Health Local Law

Health Act 1911

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HEALTH ACT 1911
CITY OF ARMADALE HEALTH LOCAL LAWS 2002

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HEALTH ACT 1911

CITY OF ARMADALE HEALTH LOCAL LAWS 2002

Made by the Council of the City Of Armadale on 21st January 2002 under Section 342 of the *Health Act 1911* in accordance with subdivision 2 of Division 2 of Part 3 of the *Local Government Act 1995.*

PART 1 - PRELIMINARY

Citation

1. These Local Laws may be cited as the *City of Armadale Health Local Laws 2002.*

Repeal

2. The *City of Armadale Health Local Laws 1996*, published in *Government Gazette (Special) Nº 96* of 12 July 1996 and amended from time to time are repealed.

Interpretation

3. (1) In these Local Laws, unless the context otherwise requires -

"Act" means the *Health Act 1911*;

"adequate supply of water" means a flow of water of not less than 5 litres per minute;

"arthropod vectors of disease" includes -
(a) fleas (*Siphonaptera*);
(b) bedbugs (*Cimex lectularius*);
(c) crab lice (*Phthirus pubis*);
(d) body lice (P*ediculus humanus var. corporis*); and
(e) head lice (*Pediculus humanus var. capitis*);

"AS 1530.2: 1993" means the standard published by the Standards Association of Australia as AS 1530.2: 1993 and called "Methods for fire tests on building materials, components and structures – Tests for flammability of materials";

"AS 1530.3: 1999" means the standard published by the Standards Association of Australia as AS 1530.3: 1999 and called "Methods for fire tests on building materials, components and structures – Simultaneous determination of ignitability, flame propagation, heat release and smoke release";

"AS 2001.1: 1995" means the standard published by the Standards Association of Australia as AS 2001.1: 1995 and called "Methods of tests for textiles – Conditioning procedures";

"AS/NZS 3662.2: 1995" means the standard published by the Standards Association of Australia as AS/NZS 3662.2: 1995 and called "Air-handling and water systems of buildings – Microbial control – Operation and maintenance";

"bed" means a single sleeping berth;

"bed linen" includes sheets, pillow cases and mattress protectors;

"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 the Code;

"bunk" means a sleeping berth comprising one of two arranged vertically;

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

"carrier" means a person licensed under the *Environmental Protection (Controlled Waste) Regulations 2004*;

"City" means the City of Armadale, and includes its duly appointed officers;

"City's Town Planning Scheme" means the City's Town Planning Scheme made under the *Planning and Development Act 2005*, and, unless otherwise stated, refers to a Town Planning Scheme which is in force at the time;

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

"Council" means the Council of the City of Armadale;

"district" means the district of the City of Armadale and includes any area placed under the jurisdiction of the Council pursuant to Section 22 of the Act;

"dormitory" means a building or room utilised for sleeping purposes at a short term hostel or recreational campsite;

"dwelling house" means a place of residence, including a lodging 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;

"Environmental Health Officer" means an Environmental Health Officer appointed, either for a fixed period or indefinitely, by the Council under the Act;

"European Wasp" means a wasp of the species *Vespula germanica*;

"fertiliser" includes manure;

"festival" includes a fair, function or event;

"flies" means any of the two-winged insects constituting the order Diptera commonly known as flies;

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

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

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

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

"house refuse" means rubbish or refuse arising from residential premises;

"itinerant food vendor" means a person who travels along the road looking for customers and who sells food from his vehicle parked temporarily on the road to customers who stop him or come to him while he is so parked;

"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;

"kerb line", means the point where the road carriageway joins the road verge;

"laundry unit" means a group of facilities consisting of -

(a) a washing machine with a capacity of not less than 4 kilograms of dry clothing;

(b) one wash trough of not less than 36 litres capacity, connected to both hot and cold water; and

(c) either an electric drying cabinet or not less than 30 metres of clothes line

provided with a hot water system or hot water systems capable of delivering to each washing machine 5 litres of hot water per minute;

"licence" means a licence issued by the Council to carry on a specified business for which a licence is required under the Act or these local laws;

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

"liquid waste" has the same meaning as is ascribed to it in the *Health (Treatment of Sewage & Disposal of Effluent and Liquid Waste) Regulations 1974*";

"litter" has the same meaning as given to it by the *Litter Act 1979*;

"lodger" means a person who obtains, in return for payment, board or lodging in a lodging house;

"lodging house" includes a recreational campsite, a serviced apartment and a short term hostel;

"manager" means a person duly appointed by the keeper to reside in, and have the care and management of, a lodging house;

"mosquitoes" means any of the two-winged insects constituting the family Diptera Culicidae commonly known as mosquitoes;

"occupier" means any person who is in control of any premises or part of any premises or authorised by the owner, lessee, licensee or any other person empowered to exercise control or perform any work in relation to the premises, and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, with respect to premises upon which an offensive trade is conducted, means the person or persons registered on the Certificate of Registration of the premises;

"offensive trade" has the meaning ascribed to it by Section 186 of the Act, and includes all of those trades specified within Schedule 2 of the Act, and any other trade proclaimed to be offensive by the Governor from time to time;

"organiser" means a person -

(a) to whom approval has been granted by the Council to conduct a festival; or
(b) who is responsible for the conduct of a festival;

"piggery" means any building, enclosure or yard in which one or more pigs are kept, bred, reared or fattened for purposes of trade, and includes any portion of the premises to which pigs have access;

"premises" means a lot or lots of land together with any buildings or other appurtenances thereon, and with respect to an offensive trade means the premises upon which the offensive trade is carried out;

"public place" includes every place to which the public ordinarily have access, whether by payment of a fee or not, and includes a street, way or place which the public are allowed to use, whether the street, way or place is or is not on private property;

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

"Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer" means the most senior Environmental Health Officer employed by the Council, and includes an Acting Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer;

"rabbit farm" means premises upon which rabbits or hares are kept, bred, reared or fattened for purposes of sale, slaughter or trade, and includes any portion of the premises to which rabbits or hares have access;

"receptacle", where used in connection with refuse, means-

(a) a cart of polyethylene or other similar material fitted with wheels, a handle and a lid and having a capacity of at least 120 litres; or
(b) a container provided by the Council or its contractor for the deposit, collection and recycling of specific materials;

"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;

"refuse disposal site" means land approved by the Western Australian Department of Environment for disposal of rubbish and refuse;

"register of lodgers" means the register kept in accordance with Section 157 of the Act;

"registered premises" means premises which are registered for the purpose of any specified business for which registration is required under the Act or these local laws;

"resident" means a person, other than a lodger, who resides in a lodging house;

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

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

"sanitary facility" includes urinals, water-closets, earth-closets, privies, sinks, baths, wash troughs, hand wash basins and all similar facilities;

"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 facilities and may have its own cooking facilities;

"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, as well as water channels constructed of stone, brick, concrete, or any other material, including the property of Council;

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

"street" means any highway or thoroughfare which the public are entitled to use, and includes every part of the highway or thoroughfare, including the verge and other things including bridges and culverts appurtenant to it;

"street litter bin" means a receptacle provided by the Council in a public place for the purpose of receipt of packaging, papers and other litter arising during the occupation or use of the public place by any person;

"temporary sanitary facility" means a sanitary facility, temporarily placed for use by -

(a) patrons in conjunction with a festival; or

(b) employees at construction sites or the like;

"**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;

"**trade refuse**" means rubbish or refuse arising from commercial or industrial premises;

"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 *Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality in Australia – 1996*, as published by the National Health and Medical Research Council and amended and endorsed by the Minister for Health 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.

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

(3) Where under these Local Laws an act is required to be done or forbidden to be done in relation to any premises, the owner or occupier of those premises has, unless the contrary intention appears, the duty of causing to be done the act so required to be done, or of preventing from being done the act so forbidden to be done, as the case may be. *(3(1)) amended GG 8 of 13th Jan 2004)*

PART 2 - SANITATION

Division 1 - Sanitary Facilities

Premises other than a Dwelling House

4. (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 are provided with sanitary facilities in accordance with the standard and to the relevant scale prescribed by the Building Code; and

(b) the sanitary facilities required by this Clause are located within 90m of, and no more than one storey removed from, the persons for whom they are provided, and are accessible to those persons.

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

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

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

(c) each hand wash basin is provided with -

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

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

Outdoor Festivals

5. (1) Except where otherwise provided under subclause (2) of this Clause, the organiser of an outdoor festival at which not more than 20,000 people are expected to attend shall provide sanitary facilities in accordance with the following scale –

For the first 1000 males			**For the first 1000 females**	
Water Closets	Urinals	Washbasins	Water Closets	Washbasins
1 per 350	1 per 100	1 per 500	1 per 80	1 per 500
For males in addition to 1000			**For females in addition to 1000**	
Water Closets	Urinals	Washbasins	Water Closets	Washbasins
1 per 500	1 per 100	1 per 500	1 per 100	1 per 500

provided that, in every case, the number of facilities to be provided will be calculated by rounding up to the next whole number.

(2) The organiser of an outdoor festival at which more than 20,000 people are expected to attend or where not more than 20,000 people are expected to attend for a period of less than four hours, shall provide sanitary facilities of a number as directed by the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer.

Maintenance of Sanitary Facilities and Fittings

6. (1) 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 facilities including sanitary fittings in or on the premises.

(2) 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 facilities including sanitary fittings in or on the premises.

Public Sanitary Facilities

7. (1) The owner and occupier of a public sanitary facility shall maintain it in good repair and clean condition.

(2) A person shall not -
(a) foul;
(b) damage or vandalise; or
(c) write on or otherwise deface
a public sanitary facility or sanitary fixtures or fittings or the premises in or on which the sanitary facility is located.

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

Division 2 - Bathroom, Laundries and Kitchens

Bathrooms

8. (1) A person shall not use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, any dwelling house without a bathroom that complies with the standards prescribed by the Building Code and the *Health Act (Laundries and Bathrooms) Regulations*, notwithstanding the provisions of sub regulation 2(2) of those Regulations.

(2) The floor of the bathroom referred to in subclause (1) shall be properly surfaced with an even fall to a floor waste, suitably trapped and discharging to-

(a) a licensed water service operator's sewer;

(b) a proper discharge pipe with flap valve fitted and, where necessary, protected by a sump approved by an Environmental Health Officer; or

(c) a treatment system approved pursuant to the *Health (Treatment of Sewage and Disposal of Effluent and Liquid Waste) Regulations 1974*.

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

Laundries

9. (1) Subject to the provisions of subclause 91(3), a person shall not use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, any dwelling house without a laundry that complies with the standards prescribed by the Building Code and the *Health Act (Laundries and Bathrooms) Regulations*, notwithstanding the provisions of sub regulation 2(2) of those Regulations.

(2) The floor of the laundry referred to in subclause (1) shall be properly surfaced with an even fall to a floor waste, suitably trapped and discharging to-

(a) a licensed water service operator's sewer;

(b) a proper discharge pipe with flap valve fitted and, where necessary, protected by a sump approved by an Environmental Health Officer; or

(c) a treatment system approved pursuant to the *Health (Treatment of Sewage and Disposal of Effluent and Liquid Waste) Regulations 1974*.

Kitchens

10. (1) A person shall not use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, a dwelling house without a kitchen equipped with -

(a) a stove, oven or other cooking facility or cooking facilities of such design and size as is deemed suitable by the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer; and

(b) a sink which shall

(i) be at least 350 millimetres long, 300 millimetres wide and 150 millimetres deep; and

(ii) have an adequate supply of hot and cold water.

(2) The occupier of a dwelling house shall ensure that the cooking facilities and sink are kept clean, in good order and repair and fit for use.

(3) A cooking facility shall -

(a) be installed in accordance with the requirements of the Office of Energy; and

(b) not be installed or used in any room other than a kitchen.

(4) 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.

PART 3 - HOUSING AND GENERAL

Division 1 - Maintenance of Houses

Dwelling House Maintenance

11. The owner or occupier of a dwelling house shall maintain the house and any appurtenant buildings in sound condition and fit for use and, in particular, shall -
(a) maintain all roofs, guttering and downpipes in sound weatherproof condition;
(b) maintain any footings, foundations and walls, either external or internal, in a sound condition;
(c) replace any missing, broken, decayed or termite-eaten timber or other deteriorated material in any 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 in surface and free from cracks;
(i) maintain all ceilings, internal wall finishes, skirtings, architraves and other fixtures and fittings complete and with smooth unbroken surfaces;
(j) maintain all doors and windows in good working order and weatherproof condition;
(k) retain all natural lighting free from any obstruction which would reduce the natural lighting, below the ratio of 10% of the floor area;
(l) maintain all pipes, fittings and fixtures connected with water supply, drainage or sewerage so that they comply in all respects with the provisions of the *Metropolitan Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Act 1909* and any other legal requirements to which they are subject; and
(m) maintain all electric wiring, gas services and fittings to comply in all respects with the requirements of the Director of Energy Safety appointed pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of the *Energy Coordination Act 1994*.

(Amended GG 66 of 11 April 2006)

Gutterings and Downpipes and Disposal of Rainwater

12. (1) Unless exempted in any particular respect by the City, the owner of a house constructed under authority of a Building Licence issued prior to 1st July 1997 shall ensure that -
(a) the house is provided with adequate and sufficient guttering, downpipes and drains to receive, without overflow, all rainwater flowing into them and for all rain water to be effectively disposed of to the satisfaction of the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer; and
(b) the gutterings and downpipes are fixed to the eaves of every roof of the house so that all rain water flowing from the roof shall be received by such guttering and downpipes.

(2) The downpipes referred to in sub clause (1) shall be connected so as to discharge into drains having a diameter of not less than 90mm, which shall empty into -

(a) the City's stormwater drain, where connection to such drain is available and required by the City, in which case the house stormwater drain shall be connected to a concrete sump, 600mm in diameter and 600mm deep, installed within the boundary of the land on which the house is situated and in turn connected to the City's stormwater system by a stormwater drain having a diameter of not less than 90mm; or

(b) a system of soak wells, leach drains, or a combination of both, as deemed appropriate by the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer, where connection to the City's stormwater drain is not available or not required.

(3) The soak wells or leach drains referred to in sub clause (2) shall be located not less than 1.8m clear of any building or lot boundary.

(4) The owner of a house constructed under authority of a building licence issued after 1st July 1997 shall maintain all guttering, downpipes and drains associated with collection and disposal of rainwater and approved under that Building Licence in sound functional condition, unless an alternative system of rainwater collection and disposal has been approved by the City.

(5) The owner or occupier of a house shall -

(a) maintain all guttering, downpipes and drains on the premises in a good state of repair, clean and free from obstruction; and

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

Division 2 – Lighting and Ventilation of Houses

Exemption for Short Term Hostels and Recreational Campsites

13. This Division shall not apply to short term hostels and recreational campsites.

Overcrowding

14. (1) 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.

(2) For the purpose of sub clause (1), 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.

Lighting and Ventilation

15. (1) A person shall not use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, a house unless the house is properly lit and ventilated to the standard prescribed by the Building Code.

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

(a) maintained in good working condition and in accordance with AS/NZS3666:1995; and

(b) in the case of a building without natural ventilation to the standard prescribed by the Building Code, in use at all times the building is occupied.

Sub-Floor Ventilation

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

Division 3 - Water Supply

17. (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 other supply to the satisfaction of the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer.

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

Rain Water Tanks

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

(a) maintain in a clean condition –

(i) the roof forming the catchment for the tank; and

(ii) the guttering and downpipes appurtenant to the roof;

(b) ensure that each rain water tank is fitted with a tight-fitting mosquito proof cover which shall not be removed at any time except for the purpose of cleaning, repairing or maintaining the tank;

(c) at least once in each year, thoroughly clean any tank the water from which is used for human consumption; and

(d) when directed by an Environmental Health Officer, empty, clean and disinfect any tank upon the premises, the water from which is used for human consumption.

Wells

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

(a) at least 30 metres from any leach drain 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.

Pollution

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

Division 4 - Morgues

Morgues

21. The proprietor of any premises for the temporary reception and keeping of the bodies of the dead awaiting burial or cremation shall ensure that:-
(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 material approved by the City;
(c) the interior surface of all walls is covered with glazed tiles or is rendered impervious so as to be non-absorbent and washable;
(d) all floors are constructed of some impervious material, having a fall to an outlet discharging over a trapped gully; and
(e) the premises are adequately ventilated by direct communication with the outside air.

PART 4 - WASTE FOOD AND REFUSE

Division 1 - Liquid Refuse

Deposit of Liquid Refuse

22. A person shall not deposit or cause or permit to be deposited liquid refuse or liquid waste -
(a) on a street;
(b) in a stormwater disposal system; or
(c) on any land or place other than a place or depot duly authorised for that purpose.

Disposal of Liquid Waste

23. (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 that 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 Council;
(c) collection by a carrier and disposal at a liquid waste disposal site approved by the Western Australian Department Of Environment, Water and Catchment Protection.

Approval for Septic Tank Pumpouts

24. A person shall not, unless he or she is a carrier, collect, remove or dispose of the contents of an apparatus, or any part of an apparatus, for the treatment of sewage.

Division 2 - Disposal of Refuse

Prescribed Area

25. The whole of the district is prescribed as an area within which no person shall, unless authorised to do so by the Council, remove any household waste from premises.

Receptacles

26. An owner or occupier of premises shall -

(a) at all times keep the lid of the receptacle closed except when depositing rubbish or refuse or cleaning the receptacle;
(b) except for a reasonable period before and after collection, keep the receptacle on the premises and located -
(i) behind the foremost part of the house or other habitable building forming part of the premises; or
(ii) in such position as approved by the City;
(c) by 7.00am on the usual rubbish collection day place the receptacle:
(i) between the premises and the kerb line, within 1m of the kerb line where safe and practicable to do so, and positioned so that the receptacles faces squarely to the road, with the wheels and handles located on the further side from the road, but so that it does not obstruct any right of way, carriageway or crossover or prevent free movement of any person lawfully using footpaths and cycle ways; or
(ii) in such other location and position as may be directed by the City from time to time; *(26(c) amended GG 66 of 11 April 2006)*
(d) before allowing vacation of or vacating any premises ensure that receptacles are empty and clean and –
(i) where the rear part of the premises is completely secured by any combination of fences, gates and buildings, ensure that the receptacles are stored within the rear of those premises; or
(ii) where the rear part of the premises is not so secured, provide at least 2 days notice of the intention to vacate the premises to the City";
(e) if the receptacle is lost, stolen, damaged or defective, notify the City within 2 days after the event, and if the loss or damage is caused or contributed to by negligence of the owner or occupier, including any failure to comply with the requirements of this Clause, pay to the Council or its contractor such replacement fee as determined by the Council; and
(f) ensure that the premises are provided with such number of receptacles as is determined by an Environmental Health Officer to be adequate.

(26 amended GG 8 of 13th Jan 2004)

Exemption

27. (1) An owner or occupier of premises may apply in writing to the City for an exemption from compliance with the requirements of subclause 26(b) or (c).

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

(3) An exemption granted under this Clause shall state-
- (a) the premises to which the exemption applies;
- (b) the period during which the exemption applies; and
- (c) any conditions imposed by the City.

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

Use of Receptacles

28. An owner or occupier of premises shall -
- (a) not deposit or permit to be deposited in a receptacle -
  - (i) more than 70 kilograms of rubbish or refuse;
  - (ii) hot or burning ash;
  - (iii) oil, motor spirit or other flammable liquid;
  - (iv) liquid paint or other solvent;
  - (v) bricks, concrete, building rubble, earth or other like substances;
  - (vi) drugs, dressings, bandages, swabs or blood samples unless placed in a sealed impervious and leak-proof container;
  - (vii) hospital, medical, veterinary, laboratory or pathological substances containing blood unless placed in a sealed impervious and leak-proof container;
  - (viii) syringes, needles, surgical hardware, broken glass, sharps or other sharp objects unless placed in a sealed impervious leak-proof and impenetrable container;
  - (ix) cytotoxics, radioactive substances and dangerous chemicals;
  - (x) sewage, manure, nightsoil, faeces or urine;
  - (xi) any object which is greater in length, width, or breadth than the corresponding dimension of the receptacle or which will not allow the lid of the receptacle to be tightly closed; or
  - (xii) rubbish or refuse which is or is likely to become offensive or a nuisance, or give off an offensive or noxious odour, or to attract flies or cause fly breeding unless it is first wrapped in non-absorbent or impervious material or placed in a sealed impervious container;
- (b) unless authorised by the City, not mark or disfigure the receptacle in any manner other than by the placement of a street number or other identifying mark;
- (c) at all times keep the receptacle in a clean condition;
- (d) whenever directed to do so by an Environmental Health Officer, thoroughly clean, disinfect, deodorise and apply a residual insecticide to the receptacle;
- (e) take all reasonable steps to -
  - (i) prevent fly breeding;
  - (ii) keep the receptacle free of flies, maggots, cockroaches, rodents and other vectors of disease;

(iii) prevent the emission of offensive and noxious odours from the receptacle;

(f) ensure that the receptacle does not cause a nuisance to the occupiers of adjoining premises;

(g) not deposit any material in any receptacle supplied by the Council or its contractor for use at premises other than those premises owned or occupied by him or her; and

(h) ensure that no material, other than materials specified by the Council or its contractor as acceptable for recycling purposes, is placed in a receptacle supplied by the Council or its contractor specifically for the deposit, collection and recycling of such materials."

(28 amended GG 8 of 13th Jan 2004)

Ownership of Receptacles

29. (1) A receptacle supplied by the Council or its contractor remains the property of the Council or its Contractor, as the case may be.

(2) A person, other than employees of or contractors to the Council shall not -

(a) damage, destroy or interfere with a receptacle; or

(b) except as permitted by these Local Laws or as authorised by the City, remove a receptacle from any premises to which it was delivered by the Council or its contractor.

Use of Other Containers

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

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

(a) unless approved by an Environmental Health Officer, not deposit or permit to be deposited in the container anything specified in subclause 28(a)(ii) - (xii);

(b) take all reasonable steps to prevent fly breeding in, and the emission of offensive or noxious odours from, the container;

(c) whenever directed by an Environmental Health officer to do so, thoroughly clean, disinfect, deodorise and apply a residual insecticide to the container;

(d) cause the container to be located on the premises in an enclosure constructed and located as approved by an Environmental Health Officer;

(e) ensure that the container is not visible from the street but is readily accessible for the purposes of collection; and

(f) ensure that the container does not cause a nuisance to an occupier of adjoining premises.

(3) An owner or occupier shall -

(a) provide a sufficient number of containers to contain all rubbish and refuse which accumulates or may accumulate in or from the premises;

(b) ensure that each container on the premises -

(i) has a close fitting lid; and

(ii) is constructed of non-absorbent and non-corrosive material;

(c) keep or cause to be kept each container thoroughly clean and in good condition and repair;

(d) place any rubbish or refuse in, and only in, a container marked for that purpose;
(e) keep the cover on each container except when it is necessary to place something in, or remove something from, it; and
(f) ensure that the containers are emptied at least weekly or as directed by an Environmental Health Officer.

Suitable Enclosure

31. (1) If required by the City, an owner or occupier of premises -
(a) consisting of more than 3 dwellings; or
(b) used for commercial or industrial purposes
shall provide an enclosure for the storage and cleaning of receptacles on the premises.

(2) The enclosure to which reference is made in subclause (1) shall:
(a) be of sufficient size to accommodate all receptacles used on the premises but in any event having a floor area not less than a size approved by the City;
(b) be constructed of durable, robust materials approved by the City;
(c) have walls not less than 1.5 metres in height and an access way of not less than 1 metre in width and fitted with a self closing gate;
(d) have a smooth and impervious floor -
(i) of not less than 75 millimetres in thickness; and
(ii) evenly graded to an liquid refuse disposal system approved by an Environmental Health Officer;
(e) be easily accessible to allow for the removal of the receptacles; and
(f) fitted with a tap connected to an adequate supply of water.

(3) An owner or occupier of premises upon which there is an enclosure for the storage and cleaning of receptacles provided shall:
(a) keep the enclosure thoroughly clean at all times; and
(b) on the day of collection comply with the requirements of subclause 26(c).

Deposit of Refuse

32. (1) A person shall not deposit or cause or permit to be deposited:
(a) any household or trade refuse into a street litter bin;
(b) any rubbish or refuse into any receptacle other than that provided for the use of premises owned or occupied by him or her; or
(c) any rubbish or refuse on any land other than a refuse disposal site.

(2) A person shall not deposit rubbish or refuse in or on a refuse disposal site except at such place on the site as may be directed by the person in charge of the site.

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

(4) Where the material being deposited is, in the opinion of the officer designated as being responsible by Council, suitable for use in the operation of the landfill site, the fee referred to in subclause (3) may be waived.

Removal from Refuse Disposal Site

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

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

Removal of Rubbish from Premises or Receptacle

34. (1) A person shall not remove any rubbish or refuse from premises unless that person is-
(a) the owner or occupier of the premises;
(b) authorised to do so by the owner or occupier of the premises; or
(c) authorised in writing to do so by the Council.

(2) A person shall not, without the approval of the Council or the owner of a receptacle, remove any rubbish or refuse from the receptacle or other container provided for the use of the general public in a public place.

Division 3 - Transport of Butchers' Waste

Restriction of Vehicles

35. A person shall not use, for the transport of butchers' waste -
(a) a vehicle used for the transport of food or drugs; or
(b) anything intended to be used for the packing or handling of food or drugs.

Transport of Butchers' Waste

36. (1) A person shall not transport butchers' waste otherwise than in -
(a) a compartment complying with the following specifications -
(i) the floor and walls to be impervious and the walls to be not less than 900 millimetres high;
(ii) all joints to be welded, soldered or brazed and made water-tight;
(iii) the loading doors, if any, to be water-tight and kept closed at all times except when loading; and
(iv) the top to be completely covered by a tarpaulin or other impervious sheet material approved by the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer, carried over, and secured to the outside of the walls at least 300 millimetres from the top so as to keep the load out of sight of the public; or
(b) a water-tight metal container fitted with a lid which can be tightly closed.

(2) A person shall not transport any butchers' waste in a vehicle unless the vehicle and its fittings, including the compartment or container referred to in this 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 may be offensive due to -
(a) the sight of animal skeletons, bones, offal or waste matter;
(b) the odour of putrefaction, offal or waste matter; or

(c) the presence of blood and particles of flesh or fat dropping onto the surface of the street pavement or ground.

PART 5 - NUISANCES AND GENERAL

Division 1 - Nuisances

Public Vehicles to be kept clean

37. The owner or person in control of a public vehicle shall -

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

Transportation, Use and Storage of Offal or Blood

38. 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.

Use or Storage of Fertiliser

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

(a) human faeces;
(b) urine; or
(c) material likely to cause a nuisance to other persons by virtue of offensive odour.

Storage and Despatch of Artificial Fertiliser

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

(a) keep all artificial fertiliser in a building -
  (i) of which the walls, floors and ceilings or undersides of the roof are constructed of durable and non-absorbent materials finished internally with a smooth surface; and
  (ii) free from damp and properly ventilated;
(b) take proper precautions to prevent the emission of dust or offensive effluvia from the building; and
(c) ensure that all artificial fertiliser despatched from the premises is packed in such a manner as to prevent any nuisance arising during transit.

Storage of Fertiliser other than on Certain Premises

41. Other than in the case of premises upon which the storage or sale of fertiliser is conducted as a business, or part of a business, in compliance with the requirements of the City's Town Planning Scheme, the owner or occupier of premises where fertiliser or compost is stored or used shall -

(a) prevent the escape of odours, dust or particles of fertiliser or compost;
(b) treat the fertiliser or compost in such a manner as to effectively prevent it attracting or being a breeding place for flies or other vectors of disease; and

(c) store only such amounts of fertiliser or compost -
(i) as can be readily used within a reasonable period; or
(ii) as may be directed by the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer.

Division 2 - Animals

Cleanliness

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

Animal Enclosures

43. The owner or occupier of premises where any animal is kept shall, when directed by written notice by the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer, pave, grade and drain the floors of all structures and the surface of the ground of all enclosures used for the keeping of animals or birds in such manner and according to such specifications as contained within the notice.

Slaughter of Animals

44 Other than:
(a) euthanasia of animals by veterinarians or other duly authorised persons; or
(b) as provided by the *Food Regulations 2009*
a person shall not slaughter any animal within the district, other than on premises registered as a slaughter house pursuant to Division 1 of Part 10 or on a premises which is an animal food processing premises as defined under Regulation 17 of the *Food Regulations 2009*.

Disposal of Dead Animals

45. (1) An owner or occupier of premises on which there is a dead animal shall, within 24 hours after its death dispose of the carcass by:
(a) burial at a landfill site approved by the Western Australian Department of Environment;
(b) destruction in an incinerator approved by the Council for that purpose; or
(c) provided the premises are not within a defined Groundwater Protection Area, burial on the premises at a depth of at least one metre from natural ground level to the highest point of the carcass.

(2) An owner, or a person having the care, of any animal that dies or is killed in a public or private place shall immediately remove the carcass and arrange for its disposal by:
(a) burial at a landfill site approved by the Western Australian Department of Environment;
(b) destruction in an incinerator approved by the Council for that purpose; or
(c) burial on the premises where the animal is usually kept, provided those premises are not within a defined Groundwater Protection Area, at a depth of

at least one metre from natural ground level to the highest point of the carcass. *(45) amended GG 8 of 13th Jan 2004)*

PART 6 - PEST CONTROL

Division 1 - Flies

Measures to be taken by an Occupier

46. In addition to the requirements of the *Fly Eradication Regulations*, 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 are not stockpiled, and are disposed of only –
  (i) in accordance with the provisions of Division 2 of Part 4;
  (ii) by raking out in a layer of no more than 25mm depth on garden beds;
  (iii) by digging thoroughly into garden beds; or
  (iv) by composting.
(d) fertilisers are dug well into the soil;
(e) composting occurs only in a fly proof receptacle;
(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.

Division 2 – Mosquitoes

Premises to be kept free of Mosquito Breeding Matter

47. An owner or occupier of premises shall keep the premises free of -

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

liable to become the breeding place of mosquitoes.

Measures to be taken by an Owner or Occupier

48. An owner or occupier of premises -

(a) where there is a fountain, pool, pond or excavation of any kind which contains water suitable for the breeding of mosquitoes, shall keep the water -
  (i) stocked with mosquito destroying fish; or
  (ii) covered with a film of petroleum oil or other larvicide;
(b) where there is a water tank, well, cistern, vat or barrel, shall -
  (i) keep it protected with a mosquito-proof cover; and
  (ii) screen all openings, other than the delivery exit, with wire mesh having openings no larger than 1.2 millimetres; and
(c) where there is a swimming pool, shall ensure that the water does not become stagnant, and shall, when required by a notice issued by an Environmental Health Officer, do any of the following-
  (i) activate the pool's circulation system within a time specified in the

notice, and operate it for so many hours per day as specified in the notice;

(ii) chlorinate the pool to so many milligrams free chlorine per litre of water as may be specified in the notice;

(iii) adjust the pH of the pool water to within the range 7.2 to 7.6;

(iv) empty and drain the pool;

(v) pour up to 1 litre of paraffin oil or kerosene onto the water surface of the pool; or

(vi) any other such measures as the Environmental Health Officer considers necessary to maintain the pool water free of mosquito breeding.

Measures to be taken by Occupier

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

(a) frequently change the water; and

(b) keep the water clean and free from vegetable matter and slime.

Removal of Undergrowth or Vegetation

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

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

Filling in Excavations etc

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

Drains, Channels and Septic Tanks

52. An owner or occupier of land shall -

(a) cause all drains and channels in or on the land to be kept in good order and free from obstruction; and

(b) (i) apply a larvicide according to the directions on the container, into the septic tank system, whenever directed to do so by an Environmental Health Officer; and

(ii) provide, and keep in sound condition at all times, wire mesh having openings no larger than 1.2 millimetres covering any inlet vent to the tank.

Drainage of Land

53. An owner or occupier of land upon which there is water liable to become a breeding place for mosquitoes shall, when required by the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer, effectively drain the land and, for that purpose, shall -

(a) make or provide drains on the land;

(b) remove all irregularities in the surface of the land;

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

Division 3 - Rodents

Measures to be taken to eradicate Rodents

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

(2) Without limiting the generality of subclause (1), an owner or occupier of premises, whenever there are indications of the presence of rodents in, on or about the premises, and while such indications continue, shall -
  (a) take effective measures to keep the premises free from rodents including -
    (i) protecting foodstuffs;
    (ii) using a rodenticide bait or a properly baited trap; and
    (iii) preventing rodents having access to water on the premises;
  (b) inspect daily each rodenticide bait or trap used and, whenever a rodent is found, shall -
    (i) if it is not already dead, kill it immediately; and
    (ii) dispose of the carcass in such a manner as will not create a nuisance; and
  (c) take whatever measures for the eradication of rodents as an Environmental Health Officer may from time to time direct.

Waste Food etc. to be kept in Rodent Proof Receptacles

55. A person must not store, or allow to be stored, on any premises, any food, refuse or other waste matter unless it is contained in a rodent proof receptacle or compartment.
(*Amended GG 183 7 September 2007)*

Restrictions on materials affording harbourage for Rodents

56. (1) An owner or occupier of premises shall cause -
  (a) any part of the premises; or
  (b) any material, sewer, pipe or other thing in or on the premises
that might afford access or harbourage to rodents to be altered, repaired, protected, removed or otherwise dealt with so as to prevent it being used as access for, or harbourage of, rodents.

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

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

Food Premises etc to be cleaned after Use

57. An owner or occupier of any food premises, theatre or place of entertainment, whether indoor or outdoor, shall cause the premises to be thoroughly cleaned as soon as practicable after the last occasion on which the premises have been used on that day but in any event not later than 10.00am on the following day.

Division 4 - Cockroaches

Responsibility to eradicate Cockroaches

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

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

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

Division 5 - European Wasps

Measures to be taken to keep Premises free of European Wasp Nests

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

(a) immediately notify the City of any wasp nest in, on or about the premises that is suspected to be a European Wasp nest;
(b) follow any direction of an Environmental Health Officer for the purpose of destroying the wasps and their nests; and
(c) assist an Environmental Health Officer, or his or her representative, to trace any nest that may be present in, on or about the premises.

Division 6 - Arthropod Vectors of Disease

Responsibility of the Owner or Occupier

60. The owner or occupier of premises shall -

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

PART 7 - INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Division 1 – General Provisions

Environmental Health Officer may visit, inspect and report

61. An Environmental Health Officer may visit and inspect any house, its occupants, fixtures and fittings and, if he or she has reason to believe that there has been a breach of the Act, any regulation made under the Act or these Local Laws relating to infectious diseases, shall, as soon as possible, submit a written report on the matter to the Council.

Requirements on owner or occupier to clean, disinfest and disinfect

62. (1) 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 the Environmental Health Officer.

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

Environmental Health Officer may disinfect or disinfest

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

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

(3) The Council 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.

(4) The local government is not 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 or any of its staff under this clause, other than compensation or damages for loss or damage suffered because the local government or any of its staff acted negligently or in breach of duty.

(*Amended GG 183 7 September 2007)*

Insanitary houses, premises and things

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

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

(3) Where an Environmental Health Officer considers that -

(a) premises are not being maintained in a sanitary condition; or

(b) any thing is insanitary

the Officer may, by notice in writing, direct the owner or occupier of the premises to amend any insanitary condition or destroy or amend the insanitary thing 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.

Medical Practitioner may recommend disinfecting

65. (1) Where a medical practitioner believes that a person is or may be infected by a notifiable infectious disease, he or she may advise the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer of any actions by way of disinfection of that person's clothing and effects that he or she considers necessary to check the spread of the disease.

(2) Upon receipt of a report from a medical practitioner pursuant to subclause (1), the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer shall, by notice in writing, direct the person to undertake such actions in such manner as considered necessary by the medical practitioner.

(3) A person shall comply with any direction of the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer under this Clause.

Persons in contact with an infectious disease sufferer

66. 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 shall obey such instructions or directions for the purpose of checking the spread of that disease as the Council, upon the advice of a medical practitioner or public health official acting under the authority of the Executive Director, Public Health, may issue.

Declaration of infected house or premises

67. (1) To prevent or check the spread of infectious disease, the Council 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 Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer.

Destruction of infected animals

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

(a) in the manner and within the time specified in the notice; and

(b) by the person in whose possession, or upon whose premises, the animal is located.

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

Disposal of a body

69. (1) An occupier of premises in or on which is located the body of a person who has died of an infectious disease shall, subject to 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 Council, on advice of a public health official acting under the authority of the Executive Director, Public Health.

(2) A body shall not be removed from premises where death occurred except to a cemetery or morgue.

Council may carry out work and recover costs

70. (1) Where -

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

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

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

(2) The costs and expenses incurred by the Council 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 is not liable to pay compensation or damages of any kind to the person referred to in subclause (1) in relation to any action taken by the local government under this clause, other than compensation or damages for loss or damage suffered because the local government acted negligently or in breach of duty.

(*Amended GG 183 7 September 2007)*

Division 2 - Disposal of used condoms and needles

Disposal of used Condoms

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

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

(b) disposed of in such a manner as may be directed by the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer.

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

Disposal of used Needles

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

PART 8 – EATING HOUSES AND ITINERANT VENDORS OF FOOD

Division 1 - Registration and Licensing

Prescribed Dates

73. (1) For the purpose of Section 162 of the Act the prescribed date is fixed as the 1st day of July 1984.

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

Requirement for Registration and Licensing

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

(a) the premises are registered; and

(b) each of the proprietors of the premises is licensed

in accordance with the provisions of this Part.

Registration of an Eating House

75. (1) An application for registration of an eating house shall be made in the form prescribed in Schedule 1 and forwarded to the City together with the fee as fixed from time to time by Council pursuant to the provisions of Section 344C of the Act.

(2) When it is proposed to establish a new eating house, after the coming into operation of this Clause:-

(a) prior to commencement of fitting out the proposed eating house, two copies of a floor plan, at a scale not less than 1:100, and specifications including:-

(i) the use of each room;

(ii) the structural finish of each wall, floor and ceiling;

(iii) the position and type of each fitting and fixture;

(iv) all sanitary facilities, change rooms, ventilating systems, drains, grease traps and provisions for waste disposal; and

(v) an estimate of the number and sex ratio of persons, including the proprietor or proprietors engaged in the preparation, manufacturer, processing, cooking or serving of meals

shall be submitted to City.

(3) No person shall commence to fit out the proposed eating house until the plans and specifications have been approved, and a copy so endorsed and returned to the proponent, by an Environmental Health Officer.

(4) Registration may not be effected until the proposed eating house has been fitted out in accordance with the approved plan and specifications.

Certificate of Registration

76. (1) An application for the registration of an eating house shall be determined by the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer who may approve the application, with or without conditions, or reject the application.

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

(3) If the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer approves, with or without conditions, an application under subclause (1), then a certificate of registration in the form of Schedule 2 shall be prepared and signed by the him or her as soon as practicable.

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

Application for Licence to Conduct an Eating House

77. An application for a licence, or transfer of a licence, to carry on the business of an eating house shall be-

(a) made by the proprietor or proposed proprietor, or, where there is more than one, by each proprietor or proposed proprietor of the eating house;
(b) made in the form prescribed in Schedule 3; and
(c) forwarded to the City together with the fee as fixed from time to time by Council pursuant to the provisions of Section 344C of the Act.

Licence to Conduct an Eating House

78. (1) An application for a licence, or transfer of a licence, to carry on the business of an eating house shall be determined by the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer who may -

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

(2) A licence granted under subsection (1) shall be in the form of Schedule 4, signed by the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer and issued upon and subject to -

(a) the holder of a licence -
(i) displaying the licence in the eating house in a position visible to the general public; and
(ii) upon the request of an Environmental Health Officer, producing to him or her

the licence and the certificate of registration;

(b) the holder of a licence, in the event of changing his or her place of residence, within 14 days notifying the City in writing of the change and of a new place of residence; and
(c) the holder of a licence notifying the City in writing prior to the commencement of any alteration, addition or other work relating to the construction, drainage or ventilation of the eating house, giving details of the proposed works.

(3) The holder of a licence shall comply with each condition to which the licence is subject.

Register of Particulars of Registration and Licence

79. The City shall maintain a register in which is recorded the particulars of each certificate of registration of premises registered as an eating house and each licence issued to a proprietor of an eating houses.

Period of Registration and Licence

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

Itinerant Food Vendor's Licence

81. (1) An itinerant food vendor shall not offer for sale or sell food unless he or she -

(a) is the holder of an itinerant food vendor's licence issued by the City under this Clause; and

(b) complies with any conditions to which the licence is subject.

(2) An application for an itinerant food vendor's licence shall be -

(a) made by the proprietor or, where there is more than one proprietor, by each proprietor;

(b) made in the form prescribed in Schedule 5; and

(c) forwarded to the City together with the fee as fixed from time to time by Council pursuant to the provisions of Section 344C of the Act.

(3) An application for a licence under this Clause shall be determined by the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer who may approve the application, with or without conditions, or reject the application.

(4) Where the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer approves, with or without conditions, an application under this Clause, a food vendor's licence -

(a) signed by the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer; and

(b) in the form of Schedule 6,

shall be issued by the Council.

(5) A licence issued under this Clause shall be valid until 30 June next following the date of issue.

Division 2 – Accommodation Numbers and Facilities

Number of Patrons and Sanitary Facilities

82. A proprietor of an eating house in which the nature of meals prepared and served is such that patrons must consume them within the premises shall ensure that:

(a) the number of persons accommodated, at any one time, in a room in which meals are consumed by the public shall not exceed a ratio of 1 person to each square metre of the floor area of the room; and

(b) the premises have, for the use of patrons, sanitary facilities and hand wash basins provided at the scale required by the Building Code and maintained in accordance with Clause 7.

PART 9 - LODGING HOUSES

Division 1 - Registration

Responsibilities of Keepers

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

Lodging House not to be kept unless Registered

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

(a) the lodging house is constructed in accordance with the requirements of this Part;

(b) the lodging house is registered by the City under the provisions of Clauses 85 and 86; and

(c) the name of the person keeping or proposing to keep the lodging house is entered in the register of keepers.

Application for Registration

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

(a) in the form prescribed in Schedule 7;

(b) duly completed and signed by the proposed keeper; and

(c) accompanied by -

(i) the fee as fixed from time to time by Council pursuant to the provisions of Section 344C of the Act; and

(ii) detailed plans and specifications of the lodging house.

Approval of Application

86. The Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer may approve, with or without conditions, an application under Clause 85 by issuing to the applicant a certificate in the form of Schedule 9.

Renewal of Registration

87. 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 City for the renewal of the registration of the lodging house; and

(b) pay the fee as fixed from time to time by Council pursuant to the provisions of Section 344C of the Act at the time of making each application for renewal.

Notification upon Sale or Transfer

88. 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 City, in the form of Schedule 9, written notice of the full name,

address and occupation of the person to whom the lodging house has been, or is to be, sold or transferred.

Revocation of Registration

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

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

(a) that the lodging house has not, to the satisfaction of the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer, been kept free from vectors of disease or in a clean, wholesome and sanitary condition;

(b) that the keeper has -

(i) been convicted of an offence against these Local Laws in respect of the lodging house;

(ii) not complied with a requirement of this Part; or

(iii) not complied with a condition of registration;

(c) that the Council, having regard to a report from the Police Service, is satisfied that the keeper is not a fit and proper person; and

(d) that, by reason of alterations or additions or neglect to repair and renovate, the condition of the lodging house is such as to render it, in the opinion of the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer, unfit to remain registered.

(3) Before the Council revokes the registration of a lodging house under this Clause, the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer shall cause notice to be given to the keeper requiring him or her, within a time specified in the notice, to show cause why the registration should not be revoked.

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

Division 2 - Construction and Use Requirements

Conditions of Registration

90. A lodging house shall not be registered unless it meets the requirements of Clauses 91 and 92.

Facilities and General Construction Requirements

91. (1) A lodging house shall be provided with sanitary facilities at the scale and constructed according to the standards required by 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) Except where suitable equipment of a commercial type is installed and the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer has approved the provision of a reduced number of laundry units -

(i) a recreational campsite shall be provided with a laundry consisting of at least one 45 litre stainless steel trough; and

(ii) any other lodging house shall be provided with a laundry unit for each 15 lodgers.

(4) A lodging house shall be provided with a kitchen which -

(a) has a minimum floor area of -

(i) where lodgers prepare their own meals - 0.65 square metres per person;

(ii) where meals are provided by the keeper or manager - 0.35 square metres per person; or

(iii) where a kitchen and dining room are combined - 1 square metre per person

but in any case not less than 16 square metres;

(b) has adequate -

(i) food storage facilities and cupboards to prevent contamination of food, or cooking or eating utensils, by dirt, dust, flies or other vectors of disease of any kind; and

(ii) refrigerator space for storage of perishable goods;

(c) complies with the requirements of the *Health (Food Hygiene) Regulations 1993*, unless, in the case of a lodging house which has approval for less than 15 lodgers and those lodgers prepare their own meals, the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer is satisfied that the objectives of those Regulations are otherwise met; and

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

(5) Where lodgers prepare their own meals, a lodging house shall be provided with a kitchen with electrical, gas or other cooking facilities approved by the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer in accordance with the following table –

No. of Lodgers	**Ovens**	**4 Burner Stoves**
1-15	1	1
16-30	1	2
31-45	2	3
46-60	2	4
Over 60	2	4 plus 1 for each additional 15 lodgers (or part thereof) over 60

(6) Where meals are provided by the keeper, a lodging house shall be provided with a kitchen with cooking facilities of a number and type approved by the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer.

(7) A lodging house shall be provided with a dining room-

(a) located in close proximity to, or combined with, the kitchen;

(b) the floor area of which shall be not less than the greater of -

(i) 0.5 square metres per person; or

(ii) 10 square metres; and

(c) which shall be -

(i) adequately furnished to accommodate, at any one time, half of the number of lodgers; and
(ii) provided with a floor covering which is smooth and impervious.

(8) A lodging house shall be provided with 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 adequately furnished to accommodate, at any one time, half of the number of lodgers.

(9) The floor of any habitable room or rooms in a lodging house shall be fitted with a floor covering approved by the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer when so required in writing by him or her.

Emergency Lighting

92. Each passage in a lodging house shall be provided with an emergency light -
(a) in such a position and of such a pattern as approved in writing by an Environmental Health Officer; and
(b) which shall be kept separate from the general lighting system and kept illuminated during the hours of darkness.

Doors to be Numbered

93. (1) All rooms available to lodgers in a lodging house shall be numbered so that -
(a) the number "1" is placed on the outside of the door of the room nearest to the front or main entry door of the lodging house; and
(b) the numbers continue in sequence throughout each floor (if there is more than one) of the lodging house.

(2) The numbers to be placed on the doors under subclause (1) shall be -
(a) not less than 40 millimetres in height;
(b) 1.5 metres from the floor; and
(c) permanently fixed either by being painted on the doors or shown by other legible means.

Fire Prevention & Control

94. A keeper shall:
(a) ensure that all buildings comprising the lodging house are fitted with fire protection equipment in accordance with the Building Code and approved by the City;
(b) provide a 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; and
(d) not cause, suffer or permit furniture, fittings or other things to be placed either temporarily or permanently in, on or across-

(i) a stairway, stair landing, fire-escape, window, doorway or common passageway; or
(ii) 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, occupying or leaving the lodging house.

Fitting of Locks

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

Restriction on use of Rooms for Sleeping

96. (1) Subject to Clause 107, a keeper shall not use or permit to be used as a sleeping apartment a room in a lodging house-

(a) which is used as a kitchen, scullery, store room, dining room, general sitting room or lounge room or for the preparation or storage of food, except in the case of a serviced apartment;
(b) which is not reasonably accessible without passing through a sleeping or other room in the private occupation of another person; or
(c) which, except in the case of a short term hostel or recreational campsite, contains less than 5.5 square metres of clear space for each lodger occupying the room.

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

Keeper's Responsibilities with Respect to Sleeping Accommodation

97. (1) The keeper of a short term hostel or recreational campsite shall ensure that at all times ventilation, separation distances, fire egress and other safety requirements are in accordance with the Building Code, and shall provide clear floor space of not less than -

(a) 4 square metres per person in each dormitory utilising beds; or
(b) 2.5 square metres per person in dormitories 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 keeper of any short term hostel or recreational campsite shall:

(a) provide beds with a minimum size of -
(i) in short term hostels - 800 millimetres x 1.9 metres;
(ii) in recreational campsites - 750 millimetres x 1.85 metres;
(b) arrange at all times a distance of 750 millimetres between beds and a distance of 900 millimetres between bunks;

(c) where bed or bunk heads are placed against the wall on either side of a dormitory, ensure there is a passageway of at least 1.35 metres between each row of beds and at least 2 metres between each row of bunks, and that such passageways are kept clear of obstruction at all times;

(d) ensure that materials used in dormitory areas comply with AS 1530.2: 1993 and AS 1530.3: 1999, and specifically that-

(i) drapes, curtains, blinds and bed covers have a maximum Flammability Index of 6;

(ii) upholstery & bedding have a maximum Spread of Flame Index of 6 and a maximum Smoke Developed Index of 5;

(iii) floor coverings have a maximum Spread of Flame Index of 7 and a maximum Smoke Developed Index of 5;

(e) ensure that fire retardant coatings used to make any material comply with these indices have been -

(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 retardant effect after a minimum of 5 commercial dry cleaning or laundering operations carried out in accordance with AS 2001: 1995, Procedure 7A, using ECE reference detergent; and

(iii) certified by the applicator as having been carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's specification;

(f) provide storage space for personal effects, including backpacks, so that cleaning operations are not hindered and access spaces are not obstructed;

(g) ensure that a lodger or other person does not smoke in a dormitory, kitchen, dining room or other enclosed public place, within a short term hostel or recreational campsite; and

(h) ensure that all mattresses are fitted with a mattress protector.

Furnishing etc. of Sleeping Apartments

98. (1) A keeper shall furnish each sleeping apartment with a sufficient number of beds and shall:

(a) ensure that each bed has a mattress and pillow;

(b) supply each bed with a pillow case, two sheets, a blanket or rug and, from the 1st day of May to the 30th day of September, not less than one additional blanket or rug, provided that, in the case of a lodging house used exclusively as a short term hostel or recreational campsite, these requirements shall be deemed to be met if the keeper has available the prescribed bedding items for hire; and

(c) furnish each bedroom so that there are adequate storage facilities for personal effects and belongings, including backpacks, within the room so that cleaning operations are not hindered and access spaces are not obstructed, except that in a lodging house used exclusively as a short term hostel or recreational campsite a separate storage room may be provided.

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

Division 3 - Management and Care

Keeper or Delegate to reside in the Lodging House

99. No keeper of a lodging house shall absent him or her self from such house unless he or she leaves some reputable person in charge thereof.

Register of Lodgers

100. (1) A keeper shall keep a register of lodgers in the form of Schedule 10.

(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.

Certificate in respect of Sleeping Accommodation

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

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

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

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

Duplicate Keys and Inspection

102. Each keeper of a lodging house shall -

(a) retain possession of a duplicate key to the door of each room; and

(b) when required by an Environmental Health Officer, open the door of any room for the purposes of inspection by the Officer.

Room Occupancy

103. (1) A keeper shall not -

(a) cause, suffer or permit more than the maximum number of persons permitted by the Certificate of Registration of the lodging house to be lodged at any one time in the lodging house;

(b) cause, suffer or permit to be placed or kept in any sleeping apartments -

(i) a larger number of beds; or

(ii) a larger quantity of bedding

than is required to accommodate and provide for the maximum number of persons permitted to occupy the sleeping apartment at any one time; or

(c) use or cause, suffer or permit to be used for sleeping purposes a room that has not been certified for that purpose.

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

Maintenance of a Room by a Lodger or Resident

104. (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.

Cleaning and Maintenance Requirements

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

(a) maintain in a clean, sound and undamaged condition -

(i) the floor, walls, ceilings, woodwork and painted surfaces;

(ii) the floor coverings and window treatments; and

(iii) the toilet seats;

(b) maintain in a clean condition and in good working order -

(i) all fixtures and fittings; and

(ii) windows, doors and door furniture;

(c) ensure that smooth impervious washable surfaces are maintained on the internal walls of each bathroom and toilet;

(d) whenever there are one or more lodgers in a lodging house ensure that the laundry floor is cleaned daily;

(e) ensure that -

(i) all bed linen, towels and house linen in use are washed at least once a week;

(ii) within a reasonable time of a bed having been vacated by a lodger or resident, the bed linen is removed and washed;

(iii) a person does not occupy a bed which has been used by another person unless the bed has been provided with clean bed linen;

(iv) all beds, bedsteads, blankets, rugs, covers, bed linen, towels and house linen are kept clean, in good repair and free from vectors of disease;

(v) when any vectors of disease are found in a bed, furniture, room or sleeping apartment, immediate effective action is taken to eradicate the vectors of disease; and

(vi) any room used as a sleeping apartment is free from vectors of disease;

(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; and

(h) comply with any oral or written direction duly given under the Act or these local laws by an Environmental Health Officer.

Responsibilities of Lodgers and Residents

106. A lodger or resident shall not -

(a) keep or store in or on the lodging house any goods or materials which are inflammable, obnoxious or offensive;
(b) use a bath or wash hand basin other than for personal ablutionary purposes;
(c) 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;
(d) deposit rubbish or waste food other than into a proper rubbish receptacle;
(e) other than in accordance with Clause 107 keep, store, prepare or cook food in any sleeping apartment;
(f) place or keep, in any part of a lodging house, any luggage, clothing, bedding, or furniture that is infested with vectors of disease;
(g) store or keep such a quantity of furniture, material or goods -
  (i) in any kitchen, living or sleeping apartment of the lodging house so as to prevent the cleaning of the floors, walls, fittings or fixtures; or
  (ii) in a sleeping apartment of the lodging house so as to decrease the air space to less than the minimum required by this Part;
(h) obstruct or prevent the keeper or manager from inspecting or examining the room or rooms occupied by the lodger or resident; and
(i) fix any fastener or change any lock to a door or room without the written approval of the keeper.

Approval for Storage of Food

107. (1) The Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer may -

(a) upon written application from a keeper, approve the storage of food within a refrigerator or sealed container in a sleeping apartment; and
(b) withdraw the approval if a nuisance or vector of disease infestation is found to exist in the lodging house.

(2) The keeper of a serviced apartment may permit the storage and consumption of food within that apartment if suitable storage and dining facilities are provided.

PART 10 - OFFENSIVE TRADES

Division 1 - General

Consent to Establish an Offensive Trade

108. (1) A person seeking the consent of the Council under Section 187 of the Act to establish an offensive trade shall -

(a) advertise notice of his intention to apply for consent in accordance with Clause 109; and
(b) lodge with the City an application in the form of Schedule 12.

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

Notice of Application

109. A notice required under subclause 108(1) shall -

(a) contain the name and address of the person who intends to make the application;

(b) contain a description of the nature of the offensive trade;

(c) contain details of the premises in or upon which it is proposed to carry on the proposed trade; and

(d) appear in a newspaper which circulates throughout the state at least two weeks but not more than one month before the application under subclause 108(1) is lodged with the City.

Registration of Premises

110. An application for the registration of premises pursuant to Section 191 of the Act shall be -

(a) in the form of Schedule 12;

(b) accompanied by the fee prescribed in the *Offensive Trade (Fees) Regulations 1976* and, in the case of a first application, a copy of the notice to which reference is made in subclause 108(1); and

(c) lodged with the City.

Certificate of Registration

111. (1) A Certificate of Registration shall not be issued unless:

(a) the requirements of Clause 110 have been met; and

(b) where applicable, the minimum buffer distances recommended by the Western Australian Department of Environment to prevent nuisances to surrounding residents surround the premises upon which the offensive trade is proposed.

(111 amended GG 8 of 13th Jan 2004)

(2) Upon the registration of premises for the carrying on of an offensive trade, the Council shall issue to the applicant a Certificate in the form of Schedule 13.

Change of Occupier

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

Alterations to Premises

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

Occupier Includes Employee

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

Division 2 - Construction

Facilities and General Construction Requirements

115. (1) Premises upon which an offensive trade or offensive trades are carried out shall be provided with sanitary facilities at the scale and constructed according to the standards required by the Building Code.

(2) Where in the opinion of the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer the nature of the offensive trade so requires -

(a) additional hand wash basins or other sanitary facilities shall be provided of such design and in such location as determined by an Environmental Health Officer;

(b) the floor of the premises shall -

(i) be properly paved and drained with impervious materials;

(ii) have a smooth surface; and

(iii) have a fall to a bucket trap or spoon drain in such a way that all liquids falling on the floor shall be conducted by the trap or drain to a drain inlet situated inside the building where the floor is situated;

(c) walls shall be smooth, non-corrosive and impervious, devoid of holes, cracks or crevices; and

(d) the angles formed by the walls with any other wall, and by the wall with the floor shall be coved to a radius of not less than 25 millimetres.

(3) All hand wash basins on the premises shall be provided with soap and nail brushes and an adequate supply of hot and cold water.

(4) Where the nature of the trade is such that, in the opinion of the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer there is, or is likely to be, discharge of effluvia, odours or smoke, there shall be provided and maintained in a state of good repair and working order -

(a) a hood which shall -

(i) be of a design and construction approved by an Environmental Health Officer;

(ii) be situated so as to arrest gaseous or vaporous emissions arising from the particular process or processes; and

(iii) extend a minimum of 150 millimetres beyond the length of each appliance;

(b) an exhaust ventilation system -

(i) the point of discharge of which shall be at least 1 metre above the ridge of a pitched roof or 3 metres above a flat roof and shall not be located within 6 metres of an adjoining property or any fresh air intake; and

(ii) which shall discharge in such manner and in such a position that no nuisance is created; and

(c) if so specifically directed by the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer, appliances capable of effectively destroying or of rendering harmless all offensive gaseous or vaporous emissions arising in any process of his or her business or from any material, residue or other substance which may be kept or stored upon the premises.

Division 3 - General Duties of an Occupier

Cleanliness and Maintenance

116. 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, sanitary facilities, drains, grease traps, tubs, vessels, fittings 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) generally maintain the premises at a minimum standard equivalent to that existing when the current certificate of registration was issued.

Offensive Discharges, Nuisances and Protection of Health

117. (1) The occupier of premises upon which there is conducted an offensive trade or offensive trades for which an Environmental Code of Practice has been published by the Western Australian Department of Environment shall ensure that, with respect to:

(a) control of air borne particles, fumes, dust or other emissions;

(b) prevention of escape of any matter which may enter surface or ground waters and management of waste water generally;

(c) control of odours;

(d) general waste disposal and

(e) disposal of carcasses

as may be appropriate to the particular offensive trade, the trade is operated in accordance with the latest version of the Environmental Code of Practice appropriate to that trade.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subclause (1), where an occupier:

(a) proposes an alternative method of operation from that described within the relevant Environmental Code of Practice; and

(b) provides to the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer documented evidence showing that the alternative method of operation will achieve the objective or objectives sought by the Environmental Code of Practice

the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer may, if he or she is satisfied that the objective or objectives can be achieved by the proposed alternative method of operation, issue written approval to the occupier for that alternative method of operation.

(3) The occupier shall:

(a) cause all liquid waste to be -

(i) cooled to a temperature not exceeding 26 degrees Celsius before being discharged into any drain outlet from any part of the premises; and

(ii) directed through such screening or purifying treatment as the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer may from time to time direct;

(b) provide effective means to prevent the escape into the open air of all dust or other material from the premises;

(c) not, for the purpose of sale or in the course of any business, remake, renovate, tease, fill, refill or repair any used rags, clothing, bedding; or upholstery unless the cloth or filling material, whichever is the case, has been boiled or subjected to steam for at least 30 minutes or otherwise effectively disinfected and cleaned;

(d) where the process or processes of the trade involve any treatment whatsoever of clothing, bedding; or upholstery –

(i) 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

(ii) ensure that articles brought into the premises for treatment are at all times kept separate from articles which have been treated;

(e) where volatile liquids are used, take all proper precautions against combustion and shall comply with all directions given by an Environmental Health Officer for that purpose;

(f) where the trade involves the keeping, breeding, growing or any other form of husbandry of animals, daily remove the carcasses of any dead animals and store them in a container which will prevent emission of odours or admission of vectors of disease until disposal;

(g) where the trade involves manufacture of materials which may be offensive by way of odour, dust or other emissions, ensure such materials are despatched from the premises packed in such a manner as to prevent any nuisance arising during transit;

(h) take such measures as are necessary to prevent the breeding of flies;

(i) not bring or permit food to be brought into any room used for any process connected with the offensive trade; and

(j) not use or permit any room used for any process connected with the offensive trade to be used for sleeping purposes.

(117(1)) amended GG 8 of 13th Jan 2004)

Offensive Material

118. The occupier shall -

(a) provide on the premises impervious receptacles with tightly fitting covers which prevent access by flies or other vectors of disease of sufficient capacity to receive all offensive material and trade refuse produced upon the premises in any one day;

(b) keep the covers on the receptacles, except when it is necessary to place something in or remove something from them;

(c) cause all offensive waste material to be placed in the receptacles as soon as practicable after its production, and all other trade refuse to be placed in the receptacles at least at the end of each working day;

(d) cause the contents of the receptacles to be emptied

(i) at such frequency as approved by an Environmental Health Officer; or

(ii) when directed by an Environmental Health Officer;

(e) cause all receptacles after being emptied to be cleaned immediately with an efficient disinfectant;

(f) 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.

Rats and other Vectors of Disease

119. The occupier shall -

(a) ensure that the premises are kept free from rodents, cockroaches, flies and other vectors of disease; and

(b) provide in and on the premises all effective means and methods for the eradication and prevention of rodents, cockroaches, flies and other vectors of disease.

Division 4 - Piggeries

Management

120. (1) The occupier of a piggery shall not -

(a) slaughter, or permit the slaughter of, any animal on the premises;

(b) receive onto the premises, or permit to be received onto the premises, any carcass or part of the carcass of a diseased animal, or feed his pigs on the flesh or offal of any diseased animal;

(c) receive onto the premises, or permit to be received onto the premises, any kitchen, slaughter house or butcher's waste; or

(d) feed, or permit to be fed, his pigs other than from feeding troughs constructed in accordance with the provisions of Clause 122 except that when pigs are kept in fully enclosed sties, floor feeding of pellets or dry meal shall be permitted.

(2) The occupier of a piggery shall -

(a) maintain all sties and enclosures in clean condition;

(b) when directed, either verbally or in writing by an Environmental Health Officer, effectively disinfect such sties, floors, feed troughs or parts of the piggery as are stipulated; and

(c) provide, for the purpose of housing his pigs sties, enclosures or sties and appurtenant enclosures which shall comply with the criteria specified in Clause 121.

Sties and Enclosures

121. (1) The floor of every sty shall be -

(a) constructed of concrete, of minimum thickness 75mm, rendered to a smooth finish, or other material approved by the Principal Environment Health Officer; and

(b) laid at a minimum grade of 1 in 100 to a surface gutter, constructed of similar material.

(2) The surface gutter referred to in subclause (1) shall have -

(a) a minimum width 300mm;

(b) a minimum depth 75mm; and

(c) a fall of 1 in 100 to its discharge to a concrete sump or sumps.

(3) The sump or sumps referred to in subclause (2) shall be of sufficient capacity to receive at least one day's washings.

(4) The area of every enclosure appurtenant to a sty or group of sties shall be not less than three times the area of the sty or group of sties to which it is appurtenant.

(5) All enclosures shall be securely fenced.

(6) Where enclosures only are provided fences must be relocatable, and the fences must be moved and re-erected to form a new enclosure at such times as may be directed by an Environmental Health Officer.

Feed Troughs

122. (1) Except as provided in subclause (3), the occupier shall provide in each sty or relocatable enclosure a feeding trough of such design that it may be easily cleaned.

(2) Feeding troughs shall be securely fixed in such manner as to prevent their being tipped or moved by pigs.

(3) Such troughs are not required where floor feeding is permitted under Clause 120.

Water Supply

123. The occupier shall provide and maintain a water supply sufficient to deliver to the piggery 22 litres of water per day per pig kept thereon.

Slat Floors

124. Notwithstanding the provisions of Clause 121 a piggery in which some or all of the pigs are housed in sties with slat floors, and which are provided with a concrete under floor with a waste storage channel, or a series of such channels, may be approved at the discretion of the Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer.

Division 5 - Rabbit Farms Employing the Caged System of Rabbit Housing

Restriction on Establishment of New Rabbit Farms

125. From the time of these Local Laws coming into operation, no rabbit farm shall be established unless -

(a) all buildings and enclosures are sited so as to provide a minimum clearance distance of 200m from any house on adjacent property and 500m from any residential zone; and

(b) the approval of the Western Australian Department of Environment has been obtained.

(125(b)) amended GG 8 of 13th Jan 2004)

Construction & Amenities

126. All sheds or buildings housing rabbits shall be constructed such that -

(a) rain or irrigation spray cannot enter the building;

(b) stormwater cannot run into the building;

(c) the roof is insulated;

(d) the floor is of concrete, of minimum thickness 75mm, trowelled to a smooth finish with sealed contraction joints and a plastic underlay or other material approved by the Principal or Managing Environment Health Officer; and
(e) cages are a minimum of 500mm above the floor to allow regular removal of faecal matter.

Ventilation

127. Sheds or buildings housing rabbits shall be mechanically ventilated by a system which will provide air changes at the rate of 35 litres per minute per kilogram live weight of rabbits housed therein.

Removal of Manure

128. The occupier shall remove manure from sheds daily and shall store all manure in a weatherproof building until disposal.

Disposal of Wastes

129. The occupier may dispose of manure by ploughing into the land provided that -
(a) the soil has a phosphorous retention index in excess of 10;
(b) the rate of spread does not exceed 20kg of phosphorous per hectare per annum;
(c) no manure is deposited within 100m of a water course; and
(d) the method of disposal is approved by the Western Australian Department of Environment.

(129(d)) amended GG 8 of 13th Jan 2004)

Storage of Manure

130. Where the method of disposal described within Clause 129 is not possible, the occupier shall ensure that any manure transported from the property is covered by an impermeable tarpaulin and that no liquid leaks from the transporting vehicle.

Directions

131. (1) In addition to the requirements of this Division an Environmental Health Officer may give to the occupier written 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.

PART 11 - OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Penalties other than Part 8

132. (1) A person who contravenes a provision of these Local Laws, other than a provision of Part 8, commits an offence.

(2) A person who commits an offence under subclause (1) is liable to -
(a) a penalty which is not more than $1,000 and not less than -
(i) in the case of a first such offence, $100;
(ii) in the case of a second such offence, $200; and

(iii) in the case of a third or subsequent such offence, $500; and

(b) if the offence is a continuing one, a daily penalty which is not more than $100 and not less than $50.

Penalties for Part 8

133. (1) A person who contravenes a provision of Part 8 of these Local Laws commits an offence.

(2) A person who commits an offence under subclause (1) is liable to -

(a) a penalty which is not more than $2,500 and not less than -

(i) in the case of a first such offence, $250;

(ii) in the case of a second such offence, $500; and

(iii) in the case of a third and subsequent such offence, $1,250; and

(b) if the offence is a continuing one, a daily penalty which is not more than $250 and not less than $125.

Clause 75

Schedule 1
City of Armadale
Health Act 1911

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF AN EATING HOUSE

Applicant(s) Details	
Given Name	Family Name
Residential Address	
	Post Code
Given Names	Family Name
Residential Address	
	Post Code
Given Names	Family Name
Residential Address	
	Post Code
Telephone (Day)	Mobile Phone
Facsimile	
Business Details	
Name of Business	
Address of Business	
	Post Code
Telephone	

Fee and Signature

Application Fee $

_____

Signature of Applicant

____/____/____

Date

Please forward your completed form and application fee to Council's Office

Office Use Only

Receipt No:
Date:

Clause 76

Schedule 2
City of Armadale
Health Act 1911

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF AN EATING HOUSE

This is to certify that, subject to any conditions which may be shown below and pursuant to the provisions of the Health Act 1911 and the City of Armadale Health Local Laws 2002:

Name of Establishment	
Located at	

is registered as an **Eating House** from the _____ day of _____ until the 30th day of June_____, unless this certificate is previously cancelled.

Conditions	
1	
2	
3	
4	

Dated this _____ day of _____

_____
Principal/Managing Environmental Health Officer
City of Armadale

Schedule 3
City of Armadale
Health Act 1911

APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE/TRANSFER OF A LICENCE TO CONDUCT AN EATING HOUSE

(Delete whichever does not apply)

Applicant(s) Details	
Given Name	Family Name
Residential Address	
	Post Code
Given Names	Family Name
Residential Address	
	Post Code
Given Names	Family Name
Residential Address	
	Post Code
Telephone (Day)	Mobile Phone
Facsimile	
Current Licence Holder(s) (if applicable)	
Given Names	Family Name
Residential Address	
Given Names	Family Name
Residential Address	
Business Details	
Name of Business	
Address of Business	
	Post Code
Telephone	

Has the Business Name been registered at the Corporate Affairs Department of Western Australia?

❑ **Yes** ❑ **No**

Fee and Signature

Application Fee $

_____ _____

Signature of Current Holder **(if applicable)** **Signature of Applicant**

____/____/____ ____/____/____

Date Date

Please forward your completed form and application fee to Council's Office

Office Use Only

Receipt No:
Date:

Schedule 4
City of Armadale
Health Act 1911

LICENCE TO CONDUCT AN EATING HOUSE

This is to certify that:

Name of Proprietor	
Address	
Name of Proprietor	
Address	
Name of Proprietor	
Address	
Name of Proprietor	
Address	

is/are licensed to carry on the business of an **Eating House** at:

Name of Establishment	
Located at	

from the _____day of _____until the 30th day of June, _____, unless this licence is earlier cancelled.

This licence is issued subject to the holder or holders as the case may be:

1. displaying it in the eating house or in a position visible to the general public;
2. upon the request of an Environmental Health Officer, producing to him or her the licence and the Certificate of Registration;
3. in the event of a holder of the licence changing his or her place of residence, within 14 days notifying the City of Armadale in writing of his or her new place of residence;
4. not undertaking any alterations to the Eating House without prior approval of the City of Armadale; and
5. immediately notifying an Environmental Health Officer of any circumstances affecting the eating house which may result in food being, or having been, contaminated.

Dated this _____ day of _____.

_____
Principal/Managing Environmental Health Officer
City of Armadale

Schedule 5
City of Armadale
Health Act 1911

APPLICATION FOR LICENCE AS AN ITINERANT VENDOR OF FOOD

Applicant Details	
Given Names	Family Name
Residential Address	
	Post Code
Telephone (Day)	Mobile Phone
Facsimile	
Business Details	
District for which licence is sought	
Nature of proposed trading activity	
Where will vehicles and trade utensils be stored?	
Where will stocks of food for sale be stored?	
Details of vehicle or means of carriage *(include type/make and registration no.)*	
Proposed hours of operation *(if known)*	
Proposed dates of operation *(if known)*	

Fee and Signature

Application Fee $

_____

Signature of Applicant

____/____/____ Date

Please forward your completed form and application fee to Council's Office

---

Office Use Only

Receipt No:
Date:

Schedule 6
City of Armadale
Health Act 1911

LICENCE AS ITINERANT VENDOR OF FOOD

This is to certify that:

Name of Licensee	
Address	

is licensed to carry on the business of an **Itinerant vendor of Food** within the City of Armadale using the food vehicle:

Make of Vehicle		**Reg Nº**	

from the _____day of _____until the 30th day of June, _____, unless this licence is earlier cancelled.

Dated this _____ day of _____.

_____
Principal/Managing Environmental Health Officer
City of Armadale

Schedule 7
City of Armadale
Health Act 1911

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A LODGING HOUSE

Applicant(s) Details	
Given Name	Family Name
Residential Address	
	Post Code
Given Names	Family Name
Residential Address	
	Post Code
Given Names	Family Name
Residential Address	
	Post Code
Telephone (Day)	Mobile Phone
Facsimile	
Business Details	
Name of lodging house (if applicable)	
Location of lodging house	
	Post Code
Telephone	

Classification of lodging house:

- ❑ **Lodging House**
- ❑ **Short Term Hostel**
- ❑ **Recreational Campsite**
- ❑ **Serviced Apartments**

Number of storeys _____

Will the keeper reside continuously on the premises?

- ❑ **Yes**
- ❑ **No - Name & Occupation of proposed Manager**

_____

_____

Number of family members residing on the premises with keeper/manager _____

Rooms for Lodgers	No. of Rooms	Area
Bedrooms		
Dining Rooms		
Kitchens		
Sitting Rooms		
Others (specify)		
Laundries/Toilets/Bathrooms		

Rooms for private use	No. of Rooms	Area
Bedrooms		
Dining Rooms		
Kitchens		
Sitting Rooms		
Other (specify)		
Laundries/Toilets/Bathrooms		

Laundry Facilities	Number
Wash Troughs	
Washing Machines	
Drying Cabinets	
Clothes Lines	

Sanitary Facilities for Female Lodgers	Number	Sanitary Facilities for Male Lodgers	Number
		Urinals	
Toilets		Toilets	
Baths		Baths	
Showers		Showers	
Wash-hand Basins		Wash-hand Basins	

Meals for lodgers provided by:-

❑ **Manager** ❑ **Lodgers** ❑ **Keeper**

Fee and Signature

Application Fee $

Signature of Applicant

____/____/____ Date

Please forward your completed form and application fee to Council's Office

Office Use Only

Receipt No:
Date:

Schedule 8
City of Armadale
Health Act 1911

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A LODGING HOUSE

This is to certify that, subject to any conditions which may be shown below and pursuant to the provisions of the Health Act 1911 and the City of Armadale Health Local Laws 2002:

Name of Establishment	
Located at	

is registered as a **Lodging House** and classified as:

- ❑ **a lodging house**
- ❑ **a short term hostel**
- ❑ **a serviced apartment**
- ❑ **a recreational campsite**

from the _____day of _____until the 30th day of June_____, unless this certificate is previously cancelled.

This licence is issued subject to:

1. _____ continuing to be the keeper of the lodging house;
2. _____ continuing to be the manager of the lodging house;
3. the total number of rooms to be used as sleeping apartments for lodgers being_____; and
4. the maximum number of lodgers accommodated on the premises not exceeding_____.

This Certificate of Registration is not transferable.

Dated _____.

_____
Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer
City of Armadale

Fee received: $_____

Schedule 9
City of Armadale
Health Act 1911

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF OWNER OF A LODGING HOUSE

Applicant(s) Details	
Given Name	Family Name
Residential Address	
	Post Code
Given Names	Family Name
Residential Address	
	Post Code
Given Names	Family Name
Residential Address	
	Post Code

I/we, the persons named above, am/are the new owner/s of:

Name of Establishment	
Located at	

currently registered in the name of:

Name of Keeper	
Address	

for the carrying on of the lodging house business.

_____
(Signature of Applicant/s)

_____/_____/_____ (Date)

Schedule 10
City of Armadale
Health Act 1911

REGISTER OF LODGERS

Name of Establishment	
Located at	

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

Schedule 11
City of Armadale
Health Act 1911

CERTIFICATE OF SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION

Name of Keeper	
Address of Lodging House	

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

ROOM NUMBER	MAXIMUM OCCUPANCY

_____
Environmental Health Officer

_____/_____/_____ Date

Clause 110

Schedule 12
City of Armadale
Health Act 1911

APPLICATION FOR CONSENT TO ESTABLISH / REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR CONDUCT OF AN OFFENSIVE TRADE
(Delete whichever does not apply)

Applicant(s) Details	
Given Names	Family Name
Residential Address	
	Post Code
Given Names	Family Name
Residential Address	
	Post Code
Given Names	Family Name
Residential Address	
	Post Code
Telephone (Day)	Mobile Phone
Facsimile	
Business Details	
Name of proposed premises	
Address of proposed premises	
	Post Code
Telephone	
Nature of offensive trade	

If this is the first application	
Name of newspaper in which proposal was advertised:	
Date of Publication:	
NB:- Plans and specifications must be attached	

Fee and Signature

Application Fee $

_____

Signature of Applicant

____/____/____

Date

Please forward your completed form and application fee to Council's Office

Office Use Only

Receipt No:
Date:

Schedule 13
City of Armadale
Health Act 1911

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF PREMISES FOR CONDUCT OF AN OFFENSIVE TRADE

This is to certify that, subject to any conditions which may be shown below and pursuant to the provisions of the Health Act 1911 and the City of Armadale Health Local Laws 2002:

Name of Establishment	
Located at	
Occupier	
Type of Trade	

is registered for the carrying on of an Offensive Trade from the _____day of _____until the 30th day of June, _____, unless this licence is earlier cancelled.
.

Dated this _____ day of _____

_____
Principal or Managing Environmental Health Officer
City of Armadale

Fee received: $_____

Passed by a resolution of a special majority of the Council of the City Of Armadale at its meeting held on 21st January 2002.

Dated this 25th January 2002.

The Common Seal of the City Of Armadale was hereunder affixed in the presence of:-

…… ……

L Reynolds, JP, Mayor **R S Tame, Chief Executive Officer**

Consented to:

…….

Dr Virginia A McLaughlin, MBChB, Mapp Epid, FAFPHM
Executive Director, Public Health

Date: 12th February 2002