that dies or is killed in a public or private place, shall as soon as possible remove the carcass and arrange for its disposal at an approved disposal site, except where it may be buried on broad acre farmland by the owner.

Division 3—Feedlots

5.10 Interpretation

For the purpose of this division—

animal includes sheep, lambs, goats, deer, cattle and buffalo;

birds includes roosters, hens, geese, turkeys, ducks, poultry, emus and ostriches.

feedlot means a confined area with watering and feeding facilities where animals or birds are held and fed for the purpose of weight gain;

5.11 Premises to be approved

(1) No premises shall be used as a feedlot unless approved by the local government;

(2) Subject to subclause (3), no premises shall be approved as a feedlot by the local government unless every portion of such feedlot complies with the minimum separation distances listed in Table 1; and

(3) Sites unable to satisfy the separation requirements may be approved at the discretion of the local government, if the local government is satisfied that approving the feedlot will not give rise to a health nuisance.

Table 1—Required buffer distances for feedlots

Buffer	Distance
Townsite boundaries	5,000m
Isolated rural dwellings, dairies and industries	1,000m
Public roads and recreation areas	100m
Neighbouring rural property boundaries	50m
Major water course and water impoundments	300m

Buffer	Distance
Bores, wells or soaks used for drinking, stock or irrigation	300m
Minor water courses	100m

5.12 Site conditions

- (1) The owner or occupier of the approved feedlot shall ensure the premises—
- is sited on gently sloping land, no greater than 1:20 but not less than 1:100;
 - is sited on soils composed of sandy loam soils with sufficient infiltration to avoid surface ponding and run-off;
 - has a minimum groundwater clearance of 3 metres;
 - drainage diverts all uncontaminated stormwater from the general waste stream;
 - has solid and liquid waste disposal arrangements that are not offensive or injurious to health.
- (2) The owner or occupier of the approved feedlot shall take effective measures to prevent the discharge of dust which may involve—
- reducing the stocking rate immediately to a level that does not cause the discharge of dust; or
 - stabilisation of the soil surface to a level that does not cause the discharge of dust; or
 - provision of adequate windbreaks to effectively prevent the discharge of dust.

Division 4—Piggeries

5.13 Interpretation

For the purpose of this division—

intensive piggery means pigs are housed, fed and watered in breeding and growing pens in sheds;

piggery in relation to premises shall include any portion of premises to which the pigs have access.

5.14 Premises to be approved

- (1) No premises shall be used as a piggery unless approved by the local government;
- (2) Subject to subclause (3), no premises shall be approved as a piggery by the local government unless every portion of such piggery complies with the minimum separation distances listed in Table 2; or if it is an intensive piggery, the minimum separation distances listed in Table 3; and
- (3) Sites unable to satisfy the separation requirements may be approved at the discretion of the local government, if the local government is satisfied that approving the piggery will not give rise to a health nuisance.

Table 2—Required Buffer Distances for Piggeries

Buffer	Distances
Townsite boundaries	5,000m
Isolated rural dwellings, dairies and industries	1,000m
Public roads and recreation areas	100m
Neighbouring rural property boundaries	50m
Major water course and water impoundments	300m
Bores, wells or soaks used for drinking, stock or irrigation	300m
Minor water courses	100m

5.15 Site conditions

The owner or occupier of premises shall take effective measures to prevent the discharge of dust which may involve—

- reducing the stocking rate immediately to a level that does not cause the discharge of dust; or
- stabilisation of the soil surface to a level that does not cause the discharge of dust; or
- provision of adequate windbreaks to effectively prevent the discharge of dust.

5.16 Prevention of nuisances

In order to prevent dust, offensive fumes and effluent becoming a nuisance to the health of the inhabitants of the district, an intensive piggery shall comply with the minimum separation distances listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Required buffer distances for intensive piggeries

	Townsite Boundaries	Isolated rural dwellings, dairies, industries	Public roads, recreation areas	Neighbouring rural property boundaries	Surface water supply catchments	Water-courses /rural water impoundments	Bores/ wells/ soaks Drinking water supply	Stock irrigation supply
Piggeries and facilities catering for more than 5000 pigs	5,000m	1,000m	200m	50m	Not permitted	300m	300m	100m

	Townsite Boundaries	Isolated rural dwellings, dairies, industries	Public roads, recreation areas	Neighbouring rural property boundaries	Surface water supply catchments	Water-courses /rural water impoundments	Bores/wells/soaks /Drinking water supply	Stock irrigation supply
500-5000 pigs	3,500m	1,000m	150m	50m	Not permitted	300m	300m	100m
50-499 pigs	2,000m	1,000m	100m	50m	Not permitted	300m	300m	100m
Less than 50 pigs	500m	1,000m	50m	30m	Not permitted	200m	300m	100m
Land used to dispose of raw or partly treated wastes	1,000m	1,000m	100m	50m	Not Permitted	300m	300m	300m
Land used to dispose of effectively treated wastes	200m	50m	20m	20m	Not permitted	100m	100m	100m

PART 6—PEST CONTROL

Division 1—Flies

6.1 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.

6.2 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.

6.3 Measures to be taken by an 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.

6.4 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 Environmental Health 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 Environmental Health Officer are necessary to—

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

6.5 Local government may execute work and recover costs

(1) Where—

- (a) a person is required under this Division or directed by a notice given under clause 6.4, to execute any work; and
- (b) that person fails or neglects to comply with the requirement,

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

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

(3) The local government 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 local government under this clause, except to the extent the person has suffered unreasonable loss or damage because the action taken by the local government was negligent or in breach of its duty.

*Division 2—Mosquitoes***6.6 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.

6.7 Measures to be taken to prevent mosquitoes breeding

(1) An owner or occupier of premises shall ensure that the premises are kept free from possible mosquito breeding sites and shall—

- (a) follow any direction of an Environmental Health Officer for the purpose of—
 - (i) controlling the prevalence of mosquitoes;
 - (ii) eradication of mosquitoes; or
 - (iii) effectively preventing the breeding of mosquitoes.
- (b) assist the Environmental Health Officer to locate any possible mosquito breeding sites that may be present in or about the premises.

(2) An owner or 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.

(3) An owner or occupier of premises, where a septic tank is installed, shall ensure the fixture is in a sound condition at all times, and mesh having openings no larger than 1.2 millimetres, covers any educt vent to the system.

(4) Where there is a swimming pool on any premises where the circulation system does not function, or has not been used such that the pool water is green or stagnant and suitable for breeding mosquitoes, the owner or occupier shall, when required by a notice issued by an Environmental Health Officer—

- (a) reactivate the pool circulation system within a time specified and operate it so that the water is filtered for as many hours as may be specified; and/or
- (b) chlorinate and adjust the pH of the pool to—
 - (i) 4 milligrams per litre free chlorine; and
 - (ii) pH within the range 7.2–7.6; or
- (c) empty or drain the pool; or
- (d) add a larvicide to the pool at the specified rate; and
- (e) maintain the pool water free of mosquito breeding.

(5) An owner or occupier of land shall cause all drains and channels in or on the land to be kept in good order and free from obstruction.

6.8 The local government may execute and recover costs

(1) Where—

- (a) a person is required under this division or directed by a notice given under clause 6.7 to execute any work; and
- (b) that person fails or neglects to comply with the requirement,

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

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

(3) The local government 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 local government under subclause (1), except to the extent the person has suffered unreasonable loss or damage because the action taken by the local government was negligent or in breach of its duty.

*Division 3—Rodents***6.9 Interpretation**

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

food premises means any premises or vehicle used by a “food business” as defined by Section 10 of the *Food Act 2008*.

rodents means those animals belonging to the order Rodentia and includes rats and mice but does not include animals kept as pets in an enclosure designed for the purpose of keeping as pets animals of that kind.

6.10 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) An Environmental Health Officer may direct, orally or in writing, an owner or occupier of premises to take whatever action, in the opinion of the Environmental Health 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 clause.

6.11 Food and wastes to be kept in rodent and vermin proof receptacles

A person must not store or allow to be stored, on any premises, any food, refuse or waste matter unless it is contained in a rodent proof receptacle or compartment, which is kept effectively protected against access by rodents.

6.12 Restrictions on the keeping of rodents

A person or body which keeps rodents shall—

- (a) at all times ensure that all live rodents are kept in the effective control of a person or in locked cages; and
- (b) if a rodent escapes, forthwith comply with the requirements of clause 6.10 and ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to destroy or recapture the rodent.

6.13 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 has been used on that day or, if the use extends after midnight, then immediately after that use.

Division 4—Cockroaches

6.14 Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

6.15 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) 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 Environmental Health Officer, is necessary or desirable to prevent or deter the presence of cockroaches 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 clause.

Division 5—Argentine ants

6.16 Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

Argentine ant means an ant belonging to the species *Linepithema humile* (formally *Irdomyrmex humilis*).

6.17 Measures to be taken to keep premises free from Argentine ants

- (1) An owner or occupier of premises shall ensure that the premises are kept free from Argentine Ant colonies and shall—
 - (a) take all steps to locate any nests, if Argentine Ants are noticed in, on or about the premises;
 - (b) properly treat all nests of Argentine Ants with an approved residual based insecticide; and
 - (c) whenever required by an Environmental Health Officer—
 - (i) treat any area or infestation with an insecticide referred to in paragraph (b); and
 - (ii) remove any objects, including timber, firewood, compost or pot plants in accordance with a direction from the Environmental Health Officer.

Division 6—European wasps

6.18 Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

European wasp means a wasp *Vespula germanica*.

6.19 Measures to be taken to keep premises free from European wasp nests

- (1) An owner or occupier of premises shall ensure that the premises are kept free from European Wasp nests and shall—
 - (a) follow any direction of an Environmental Health Officer for the purpose of destroying the European Wasps and their nest; and
 - (b) assist an Environmental Health Officer to trace any nest that may be present in, on or about the premises.

Division 7—Arthropod vectors of disease

6.20 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 humanus*); and
- (e) head lice (*Pediculus humanus capitis*).

6.21 Responsibility of the owner or occupier

The owner or occupier of premises shall—

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

PART 7—INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Division 1—General provisions

7.1 Requirements for an owner or occupier to clean, disinfect and disinfest.

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

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

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

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

7.2 Direction to disinfect or disinfest premises

(1) Where the Chief Executive Officer or the Medical Officer is satisfied that any case of infectious disease has occurred on any premises, the Chief Executive Officer or the Medical Officer may direct an owner or occupier to disinfect and disinfest the premises or any part of the premises and anything in or on the premises.

(2) Where in the opinion of the Chief Executive Officer or the Medical Officer, where the owner or occupier directed in subclause (1) does not disinfect or disinfest the premises in a reasonable period or where as a matter of urgency, the premises or any part of the premises and anything in or on the premises must be disinfected or disinfested by the action of the Chief Executive Officer.

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

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

(5) The local government 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 local government under this clause, except to the extent the person has suffered unreasonable loss or damage because the action taken by the local government was negligent or in breach of its duty.

7.3 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 an Environmental Health Officer considers that a house is insanitary, the officer may, by notice in writing, direct an owner of the house, within the time and in the manner specified in the notice, to 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 subclauses (2) or (3) shall comply with the terms of the notice.

7.4 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 local government or the Medical Officer may issue;
- (b) may be removed, at the direction of the Local government or the Medical Officer to isolation in an appropriate place to prevent or minimise the risk of the infection spreading and if so removed, shall remain in that place until the Medical Officer otherwise directs.

7.5 Declaration of infected house or premises

- (1) To prevent or check the spread of infectious disease, the local government or the Medical Officer may from time to time declare any house or premises to be infected.
- (2) A person shall not enter or leave any house or premises declared to be infected without the written consent of the Medical Officer or an Environmental Health Officer.

7.6 Destruction of infected animals

- (1) An Environmental Health Officer, upon being satisfied that an animal is or may be infected or is liable to be infected or to convey infection may, by notice in writing, direct that the animal be examined by a registered veterinary officer and that all steps be 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 subclause (1) shall comply with the terms of the notice.

7.7 Disposal of a body

- (1) An occupier of premises in or on which is located the body of a person who has died of any infectious disease shall, subject to subclause (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 morgue.

7.8 The local government may carry out work and recover costs

- (1) Where—
 - (a) a person is required under this Division or by a notice given under this Division, to carry out any work; and
 - (b) that person fails or neglects to comply with the requirement,that person commits an offence and the local government may carry out the work or arrange for the work to be carried out by another.
- (2) The costs and expenses incurred by the local government in the execution of a power under this clause may be recovered in a court of competent jurisdiction from the person referred to in subclause (1)(a).
- (3) The local government 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 local government under this clause, except to the extent the person has suffered unreasonable loss or damage because the action taken by the local government was negligent or in breach of its duty.

Division 2—Disposal of used condoms and needles

7.9 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 local government.
- (2) A person shall not dispose of a used condom in a public place except in accordance with subclause (1).

7.10 Disposal of used needles

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

PART 8—LODGING HOUSES

Division 1—Registration

8.1 Interpretation

- (1) In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—
 - bed** means a single sleeping berth only, and a double bed provided for the use of couples has the same floor space requirements as two single beds;
 - bunk** means a sleeping berth comprising one of two beds arranged vertically;
 - dormitory** means a building or room utilised for sleeping purposes at a short term hostel or a recreational campsite;
 - Food Standards Code** means the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code as defined in the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991* (Cth);
 - 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;
 - laundry unit** means a group of facilities consisting of—
 - (a) a washing machine with a capacity of not less than 4 kilograms weight of dry clothing;

- (b) one wash trough of not less than 36 litres capacity, connected to both hot and cold water;
- (c) either an electric drying cabinet or not less than 30 metres of clothes line; and
- (d) a hot water system that—
 - (i) is capable of delivering an adequate supply of water at a temperature of at least 65 degrees Celsius for each washing machine provided with the communal facilities; and
 - (ii) has a delivery rate of not less than 0.076 litres per second to each washing machine;

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, a short term hostel and any premises used for transient workforce accommodation;

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;

motel means premises used to accommodate patrons in which specific provision is made for the accommodation of patrons with motor vehicles;

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 but does not include a camp or caravan within the meaning of the *Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Act 1995*;

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 includes a motel;

short term hostel means a lodging house where the period of occupancy of any lodger is not more than 14 consecutive days and includes a youth hostel or a backpacker hostel;

(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 the act to be done, or of preventing the act so forbidden from being done, as the case may be.

8.2 Lodging house not to be kept unless registered

A person shall not keep or cause or allow to be kept a lodging house unless—

- (a) the lodging house is constructed in accordance with the requirements of this Part;
- (b) the lodging house is registered by the local government under clause 8.4;
- (c) the name of the person keeping or proposing to keep the lodging house is entered in the register of keepers; and
- (d) when required by the local government either—
 - (i) the keeper; or
 - (ii) a manager who, with the written approval of an Environmental Health Officer, has been appointed by the keeper to have the care and management of the lodging house,

resides or intends to reside continuously in the lodging house whenever there is one or more lodgers in the lodging house.

8.3 Application for registration

An application for registration of a lodging house shall be—

- (a) in the form approved by the local government from time to time;
- (b) duly completed and signed by the proposed keeper; and
- (c) accompanied by—
 - (i) the approved fee as fixed from time to time by the local government under Section 344C of the Act; and
 - (ii) detailed plans and specifications of the lodging house.

8.4 Approval of application

The local government may approve, with or without conditions, an application for registration of a lodging house by issuing to the applicant a certificate of registration in the form approved by the local government from time to time.

8.5 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 government for the renewal of the registration of the lodging house in the form approved by the local government from time to time; and

- (b) pay the approved fee as fixed from time to time by the local government under Section 344C of the Act at the time of making each application for renewal.

8.6 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 local government, in the form approved by the local government from time to time, 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.

8.7 Revocation of registration

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

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

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

(3) Before revoking the registration of a lodging house under this local law, the local government shall give notice to the keeper requiring him or her, within a time specified in the notice, to show cause why the registration should not be revoked.

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

Division 2—Construction and use requirements

8.8 General construction requirements

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

8.9 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 hand wash basin and either a shower or a bath;

in accordance with the requirements of the Building Code.

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

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

8.10 Laundry

(1) A keeper shall—

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

8.11 Kitchen

A keeper of a lodging house shall provide in that lodging house a kitchen—

- (a) which has a minimum floor area of—
 - (i) where lodgers prepare their own meals—0.65 square metres per person; or
 - (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) which 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; and
- (c) that complies with the requirements of Standard 3.2.3 of the *Food Standards Code*.

8.12 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 0.5 square metres per person or not less than 10 square metres whichever is the greater; and
- (c) which shall be—
 - (i) adequately furnished to accommodate, at any one time, half of the number of lodgers; and
 - (ii) provided with a suitable floor covering.

8.13 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 13 square metres; and
- (b) which shall be—
 - (i) adequately furnished to accommodate, at any one time, half of the number of lodgers; and
 - (ii) provided with a suitable floor covering.

8.14 Fire prevention and control

(1) The keeper of a lodging house must—

- (a) in each passage in the lodging house provide an emergency light—
 - (i) in the position and pattern approved by an Environmental Health Officer; and
 - (ii) which must be kept separate from the general lighting system and kept illuminated during the hours of darkness;
- (b) provide an approved fire blanket positioned within 2 metres of the cooking area in each kitchen;
- (c) ensure that each exit sign and fire-fighting appliance is clearly visible, accessible and maintained in good working order at all times;
- (d) ensure all fire-fighting equipment and fire detection and alarm systems are adequately maintained at all times in such a condition as will enable their proper performance; and
- (e) ensure that a lodger or other person does not smoke in any dormitory, kitchen, dining room, or other enclosed public place within a lodging house.

(2) The keeper of a lodging house must ensure that all buildings comprising the lodging house are fitted with fire protection equipment in accordance with the Building Code.

8.15 Obstruction of passages and stairways

A keeper shall not cause or allow 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.

8.16 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.

8.17 Restriction on use of rooms for sleeping

(1) Subject to subclause (3) and clause 8.31, 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, storeroom, 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 metres 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 metres of unobstructed ventilating area to every 10 square metres of floor area;
- (h) in which the lighting or ventilation referred to in paragraphs (f) and (g) is obstructed or is not in good and efficient order;
- (i) which is not free from internal dampness;
- (j) of which any part of the floor is below the level of the adjoining ground; or
- (k) the floor of which is not fitted with an approved carpet or vinyl floor covering or other floor treatment approved by an Environmental Health Officer.

(2) For the purposes of this clause, 2 children under the age of 10 years are counted as 1 lodger.

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

8.18 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; and
- (b) 2.5 square metres per person in each dormitory utilising bunks.

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

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

(4) The minimum floor area requirements in subclause (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 that 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; and
- (b) mechanical ventilation in lieu of fixed ventilation, subject to the approval of the local government.

(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; and
 - (ii) in recreational campsites—750 millimetres x 1.85 metres; and
- (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 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, and shall ensure that the passageway is kept clear of obstruction at all times; and
- (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—1993 and AS/NZS 1530.3:1999 as follows—
 - (i) Drapes, curtains, blinds and bedcovers—
a maximum Flammability Index of 6;

- (ii) Upholstery and bedding—
 - a maximum Spread of Flame Index of 6; and
 - a maximum Smoke Developed Index of 5;
- (iii) Floor coverings—
 - a maximum Spread of Flame Index of 7; and
 - a maximum Smoke Developed Index of 5;
- (b) Fire retardant coatings used to make a material comply with the indices set out in subclause (8)(a) must be—
 - (i) certified by the manufacturer as approved for use with the fabric to achieve the required indices;
 - (ii) certified by the manufacturer to retain its fire retardative effect after a minimum of 5 commercial dry cleaning or laundering operations carried out in accordance with AS 2001.5.4—2005, 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, dining room or other enclosed public place within a short term hostel or recreational campsite; and
- (e) all mattresses in a short term hostel or recreational campsite are fitted with a mattress protector.

8.19 Furnishing of rooms

- (1) A keeper shall—
 - (a) furnish each sleeping room with a sufficient number of beds and sufficient bedding of good quality;
 - (b) ensure that each bed—
 - (i) has a bed head, mattress and pillow; and
 - (ii) is provided with a pillow case, mattress cover, two sheets, a blanket or rug and, from 1 May to 30 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 or allow any tiered beds or bunks to be used in a sleeping apartment other than a lodging house used exclusively as a short term hostel or recreational campsite.
- (3) The sheets and blankets required to be provided by subclause (1)(b)(ii), shall be deemed to have been provided by the keeper, where the keeper offers them for hire to the lodgers. In such circumstances, each lodger must either provide his own clean sheets or hire them from the keeper.
- (4) In a short-term hostel or recreational campsite, the storage facilities required by subclause (1)(c) may be located in a separate secure storage room or locker room.

8.20 Ventilation

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.

8.21 Numbers to be placed on doors

- (1) A keeper shall number each room available to a lodger or provide an alternative means of identification approved by an Environmental Health Officer.
- (2) The number or alternate means of identification is to be legible and easily identified.

Division 3—Management and care

8.22 Keeper or manager to reside in the lodging house

No keeper of a lodging house shall be absent from such house, unless

- (a) a manager is left in charge, or
- (b) other care arrangement as approved in writing by the local government, is in place.

8.23 Register of lodgers

- (1) A keeper shall keep a register of lodgers in the form approved by the local government from time to time.
- (2) The register of lodgers shall be—
 - (a) kept in the lodging house; and
 - (b) open to inspection at any time on demand by any member of the Police Service or by an Environmental Health Officer.

8.24 Keeper report

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

8.25 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 approved by the local government from time to time.
- (2) The certificate issued under subclause (1) shall specify the maximum number of persons permitted to occupy each room of a sleeping apartment at any one time.
- (3) When required by an Environmental Health Officer, a keeper shall exhibit the certificate issued under this clause in a conspicuous place in the room to which it refers.
- (4) A person shall not cause or allow a greater number of persons than is specified on a certificate issued under this clause to occupy the room to which it refers.

8.26 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 Environmental Health Officer.

8.27 Room occupancy

(1) A keeper shall not—

- (a) cause or allow 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 or allow to be placed or kept in any sleeping apartment—
 - (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, or allow to be used, for sleeping purposes, a room that—
 - (i) has not been certified for that purpose; and
 - (ii) the local government has forbidden to be used as a sleeping apartment.

(2) For the purpose of this clause, 2 children under 10 years of age shall be counted as 1 lodger.

8.28 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 subclause (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.

8.29 Cleaning and maintenance requirements

(1) In this clause—

bed linen includes sheets, pillow cases and mattress covers.

(2) A keeper of a lodging house shall—

- (a) maintain in a clean, sound and undamaged condition—
 - (i) the floor, walls, ceilings, woodwork and painted surfaces;
 - (ii) the floor coverings and window treatments; and
 - (iii) the toilet seats;
- (b) maintain in a clean condition and in good working order—
 - (i) all fixtures and fittings; and
 - (ii) windows, doors and door furniture;
- (c) ensure that the internal walls of each bathroom and toilet are painted so as to maintain a smooth impervious washable surface;
- (d) ensure that all floors are kept clean at all times;
- (e) ensure that—
 - (i) all bed linen, towels, and house linen in use are washed at least once a week;
 - (ii) within a reasonable time of a bed having been vacated by a lodger or resident, or prior to the room being re-let, the bed linen is removed and washed;
 - (iii) a person does not occupy a bed which has been used by another person unless the bed has been provided with clean bed linen;
 - (iv) all beds, bedsteads, blankets, rugs, covers, bed linen, towels and house linen are kept clean, in good repair and free from vectors of disease;
 - (v) when any vectors of disease are found in a bed, furniture, room or sleeping apartment, immediate effective action is taken to eradicate the vectors of disease; and
 - (vi) a room which is not free from vectors of disease is not used as a sleeping apartment;

- (f) when so directed by an Environmental Health Officer, ensure that—
 - (i) a room, together with its contents, and any other part of the lodging house, is cleaned and disinfected; and
 - (ii) a bed or other article of furniture is removed from the lodging house and properly disposed of;
- (g) ensure that the yard is kept clean at all times;
- (h) provide all bedrooms, passages, common areas, toilets, bathrooms and laundries with adequate lighting; and
- (i) comply with any direction, whether orally or in writing, given by an Environmental Health Officer.

8.30 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 that are inflammable or offensive;
- (c) use a bath or hand wash basin other than for ablutionary purposes;
- (d) use a bathroom facility or fitting for laundry purposes;
- (e) use a sink installed in a kitchen or scullery for any purpose other than the washing and cleaning of cooking and eating utensils, other kitchenware and culinary purposes;
- (f) deposit rubbish or waste food other than into a proper rubbish receptacle;
- (g) in a kitchen or other place where food is kept—
 - (i) wash or permit the washing of clothing or bedding; or
 - (ii) keep or permit to be kept any soiled clothing or bedding;
- (h) subject to clause 8.31—
 - (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; or
- (l) fix any fastener or change any lock to a door or room without the written approval of the keeper.

8.31 Approval for storage of food

- (1) An Environmental Health Officer may—
 - (a) approve the storage of food within a refrigerator or sealed container in a sleeping apartment; and
 - (b) withdraw the approval if a nuisance or vector of disease infestation is found to exist in the lodging house.
- (2) The keeper of a serviced apartment may permit the storage and consumption of food within that apartment if suitable storage and dining facilities are provided.

PART 9—OFFENSIVE TRADES

Division 1—General

9.1 Interpretation

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—

occupier in relation to premises includes the person registered as the occupier of the premises specified in the Certificate of Registration;

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

- (a) fish processing premises, fish curing premises and shellfish and crustacean processing establishments;
- (b) laundries, dry cleaning premises and dye works; and
- (c) any trade as defined by Section 186 of the Act.

premises includes houses.

9.2 Consent to establish an offensive trade

A person seeking the consent of the local government under Section 187 of the Act to establish an offensive trade shall make application in the form approved by the local government from time to time and in accordance with the local government's Planning Scheme.

9.3 False statement

A person who makes a false statement in an application under clause 9.2 shall be guilty of an offence.

9.4 Registration of premises

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

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

9.5 Certificate of registration

Upon the registration of premises for the carrying on of an offensive trade, the local government shall issue to the applicant a certificate in the form approved by the local government from time to time.

9.6 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.

9.7 Alterations to premises

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

Division 2—General duties of an occupier

9.8 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

the premises means those premises in or upon which an offensive trade is carried on.

9.9 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 the premises;
- (c) keep the premises free from any unwholesome or offensive odour arising from the premises;
- (d) maintain in a clean and tidy condition all yards, footpaths, passage ways, paved areas, stores or outbuildings used in connection with the premises; and
- (e) clean daily and at all times keep and maintain all sanitary conveniences and all sanitary fittings and grease traps on the premises in a clean and sanitary condition.

9.10 Rats and other vectors of disease

The occupier shall—

- (a) take reasonable steps to 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.

9.11 Sanitary conveniences and hand wash basin

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

9.12 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.

9.13 Effluvia, vapours, gases or dust

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

9.14 Offensive material

The occupier shall—

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

9.15 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.

9.16 Specified offensive trade

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

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

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

- (a) cause the floor of the premises to—
 - (i) be properly paved and drained with impervious material;
 - (ii) have a smooth surface; and
 - (iii) have a fall to a bucket trap or spoon drain in such a way that all liquids falling on the floor shall be conducted by the trap or drain to a drain inlet situated inside the building where the floor is situated;
- (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; and
- (c) cause all liquid refuse to be—
 - (i) cooled to a temperature not exceeding 26 degrees Celsius and be in accordance with the *Water Services Act 2012* before being discharged into any drain outlet from any part of the premises; and
 - (ii) directed through such screening or purifying treatment as an Environmental Health Officer may from time to time direct.

9.17 Directions

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

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

9.18 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 conducted on the premises.

*Division 3—Fish premises***9.19 Interpretation**

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

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

9.20 Duties of an occupier

The occupier of a fish premises shall—

- (a) not suffer or permit any decomposing fish to be kept on the premises where his trade is carried on for a longer period than is reasonably necessary to dispose of them;
- (b) cause all decomposing fish, to be immediately deposited in an impervious receptacle furnished with an airtight cover; and
- (c) cause the brine of pickle to be removed as often as is necessary to prevent it from becoming offensive.

9.21 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 clause 9.14 and disposed of in accordance with that clause; or
- (b) kept in a frozen state in an approved enclosure before its removal from the premises.

9.22 Fish containers

The occupier of a fish premises shall take reasonable steps not to allow any 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.

Division 4—Laundries, dry cleaning establishments and dye works

9.23 Interpretation

In this Division, unless the context otherwise requires—

dry cleaning establishment—

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

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

exempt laundromat means a premises in which—

- (a) laundering is carried out by members of the public using, 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;
- (c) provision is made for the discharge of all liquid waste there from into a public sewer;

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

laundry means any places where articles are laundered with commercial grade machinery but does not include an exempt laundromat.

9.24 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 local government who may at any time by written notice withdraw such permission.

9.25 Reception room

(1) The occupier of a laundry or 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 clause.

9.26 Walls and floors

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

9.27 Laundry floor

Unless with the written approval of the local government, the occupier of a laundry shall provide in front of each washing machine a non-corrosive grate, at least 910 millimetres in width and so constructed as to prevent any person from standing in water on the floor.

9.28 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.

9.29 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.

9.30 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.

9.31 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*Division 1—General***10.1 Offences and penalties**

- (1) A person who contravenes a provision of this local law commits an offence.
- (2) A person who commits an offence under subclause (1) is liable—
 - (a) to a penalty which is not more than \$2 500 and not less than—
 - (i) in the case of a first such offence, \$250;
 - (ii) in the case of a second such offence, \$500; and
 - (iii) in the case of a third or subsequent such offence, \$1 250; and
 - (b) if the offence is a continuing offence a daily penalty which is not more than \$250 and not less than \$125.

This Local Law was made by the Shire of Corrigin at an Ordinary Meeting held on 17 May 2016.

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

Cr. LYNETTE BAKER, Shire President.

ROB PAULL, Chief Executive Officer.

Consented to—

Dr TARUN WEERAMANTHRI, Executive Director Public Health.

Dated this Nineteenth day of July 2016.
