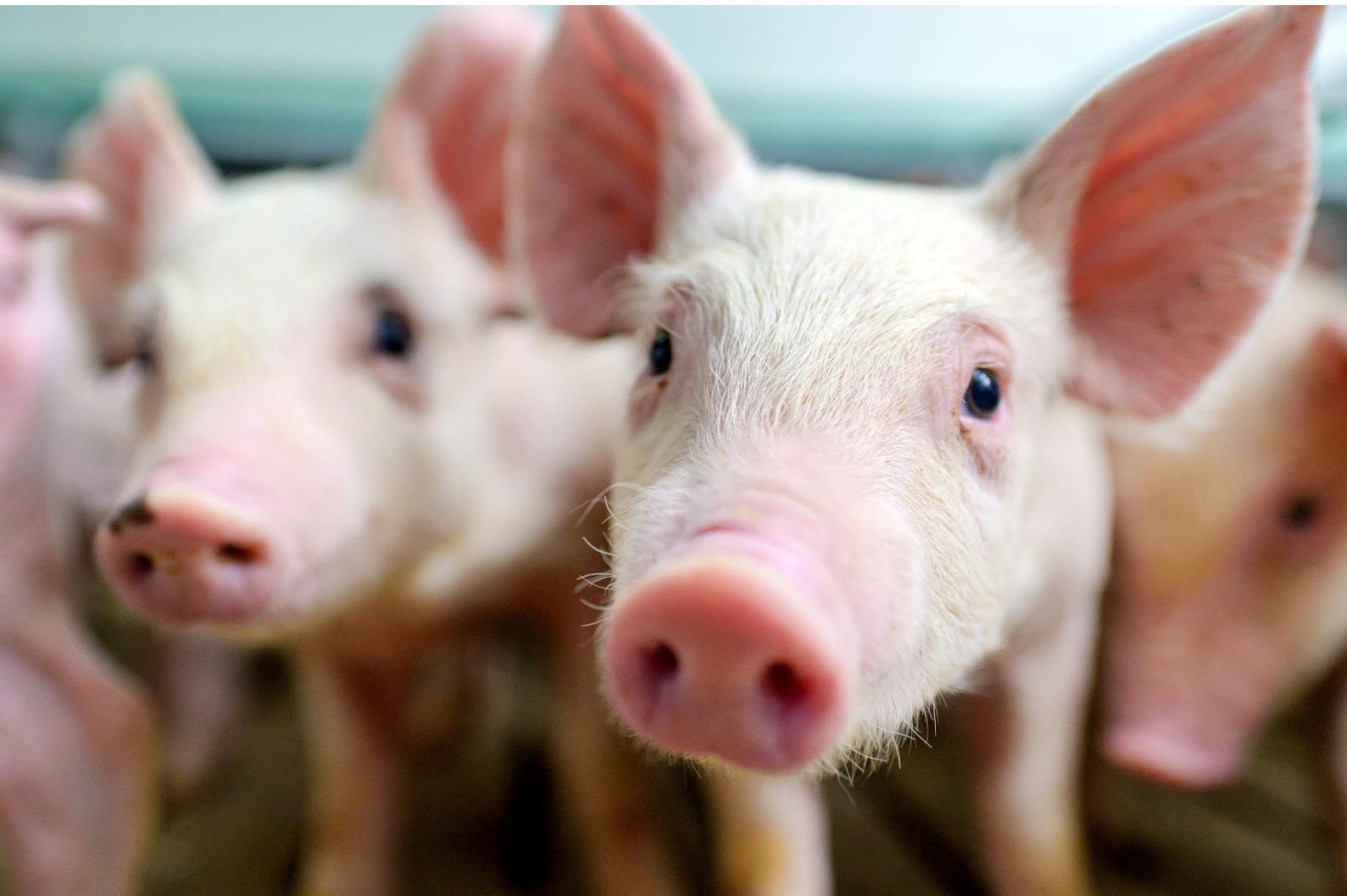




Government of **Western Australia**  
Department of **Health**

# **Guideline for the management of public health risks associated with offensive trades in Western Australia**

*Public Health Act 2016 (WA)*



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## **Disclaimer**

This document provides general guidance on aspects of the *Public Health Act 2016* and other legislation. This guideline is not a substitute for reading the Public Health Act or other legislative instruments and should not be regarded as legal advice.

Legal advice relevant to the user's circumstances should be obtained when necessary. It is the responsibility of users to inform themselves of any updates to the guideline and the relevant legislation applying, and to ensure that they rely on information that is current.

All information and content in this material is provided in good faith by the WA Department of Health and is based on sources believed to be reliable and accurate at the time of development. The State of Western Australia, the WA Department of Health and their respective officers, employees and agents do not accept legal liability or responsibility for the material, or any consequences arising from its use.

## Glossary of terms and acronyms

Term	Explanation
<b>Authorised Officer</b>	Under the <i>Public Health Act 2016</i> , the Chief Health Officer, local government, or other enforcement agency has the power to designate a person as an Authorised Officer. Authorised Officers have the authority to administer and enforce provisions of the <i>Public Health Act 2016</i> .
<b>Cleaning</b>	The removal of visible matter (organic or inorganic) from objects or surfaces. This can be achieved manually or mechanically using appropriate cleaning agents e.g. water with detergent, solvent or enzymatic product.
<b>Harm</b>	Has the meaning given by the <i>Public Health Act 2016</i> as follows: harm includes physical or psychological harm to individuals, whether of long-term or immediate impact or effect.
<b>Industry best practice</b>	Includes operating requirements and recommendations detailed in applicable guidelines published by state government agencies, and/or reputable industry institutes and associations.
<b>Nuisance</b>	A nuisance is something that causes offence, annoyance, trouble, or injury. Nuisances may interfere with the enjoyment of a private residence or property and/or affect the public health.
<b>Offensive trade</b>	Formerly regulated under the <i>Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911</i> . Means any trade that has the potential to impact surrounding land uses, people or properties by causing a nuisance and/or public or private health risks associated with the creation of noise, odour, dust, other emissions, rubbish, pests, or a range of pollutants.
<b>Prescribed premises</b>	The premises specified in Schedule 1 of the <i>Environmental Protection Regulations 1987</i> are prescribed premises for the purposes of Part V of <i>Environmental Protection Act 1986</i> . For a category to be deemed a prescribed premises it must meet the prescribed minimum production of design capacity listed in Schedule 1 of the <i>Environmental Protection Regulations 1987</i> .

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# 1. Purpose

This guideline is issued by the Chief Health Officer (CHO) of the Department of Health of Western Australia in accordance with the *Public Health Act 2016*.

This guideline has been developed to assist local governments and industry in managing issues associated with activities which were historically regulated as offensive trades under the *Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911*. It is intended that this guideline can inform any business or activity that may impact public health, safety or amenity.

This guideline covers the general public health duty and the serious and material public health risk provisions of the *Public Health Act 2016*. It also refers to other regulatory options to manage impacts from premises provided under the *Local Government Act 1995*, *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, *Food Act 2008* and the *Planning and Development Act 2005*.

## 1.1 Who should use this guideline?

This guideline provides information to assist local government, government agencies and industry in understanding and managing the public health risks associated with formerly listed offensive trades and other businesses that may be creating nuisances affecting people, adjoining businesses or landowners. The information in this guideline may be used by businesses to inform their own policies and procedures to manage associated risks.

# 2. Background

Historically, offensive trade was a term used under the *Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911*. The *Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911* had various requirements for the regulation of offensive trades. Local governments were responsible for approving the operation of any business that was an offensive trade as well as annual registration requirements and compliance. Local governments had the ability to set local laws to provide specific requirements within their local government area, including setting management controls.

With the implementation of the *Public Health Act 2016*, all regulations under the *Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911* were progressively reviewed – including the *Health (Offensive Trades Fees) Regulations 1976* and the *Piggeries Regulations 1952*.

As part of the review, a discussion paper entitled '[Management of public health risks related to offensive trades in WA](#)' was released by the Department of Health in April 2019 for public consultation. As part of its research, the Department of Health undertook a public health risk assessment and reviewed the risk associated with the prescribed offensive trades. The overall public health risk was considered low, with many of the trades prescribed in this legislation being managed using alternative legislation including applicable local laws, planning conditions or environmental regulations.

The [Consultation Summary Report](#) was published in October 2019 with strong stakeholder support to repeal the offensive trade legislation under the *Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911* and replace it with a guideline to provide support to local government and industry<sup>1</sup>.

This approach will align Western Australia with all other states and territories, which do not currently register and manage risks created by offensive trades under state public health legislation.

A list of the industries that were proclaimed as offensive trades under the *Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911* or suggested to be offensive trades by stakeholders are listed in [Appendix 1 – Types of offensive trades](#). These are the types of business activity that may benefit from the information in this guideline.

Health local laws may now be made under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

### 3. Risks to public health

#### What is a public health risk?

A risk to public health is something that is known to cause or potentially cause disease or harm to the public health or wellbeing of humans.

Offensive trades may pose a number of public health risks depending on the trade. Traditionally, offensive trades involved malodorous industries associated with biological processes (e.g. animal and vegetable processing, human waste), however they are not restricted to these. Other industries such as laundries, dye works and brick works are considered, or have been considered, potential offensive trades under the *Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911*.

Public health risks can arise from noise, odour, dust, disposal of animal carcasses, release of pathogens, chemicals, effluent or solid wastes, or emissions of gases, dusts and fumes that can pollute the water, land and air. Disease can also spread by flies, rodents and other vermin. Public health issues can range from nuisance to the spread of infectious disease.

### Part 1. Enforcement options

The enforcement options available to local governments for the management of public health and amenity issues associated with business activities formerly prescribed as offensive trades are outlined below.

## 4. Public Health Act 2016

### 4.1 Serious and material public health risks

Under the *Public Health Act 2016*:

#### **Serious public health risk –**

- a) means a public health risk involving potential harm to public health that is irreversible, of a high impact or on a wide scale; and
- b) includes a public health risk declared by the regulations to be a serious public health risk; but
- c) does not include a public health risk declared by the regulations not to be a serious public health risk.

#### **Material public health risk –**

- a) means a public health risk involving potential harm to public health that is neither trivial nor negligible; and



- b) includes a public health risk declared by the regulations to be a material public health risk; but
- c) does not include a public health risk declared by the regulations not to be a material public health risk.

As defined in the *Public Health Act 2016*, harm includes physical or psychological harm to individuals, whether of long-term or immediate impact or effect.

**In cases where matters are a nuisance or amenity problem but are not likely to result in harm, the serious and material public health risk provisions will not apply.**

It is unlikely that the usual conduct of an offensive trade will create a serious public health risk without significant extenuating circumstances. However, this activity may be considered as causing a material public health risk if a person is not adhering to best practice guidance and they are generating significant and consistent impacts that have a demonstrable harm or potential harm to public health.

## 4.2 General public health duty

### General Public Health Duty – *Public Health Act 2016*

***“A person must take all reasonable and practicable steps to prevent or minimise any harm to public health that might foreseeably result from anything done or omitted to be done by the person”.***

The general public health duty specified in Part 3 of the *Public Health Act 2016* requires a person must *take all reasonable and practicable steps to prevent or minimise any harm to public health that might foreseeably result from anything done or omitted to be done by the person.*

In assessing what is reasonable and practicable, regard must be had to the objects of the *Public Health Act 2016* and to a range of other matters. A person will not breach the general public health duty if they act in a manner or in circumstances that accord with generally accepted practices.

Detailed and specific guidance on the different enforcement options provided by the *Public Health Act 2016* are available in the [Public Health Act 2016 Handbook for local government](#).

These guidelines may be used to clarify the application of the general public health duty and provide industry specific information on what might constitute ‘reasonable and practical steps’ to prevent harm to public health.

Local governments and authorised officers will assess whether any activity, event, emission, or other nuisance might have resulted in a breach of the general public health duty and what enforcement mechanism might be appropriate.

In some cases, the nuisance, activity or emission may be managed under other acts or regulations and be dealt with by other enforcement agencies as outlined in Section 5.

Where this not the case, the local government and authorised officers will consider if the person or business involved has taken all reasonable and practicable steps to prevent or minimise harm. This can include complying with risk management plans, Australian standards, or industry best practice. Additional information is provided in [Appendix 2 – Standards, Guidelines and Codes of Practice for Offensive Trades](#) and outlines the existing government guidelines and industry codes of practices that can assist businesses in achieving or demonstrating best practice. More information for premises is also provided in Section 7.

## 5. Other enforcement options for local government

There are other acts that provide powers to local governments that may be used to manage any nuisance or offensive activities being undertaken by businesses or industry.

### 5.1 Local Government Act 1995

Section 3.5(4B) of the *Local Government Act 1995* enables local governments to make local laws, including regulations, about matters relating to public health. Public health is defined in the *Public Health Act 2016* as follows:

*public health means the health of individuals in the context of —*  
*(a) the wider health and wellbeing of the community; and*  
*(b) the combination of safeguards, policies and programmes designed to protect, maintain, promote and improve the health of individuals and their communities and to prevent and reduce the incidence of illness and disability*

The *Local Government Act 1995* provides flexibility for local governments to manage former offensive trades using local laws – including adopting or requiring compliance with codes, rules or standards. The local law provisions also allow for the setting of offences and penalties.

#### Local laws

Local governments may decide to draft local laws to manage the public health risks associated with specific industries or businesses which may cause emissions or adverse outcomes. This provides autonomy and flexibility as they can tailor their local laws according to the type of activities occurring in their district. Historically, local laws have been developed by local governments to manage amenity issues relating to nuisance, animals, dust and waste.

The *Local Government Act 1995* empowers local governments to create local laws appropriate and relevant to that local government area. It provides for licensing and registration requirements, and enables the issuing of infringement notices for local law offences. Local governments then have the ability to register or license offensive trades using local laws under the *Local Government Act 1995* in the same manner that was provided for by section 191 of the *Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911*. Offensive land use impacts can be managed by local laws in partnership with planning controls.

The Department of Local Government Sport and Cultural Industries (DLGSC) provides advice to assist local governments in making local laws. For further information on the process of creating local laws, please refer to the [DLGSC Local Law website](#). The DLGSC works closely with the Western Australian Local Government Association (WALGA) and the Joint Standing Committee on Delegated Legislation to ensure that proposed local laws comply with legislative requirements.<sup>2</sup>

Subscribers to [WALGA's Local Laws Service](#) have online access to information and guidance on the process for making, amending and repealing local laws and the complete



suite of template local laws in a ready-to-adopt and legislatively compliant format.

## 5.2 Food Act 2008

A food business, particularly those involved in processing, slaughtering or stock management, may have previously been listed as an offensive trade. The Department of Health and local government are the enforcement agencies for the *Food Act 2008* and the *Food Regulations 2009* ). Regulation 5 of the *Food Regulations 2009* specify when local government is considered the appropriate enforcement agency.

Section 110 of *Food Act 2008* requires various businesses formerly considered offensive, including abattoirs, pet meat, seafood and poultry processors to be registered with the local government where the business is located.

The *Food Act 2008* , *Food Regulations 2009*, the [Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code](#) set out the requirements for businesses involved in the production and processing of food for sale in WA.

The Food Standards Code specifies requirements for waste management, pest and vermin control for businesses which sell food. Safe processing requirements include:

- [Standard 4.2.1 – Primary Production and Processing Standard for Seafood](#)
- [Standard 4.2.2 – Primary Production and Processing Standards for Poultry Meat](#)
- [Standard 4.2.3 – Primary Production and Processing Standards for Meat](#)
- [Standard 4.2.5 – Primary Production and Processing Standards for Eggs and Egg Product](#)

## 5.3 Planning and Development Act 2005

Land use planning and development is controlled through a range of State and local level policies and planning framework requirements. The Western Australian Planning Commission (WAPC) is the primary decision maker for planning schemes, strategic plans at various levels and subdivision plans. Local governments have a role in developing and maintaining local planning schemes in accordance with State plans as well as local policies.

Land-use planning and development laws, policies and plans are often used to separate land uses that may have nuisance or offensive impacts on other users as well as setting requirements such as setbacks and development standards for buildings.

If a business activity is happening in an area where that activity is not approved for use under the local planning scheme, there are enforcement options available to local governments.

Schedule 2, Part 10 of the *Planning and Development (Local Planning Schemes) Regulations 2015* allows authorised officers to enter and inspect any building or land in the scheme area to determine if the local planning scheme is being complied with.

Environmental health or other officers in local government authorities may sometimes be asked to provide expert advice, information and support to land use planning officers in local government when developing local planning schemes, policies or providing advice on applications to the Western Australian Planning Commission.

Although local government authorised officers are not authorised under the Planning and Development Act, it is important that they have information on the possible options for controlling adverse outcomes using this legislation.

## **5.4 Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007**

Stable fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*) has been identified by some local governments as a particular nuisance associated with piggeries, farms and manure works. Stable fly is declared a pest in certain areas under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*. The Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development's (DPIRD) has a [website](#) providing information on stable fly in Western Australia.

DPIRD released the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (Stable Fly) Management Plan 2019, in accordance with Section 45 of the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*.<sup>3</sup> This management plan was published in the [Western Australian Government Gazette No. 127 \(3 September 2019\)](#). Where stable fly is a declared pest, Local Government Authority (LGA) officers can apply to be authorised under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007* to undertake compliance activities.

## **Part 2 – Guidelines for best practice**

Information is provided in this section to support local government officers and businesses to understand current best practice for a range of issues associated with former offensive trades.

Appendix 2 - Standards, Guidelines and Codes of Practice for activities with known potential public health, safety or amenity impacts provides a summary of industry standards, guidelines and codes of practice for specific industries formerly prescribed as offensive trades under the Health (MP) Act.

## **6 Best practice**

### **6.1 Odour emissions guideline**

The [Odour emissions Guideline](#) published by the Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) provides a methodology for assessing potential odour impacts associated with applications for prescribed premises and licences under Part V of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. If a proposed development for a prescribed premises has a potential to generate odour emissions, the applicant is required to undertake an odour analysis in accordance with the Odour Emissions Guideline.

The methodologies can also be used by authorised officers for assessing the odour impacts of odour producing activities that don't meet the capacity or limits of a prescribed premises.



## 6.2 Offensive trade premises general design

Premises should be:

- Designed and constructed to prevent pest and contaminant entry.
- Designed and maintained to control odours associated with trade activities.
- Provided with walls, floors and ceilings constructed of smooth, impervious materials that are easily cleanable.
- Maintained in a good state of repair.
- Supplied with sufficient water to facilitate effective cleaning.
- Provided with a washroom and toilets for staff.
- Provided with adequate equipment and space to safely undertake the procedures carried out by the business.
- Provided with well-maintained appliances capable of controlling offensive discharges arising from trade processes and materials.
- Equipped with impervious receptacles sufficient to receive and store all offensive materials and trade waste prior to disposal.
- Provided with a designated waste storage area which is adequately screened, well drained and provided with a supply of water sufficient for cleaning purposes.

Equipment should be maintained in a good state of repair and good working order.

### Hand wash basins

Offensive trade premises should have a hand wash basin located in an accessible location to promote use by staff. The basin should be supplied with running water at a pressure and temperature sufficient and conducive for washing hands. Hand wash basins should be supplied with liquid soap, paper towels or other hand-drying equipment, and an appropriate waste receptacle.

For offensive trades that are food businesses the provision of hand wash basins must also

meet the requirements of the *Food Act 2008*.

### **Cleaning sinks**

A separate sink with an adequate supply of hot and cold running water should be available for cleaning (if required).

For offensive trades that are food businesses the provision of cleaning sinks are subject to meeting the requirements of the *Food Act 2008*.

## **6.3 General operational practices**

Persons in control of premises undertaking activities listed in Appendix 2 should ensure that:

- Premises are operated in accordance with industry best practice.
- Pest treatments are administered when required.
- Pest breeding is prevented by taking management action (such as for the control of flies, rodents and cockroaches).
- Premises are cleaned at frequencies required to minimise and manage odour emissions.
- Premises are kept clean and tidy and free from disused materials.
- Biological wastes are placed in impervious and sealable bags prior to disposal.
- Trade waste receptacles are emptied at frequencies required to prevent nuisance.
- Trade waste receptacles are impervious with tight-fitting lids that protect against pest entry.
- Trade waste receptacles are cleaned and deodorised at frequencies to prevent odour nuisance.
- Waste storage areas are kept clean, well ventilated, and to the extent that is practicable free from odours.
- Infection control procedures, including hand hygiene and hand washing are followed.

## **7. Other agency requirements**

Organisations and businesses should be aware of other agencies that may have a regulatory or advisory role for impacts arising from offensive trades. Depending on the issue and problem, it may be more appropriate for these agencies to lead action. It is possible for local governments and government agencies to pursue separate enforcement for any problems that may be breaching requirements under multiple acts.

### **7.1 Department of Water and Environmental Regulation**

[DWER](#) are responsible for the administration and enforcement of a number of acts relating to the environment and water. This includes the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* and regulation of industrial emissions and discharges to the environment. DWER published an odour guideline that details a process for objective assessment of odour impacts as mentioned in Section 6.1. DWER also supports the work of the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) whose operations are governed by the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.

The functions of the EPA are broad and include:

- conducting environmental impact assessments
- preparing statutory policies for environmental protection
- preparing and publishing guidelines for managing environmental impacts
- providing strategic advice to the Minister for Environment.

The EPA issued the *Guidance for the Assessment of Environmental Factors – Separation*

*Distances between Industrial and Sensitive Land Uses*, which stipulates recommended buffer distances between industry types and sensitive receivers.

Certain industrial premises with the potential to cause emissions and discharges to the environment, are known as 'prescribed premises' and trigger regulation under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. Several activities which were historically captured as offensive trades under the *Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911* were also prescribed premises listed in the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987*. Schedule 1 of the *Environmental Protection Regulations 1987* includes industries specified as prescribed premises, including:

- Abattoirs (category no. 15)
- Edible oil or fat processing (category no. 19)
- Fellmongering (category no. 83)
- Intensive piggery (category no. 69 and no. 2)
- Livestock saleyard or holding pen (category no. 55)
- Rendering operations (category no. 16)
- Seafood processing (category no. 22)
- Solid waste facility (category no. 61A)
- Textile operations (category no. 26)
- Tannery (category no. 50).

Appropriately qualified local government staff may be appointed as authorised persons and inspectors to undertake limited investigation and enforcement action under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*. Local government staff may be authorised to exercise regulatory powers including monitoring compliance, investigating breaches and undertaking action. They may enforce the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*, the *Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997* and/or the *Environmental Protection (Unauthorised Discharges) Regulations 2004*.

## **7.2 Western Australian Planning Commission**

The [WAPC](#) is a statutory authority for strategic and statutory planning and land use development in Western Australia. WAPC implements the State Planning Strategy and makes statutory decisions on a range of development types. Some statutory decisions are delegated to the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage or local government.

## **7.3 Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development**

The [Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development](#) (DPIRD) protect and regulate Western Australia's primary industries including agriculture and fisheries. They are responsible for the administration of a range of statutes related to activities formerly listed as offensive trades including the *Animal Welfare Act 2002*, *Biological Control Act 1986* and *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*.

## **8. Practical application of the information provided in this guideline**

The following example is provided to assist businesses to understand how local government authorised officers may investigate a complaint.

### **Example – investigating piggery farm odour complaint**

A local government authorised officer receives a complaint regarding odour from an established piggery. The authorised officer may consider taking any of the following



actions:

- Gather and confirm the details of the complaint which may include:
  - frequency of odour impacts
  - intensity (or strength) of the odour
  - duration of the exposure events
  - offensiveness of the odour
  - location of the impacts (the sensitivity of the receiving environment).
- Encourage the complainant to keep an odour diary with times and dates. Odour diaries are important as they assist in matching up nuisance impacts with specific work practices. This can inform the business on efforts for emission management.
- Ascertain the size of the piggery to determine the appropriate enforcement agency. If the piggery has more than 500 pigs – refer the complaint to DWER.
- Review development approvals relating to the piggery to ascertain if any planning conditions relate to the matter. Review all accompanying material, development plans and technical reports submitted with a development application.
- Review local laws (if applicable).
- Investigate the severity of the impact by attending the complainant's premises when the problem is occurring.
- Identify if any specific industry codes of practice or guidelines are relevant to the premises. See [Appendix 2 – Standards, Guidelines and Codes of Practice for Offensive Trades](#).
- Investigate the piggery to ensure the piggery is being operated in accordance with:
  - Any applicable local laws.
  - Relevant planning conditions, development plans and accompanying management plans (where relevant).
  - The general design, and operational practices detailed within Section 6 of this guideline. For example, investigate if the premises are cleaned regularly at frequent intervals and that the waste storage areas are clean and well ventilated.
  - The Australian Pork Limited – Minimising Odour from Piggeries (2015). Example excerpts that may be applicable include:
    - Effluent treatment ponds. In conventional piggeries, most odour tends to come from uncovered effluent treatment ponds.
    - Sheds. Clean, hygienic conditions are vital in minimising shed emissions.
- If the investigation indicates the piggery is not being operated in accordance with industry best practice, and site investigations confirm significant and frequent odour impacts at the complainant's premises, the Local Government Authorised Officer may have recourse to commence enforcement action. [See Part 1 of this Guideline](#).
- If the investigation indicates the piggery is being operated in accordance with industry best practice, and site investigations have not confirmed significant impacts at the complainant's premises, the Local Government Authorised Officer may close out the investigation.

## 9. References

1. Department of Health WA. (2019). Consultation Summary for the Discussion Paper – Managing the public health risks related to offensive trades in Western Australia.
2. Department of Local Government Sport and Cultural Industries. (2022). Local Laws – The Role of The Department. Retrieved from <https://www.dlgsc.wa.gov.au/local-government/local-governments/local-laws>
3. Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development. (2022). Stable fly in Western Australia. Retrieved from <https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/vegetables/stable-fly-western-australia>

## Appendix 1 – Types of offensive trades

Captured by	Type of trade
Schedule 2 Offensive trades under the <i>Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Abattoirs or slaughter houses</li> <li>▪ Bone mills or bone manure depots</li> <li>▪ Cleaning establishments, dye works</li> <li>▪ Fat rendering establishments</li> <li>▪ Fellmongeries, tanneries</li> <li>▪ Fish curing establishments</li> <li>▪ Flock factories</li> <li>▪ Laundries</li> <li>▪ Manure works</li> <li>▪ Piggeries (under specified conditions)</li> <li>▪ Places for storing, drying, or preserving bones, hides, hoofs or skins</li> <li>▪ Tripe boiling establishments</li> <li>▪ Works for boiling down meat, bones, blood, or offal.</li> </ul>
Added by proclamation by the Governor published in the Government Gazette	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fish canning and fish canning establishments</li> <li>▪ Knackeries</li> <li>▪ Premises where poultry are plucked, hung, dressed or cleaned</li> <li>▪ Any of the trades, business or occupations usually carried on, in, or connected with premises used in the connection with the sale of livestock</li> <li>▪ Poultry farming (under specified conditions)</li> <li>▪ Rabbit farming premises (under specified conditions)</li> <li>▪ Fish processing establishments (not including retail fish shops) in which whole fish are cleaned and prepared</li> <li>▪ Shellfish and crustacean processing establishments (not including retail fish shops).</li> </ul>
Trades suggested by stakeholders during consultation as premises which may cause disruption to the amenity of surrounding premises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Barn, free-range and broiler chicken farms</li> <li>▪ Biosolids industries</li> <li>▪ Brewery</li> <li>▪ Coffee roasting</li> <li>▪ Dog day care</li> <li>▪ Grain processing (pellet milling, grain milling)</li> <li>▪ Industrial laundry/ dry cleaning within accommodation facilities</li> <li>▪ Nail salons.</li> </ul>

## Appendix 2 – Standards, Guidelines and Codes of Practice for activities with known potential public health, safety or amenity impacts

Trade	Standards, Guidelines, Codes of Practice or other guidance documents
<b>Abattoirs, slaughterhouses and knackeries</b>	<p>Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Standard 4.2.3 – Primary Production and Processing Standards for Meat</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Standard 4.2.2 – Primary Production and Processing Standards for Poultry Meat</a></li> </ul> <p>Standards Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Standard for the Hygienic Production and Transportation of Meat and Meat Products for Human Consumption (AS 4696-2007)</li> <li>• Australian Standard for Construction of Premises and Hygienic Production of Poultry Meat for Human Consumption (AS 4465-2006)</li> </ul>
<b>Animal by-product processing</b>	<p>Standards Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Standard for the Hygienic Rendering of Animal Products (AS 5008-2007)</li> <li>• Australian Standard for the Hygienic Production of Natural Casings for Human Consumption (AS 5011-2001)</li> </ul> <p>Australian Renderers Association Inc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Standards and guidelines</a></li> </ul>
<b>Cattle farming</b>	<p>Standards Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Standard for the Hygienic Production and Transportation of Meat and Meat Products for Human Consumption (AS 4696-2007)</li> </ul> <p>Meat and Livestock Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Handbook of best practice guidelines for the Australian feedlot industry</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">National Guidelines for Beef Cattle Feedlots in Australia</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">National Beef Cattle Feedlot Environmental Code of Practice</a></li> </ul> <p>Department of Water and Environmental Regulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Industry Regulation fact sheet: Cattle feedlot</a></li> </ul>
<b>Cleaning establishments and laundries</b>	<p>Standards Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian/New Zealand Standard – Laundry practice (AS/NZS 4146:2000)</li> </ul> <p>Environmental Protection Agency Victoria and Dry-cleaning Institute of Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Best practice manual for dry-cleaners: Managing dry-cleaning waste</a></li> </ul>
<b>Dog day care</b>	<p>Pet Industry Association of Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Standards and Guidelines for Best Practice Boarding Facilities/ Establishments &amp; Doggy Day Care Centres</a></li> </ul>
<b>Dye works</b>	<p>Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Emission Estimation Technique Manual for Textile and Clothing Industry</a></li> </ul>

Trade	Standards, Guidelines, Codes of Practice or other guidance documents
<b>Fellmongeries and tanneries</b>	<p>Australian Hide Skin and Leather Exporters Association Inc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Australian Code of Practice for Processing of Hides and Skin for Export</a></li> </ul> <p>The World Bank Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Pollution Prevention and Abatement Handbook for Tanning and Leather Finishing</a></li> </ul>
<b>Fish and shellfish processing</b>	<p>Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Standard 4.2.1 – Primary Production and Processing Standard for Seafood</a></li> </ul> <p>Aquaculture Council of Western Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Environmental Code of Practice</a></li> </ul>
<b>Manure works</b>	<p>Australian Fertiliser Services Association (AFSA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">AFSA Code of Practice</a></li> </ul> <p>Fertilizer Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Fertilizer Australia Codes of Practice</a></li> </ul>
<b>Piggeries</b>	<p>Australian Pork Limited</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Minimising Odour from Piggeries</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">National Environmental Guidelines for Indoor Piggeries</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">National Environmental Guidelines for Rotational Outdoor Piggeries</a></li> </ul> <p>Department of Water and Environmental Regulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Industrial Regulation fact sheet: Intensive piggery</a></li> </ul>
<b>Poultry farming</b>	<p>Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Standard 4.2.2 – Primary Production and Processing Standards for Poultry Meat</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Standard 4.2.5 – Primary Production and Processing Standards for Eggs and Egg Product</a></li> </ul> <p>Standards Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Standard for Construction of Premises and Hygienic Production of Poultry Meat for Human Consumption (AS 4465-2006)</li> </ul> <p>WA Broiler Growers Association &amp; Poultry Farmers Association of WA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Environmental Code of Practice for Poultry Farms in Western Australia</a></li> </ul>
<b>Rabbit farming</b>	<p>Standards Australia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australian Standard for Hygienic Production of Rabbit Meat for Human Consumption (AS 4466-1998)</li> </ul>





**This document can be made available in alternative formatson request for a person with a disability.**

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