

WESTERN AUSTRALIA
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995

SHIRE OF PINGELLY
HEALTH LOCAL LAW 2027

Under the powers conferred by the Local Government Act 1995 and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the Shire of Pingelly resolved on [date] to make the following local law.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 1 — PRELIMINARY	3
1.1 Citation	3
1.2 Commencement	3
1.3 Application	3
1.4 Repeal	3
1.5 Relationship with other written law	3
1.6 Definitions	3
1.7 Interpretation	4
1.8 Fees and charges	4
PART 2 — SANITATION	4
2.1 Sanitary conveniences	4
2.2 Maintenance of sanitary conveniences	4
2.3 Bathrooms	4
2.4 Laundries	4
2.5 Kitchens	4
2.6 Events	4
PART 3 — HOUSING AND GENERAL	5
3.1 Dwelling house maintenance	5
3.2 Overcrowding	5
3.3 Water supply	5
3.4 Rainwater tanks	5
3.5 Wells and pollution	5
PART 4 — WASTE AND REFUSE	5
4.1 Storage and disposal of waste	5
4.2 Verge collections	5
4.3 Use of recycling receptacles	5
4.4 Illegal dumping	6
4.5 Storage of materials likely to harbour vermin	6
4.6 Disposal of hazardous or offensive waste in a public place	6
4.7 Animal faeces in public places	6
PART 5 — NUISANCES AND GENERAL	6
5.1 General nuisance	6
5.2 Keeping of animals — general duties	6
5.3 Large animals and stables	6
5.4 Poultry and pigeons	6

5.5	Roosters, geese, turkeys and peafowl	7
5.6	Bees	7
5.7	Approvals under this Part.....	7
5.8	Restrictions on feeding wild birds	7
PART 6 — PEST CONTROL		7
6.1	Mosquitoes.....	7
6.2	Rodents	7
6.3	Cockroaches and other vermin	7
6.4	Flies	7
6.5	Feral cats, foxes, wild dogs and rabbits	8
6.6	Termites	8
6.7	General responsibility	8
6.8	Interference with pest control measures.....	8
PART 7 — LODGING HOUSES		8
7.1	Registration required	8
7.2	Duties of keeper	8
7.3	Construction and fire safety.....	8
7.4	Infectious disease in a lodging house.....	8
7.5	Suspension or cancellation of registration.....	9
PART 8 — NOTICES, ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES		9
8.1	Notices.....	9
8.2	Directions	9
8.3	Offences and general penalty	9
8.4	Modified penalties	9
8.5	Powers of entry	9
8.6	Form of infringement notices	9
8.7	Severability	9
8.8	Objections and appeals	10
SCHEDULE 1 — MODIFIED PENALTIES		10
DECLARATION		11

PART 1 — PRELIMINARY

1.1 Citation

This local law may be cited as the Shire of Pingelly Health Local Law 2027.

1.2 Commencement

This local law comes into operation 14 days after the day on which it is published in the Government Gazette.

1.3 Application

This local law applies throughout the district.

1.4 Repeal

The Shire of Pingelly Health Local Laws 2003, made under section 342 of the Health Act 1911 and published in the Government Gazette on 22 July 2003, are repealed.

1.5 Relationship with other written law

- (1) This local law is made under the Local Government Act 1995.
- (2) This local law is to be read together with, and does not limit, the Public Health Act 2016, the Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911 (to the extent it remains in force) and any other applicable written law.
- (3) If a provision of this local law is inconsistent with a written law, the written law prevails and this local law is to be read down, or if necessary severed, to the extent of the inconsistency.

1.6 Definitions

Act means the Local Government Act 1995.

adequate means fit for purpose or, if there is any doubt, as determined by an authorised officer.

approved means approved in writing by the local government.

authorised officer means a person appointed by the CEO under section 9.10 of the Act, or designated by the local government under section 24 of the Public Health Act 2016.

Building Code means the National Construction Code published from time to time by, or on behalf of, the Australian Building Codes Board.

CEO means the Chief Executive Officer of the local government.

Chief Health Officer means the person holding that office under the Public Health Act 2016.

district means the district of the Shire of Pingelly.

drinking water means water that meets the health-related guideline values in the Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality in Australia, published by the National Health and Medical Research Council, as amended from time to time.

dust means any visible granular or particulate material which has, or has the potential to become, airborne, and includes organic and non-organic matter and sand, but does not include smoke.

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

event includes a fair, function or festival.

habitable room means a room used for normal domestic activities, and excludes a bathroom, laundry, toilet, pantry, walk-in wardrobe, corridor, or other space of a specialised nature occupied neither frequently nor for extended periods.

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

hot water means water at a temperature of at least 65 degrees Celsius.

keeper means the person whose name appears in the register of keepers as the keeper of a lodging house.

large animal means a horse, cow (including an ox, calf or bull), pig, sheep, goat, alpaca, llama, deer or camel, but does not include a miniature horse or miniature pig.

local government means the Shire of Pingelly.

lodging house means a building, or part of a building, in which more than 6 unrelated persons are lodged or boarded for hire or reward, and includes a recreational campsite, a serviced apartment and a short-term hostel, but does not include a hotel or motel licensed under the Liquor Control Act 1988.

miniature horse means a horse which meets the standard and height for a miniature horse as described by the Miniature Horse Association of Australia Inc.

miniature pig means a pig that does not exceed 650 millimetres in height as an adult and weighs less than 55 kilograms.

nuisance means an activity or state of affairs which, in the opinion of an authorised person, unreasonably interferes with the health, safety, comfort or convenience of the public at large or a person's use and enjoyment of land.

occupier includes any person in control of any premises.

organiser means a person to whom approval has been granted by the local government to conduct an event, or who is responsible for the conduct of an event.

owner has the meaning given in the Local Government Act 1995.

poultry includes fowls, ducks, chickens and bantams.

premises includes land, buildings and any other place, whether enclosed or not.

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

sanitary convenience includes toilets, urinals, sinks, baths, wash troughs and apparatus for the treatment of sewage.

street includes any highway, road, lane, footway or thoroughfare, whether or not open to the public.

toilet means a water closet or urinal, and includes the room or cubicle in which it is located.

townsite means the townsite of Pingelly constituted under section 26(2) of the Land Administration Act 1997.

vermin includes rats, mice, cockroaches and other animals known to be vectors of disease or a nuisance to human food, habitation or possessions.

waste includes refuse, rubbish, and any substance discarded or rejected as no longer required.

1.7 Interpretation

- (1) Where this local law imposes a duty or liability on an owner or occupier, that duty or liability is imposed jointly and severally on each of them.
- (2) Where this local law requires an act to be done, or forbids an act, in relation to any premises, the owner or occupier of those premises has the duty of causing that act to be done, or of preventing it from being done, as the case requires.

1.8 Fees and charges

The local government may impose and recover a fee or charge for anything done under this local law, including an application, registration or renewal, in accordance with sections 6.16 to 6.19 of the Local Government Act 1995.

PART 2 — SANITATION

2.1 Sanitary conveniences

- (1) A person must not use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, a dwelling house unless it has at least one toilet, provided with adequate lighting.
- (2) The owner of premises other than a dwelling house must ensure the premises have sanitary conveniences and hand wash basins in accordance with the Building Code, situated within a reasonable distance of, and easily accessible to, the persons for whom they are provided.

2.2 Maintenance of sanitary conveniences

- (1) The occupier of premises must keep all sanitary conveniences clean and in good repair, and disinfect them when directed by an authorised officer.
- (2) The owner of premises must maintain an adequate supply of water to all sanitary conveniences.

2.3 Bathrooms

A person must not use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, a dwelling house without a bathroom that is equipped with a hand wash basin and either a shower or a bath, each provided with an adequate supply of hot and cold water, and floored and drained in accordance with the Building Code.

2.4 Laundries

Where a dwelling house has a laundry, it must conform with the Building Code and, where situated adjacent to a kitchen or food storage area, be separated from it by a wall extending from floor to ceiling.

2.5 Kitchens

A person must not use or occupy, or permit to be used or occupied, a dwelling house without a kitchen equipped with a cooking facility and a sink, each in accordance with the Building Code and provided with an adequate supply of hot and cold water.

The occupier must keep the stove, oven and sink clean, in good order and fit for use.

2.6 Events

An organiser of an outdoor event must provide sanitary conveniences in accordance with the Department of Health's current guidelines for concerts, events and organised gatherings.

PART 3 — HOUSING AND GENERAL

3.1 Dwelling house maintenance

The owner or occupier of a dwelling house must maintain it in sound, weatherproof condition and, in particular, must —

- (a) maintain all roofs, guttering and downpipes in sound weatherproof condition;
- (b) maintain footings, foundations and walls in a sound condition, replacing any decayed or termite-eaten material with material of sound quality;
- (c) maintain all doors, windows and ventilators in good working order;
- (d) maintain all pipes, fittings and fixtures connected with water supply, drainage or sewerage in accordance with the Water Services Act 2012 and the Building Code; and
- (e) maintain all electrical wiring and gas fittings in accordance with the requirements of the relevant regulatory authority.

3.2 Overcrowding

The owner or occupier of a dwelling house must not permit a habitable room to be used for sleeping purposes unless there is at least 14 cubic metres of air space for each person aged over 10 years, and 8 cubic metres for each person aged between 1 and 10 years, in the room.

3.3 Water supply

The owner of a dwelling house must ensure it is connected to an adequate and continuous supply of drinking water, whether from the mains of a licensed water service provider, an underground bore, or a rainwater storage system, to the satisfaction of the local government.

3.4 Rainwater tanks

The owner or occupier of a dwelling house supplied in whole or part by a rainwater tank must keep the catchment roof and guttering clean, fit the tank with a mosquito-proof cover, and clean the tank at least once every two years.

3.5 Wells and pollution

A person must not use, or permit the use of, water from a well or bore for human consumption unless it is at least 30 metres from any source of pollution and fitted with a tight cover.

A person must not deposit sewage or other offensive matter on or under land so as to pollute, or render unfit for consumption, water from a well or underground source.

PART 4 — WASTE AND REFUSE

4.1 Storage and disposal of waste

- (1) An owner or occupier of premises must store domestic and commercial waste in a manner that prevents odour, the attraction of vermin, scattering by wind, and other insanitary conditions.
- (2) An owner or occupier must —
 - (a) store waste in receptacles with close-fitting lids;
 - (b) not allow receptacles to be overfilled or to overflow; and
 - (c) keep the area around receptacles clean and free of spillage.

4.2 *Verge collections*

- (1) An owner or occupier must place a receptacle for collection only in the position, and at the time, directed by the local government, and must remove it from the verge within a reasonable time after collection.
- (2) A person must not deposit prohibited or hazardous material for collection unless authorised by the local government, and must not interfere with a receptacle placed for collection by another premises.

4.3 *Use of recycling receptacles*

A person must not deposit in a recycling receptacle any material other than material the local government has designated as acceptable for recycling collection.

4.4 *Illegal dumping*

A person must not deposit waste on any land, or in any public place, without the authorisation of the owner or the local government, as applicable.

4.5 *Storage of materials likely to harbour vermin*

A person must not store, or permit to be stored, on any premises any material which, in the opinion of an authorised officer, is likely to harbour or attract vermin.

4.6 *Disposal of hazardous or offensive waste in a public place*

A person must not deposit or leave in a public place any material capable of causing injury or being a health hazard, including a used condom, a hypodermic syringe or needle, or broken glass, unless it is placed in a sealed, puncture-resistant or impervious container as appropriate to the material, and disposed of in a sanitary manner or as otherwise directed by an authorised officer.

4.7 *Animal faeces in public places*

The owner or person in charge of an animal, including a dog, horse or bird, must not permit the animal to deposit faeces in a public place without immediately removing the faeces and disposing of it in a sanitary manner.

PART 5 — NUISANCES AND GENERAL

5.1 *General nuisance*

- (1) An owner or occupier of premises must take reasonable measures to prevent the escape of smoke, dust, fumes or offensive odours from the premises which, in the opinion of the authorised officer, causes a nuisance.
- (2) An authorised officer may direct an owner or occupier to take specified measures to prevent smoke, dust, fumes or odours from causing a nuisance.

5.2 *Keeping of animals — general duties*

An owner or occupier of premises on which an animal or bird is kept must —

- (a) keep the premises free from excrement, filth and food waste which, in the opinion of the authorised officer, is likely to become offensive or attract vermin;
- (b) clean and disinfect the premises when directed by an authorised officer; and
- (c) ensure the animal or bird does not create a nuisance by noise or odour.

5.3 *Large animals and stables*

- (1) An owner or occupier must not keep a large animal on premises within the townsite without the approval of the local government.
- (2) An owner or occupier of premises on which a large animal is kept must ensure the animal is kept in an enclosure that effectively prevents it from escaping, having regard to the species, age, size and condition of the animal.
- (3) A stable, yard or enclosure for a large animal must not be situated within 15 metres of a dwelling house on another lot, and must be maintained in a clean condition, effectively drained, and kept free of accumulated manure, to the satisfaction of the authorised officer.
- (4) The owner or person in charge of a large animal must not permit it to stray or be at large in a street, public place, or on private property, without the consent of the owner of that property.
- (5) An owner or occupier lawfully keeping a large animal immediately before this local law commences is not required to obtain approval under this clause, but may not replace that animal without approval once it dies or is permanently removed.

5.4 Poultry and pigeons

- (1) Within the townsite, an owner or occupier must not keep a combined total of more than 12 poultry and 12 pigeons on any one lot, unless approved by an authorised officer.
- (2) This clause does not apply to land outside the townsite.
- (3) All poultry and pigeons must be kept in a clean, properly constructed enclosure, and must not be kept so as to create a nuisance, to the satisfaction of the authorised officer.
- (4) An authorised officer may direct that the number of poultry or pigeons kept on a lot be reduced, or may approve a greater number, having regard to whether a nuisance exists.

5.5 Roosters, geese, turkeys and peafowl

- (1) Within the townsite, an owner or occupier must not keep a rooster, goose, gander, turkey, peacock or peahen without the written approval of the local government.
- (2) This clause does not apply to land outside the townsite.
- (3) The local government may grant approval under this clause with or without conditions, and may withdraw approval if the keeping of the bird causes a nuisance.

5.6 Bees

- (1) A person must be registered as a beekeeper under the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (Identification and Movement of Stock and Apiaries) Regulations 2013, where required, before keeping bees within the district.
- (2) A person must not keep more than two hives on a lot of less than 2,000 square metres, unless approved by an authorised officer.
- (3) Each hive must be kept at least 10 metres from any building on another lot, 10 metres from any street or public place, and 5 metres from the boundary of the lot.
- (4) A person must not keep bees so as to create a nuisance, and an authorised officer may direct the removal of a hive that does.

5.7 Approvals under this Part

- (1) In deciding whether to grant an approval under clause 5.3, 5.4, 5.5 or 5.6, the local government or an authorised officer must have regard to —
 - (a) whether the keeping of the animal, bird or hive is likely to cause a nuisance or risk to public health;
 - (b) the size, layout and location of the premises;
 - (c) the number and kind of animals, birds or hives already kept on the premises; and
 - (d) any other matter the local government or authorised officer considers relevant.
- (2) An approval under this Part may be granted subject to any conditions the local government or authorised officer considers appropriate, including as to numbers, enclosures or management practices, and a person must not contravene a condition of an approval granted to them under this Part.
- (3) Unless earlier cancelled, an approval under this Part remains in force for 3 years from the date it is granted, and may be renewed on application in the form and manner determined by the local government.
- (4) The local government may cancel an approval under this Part where satisfied that a condition of the approval has been breached, or that the keeping of the animal, bird or hive is causing a nuisance or risk to public health, but must first give the holder a reasonable opportunity to show cause why the approval should not be cancelled.

5.8 Restrictions on feeding wild birds

A person must not feed a wild bird so as to cause a nuisance, or with food that is not a natural food of that bird.

PART 6 — PEST CONTROL

6.1 Mosquitoes

An owner or occupier of premises must keep the premises free of water or matter liable to become a breeding place for mosquitoes, and an authorised officer may direct further measures to control, eradicate or prevent mosquito breeding.

6.2 Rodents

An owner or occupier of premises must take effective measures to eradicate rodents, including storing food in a rodent-proof receptacle, and an authorised officer may direct further measures under this clause.

6.3 *Cockroaches and other vermin*

An owner or occupier of premises must take effective measures to eradicate cockroaches and other vermin, and an authorised officer may direct further measures under this clause.

6.4 *Flies*

An owner or occupier of premises must not leave matter liable to attract or breed flies uncovered or untreated, and an authorised officer may direct further measures to control fly breeding.

6.5 *Feral cats, foxes, wild dogs and rabbits*

- (1) In this clause, feral animal means a cat, fox, wild dog or European rabbit that is a declared pest under the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007, and does not include a cat kept in accordance with the Cat Act 2011 or a dog kept in accordance with the Dog Act 1976.
- (2) An owner or occupier of land on which feral animals are present must take reasonable and lawful steps to control the feral animals, in accordance with the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007 and the Animal Welfare Act 2002, and an authorised officer may direct further measures under this clause.

6.6 *Termites*

An owner or occupier of premises must take effective measures to treat and contain termite activity that is causing, or is likely to cause, damage to a structure on adjoining land.

6.7 *General responsibility*

An owner or occupier of premises must take reasonable steps to keep the premises free of vectors of disease, and an authorised officer may direct treatment of the premises for that purpose.

6.8 *Interference with pest control measures*

A person must not disturb, damage, remove or otherwise interfere with a trap, bait station or other device lawfully placed for the purposes of pest control under this Part, without the approval of the local government or the person who placed it.

PART 7 — LODGING HOUSES

7.1 *Registration required*

- (1) A person must not keep, or permit to be kept, a lodging house unless it is registered with the local government.
- (2) An application for registration must be in the form determined by the local government, accompanied by the prescribed fee and plans of the premises.
- (3) In deciding whether to approve an application for registration, the local government must have regard to —
 - (a) whether the premises comply with the Building Code and this local law;
 - (b) whether adequate sanitary, fire safety and health standards can be maintained at the premises; and
 - (c) any other matter the local government considers relevant to the health, safety or amenity of lodgers or the surrounding area.
- (4) The local government may approve an application, with or without conditions, and issue a certificate of registration.
- (5) Registration must be renewed annually, in the month of June, on payment of the prescribed fee, and the local government may impose, vary or revoke conditions of registration at the time of renewal.

7.2 *Duties of keeper*

The keeper of a lodging house must —

- (a) maintain the premises in a clean, sanitary and safe condition;
- (b) ensure lodgers have access to adequate, well-maintained sanitary and bathing facilities;
- (c) ensure any bedding and linen provided are kept clean and in good repair; and
- (d) keep a register of lodgers, and produce it to an authorised officer or the Police Service on request.

7.3 *Construction and fire safety*

A lodging house must be constructed, and maintained, in accordance with the Building Code, including in respect of sleeping room floor area, ventilation, and fire and evacuation requirements.

7.4 Infectious disease in a lodging house

- (1) A keeper must notify an authorised officer as soon as practicable after becoming aware that a lodger or resident is suffering from a notifiable infectious disease.
- (2) Any cleaning, disinfection or remediation of a lodging house arising from an infectious disease is to be carried out in accordance with the Public Health Act 2016 and any direction given by the Chief Health Officer or an authorised officer under that Act.
- (3) Where the local government incurs costs carrying out or arranging work under subclause (2), it may recover those costs from the keeper as a debt.

7.5 Suspension or cancellation of registration

The local government may suspend or cancel the registration of a lodging house where it is not kept free from vermin or in a clean and sanitary condition, where the keeper has breached this local law or a condition of registration, or where the premises present a public health risk. Before doing so, the local government must give the keeper a reasonable opportunity to show cause why registration should not be suspended or cancelled.

PART 8 — NOTICES, ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

8.1 Notices

- (1) Where the local government or an authorised officer is satisfied that a condition on any premises constitutes, or is likely to constitute, a nuisance or breach of this local law, a written notice may be given to the owner or occupier requiring specified measures to be taken within a stated time, being not less than 14 days unless the notice states the matter is urgent.
- (2) A person given a notice under this clause must comply with it.
- (3) Where a person fails to comply with a notice, the local government may carry out the work required and recover the cost as a debt due from that person.

8.2 Directions

- (1) Where this local law empowers or requires an authorised officer to give a direction, the direction may specify the action to be taken and the manner or method by which it is to be carried out, including a requirement that specified work be carried out by, or in accordance with the advice of, a suitably qualified or licensed person.
- (2) A person to whom a direction is given under this local law must comply with it.

8.3 Offences and general penalty

- (1) A person who fails to do anything required under this local law, fails to comply with a notice or direction issued under it, or does anything this local law prohibits, commits an offence.
- (2) A person who commits an offence under this local law is liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding \$10,000 and, if the offence is of a continuing nature, to a further penalty not exceeding \$500 for each day or part of a day the offence continues after notice has been given.

8.4 Modified penalties

- (1) An offence specified in Schedule 1 is a prescribed offence for the purposes of section 9.16(1) of the Act, and may be dealt with by infringement notice.
- (2) The modified penalty for a prescribed offence is the amount specified opposite that offence in Schedule 1.

8.5 Powers of entry

A power of entry exercised for the purposes of this local law is subject to Part 3, Division 3, Subdivision 3 of the Local Government Act 1995, or the Public Health Act 2016, as applicable.

8.6 Form of infringement notices

- (1) Where a vehicle is involved in the commission of an offence, the notice referred to in section 9.13 of the Act is that of Form 1 in Schedule 1 of the Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996.
- (2) The infringement notice given under section 9.16 of the Act is that of Form 2 in Schedule 1 of the Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996.

- (3) The notice withdrawing an infringement notice under section 9.20 of the Act is that of Form 3 in Schedule 1 of the Local Government (Functions and General) Regulations 1996.

8.7 Severability

If a provision of this local law is held to be invalid or unenforceable, that invalidity or unenforceability does not affect the remaining provisions, which continue in full force and effect.

8.8 Objections and appeals

Division 1 of Part 9 of the Local Government Act 1995 applies to a decision of the local government under this local law to grant, renew, vary or cancel an approval or registration, and the holder of, or applicant for, the approval or registration is an affected person for the purposes of that Division.

SCHEDULE 1 — MODIFIED PENALTIES

[Clause 8.4]

Clause	Description of offence	Modified penalty
2.1	Failure to provide or maintain adequate sanitary conveniences	\$500
2.3	Failure to maintain a compliant bathroom	\$500
3.1	Failure to maintain a dwelling house in sound condition	\$500
3.2	Overcrowding of a dwelling house	\$300
4.1	Failure to store or dispose of waste as required	\$300
4.2	Non-compliance with verge collection requirements	\$150
4.3	Contaminating a recycling receptacle with non-permitted material	\$300
4.4	Illegal dumping of waste	\$1,000
4.5	Storing material likely to harbour vermin	\$500
4.6	Depositing hazardous or offensive waste in a public place	\$1,000
4.7	Failure to remove animal faeces from a public place	\$300
5.1	Causing a nuisance by smoke, odour, fumes or dust	\$300
5.2	Failure to keep animal-keeping premises free from offensive matter	\$500
5.3(1)	Keeping a large animal within the townsite without approval	\$300
5.3(4)	Permitting a large animal to stray or be at large	\$1,000
5.4	Exceeding the permitted number of poultry or pigeons in the townsite	\$500
5.5	Keeping a rooster, goose, turkey or peafowl in the townsite without approval	\$500
5.6	Failure to comply with beehive keeping requirements	\$300
5.7	Contravening a condition of an approval under Part 5	\$500
6.1–6.4	Failure to take measures to control mosquitoes, rodents, cockroaches or flies	\$300
6.5	Failure to take reasonable and lawful steps to control feral cats, foxes, wild dogs or rabbits present on land	\$500
6.6	Failure to treat or contain termite activity threatening an adjoining property	\$300
6.8	Interference with lawfully placed pest control measures	\$500
7.1	Keeping an unregistered lodging house	\$500
7.4	Failure to notify an authorised officer of a notifiable infectious disease in a lodging house	\$1,000
8.1	Failure to comply with a notice issued under this local law	\$500
8.2	Failure to comply with a direction of an authorised officer	\$300

DECLARATION

Dated this ____ day of _____ 20__.

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

Shire President

Chief Executive Officer