

AGENDA

Ordinary Council Meeting

To be held in Council Chambers, Wolfram Street Westonia Thursday 19th August 2019 Commencing 3.30pm

Dear Councillors,

The next Ordinary Meeting of the Council of the Shire of Westonia will be held on Thursday 15th August 2019 the Council Chambers, Wolfram Street, Westonia.

Lunch - 1.00 pm Discussion Period - 1.30 pm - 2.30 pm Afternoon Tea - 3.00 pm -3.30 pm

Council Meeting – 3.30 pm

JAMIE CRIDDLE
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
12 August 2019



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In particular and without derogating in any way from the board disclaimer above, in any discussion regarding any planning application or application for a license, any statement or intimation made by any member or Officer of the Shire of Westonia during the course of any meeting is not intended to be and is not taken as notice of approval from the Shire of Westonia.

The Shire of Westonia warns that anyone who has any application lodged with the Shire of Westonia must obtain and should only rely on **WRITTEN CONFIRMATION** of the outcome of the application, and any conditions attaching to the decision made by the Shire of Westonia in respect of the application.

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1. DECLARATION OF OPENING

The President, Cr Day welcomed Councillors and staff and declared the meeting open at 3.30pm.

2. ATTENDANCE/APOLOGIES/LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Councillors:

Cr KM Day President

Cr WJ Huxtable Deputy President

Cr RS Corsini Cr JJ Jefferys Cr DL Geier

Staff:

Mr. JC Criddle Chief Executive Officer

Members of the Public: Nil
Apologies: Nil

Approved Leave of Absence: Cr RA Della Bosca

3. PUBLIC QUESTION TIME

Nil

4. APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Nil

5. CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

OFFICER RECOMMENDATIONS

That the minutes of the Ordinary Meeting of Council held on 18th June 2019 be confirmed as a true and correct record.

6. RECEIVAL OF MINUTES

OFFICER RECOMMENDATIONS

That the minutes of Newtravel General Meeting held on 25th July 2019 be received.

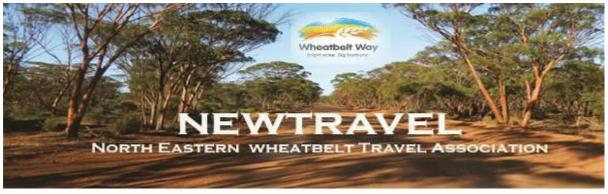
7. PRESIDENT/COUNCILLORS ANNOUNCEMENTS

The President, Cr Day advised having attended the following meetings:

Shire of Westonia



RECEVIAL OF MINUTES



Agenda – GENERAL MEETING

General Meeting to be held on Thursday 25th July 2019, 10am at Miners Hall, Westonia.

Opening 10.30am

Attendees:

Kim Storer (Chair)
Linda Vernon (Tourism Officer)
Nola Commerford-Smith (Mukinbudin)
Cr Sandie Ventris (Mukinbudin)
Melinda Brown (Nungarin CRC)
Cr. Bill Huxtable (Westonia)
Darren Simmons (Koorda CEO)

John Nuttall (Mt Marshall CEO) Cr Tony Sachse (Mt Marshall) Caroline Robinson (Solum) Stacey Geier (Westonia) Rebecca Watson (Mt Marshall) Alyce Ventris (Mukinbudin CRC)

Pauline Deas (Westonia Gallery) Marcus Falconer (AGO)

Apologies:

Misty Richards (Dowerin)
Narelle Dixon (Rosevale Homestead)
Mandy Walker (RDA Wheatbelt)
Rebecca McCall (Dowerin CEO)
Stephanie Elvidge(Wyalkatchem)

Adam Majib (Nungarin)
Tony Clarke (Koorda)
Cr Bev Palmer (Nungarin)
Deb Jacob (Beacon)
Jim Boyd (Beacon)

Sharon Kett (Bencubbin CRC)
John Merrick (Westonia Acting CEO)

1. Previous Minutes

1.1 Confirmation (Previous Meeting Minutes click Here)

Resolution:

That the Minutes of the NEWTRAVEL Meeting held in Nungarin on 28th February 2019 be confirmed as a true and correct record of proceedings.

Moved: Nola Commerford-Smith Seconded: John Nuttall CARRIED

1.2 Business arising from previous minutes

2. Correspondence

2.1 Correspondence In

- 2.1.1 WAVC August/September Wildflower Campaign
- 2.1.2 AGO various marketing opportunities
- 2.1.3 Dowerin Events Management Dowerin Field Days confirmation of stand booking
- 2.1.4 Caravan Australia Winter 2019 Edition (with Wheatbelt Way advertorial)

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2.2 Correspondence Out

2.2.1 Various Emails outward.

Resolution:

That the NEWTRAVEL inward correspondence is accepted and the outward correspondence be endorsed.

Moved: Stacey Geier Seconded: Sandie Ventris CARRIED

2.3 Business arising from Correspondence

Local Governments may have received <a href="mailto:em

Membership is \$651 per annum

Has any of the individual NEWTRAVEL Local Governments taken up this offer of membership? Is this something NEWTRAVEL may wish to become a member of?

ACTION – Marcus Falconer offered to follow up and investigate this organisation and membership offer.

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3. Financial Report

Cheque Acc Opening Balance 1 January 2019		<u>\$77,720.63</u>
INCOME	NEWROC – Wheatbelt Way Marketing Contribution	\$3,000.00
	, ,	
	Total Income	\$3,000.00
EXPENSES		
Press Advertising	WA Newspapers – March The West Advert – WBW only	\$450.00
	Executive Media – Caravanning Australia Magazine Ad	\$950.00
Videos	Carr and Drone – 3 x promotional videos	\$1,350.00
Brochures	Tangelo Creative – update artwork for Brochure	\$396.00
	Vanguard Press – 10,000 Brochures	\$1,798.50
Regional Tourism Initiatives	AGO – March – The West co-op Wheatbelt Advert	\$500.00
Арр	Tangelo Creative – 50% commencement payment	\$3,300.00
Consumer Shows	AGO – exhibitor space at Perth Caravan & Camping Show	\$343.00
	Dowerin Events Management – Exhibitor space deposit	\$200.00
Website	Tangelo Creative – website hack fix	\$314.60
Training	Shire of Merredin – contribution for Global Gypsies Workshop – 11 NEWTRAVEL attendees	\$1,829.63
- Talling	Wheatbelt Business Network – Communicating Your Value Workshop	\$75.00
Postage & Freight	Mukinbudin Trading Post – March Postage	\$5.00
	Mukinbudin Trading Post – April Postage	\$44.25
	Mukinbudin Trading Post – May Postage	\$42.85
Internet Marketing	20/20 Marketing Solutions	\$1,650.00
	Stargazers Club – article/information for website	\$250.00
	PP & LA Vernon – reimbursement for FB marketing Apr/May	\$130.00
Signage	Justin Braddon – Replacement Flag Trayning	\$225.00
	Sally J Designs – Bencubbin Meteorite Banner Design	\$110.00
	Justin Braddon – Replacement Flag Beacon	\$225.00
	Sally J Designs – Welcome Sign Design	\$180.00
	Total Expenditure	<u>\$14,368.83</u>
Cheque Acc Closing Balance 30 June 2019		<u>\$66,351.80</u>
Outstanding Payments	Network 24 – website hosting	\$180.00
	Dowerin Events Management – exhibitor space final payment	\$556.00
	Jason Sign Makers – Welcome & RV Dump Point Signs	\$5,404.14
	Tangelo Creative – final payment for App update	\$3,696.00
	AGO – 2019-2020 Membership	\$295.00
Ending Financial Position at 22 July 2019		\$56,220.66

Signage Funds Remaining

	\$10,423.70
Justin Braddon – Replacement Flag Trayning	\$225.00
Justin Braddon – Replacement Flag Beacon	\$225.00
Sally J Designs – Bencubbin Meteorite Banner	\$110.00
Sally J Designs – Welcome Sign Design	\$180.00
Jason Sign Makers – Welcome & RV Dump Point Signs	\$5,404.14
Total Signage Funds Remaining	\$4,279.56

Shire of Trayning has asked for the replacement of the Wheatbelt Way signage at Trayning Well and Trayning Gnamma Hole at an approximate cost of \$400.00.

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ACTION – Linda to extend the offer to all Local Governments about updating/replacing signage at Wheatbelt Way sites before ordering signs for the Shire of Trayning.

Resolution:

The financial report be accepted as presented.

Moved: Nola Commerford-Smith Seconded: Stacey Geier CARRIED

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4.0 NEWROC Tourism Officer March – July 2019 Report

M	ain Activities	Description	Progress/Update
1.	NewTravel Administration		
a.	Organise, attend and minute NEWTRAVEL meetings. Attending to any correspondence or motions at these meetings.	Organise and attend NEWTRAVEL Meetings	 Attempting to amend the NEWTRAVEL name change discrepancy. Strategic Planning; working with Caroline Robinson on NEWTRAVEL future directions; including phone hook up 30th April and meeting with RoeTourism and CWVC/WEROC on 7th
b.	Take recommendations from NEWTRAVEL as the key advisory Committee to NEWROC for action.	Prepare Agendas and Minutes; attend to correspondence and motions as directed. Undertake financial responsibility for NEWTRAVEL including invoicing, paying accounts, preparing and presenting financial reports.	 February Meeting Minutes prepared and circulated. Monthly financials completed and accounts paid.
2.	Marketing		
a.	Implement the Wheatbelt Way Marketing Plan	Develop, adopt and implement annual marketing plan.	 App update completed for 2019. Carr and Drone Video's received and being used.
b.	Support NEWTravel to undertake tourism marketing activities across NEWROC to the benefit of the member Councils.	Promote the Wheatbelt Way through press advertising and any other opportunities as they arise.	 March "The West" advertising in the lead up to the Perth Caravan and Camping Show and Easter/April School holidays.
		Update and distribute Wheatbelt Way Brochures and Booklets.	 DL Brochure updated and re-print received and being distributed as required.
		Arrange for the preparation of promotional packages for individuals, groups, companies and arrange appropriate distribution	 Liaised with West Moto Park to assist with planned Adventure Bike tour itinerary. Discussions with Dowerin Events Management on possible tours to include the Dowerin Field Days and wider Wheatbelt/Wheatbelt Way.
3.	Website and Social Media		,
	Develop and maintain a presence for the Wheatbelt Way on internet and social media.	Maintain the Wheatbelt Way website	 Website updated monthly New website hosting provider obtained
		Answer all Wheatbelt Way enquiries via the website and respond to requests for merchandise as required. Create a Wheatbelt Way Facebook Page and maintain it regularly.	 60 Wheatbelt Way website enquiries. Posting and sharing of Wheatbelt Way content weekly.
4.	Stakeholder Communications		
a.	Work closely with NEWROC, the Director of Economic Services and Wheatbelt Way Local Governments to implement identified Wheatbelt Way marketing activities.	Monthly Reports to Director of Economic Services and LGs	•
		Ouartarly Navyslattar to Ctakeholders	. Francisco disputing and to Manual
b.	Maintain relationships with Central Wheatbelt Visitors Centre and	Quarterly Newsletter to Stakeholders	E-news distributed in March

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Australia's Golden Outback	Meetings	Video content creation opportunity. This did not proceed as Tourism Officer declined participation in end due to limited opportunity/different AGO vision to include Wheatbelt Way content/story and we had the Carr and Drone video.
a. Assist in the maintenance of the Wheatbelt Way Infrastructure and monitoring of Tourism across NEWROC	Coordinate and collate tourism data for the region.	 Quarterly statistics collected and collated. Meeting with Graham Thompson, Christoff Pforr and Michael Volgger from Curtin University about Wheatbelt Tourism Opportunities and reviewing the Wheatbelt Way Visitor Statistics.
	Coordinate annual auditing of Wheatbelt Way sites with individual shires and reporting of recommendations back to shires.	Individual Shires to undertake – template provided.
6. Supporting additional activities	S	
a. Any other duties within the Contractors range of abilities as directed by the Director of Economic Services if time	Assist with planning and conducting tourism initiatives as required (incl. local famils and trade shows).	- Attended Perth Caravan and Camping Show 23-24 th March.
and resources allow.	Carry out research and manage projects as required	 Welcome and RV Dump Point Signage ordered and distributed. 27th May – attended Communicating Your Business Value Workshop in Narembeen. Met with Col and Jan from Birdlife WA. They have completed 12months of Bird Surveys across the Wheatbelt Way and their survey information can be found on the website.

Resolution:

The Tourism Officer Report be accepted.

Moved: Melinda Brown Seconded: Tony Sachse CARRIED

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5.1 Quarterly Statistics

Snapshot Summary of Statistics Collected: Please send in your statistics for the period 1 March – 30 June 2019 as soon as possible if you have not done so already.

The next reporting period is 1 July 2019 – 31st October 2019, can all participation accommodation please provide data to Linda by Wednesday 13th November 2019.

A reminder that the reporting periods are:

- 1. July October
- 2. November February
- 3. March June

If Shires could please submit their complete Excel spreadsheets within the fortnight of the end of each period it would be greatly appreciated.

Graham Thompson from Curtin University will be working on analysing the current collected data from 2012 – 2019. He hopes to have a data analysis and reports drafted by the end of the year.

To view the lasted statistic data reports from Tourism WA for May 2019:

AGO 2018 Fact Sheet

Wheatbelt 2018 Fact Sheet

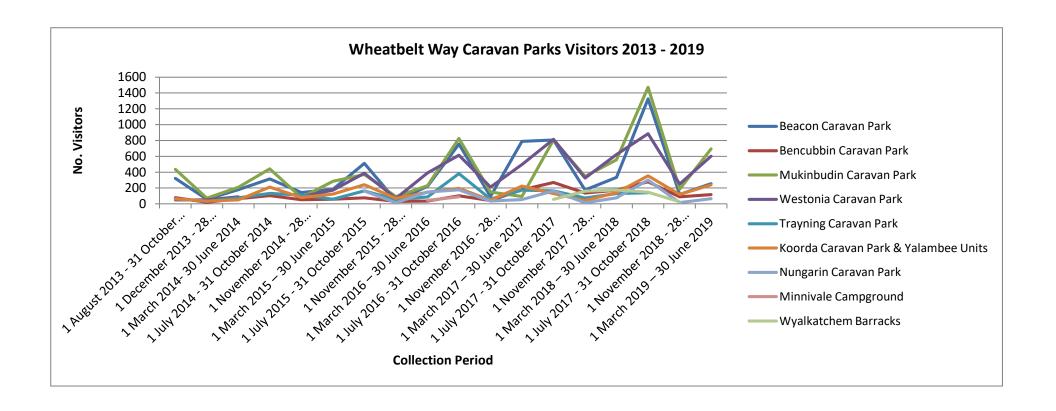
A quick summary of the Statistics and points to note:

- Overall visitor numbers have generally declined to the Wheatbelt Way Accommodation over the last 6 months of 1 November 2018 – 30 June 2019. This is the first time this has occurred since collecting statistics.
- Length of stay for this period has increased slightly.
- Note that the Beacon Barracks has been closed for this same period.
- Anecdotally though there appears to be plenty of Caravans around perhaps free camping?

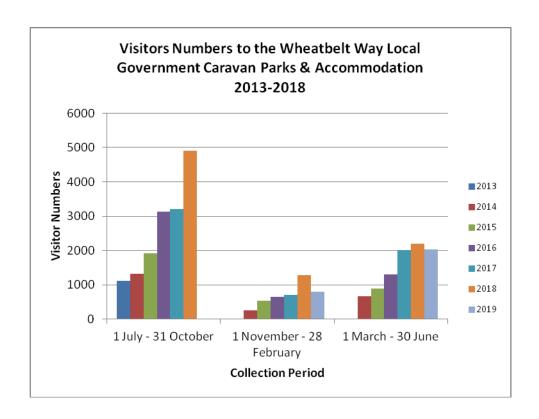
Table: Summary Visitor No. Comparison for periods 2017-2018 to 2018-2019

Period:	1 November – 28 February			1 March – 30 June 2019		
Site	Total No. Visitors 18/19	Total No. Visitors 17/18	% Visitor No. Difference	Total No. Visitors 18/19	Total No. Visitors 17/18	% Visitor No. Difference
Bencubbin Caravan Park	88	136	√ 35%	117	172	√ 31%
Beacon Caravan Park	118	176	√ 32%	255	334	√ 23%
Koorda Caravan Park	120	42	个185%	240	141	↑ 70%
Mukinbudin Caravan Park	185	348	↓ 46%	695	557	↑ 24%
Nungarin Caravan Park	16	14	1 4%	66	76	↓ 13%
Trayning Caravan Park	No data	74		50	130	√ 61%
Westonia Caravan Park	250	325	√ 23%	602	624	√ 3%
Wyalkatchem Barracks	26	161	√ 83%	No data	174	

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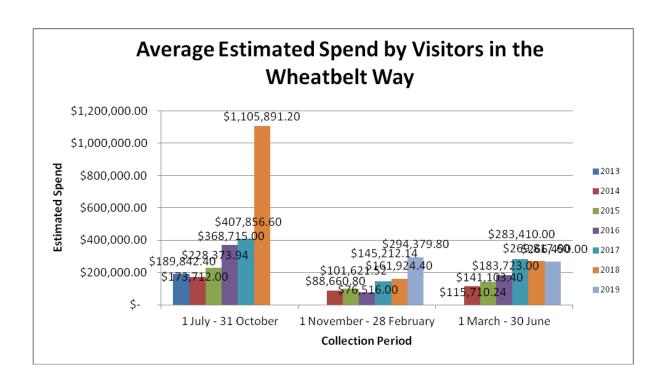


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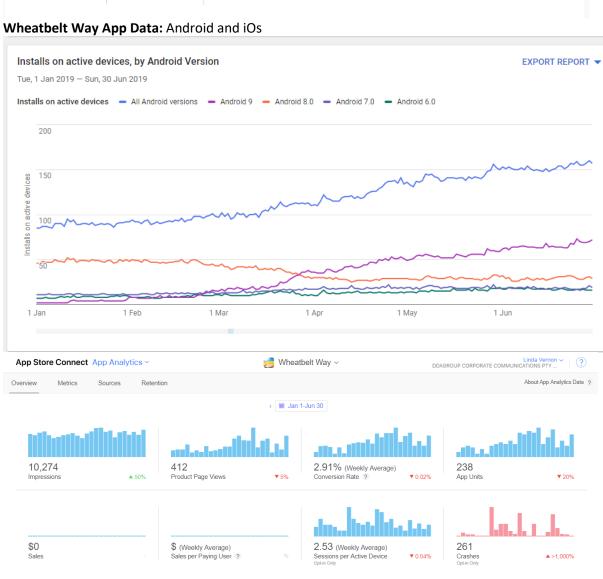


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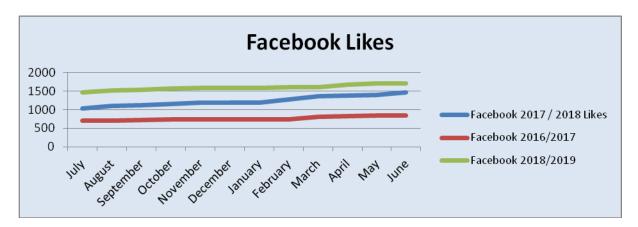
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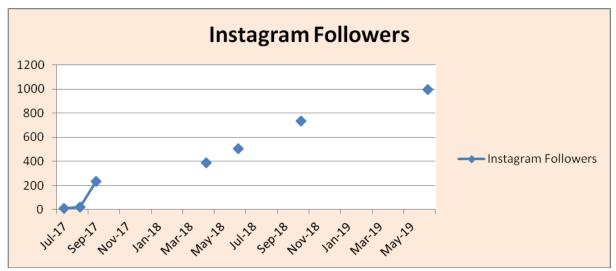
	Downloads iOs	Installs on Active Device via Google Play
Jul-17		
Aug-17		
Sep-17		
Oct-17	12	
Nov-17	13	
Dec-17	15	
Jan-18	36	
Feb-18	39	
Mar-18	74	5
Apr-18	37	21
May-18	43	36
Jun-18	34	41
Jul-18	47	46
Aug-18	95	63
Sep-18	66	100
Oct-18	40	97
Nov-18	30	87
Dec-18	27	86
Jan-19	24	92
Feb-19	17	98
Mar-19	37	110
Apr-19	56	134
May-19	62	150
Jun-19	42	157

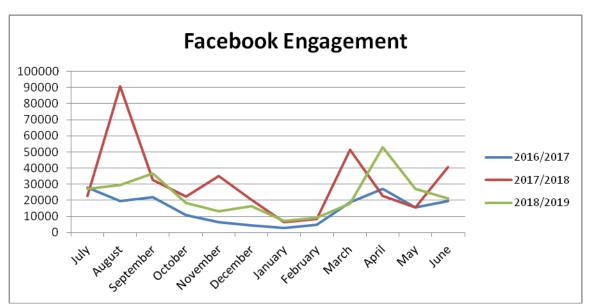
TOTAL APP DOWNLOADS TO DATE	2169
TOTAL Google Play Downloads	1323
TOTAL iOs Downloads	846

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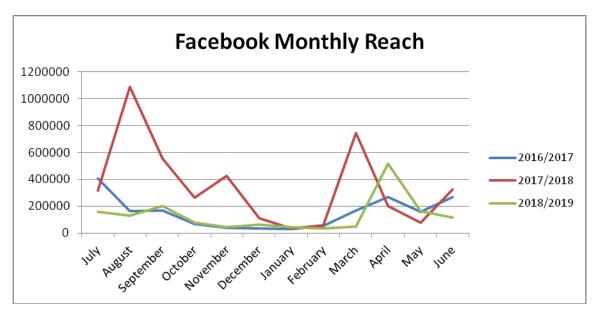
Social Media Data to 30 June 2019

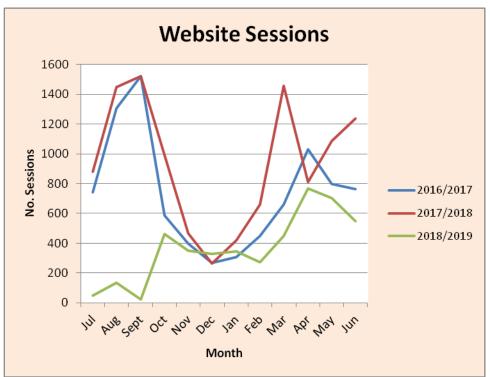




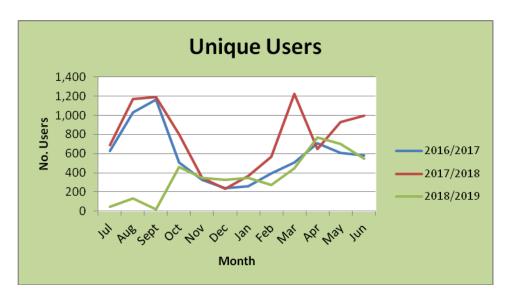


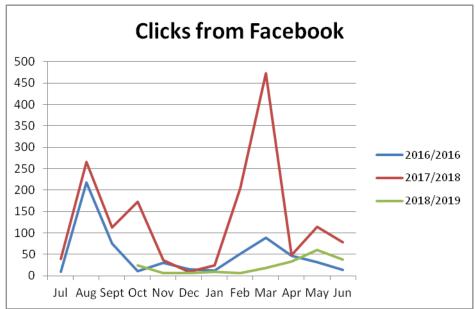
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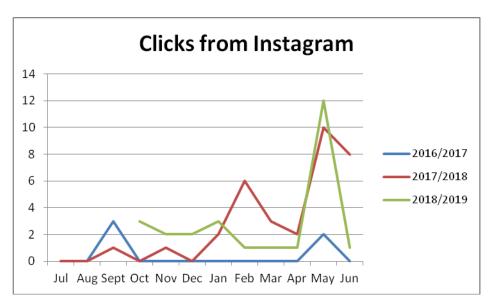




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6.0 General Business

6.1 Strategic Plan

BACKGROUND:

Caroline Robinson attended the February 2019 NEWTRAVEL meeting and held a planning session with attendees. Linda Vernon and Caroline then reviewed how this session went and where to next.

This was then followed up by a Zoom/phone hook up on the 30th April with Jamie Criddle, John Nuttall, Rebecca McCall, Kim Storer, Caroline Robinson and Linda Vernon to seek clarification on what NEWROC/Local Government were wishing to achieve with tourism marketing and their relationship with NEWTRAVEL.

A joint regional tourism meeting was then held in Merredin on the 7th June with Roe Tourism Chair Bevan Thomas and Executive Officer Heather Ives, CWVC/WEROC/AGO Robyn McCarthy, NEWTRAVEL Chair Kim Storer and Tourism Officer Linda Vernon and Caroline Robinson. Caroline had instigated this meeting as she has been working with both RoeTourism and NEWTRAVEL on Strategic Plans and felt that there were benefits to bring these groups together to discuss the future direction and intent of both groups.

COMMENT:

Further discussion between Caroline and Linda has led them to feel that what is needed for NEWTRAVEL for the next 1-3 years is more a Directions document, with an Action Plan — not necessarily a typical Strategic Plan. A lot of discussion has transpired as to what is the core role of NEWTRAVEL and what it has the capacity to can and can't/ should and should not do.

Caroline Robinson has developed the following documents for NEWTRAVEL to consider and provide final input into at the meeting:

- 1. NEWTRAVEL Forward Directions 2019-2021
- 2. <u>Structure Diagram</u>

Overall this has been a very challenging process but NEWTRAVEL should not feel disheartened as this tourism space is not easy with many Local Tourism Organisations across the AGO region facing a range of challenges about their future and what their role is with limited funding, resources and support.

Following feedback from NEWTRAVEL members Linda is happy to attend individual Council meetings to provide an update of tourism activities in the Wheatbelt Way and explain forward directions.

Caroline Robinson presented the Forward Directions document to the meeting and discussion was held

Meeting Feedback included:

- Concern that of the key NEWTRAVEL stakeholders that only four of the eight Local Government stakeholders are here at today's meeting.
- Discussion around the time required for the Tourism Officer to implement the actions. Is current time available enough?
- Communication is key. Internal marketing to stakeholders to understand NEWTRAVEL and stakeholder roles.
- Need to keep in mind the holistic approach to tourism.

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- Visitor experience – who/which is this role?

Resolution:

That the NEWTRAVEL Forward Directions document be adopted.

Moved: John Nuttall Seconded: Darren Simmonds CARRIED

Caroline Robinson left the meeting.

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6.2 Joint Marketing Project – Marketing Panel and Funding Opportunities

BACKGROUND:

After the joint local Tourism Group meetings on the 7th June, discussion was held around whilst both Roe Tourism and NEWTRAVELs (as well as the CWVC/WEROC) core role was marketing their regions both groups lacked the skills and resources to do this effectively.

At this point in time it was felt that the region already has enough tourism attractions in its natural attractions and that was our immediate visitor target market – we just need to focus on marketing it better – not developing product and infrastructure.

COMMENT:

A draft Joint Project concept has been developed for NEWTRAVEL members to consider: <u>Joint Project Summary – Marketing Panel</u> <u>Joint Project - Brainstorm</u>

Currently there are two possible funding opportunities to pursue if NEWTRAVEL wish:

1. Qantas Regional Grants – closes 30th August 2019

Regional Grants Program will provide financial, flight and marketing support to community groups and organisations to help further their causes and set them up for success. Focus on strengthen regional communities, drive local economic activity, stimulate tourism and support jobs. Total funds of \$1 million each year over five years available.

2. REDS Grants – closes 13th September

Delivered locally by the State's nine Regional Development Commissions, up to \$250,000 is available for individual projects that promote sustainable jobs, partnerships, productivity, skills and capability, as well as stimulate new investment and industry diversification. The grants will boost investment in local regional projects that contribute to population and economic growth initiatives; local marketing and innovation pilots; and importantly, are driven by the community.

Resolution:

That NEWTRAVEL proceed with developing the Joint Project for Wheatbelt Tourism Marketing and submit an application to the Qantas Regional Grants and that up \$2,000 is allocated to obtain Caroline Robinson's services to support the Tourism Officers in this process.

Moved: Tony Sachse Seconded: Nola Commerford-Smith CARRIED

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6.3 2019-2020 NEWTRAVEL Marketing Plan

BACKGROUND:

NEWTRAVEL Annually sets a marketing plan which identifies its investment in marketing the region for the year.

COMMENT:

Under the old constitution, each of the eight NEWTRAVEL member local governments contributes \$2,000 annual to this activity. t is assumed that this will continue into the future? Direction is sort from NEWTRAVEL members.

- 1. Do we need a MoU with member local governments about this contribution going forward?
- Is now the time that we set some membership fees under the <u>new constitution</u>?
 Previously considered were the following <u>membership structures</u>, but none were adopted/resolved by NEWTRAVEL.
- NEWROC and NEWTRAVEL had previously agreed for NEWTRAVEL to take on the
 management and payment of the Tourism Officer role. This has not occurred to date.
 NEWROC still have the funds and have been paying the Tourism Officer monthly
 invoices.
- 4. Are there any other marketing activities that member wish NEWTRAVEL to consider?

On the following page is the draft proposed 2019-2020 Marketing Plan

Discussion was held on membership and adopting a membership structure for the 2019-2020 Financial year:

- View expressed by some that Local Governments should have a vote as they are the key (or sole) financial supporters.
- Concern about wanting other stakeholders to be members (CRCs and Businesses) and attend/contribute to NEWTRAVEL, but why would they if they do not have a vote.

Resolution:

That Concept 1 NEWTRAVEL Membership be adopted.

Moved: Tony Sachse Seconded: Darren Simmons CARRIED

It was reiterated that it was extremely valuable and encouraged for CRCs and Businesses to attended NEWTRAVEL even if they do not have a vote if they only chose to be Associate Members of the Association.

ACTION –advice to be provided to NEWTRAVEL Local Governments to advise them of the membership and delegate required to be provided and clarify that there is to be no Deputy/Proxy.

Resolution:

That Marketing Plan Budget for 2019-2020 be adopted.

Moved: Sandie Ventris Seconded: Darren Simmons CARRIED

ACTION: Local Governments are immediately advised of the 2019-2020 Financial Contributions to NEWTRAVEL.

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Shire	Description		NEWTRAVEL (Marketing)	NEWTRAVEL (Tourism Officer)	Total Cost/Shire
Shire of Dowerin	NEWTRAVEL Membership - Marketing		¢2.000.00		
	Contribution Tourism Officer Contribution		\$2,000.00	¢3.500.00	
	Wheatbelt Way specific marketing		\$500.00	\$2,500.00	
	Regional Marketing Contribution (RoeTourism & WEROC joint initiatives)		\$1,500.00		\$6,500.00
		Sub Total	\$4,000.00	\$2,500.00	
Shire of Koorda	NEWTRAVEL Membership - Marketing Contribution		\$2,000.00		
	Tourism Officer Contribution			\$2,500.00	
	Wheatbelt Way specific marketing Regional Marketing Contribution		\$500.00		
	(RoeTourism & WEROC joint initiatives)		\$1,500.00		\$6,500.00
		Sub Total	\$4,000.00	\$3,000.00	
Shire of Mt Marshall	NEWTRAVEL Membership - Marketing Contribution		\$2,000.00		
	Tourism Officer Contribution			\$2,500.00	
	Wheatbelt Way specific marketing Regional Marketing Contribution		\$500.00		
	(RoeTourism & WEROC joint initiatives)		\$1,500.00		\$6,500.00
		Sub Total	\$4,000.00	\$2,500.00	
Shire of Mukinbudin	NEWTRAVEL Membership - Marketing Contribution		\$2,000.00		
	Tourism Officer Contribution			\$2,500.00	
	Wheatbelt Way specific marketing Regional Marketing Contribution		\$500.00		
	(RoeTourism & WEROC joint initiatives)		\$1,500.00		\$6,500.00
Cl.: (N		Sub Total	\$4,000.00	\$2,500.00	
Shire of Nungarin	NEWTRAVEL Membership - Marketing Contribution		\$2,000.00		
	Tourism Officer Contribution			\$2,500.00	
	Wheatbelt Way – specific marketing Regional Marketing Contribution		\$500.00		
	(RoeTourism & WEROC joint initiatives)		\$1,500.00		\$6,500.00
CI: (= :		Sub Total	\$4,000.00	\$2,500.00	
Shire of Trayning	NEWTRAVEL Membership - Marketing Contribution		\$2,000.00		
	Tourism Officer Contribution			\$2,500.00	
	Wheatbelt Way – specific marketing Regional Marketing Contribution		\$500.00		
	(RoeTourism & WEROC joint initiatives)		\$1,500.00		\$6,500.00

NEWTRAVEL Agenda July 2019 Page **20** of **26**

Shire	Description	NEWTRAVEL Income (Marketing)	NEWTRAVEL Income (Tourism Officer)	Total Cost/Shire
Shire of Westonia	NEWTRAVEL Membership - Marketing Contribution	\$2,000.00		
	Wheatbelt Way – specific marketing	\$500.00		
	Tourism Officer Contribution		\$2,500.00	\$5,000.00
	Sub Total	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	
Shire of Wyalkatchem	NEWTRAVEL Membership - Marketing Contribution	\$2,000.00		
	Tourism Officer Contribution		\$2,500.00	
	Wheatbelt Way – specific marketing Regional Marketing Contribution	\$500.00		
	(RoeTourism & WEROC joint initiatives)	\$1,500.00		\$6,500.00
	Sub Total	\$4,000.00	\$2,500.00	
	TOTAL INCOME	\$30,500.00	\$20,000.00	\$50,500.00

NB: The Shire of Westonia makes their Regional Marketing Contribution of \$1,500.00 through WEROC.

NEWTRAVEL Agenda July 2019 Page 21 of 26

EXPENDITURE 2019-2020 DRAFT

Activity	Description	NEWTRAVEL	Total Activity
Activity	Description	Expense	Cost
1. Annual Tourism Association	Australia's Golden Outback	\$295.00	Ć40F.00
Memberships	Central Wheatbelt Visitor Centre Membership	\$200.00	\$495.00
2. Advertising	AGO Cooperative Advertising - Sunday Times	\$1,500.00	
	Caravanning Australia – Winter Magazine 2020	\$1,000.00	
	AGO 2019/2020 Annual Planner - advertorial	\$1,995.00	
	AGO 2019/2020 Annual Planner - advertising	\$946.00	
	Facebook advertising – July/August Wildflower video	\$500.00	
	Facebook advertising – September/October – wildflowers adverts	\$500.00	
	Facebook advertising – March, Easter Promotion –Autumn video/adverts	\$500.00	\$13,941.00
	Facebook advertising – Summer –video	\$500.00	
	Facebook Boost Posts – annual budget to promote identified posts	\$1,000.00	
	Instagram advertising – July	\$250.00	
	Instagram advertising – September/October	\$250.00	
	Regional Tourism Association Initiatives (joint co-op advertising in The West and Sunday Times and Eastern Wheatbelt Visitor Guide re-print)	\$5,000.00	
3. Content	Video/Image Content Creation	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
4. Guidebook Re-prints	Design and Print (5000 copies – 500 for each of the local visitor centres) of updated Guidebook with no CD or audio track option.	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00
5. Consumer Shows	Perth Caravan & Camping Show 2020, Claremont Showgrounds	\$400.00	\$1,200.00
	Dowerin Field Days 2020	\$800.00	
6. Website	Website Maintenance	\$1,000.00	
	Annual Website Hosting Fee	\$400.00	\$1,550.00
	Domain Name Renewal/Annual Security	\$150.00	
7. App.	App Updates	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00
8. NEWTRAVEL Support	Postage/Meetings/Bus Hire etc	\$600.00	\$600.00
	TOTAL	MARKETING EXPENSES	\$33,786.00

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6.4 Dowerin Field Days

BACKGROUND:

NEWTRAVEL again will have a stand at the 2019 Dowerin GWN Field Days. This year again I have offered the opportunity for RoeTourism and CWVC to join us to promote the Wheatbelt region. We will be promoting the Self Drive Trails through the provision of the following brochures:

- Wheatbelt Way
- Pathways to Way Rock
- Golden Pipeline
- Pioneers' Pathway
- Eastern Wheatbelt Visitors Guide

Discussions were held with Dowerin Event Management staff about how to incorporate tourism better with the Dowerin Field Days event (as an interest area) as well as increasing visitation to the event. This year we were unable to develop any longer tours into the Wheatbelt Way region but they are testing a trial of a three day tour which includes the Dowerin Field Days via New Norcia.

COMMENT:

I will liaise with the other groups but would also like a few volunteers from NEWTRAVEL who would be available to assist with being on the stand.

Time	Wednesday		Thursday		
8.00am –	Robyn McCarthy	Misty Richards	Robyn McCarthy		
10.15am	(CWVC)	(Dowerin)	(CWVC)		
10.15am –	Robyn McCarthy	Sharon Kett	Stacey Geier		
12.30pm	(CWVC)	(Bencubbin CRC)	(Westonia)		
12.30pm –	Kim Storer	Rebecca Watson	Robyn McCarthy	Linda Vernon	
2.45pm	(Koorda)	(Mt Marshall)	(CWVC)		
2.45pm – 5.00pm	Kim Storer (Koorda)		Robyn McCarthy (CWVC)	Linda Vernon	

Dependant on space there will be opportunity to also promote any upcoming events across the Wheatbelt Way region. If you wish for your event to be promoted please get in touch with Linda

Thank you to those who volunteer time at the meeting and so far to undertake this activity.

NEWTRAVEL Agenda July 2019 Page 23 of 26

7. Reports

6.1 Member Shire Reports (Click <u>here</u> to view Shire reports submitted already)

Verbal reports to be presented by shire representatives, Full written reports are in the attachments. Key points to note:

Shire of Westonia:

- Caravan Park has a new tent area as well as herb and vegetable garden beds that visitors can use.
- Storage room is now complete at the Hood-Penn Museum and working now on new display areas.
- Hosting a Stargazing event on the 1 August.

Shire of Dowerin: None

Shire of Koorda:

- Drive In is now back operational from June with an audience of 317 and July of 205 visitors.
- Held a local familiarisation tour for businesses and community organisations.
- Koorda Historical Museum is getting a facelift and is currently closed.

Shire of Mt Marshall

- Local Wildflower Guide being produced to hand out to visitors.
- New Shire Brochure being produced.

Beacon:

- Blackspot funding received to install a 60m mobile phone tower at Tampu.
- New accommodation at the Beacon Caravan Park with the installation of 2 x 4 single accommodation units.

Bencubbin:

- Gabbin Hall Free Camp has a hot shower available for visitors!
- Looking into funding to relocated the War Memorial to the main street.

Shire of Mukinbudin:

- New local tourism products are for sale at the Mukinbudin CRC
- Held annual local familiarisation tour.
- Caravan Park tried online booking system, but was not working for the Caravan Park Manager and so they have taken it down on gone back to phone bookings.

Shire of Nungarin

- Plans are in progress for the 25th Anniversary of the Nungarin Army and Heritage Museum. Groups of visitors been coming though and visiting the museum.
- Mangowine Concert and Harvest Festival preparations are well underway for 4th 6th of October.
- Security upgraded at Caravan Park as well Free CRISP Wifi is available.

Shire of Trayning: None

NEWTRAVEL Agenda July 2019 Page 24 of 26

Shire of Wyalkatchem

- The Wyalkatchem Travellers Park is again currently closed, the Shire is looking into options to support them as well as alternatives for when they are closed.
- CBH and Agricultural Museum has been working on new displays.
- Wyalkatchem Fair which was held in April was a success.

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7.0 Other Business

- **7.1 Wheatbelt Way Site Audits:** just a reminder that as we approach our peak tourist season to ensure that you Wheatbelt Way sites have been checked and that all infrastructure is at an acceptable standard an in good working order at all sites.
- **7.2 Regional Events Scheme:** this year's successful funding applicants were announced in May. Were there any NEWTRAVEL member applications that were unsuccessful?
- **7.3 AGO AGM and Board Nominations:** Australia's Golden Outback will be holding its AGM in October and there will likely be a call for Board Nominations something for members to consider.

8.0 Next Meeting

Will be the NEWTRAVEL Annual General Meeting at 10am on Thursday 24th October in Mukinbudin.

9.0 Meeting Close 1.00pm.

NEWTRAVEL Agenda July 2019 Page **26** of **26**

8. DECLARATION OF INTEREST

In accordance with Section 5.65 of the *Local Government Act 1995* the following disclosures of <u>Financial</u> interest were made at the Council meeting held on **15**th **August 2019.**

Name/Position	
Item No./Subject	
Nature of interest	
Extent of Interest	

In accordance with Section 5.65 of the *Local Government Act 1995* the following disclosures of <u>Closely</u> <u>Association Person And Impartiality</u> interest were made at the Council meeting held on **15**th August **2019**

Name/Position	
Item No./Subject	
Nature of interest	
Extent of Interest	

In accordance with Section 5.60B and 5.65 of the *Local Government Act 1995* the following disclosures of <u>Proximity</u> interest were made at the Council meeting held on 15^{th} August 2019

Name/Position	
Item No./Subject	
Nature of interest	
Extent of Interest	

9. MATTERS REQUIRING A COUNCIL DECISION

9.1. GOVERNANCE, ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

9.1.1 ACCOUNTS FOR PAYMENT

Responsible Officer: Jamie Criddle, CEO

Author: Kay Geier, Senior Finance Officer
File Reference: F1.3.3 Monthly Financial Statements

Disclosure of Interest: Ni

Attachments: Attachment 9.1.1 List of Accounts

Signature: Officer CEO

Purpose of the Report

☐ Executive Decision ☐ Legislative Requirement



This information is provided to Council on a monthly basis in accordance with provisions of the Local Government Act 1995 and Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996. A Local Government is to develop procedures for the authorisation of, and payment of, accounts to ensure that there is effective security for, which money or other benefits may be obtained.



Comment

Attached is a copy of Accounts for Payment for the month of July 2019. The credit card statements currently show:

CEO July 2019 \$5,139.36 associated with the purchase of Activ8inet Housing & Office, Fuel,

Email Exchange Platform, New IPhone, Clearing Permit, Car Hire, Car Service

Works Supervisor July 2019 \$4,721.36 associated with the purchase Fuel, Medications Fridge, Vehicle

Licences, Plat Change, Expendable Tools & Titan Drawer System



Statutory Environment

Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 Regulations 12 & 13 requires the list of accounts to be presented to Council. Payments are made by staff under delegated authority from the CEO and Council.



Policy Implications

Council does not have a policy in relation to payment of accounts.



Strategic Implications

Accounts for payment are presented to Council in the interests of accountability and provide information on Council expenditure.



Financial Implications

Expenditure in accordance with the 2019/2020 Annual Budget.

	Voting Requirements	
\boxtimes	Simple Majority	Absolute Majority
OFF	ICER RECOMMENDATIONS	

That July 2019 accounts submitted to today's meeting on Municipal vouchers numbered from 3776 to 3785, and D/Debits from EFT3638 to EFT3782 (inclusive of Department of Planning and Infrastructure / Creditor and Bank Fees Directly Debited and Visa Card Payments) totalling \$273,597.50 be passed for payment.

Attachment 9.1.1

Shire of Westonia



Accounts for Payment

for period ending 31st July 2019

List of Accounts Due & Submitted to Council July 2019/2020

Chq/EFT	Date	Name	Description	Amount	Bank	Type
3776	01/07/2019	Shire of Westonia	Registration Renewal various works vehicles	-4467.70	1	CSH
B/S	01/07/2019	FEE - BANK FEES	BANK FEES	-241.77	1	FEE
B/S	01/07/2019	WESTNET - INTERNET PROVIDER FEE	INTERNET PROVIDER FEE	-66.00	1	FEE
PAYROLL	07/07/2019	PAYROLL	Payroll Liability FE 07/07/19	-27126.15	1	CSH
PAYROLL	07/07/2019	SOC CLUB	Payroll Liability FE 07/07/19	-70.00	1	CSH
DD2447.1	07/07/2019	WASUPER	Payroll deductions	-5030.23	1	CSH
DD2447.2	07/07/2019	Colonial First State FirstChoice Wholsale Personal Super	Superannuation contributions	-79.66	1	CSH
DD2447.3	07/07/2019	MLC Masterkey	Superannuation contributions	-203.70	1	CSH
DD2447.4	07/07/2019	Amp Flexible Lifetime Super	Superannuation contributions	-167.60	1	CSH
DD2455.1	07/07/2019	WASUPER	Superannuation contributions	-520.87	1	CSH
3777	09/07/2019	Wheatbelt Agcare	contribution to Rural Family Counselling Service 2019/20	-550.00	1	CSH
3778	09/07/2019	TELSTRA CORPORATION LIMITED	Phone use - CRC, pool, office, fax,CEO & works res.	-887.53	1	CSH
3779	09/07/2019	Synergy	Power use - Chambers, CRC, info bay, pool, complex. stadium, church, oval, CEO & Works res, BJV units	-6006.05	1	CSH
3780	09/07/2019	HI-LO CONSTRUCTION	Various building repairs	-14962.20	1	CSH
3781	09/07/2019	Merredin Medical Centre	Medical for 'F' endorsement for S Read	-165.00	1	CSH
EFT3738	09/07/2019	Landgate	Online Transaction - Certificate of title	-25.70	1	CSH
EFT3739	09/07/2019	AVN Northam Pty Ltd trading as Merredin Toyota	2 Roof Rack Covers	-154.90	1	CSH
EFT3740	09/07/2019	Two Dogs Home Hardware	Rain guage, tape, blades & Knife	-85.30	1	CSH
EFT3741	09/07/2019	Westonia Community Resources Centre	Sponsorship - Donate Life Event	-550.00	1	CSH
EFT3742	09/07/2019	Liberty Oil rural Pty Ltd	10380lts bulk diesel & 1000lts ULP	-15151.75	1	CSH
EFT3743	09/07/2019	RAMM Software Pty Ltd	Rental of the Pocket Ramm Software & Annual support & Mtce	-7572.10	1	CSH
EFT3744	09/07/2019	Ancor Electrical	Install downlights, powerpoints, globes, RCD'S	-1765.15	1	CSH
EFT3745	09/07/2019	Apollo Trade Service Pty Ltd	Freight of Auger	-15.00	1	CSH
EFT3746	09/07/2019	John Merrick Consulting	Consultancy Services 3 to 17 July	-6600.00	1	CSH
EFT3747	09/07/2019	Avon Waste	Domestic Refuse collection and recycle bins	-1343.39	1	CSH
EFT3748	09/07/2019	Toll Ipec	Library books & Flu Vax transport	-61.16	1	CSH
EFT3749	09/07/2019	Ron Bateman & Co	Soudal Fix All	-30.02	1	CSH
EFT3750	09/07/2019	Two Dogs Home Hardware	Masking Tape, WD 40, Padlock, Bike Lock and Cable	-99.40	1	CSH

EFT3751	09/07/2019	Treasury Corporation	Guarantee Fee Ioan #5 & #6	-485.76 1	CSH
EFT3752	09/07/2019	Signs Etc	Various hi-vis work wear	-5062.50 1	CSH
EFT3753	09/07/2019	Great Southern Fuel Supplies	Fuel card purchase Diesel 0WT	-284.35 1	CSH
EFT3754	09/07/2019	Westonia Co - operative	Admin & Council refreshments, cleaning products	-746.12 1	CSH
EFT3755	09/07/2019	Mech Tech Diesel Services Pty Ltd	Various machinery services	-7972.84 1	CSH
EFT3756	09/07/2019	Mineral Crushing Services (WA) Pty Ltd	2x Road Train loads cracker dust from Doodlakine Quarry	-1242.99 1	CSH
EFT3757	09/07/2019	Bernie's Mobile Mechanical Service	Vehicle Inspection for licence renewal	-136.85 1	CSH
B/S	15/07/2019	TPORT - DEPT TRANSPORT LICENSING	DEPT TRANSPORT LICENSING	-6619.70 1	FEE
3782	18/07/2019	Water Corporation	Service Charges	-44.78 1	CSH
3783	18/07/2019	TELSTRA CORPORATION LIMITED	Harvest ban mobile and Shire mobiles	-679.46 1	CSH
3784	18/07/2019	Synergy	Street light account 4/6 to 2/7/19	-612.05 1	CSH
EFT3758	18/07/2019	Toll Ipec	Various freight	-27.34 1	CSH
EFT3759	18/07/2019	Ron Bateman & Co	Brass elbow, nipple and ball valve	-42.03 1	CSH
EFT3760	18/07/2019	Two Dogs Home Hardware	1 Steel brush	-15.29 1	CSH
EFT3761	18/07/2019	Carrabin Roadhouse (Rythdale P/L)	1 Ctn beer and 3 Meals Doctor	-123.00 1	CSH
EFT3762	18/07/2019	Department Of Planning, Lands & Heritage	Lease rent for L175214, L672019 & K951530	-4675.00 1	CSH
EFT3763	18/07/2019	LHAAC Local Health Authorities Analytical Committee	Analytical Services 2019	-396.00 1	CSH
EFT3764	18/07/2019	State Library Of WA	1 Better Beginnings pack	-5.50 1	CSH
EFT3765	18/07/2019	Workwear Group	Exchange difference in uniforms	-29.70 1	CSH
EFT3766	18/07/2019	Cliff Haines Tyres & More	New tyres, puncture repair and second hand tyre	-1342.00 1	CSH
EFT3767	18/07/2019	Westonia Co - operative	Bonuses outside crew	-2600.00 1	CSH
EFT3768	18/07/2019	Reece Australia Pty Ltd	various retic fittings	-1252.69 1	CSH
EFT3769	18/07/2019	Central East Aged Care Alliance (Inc)	Annual contribution 2019/2020	-22000.00 1	CSH
EFT3770	18/07/2019	Fleet Partners	Novated lease Pre Tax & Novated Lease Post tax	-2146.41 1	CSH
EFT3771	18/07/2019	Arthur Price	Re Imbursement for Credit card payment of Medical lamp and	-986.70 1	CSH
			paper roll holder		
EFT3772	18/07/2019	John Merrick Consulting	Consultancy Services18 - 31 July 2019	-6600.00 1	CSH
EFT3773	18/07/2019	Urbanise WA Pty Ltd	Progress Claim #500.01 Engineering tech Water main	-3437.50 1	CSH
EFT3774	18/07/2019	Carol Shirley Pomery	1 Bulka Bag sand for Cemetery	-90.00 2	CSH
PAYROLL	18/07/2019	PAYROLL	Payroll Liability FE 21/07/19	-33077.33 1	CSH
PAYROLL	18/07/2019	SOC CLUB	Payroll Liability FE 21/07/19	-70.00 1	CSH
DD2462.1	21/07/2019	WASUPER	Payroll deductions	-5798.71 1	CSH
DD2462.2	21/07/2019	Colonial First State FirstChoice Wholsale Personal Super	Superannuation contributions	-80.69 1	CSH

DD2462.3	21/07/2019	MLC Masterkey	Superannuation contributions	-209.47	1 CSH
DD2462.4	21/07/2019	Amp Flexible Lifetime Super	Superannuation contributions	-178.28	1 CSH
3785	23/07/2019	Synergy	Warralakin Hall & Warrachupin fire tower	-216.00	1 CSH
EFT3775	23/07/2019	WALGA	WALGA Subscriptions	-19450.00	1 CSH
EFT3776	23/07/2019	Wheatbelt Country Supplies	Rhino Rack Clamps	-238.70	1 CSH
EFT3777	23/07/2019	Ron Bateman & Co	Poly fittings, Drillbits & Wire Brush	-63.10	1 CSH
EFT3778	23/07/2019	Westonia Tavern	Meals & Beverages for June Council Meeting	-433.00	1 CSH
EFT3779	23/07/2019	Signs Etc	Custom Sign	-216.70	1 CSH
EFT3780	23/07/2019	Marketforce	West Aust Advertising - Prime Mover Tenders	-594.63	1 CSH
EFT3781	23/07/2019	Australian Essential Oils	2 x 5Litres of Eucalyptus Oil	-380.00	1 CSH
EFT3782	23/07/2019	CDA Air & Solar	Install 2 Solar Systems	-12800.00	1 CSH
B/S	25/07/2019	2VNET - MONTHLY MAINTENANCE FEE	MONTHLY MAINTENANCE FEE	-578.95	1 FEE
B/S	30/07/2019	FEE - BANK FEES	AUDIT CERTIFICATE FEE	-60.00	1 FEE
B/S	30/07/2019	TPORT - DEPT TRANSPORT LICENSING	DEPT TRANSPORT LICENSING	-16573.05	1 FEE
B/S	30/07/2019	Deputy Commisioner of Taxation	BAS July 2019	-18924.00	1 CSH

-273597.50

The above list of accounts has been paid under delegation, by the Chief Executive Officer, since the previous list of accounts. Municipal vouchers numbered from 3776 to 3785, and D/Debits from EFT3738 to EFT3782 Inclusive of Department for Planning and Infrastructure / Creditor and Bank Fees Directly Debited and Visa Card Payments) totalling \$273597.50submitted to each member of the Council on Thursday 20 June 2019, have been checked and are fully supported by vouchers and duly certified invoices with checks being carried out as to prices, computations and costing.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

9.1.2 MONTHLY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY – JULY 2019

Responsible Officer: Jamie Criddle, CEO Author: Jasmine Geier, Executive Support Officer File Reference: F1.3.3 Monthly Financial Statements **Disclosure of Interest:** Attachments: Attachment 9.1.2 Monthly Statement of Financial Activity Signature: Officer **CEO Purpose of the Report** X **Executive Decision** Legislative Requirement **Background**

This information is provided to Council on a monthly basis in accordance with provisions of the Local Government Act 1995 and Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996.



The Monthly Statement of Financial Activity for the period ending 31 July 2019 is attached for Councillor information, and consists of:

- 1. Summary of Bank Balances
- 2. Summary of Outstanding Debtors
- 3. Balance Sheet
- 4. Budget v Actuals Schedules



General Financial Management of Council Council 2019/2020 Budget Local Government (Financial Management) Regulation 34 1996 Local Government Act 1995 section 6.4



Policy Implications

Council is required annually to adopt a policy on what it considers to be material as far as variances that require to be reported for Council. Council policy is that the material variation be set at \$10,000 and 15%.



Strategic Implications

The Monthly Statement of Financial Activity is a record of Council's activities and financial performance during the reporting period.



Financial Implications

There is no direct financial implication in relation to this matter.



Voting Requirements

OFFICER RECOMMENDATIONS

That Council adopt the Monthly Financial Report for the period ending 31st July 2019 and note any material variances greater than \$10,000 or 15%.

Attachment 9.1.2

Shire of Westonia



Monthly Statement of Financial Activity

for period ending 31st July 2019

SHIRE OF WESTONIA

MONTHLY FINANCIAL REPORT

(Containing the Statement of Financial Activity) For the Period Ended 31 July 2019

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995 LOCAL GOVERNMENT (FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS 1996

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Shire of Westonia Information Summary For the Period Ended 31 July 2019

Key Information

Report Purpose

This report is prepared to meet the requirements of Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996,

Overview

Summary reports and graphical progressive graphs are provided on pages 2 - 3.

Statement of Financial Activity by reporting program

Is presented on page 6 and shows a surplus as at 31 July 2019 of \$2,267,709.

Items of Significance

The material variance adopted by the Shire of Westonia for the 2019/20 year is \$10,000 or 15% whichever is the

Capital Expenditue

Infrastructure - Roads	▼ -\$	21,402 0
Capital Revenue		
Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	A	\$71,737 0
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets		\$0 0

% Collected /

	Completed	Annual Budget		YTD Budget		Υ	TD Actual
Significant Projects							
Buildings	7%	\$	173,808	\$	3,228	\$	11,636
Furniture & Office Equip.	0%	\$	15,000	\$	833	\$	-
Plant , Equip. & Vehicles	1%	\$	587,840	\$	28,987	\$	3,125
Transport	3%	\$	1,099,626	\$	15,666	\$	37,068
Grants, Subsidies and Contributions							
Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	15%	\$	857,267	\$	71,439	\$	124,821
Non-operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	0%	\$	630,700	\$	52,713	\$	-
	8%	\$	1,487,967	\$	124,152	\$	124,821
Rates Levied	100%	\$	1,047,341	\$	1,121,131	\$	1,043,746

[%] Compares current ytd actuals to annual budget

	This Time Last				
Financial Position		3	Year 31 Jul 2018		Current 31 Jul 2019
Adjusted Net Current Assets	155%	\$	2,074,075	\$	3,223,226
Cash and Equivalent - Unrestricted	169%	\$	1,095,922	\$	1,850,189
Cash and Equivalent - Restricted	142%	\$	615,082	\$	875,949
Receivables - Rates	103%	\$	1,028,052	\$	1,055,865
Receivables - Other	1090%	\$	25,374	\$	276,629
Payables	88%	\$	9,023	\$	7,923

[%] Compares current ytd actuals to prior year actuals at the same time

Note: The Statements and accompanying notes are prepared based on all transactions recorded at the time of

Jane

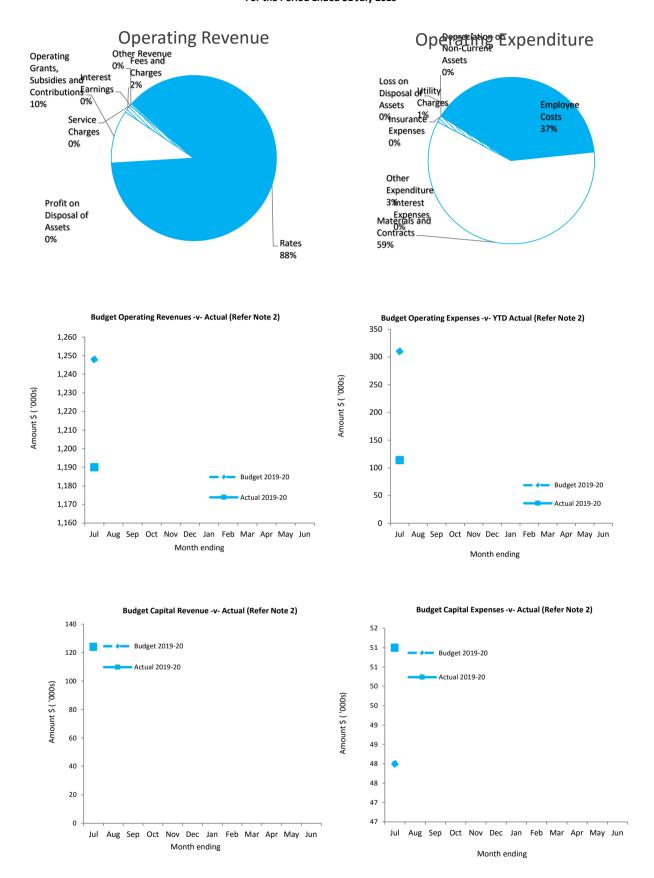
Preparation

Prepared by: Jasmine Geier

Reviewed by: Jamie Criddle

Date prepared:

Shire of Westonia Information Summary For the Period Ended 31 July 2019



This information is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and Notes.

SHIRE OF WESTONIA STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY (Statutory Reporting Program) For the Period Ended 31 July 2019

Revenue from operating activities		Note	Amended Annual Budget	Amended YTD Budget (a)	YTD Actual (b)	Var. \$ (b)-(a)	Var. % (b)- (a)/(a)	Var.
Sovernance	Opening Funding Surplus(Deficit)	3			•		% 0%	
Sovernance 1,150 5,00 0 6,00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Revenue from operating activities							
General Purpose Funding - Rates 9 1,047,341 1,121,131 1,043,746 (77,385) (26,687) (. •		1.150	500	0	(500)	(100%)	
General Purpose Funding - Other		9	•				(7%)	
Law, Order and Public Safety	. 8		, ,				(99%)	
Health	Law, Order and Public Safety		•		0		(100%)	
Education and Welfare 8,750 1,466 1,364 (102) 1,000 1,00	•		2,000		0		(100%)	
Housing	Education and Welfare		•	1,466	1,364		(7%)	
Recreation and Culture	Housing		171,280	18,850	3,750	(15,100)	(80%)	
Recreation and Culture	Community Amenities		•		•		911%	
Transport	Recreation and Culture			133	0	(133)	(100%)	
Deter Property and Services 103,500 20,507 4,146 (16,361) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			•	22,250	123,457		455%	A
103,500	·		-		-		(33%)	
Expenditure from operating activities Governance Go	Other Property and Services		-	·	•		(80%)	•
Expenditure from operating activities (330,116) (70,954) (50,681) (20,273 General Purpose Funding (36,500) (3,856) (3,061) 795 Law, Order and Public Safety (79,000) (5,364) (446) 4,918 Health (34,290) (4,177) (1,617) 2,560 Education and Welfare (38,000) (3,986) (872) 3,114 Housing (158,946) (17,634) (387) 17,247 Community Amenities (130,066) (10,858) (2,789) 8,069 Recreation and Culture (738,398) (58,785) (22,526) 36,259 Carriago and Culture (738,398) (58,785) (22,528) (30,089) (5,775) 24,314 Carriago and Culture (738,398) (58,785) (22,528) (30,089) (5,775) 24,314 Carriago and Culture (738,398) (58,785) (22,528) (30,089) (5,775) 24,314 Carriago and Culture (738,398) (319,729) (319,759)		•				(-/ /	(,	•
Governance (330,116) (70,954) (50,681) 20,273	Expenditure from operating activities				, ,			
General Purpose Funding (36,500) (3,856) (3,061) 795 124w, Order and Public Safety (79,000) (5,364) (446) (4,918) 144ealth (34,290) (4,177) (1,617) (2,560) 1,600) 1,600) 1,617 (2,560) 1,617 (2,560) 1,600) 1,617 (2,560) 1,617 (2,560) 1,617 (2,560) 1,617 (2,560) 1,617 (2,560) 1,617 (2,560) 1,618 (2,789) 1,600 (1,0858) 1,7247 (2,789) 1,600 (1,0858) 1,7247 (2,789) 1,600 (1,0858) 1,7247 (2,789) 1,600 (1,0858) 1,7247 (2,789) 1,600 (1,0858) 1,7247 (2,789) 1,600 (1,0858) 1,7247 (2,789) 1,600 (1,0858) 1,7247 (2,789) 1,7378 (2,789) 1,7388 (2,789) 1,7			(330,116)	(70,954)	(50,681)	20,273	29%	A
Law, Order and Public Safety (79,000) (5,364) (446) (4,918 Health (34,290) (4,177) (1,617) (2,556) Education and Welfare (38,000) (3,986) (872) (3,114 Housing (158,946) (17,634) (387) (17,247 Community Amenities (130,266) (10,858) (2,789) (3,069) Recreation and Culture (738,398) (58,785) (22,526) (36,259) Recreation Services (359,950) (30,089) (5,775) (24,314) Recreation Services (17,100) (5,587) (24,791) (30,378) (5,775) (24,314) Recreation Recre	General Purpose Funding			, , ,	• •		21%	
Health							92%	
Education and Welfare (38,000) (3,986) (872) 3,114 Housing (158,946) (17,634) (387) 17,247 (250) (200) (10,088) (2,789) 8,069 (200) (10,088) (2,789) 8,069 (•				•		61%	A
Housing							78%	
Community Amenities (130,266) (10,858) (2,789) 8,069 Recreation and Culture (738,398) (58,785) (22,526) 36,259							98%	
Recreation and Culture	5				•		74%	
Transport (1,210,252) (99,422) (50,641) 48,781 Economic Services 359,950 30,0889 (5,775) 24,314 (1,7100) (5,587) 24,914 30,378 5 (1,7100) (5,587) 24,914 30,378 5 (1,7100) (5,587) 24,914 30,378 5 (1,7100) (5,587) 24,914 30,378 5 (1,7100) (1,588) (1,7100) (1,588) (1,7100) (1,588) (1,7100)	•						62%	
Conomic Services (359,950) (30,089) (5,775) 24,314 (11,100) (5,587) 24,791 30,378 5 (11,100) (5,587) 24,791 30,378 5 (11,100) (5,587) 24,791 30,378 5 (11,100) (5,587) 24,791 30,378 5 (11,100) (5,587) 24,791 30,378 5 (11,100) (5,587) 24,791 30,378 5 (11,100) (14,004)							49%	
Other Property and Services (17,100) (5,587) 24,791 30,378 2 Operating activities excluded from budget Add back Depreciation 1,428,840 124,651 0 (124,651) (1 Adjust (Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposal 8 303,347 25,278 0 (25,278) (1 Adjust Provisions and Accruals 0	·						81%	
Capital gactivities excluded from budget							544%	
Operating activities excluded from budget Add back Depreciation 1,428,840 124,651 0 (124,651) (1 Adjust (Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposal 8 303,347 25,278 0 (25,278) (1 Adjust Provisions and Accruals 0 0 0 0 0 0 Amount attributable to operating activities 892,149 1,087,790 1,076,579 1 Investing Activities Non-operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions 11 665,555 55,463 127,200 71,737 12 Proceeds from Disposal of Assets 8 263,100 0 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>30,370</td><td>31170</td><td></td></t<>						30,370	31170	
Add back Depreciation	Operating activities excluded from budget		(-,,,	(0-0):,	(== :,== :,			
Adjust (Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposal Adjust (Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposal Adjust Provisions and Accruals 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	-		1.428.840	124.651	0	(124.651)	(100%)	•
Adjust Provisions and Accruals Amount attributable to operating activities Non-operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions 11 665,555 55,463 127,200 71,737 7	·	8					(100%)	
Non-operating Activities Sep.,149 1,087,790 1,076,579		_					(====,	
Non-operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions 11 665,555 55,463 127,200 71,737 127,737						Ū		•
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets 8 263,100 0 0 0 Land Held for Resale 0 0 0 0 0 Land and Buildings 13 173,808 (3,228) (11,636) (8,408) (2,102) (1,1636) (1,6408) (21,402) (1,1636) (1,6408) (21,402) (1,1636) (1,1636) (8,408) (2,102) (1,1636) (1,1636) (8,408) (2,102) (1,1636) (1,1636) (8,408) (2,102) (1,1636) (1,102) (1,1636) (1,102) (1,10	Investing Activities							
Land Held for Resale 0 0 0 0 Land and Buildings 13 173,808 (3,228) (11,636) (8,408) (21,402) (11,636) (8,408) (22,402) (11,636) (8,408) (22,402) (11,636) (8,408) (22,402) (11,636) (8,408) (22,402) (11,636) (8,408) (21,402) (11,636) (8,408) (22,402) (11,636) (8,408) (22,402) (11,636) (8,408) (22,402) (12,402) (11,636) (11,636) (8,408) (22,402) (11,636) (11,636) (8,408) (21,402) (12,402) (11,636) (11,636) (21,402) (12,4	Non-operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	11	665,555	55,463	127,200	71,737	129%	A
Land and Buildings 13 173,808 (3,228) (11,636) (8,408) (2) Infrastructure Assets - Roads 13 1,099,626 (15,666) (37,068) (21,402) (1 Infrastructure Assets - Public Facilities 13 0 0 0 0 0 Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths 13 25,000 0 0 0 0 Infrastructure Assets - Drainage 13 0 0 0 0 0 Heritage Assets 13 0 0 0 0 0 0 Plant and Equipment 13 587,840 (28,987) (3,125) 25,862 1 Furniture and Equipment 13 15,000 (833) 0 833 3 Furniture and Equipment 13 15,000 (833) 0 833 3 Furniture and Equipment 10 0 0 0 0 0 833 3 Furniture and Equipment 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	8	263,100	0	0	0		
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	Land Held for Resale		0	0	0	0		
Infrastructure Assets - Public Facilities	Land and Buildings	13	173,808	(3,228)	(11,636)	(8,408)	(260%)	•
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths 13 25,000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Infrastructure Assets - Roads	13	1,099,626	(15,666)	(37,068)	(21,402)	(137%)	•
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	Infrastructure Assets - Public Facilities	13	0	0	0	0		
Heritage Assets 13 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	13	25,000	0	0	0		
Plant and Equipment 13 587,840 (28,987) (3,125) 25,862 Furniture and Equipment 13 15,000 (833) 0 833 1 Amount attributable to investing activities 2,829,929 6,749 75,371 Financing Actvities Proceeds from New Debentures 0 0 0 0 Proceeds from Advances 0 0 0 0 0 Self-Supporting Loan Principal 0 0 0 0 0 0 Transfer from Reserves 7 (380,000) 300,000 0 (300,000) (1 Advances to Community Groups 0 0 0 0 0 0 Repayment of Debentures 10 (75,808) (75,808) 0 75,808 1 Transfer to Reserves 7 (1,098,200) (1,098,200) 0 1,098,200 1	Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	13	0	0	0	0		
Furniture and Equipment 13 15,000 (833) 0 833 10 Amount attributable to investing activities 2,829,929 6,749 75,371 Financing Actvities Proceeds from New Debentures 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Proceeds from Advances 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Heritage Assets	13	0	0	0	0		
Financing Actvities 2,829,929 6,749 75,371 Proceeds from New Debentures 0 0 0 0 Proceeds from Advances 0 0 0 0 Self-Supporting Loan Principal 0 0 0 0 Transfer from Reserves 7 (380,000) 300,000 0 (300,000) (1 Advances to Community Groups 0 0 0 0 0 Repayment of Debentures 10 (75,808) (75,808) 0 75,808 1 Transfer to Reserves 7 (1,098,200) (1,098,200) 0 1,098,200 1	Plant and Equipment	13	587,840	(28,987)	(3,125)	25,862	89%	A
Financing Actvities 0	Furniture and Equipment	13	15,000	(833)		833	100%	A
Proceeds from New Debentures 0 0 0 0 0 Proceeds from Advances 0 0 0 0 0 0 Self-Supporting Loan Principal 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Transfer from Reserves 7 (380,000) 300,000 0 (300,000) (1 Advances to Community Groups 0 0 0 0 0 0 Repayment of Debentures 10 (75,808) (75,808) 0 75,808 1 Transfer to Reserves 7 (1,098,200) (1,098,200) 0 1,098,200 1	Amount attributable to investing activities		2,829,929	6,749	75,371			
Proceeds from New Debentures 0 0 0 0 0 Proceeds from Advances 0 0 0 0 0 0 Self-Supporting Loan Principal 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Transfer from Reserves 7 (380,000) 300,000 0 (300,000) (1 Advances to Community Groups 0 0 0 0 0 0 Repayment of Debentures 10 (75,808) (75,808) 0 75,808 1 Transfer to Reserves 7 (1,098,200) (1,098,200) 0 1,098,200 1	Financing Actvities							
Proceeds from Advances 0 0 0 0 Self-Supporting Loan Principal 0 0 0 0 0 Transfer from Reserves 7 (380,000) 300,000 0 (300,000) (10			0	0	0	0		
Self-Supporting Loan Principal 0 0 0 0 Transfer from Reserves 7 (380,000) 300,000 0 (300,000) (100,000) Advances to Community Groups 0 0 0 0 0 Repayment of Debentures 10 (75,808) (75,808) 0 75,808 10 Transfer to Reserves 7 (1,098,200) (1,098,200) 0 1,098,200 1								
Transfer from Reserves 7 (380,000) 300,000 0 (300,000) (100,000) Advances to Community Groups 0 0 0 0 0 Repayment of Debentures 10 (75,808) (75,808) 0 75,808 1 Transfer to Reserves 7 (1,098,200) (1,098,200) 0 1,098,200 1								
Advances to Community Groups 0 0 0 0 0 Repayment of Debentures 10 (75,808) (75,808) 0 75,808 1 Transfer to Reserves 7 (1,098,200) (1,098,200) 0 1,098,200 1		7					(100%)	•
Repayment of Debentures 10 (75,808) (75,808) 0 75,808 1 Transfer to Reserves 7 (1,098,200) (1,098,200) 0 1,098,200 1							/	
Transfer to Reserves 7 (1,098,200) (1,098,200) 0 1,098,200 1	· · ·	10	(75,808)	(75,808)			100%	A
							100%	_
			- :			, ,		
Closing Funding Surplus(Deficit) 3 3,283,829 1,336,290 2,267,709	Closing Funding Surplus(Deficit)	3	3,283,829	1,336,290	2,267,709			

Indicates a variance between Year to Date (YTD) Budget and YTD Actual data as per the adopted materiality threshold. Refer to Note 2 for an explanation of the reasons for the variance.

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and notes.

SHIRE OF WESTONIA STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY (By Nature or Type) For the Period Ended 31 July 2019

			Amended				
		Amended	YTD	YTD	Var. \$	Var. %	
		Annual	Budget	Actual	(b)-(a)	(b)-(a)/(a)	Var.
	Note	Budget	(a)	(b)			
		\$	\$	\$	\$	%	
Opening Funding Surplus (Deficit)	3	1,115,759	1,115,759	1,115,759	0	0%	
Devenue from an availage activities							
Revenue from operating activities Rates	9	1,047,341	1,121,131	1,043,746	(77.205)	(7%)	•
Operating Grants, Subsidies and	9	1,047,341	1,121,131	1,043,740	(77,385)	(7%)	•
Contributions	11	877,517	66,392	123,457	57,065	86%	
Fees and Charges		289,930	28,629	18,945	(9,684)	(34%)	-
Service Charges		0	0	0	(5,004)	(3470)	•
Interest Earnings		22,400	2,148	318	(1,830)	(85%)	
Other Revenue		55,592	4,590	4,116	(474)	(10%)	
Profit on Disposal of Assets	8	303,347	25,278	0	(474)	(1070)	
Troncon Disposar of Assets	Ü	2,292,780	1,248,168	1,190,582			
Expenditure from operating activities		_,,,	_,,_	_,,			
Employee Costs		(916,606)	(77,965)	(42,146)	35,819	46%	A
Materials and Contracts		(474,161)	(83,804)	(67,653)	16,151	19%	A
Utility Charges		(146,800)	(10,720)	(1,445)	9,275	87%	A
Depreciation on Non-Current Assets		(1,428,840)	(124,651)	Ó	124,651	100%	A
Interest Expenses		(4,201)	(937)	0	937	100%	A
Insurance Expenses		(103,587)	(7,772)	0	7,772	100%	A
Other Expenditure		(58,623)	(4,863)	(2,759)	2,104	43%	<u> </u>
Loss on Disposal of Assets	8	0	0	0	_,		
		(3,132,818)	(310,712)	(114,003)			
Operating activities excluded from budget							
Add back Depreciation		1,428,840	124,651	0	(124,651)	(100%)	•
Adjust (Profit)/Loss on Asset Disposal	8	303,347	25,278	0	(25,278)	(100%)	•
Adjust Provisions and Accruals			0	0	0		
Amount attributable to operating activities		892,149	1,087,385	1,076,579			
Investing activities							
				40-000			
Non-operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	11	665,555	55,463	127,200	71,737	129%	_
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	8	263,100		0	0		
Land Held for Resale	4.0	0	0	0	0		
Land and Buildings	13	173,808	(3,228)	(11,636)	(8,408)	(260%)	_
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	13	1,099,626	(15,666)	(37,068)	(21,402)	(137%)	•
Infrastructure Assets - Public Facilities	13	0	0	U	0		
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	13	25,000	0	0	0		
Infrastructure Assets - Drainage	13	0	0	0	0		
Heritage Assets	13	0	(20.007)	(2.435)	0	2001	
Plant and Equipment	13	587,840	(28,987)	(3,125)	25,862	89%	•
Furniture and Equipment Amount attributable to investing activities	13	15,000 2,829,929	(833) 6,749	75,371	833	100%	_
Amount attributable to investing attivities		2,023,323	0,743	73,371			
Financing Activities							
Proceeds from New Debentures		0	0	0	0		
Proceeds from Advances		0	0	0	0		
Self-Supporting Loan Principal		0	0	0	0		
Transfer from Reserves	7	(380,000)	300,000	0	(300,000)	(100%)	\blacksquare
Advances to Community Groups		0	0	0	0		
Repayment of Debentures	10	(75,808)	(75,808)	0	75,808	100%	_
Transfer to Reserves	7	(1,098,200)	(1,098,200)	0	1,098,200	100%	_
Amount attributable to financing activities		(1,554,008)	(874,008)	0			
Closing Funding Surplus (Deficit)	3	3,283,829	1,335,885	2,267,709	931,824	70%	^
, ,							

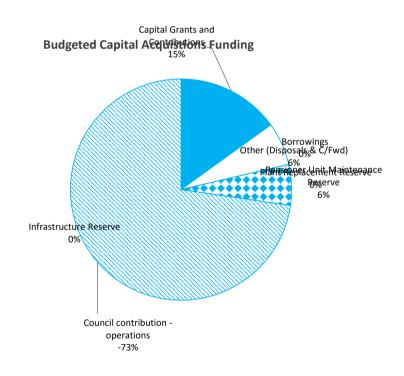
Indicates a variance between Year to Date (YTD) Budget and YTD Actual data as per the adopted materiality threshold. Refer to Note 2 for an explanation of the reasons for the variance.

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the accompanying Financial Statements and notes.

SHIRE OF WESTONIA STATEMENT OF CAPITAL ACQUSITIONS AND CAPITAL FUNDING For the Period Ended 31 July 2019

Capital Acquisitions

	Note	YTD Actual New /Upgrade (a)	YTD Actual (Renewal Expenditure) (b)	Amended YTD Budget (d)	Amended Annual Budget	YTD Actual Total (c) = (a)+(b)	Variance (d) - (c)
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land and Buildings	13	11,636	0	(3,228)	(173,808)	(11,636)	(8,408)
Infrastructure Assets - Roads	13	37,068	0	(15,666)	(1,099,626)	(37,068)	(21,402)
Infrastructure Assets - Footpaths	13	0	0	0	(25,000)	0	0
Plant and Equipment	13	3,125	0	(28,987)	(587,840)	(3,125)	25,862
Furniture and Equipment	13	0	0	(833)	(15,000)	0	833
Capital Expenditure Totals		51,829	0	(48,714)	(1,901,274)	(51,829)	(3,115)
Capital acquisitions funded by:							
Capital Grants and Contributions				52,713	630,678	0	
Borrowings				0	0	0	
Other (Disposals & C/Fwd)				0	263,100	0	
Council contribution - Cash Backed Reserves	;						
Infrastructure Reserve				0	0	0	
Pensioner Unit Maintenance Reserve				0	250,000	0	
Plant Replacement Reserve				0	0	0	
Council contribution - operations				(101,427)	(3,045,052)	(51,829)	
Capital Funding Total				(48,714)	(1,901,274)	(51,829)	



Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Accounting

This statement comprises a special purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (as they apply to local governments and not-for-profit entities), Australian Accounting Interpretations, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, the Local Government Act 1995 and accompanying regulations. Material accounting policies which have been adopted in the preparation of this statement are presented below and have been consistently applied unless stated otherwise. Except for cash flow and rate setting information, the report has also been prepared on the accrual basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and liabilities.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of a financial report in conformity with Australian Accounting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances; the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

(b) The Local Government Reporting Entity

All Funds through which the Council controls resources to carry on its functions have been included in this statement. In the process of reporting on the local government as a single unit, all transactions and balances between those funds (for example, loans and transfers between Funds) have been eliminated. All monies held in the Trust Fund are excluded from the statement, but a separate statement of those monies appears at Note 12.

(c) Rounding Off Figures

All figures shown in this statement are rounded to the nearest dollar.

(d) Rates, Grants, Donations and Other Contributions

Rates, grants, donations and other contributions are recognised as revenues when the local government obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions. Control over assets acquired from rates is obtained at the commencement of the rating period or, where earlier, upon receipt of the rates.

(e) Goods and Services Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with receivables or payables in the statement of financial position. Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are presented as operating cash flows.

(f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at bank, deposits available on demand with banks and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are reported as short term borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

(g) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables include amounts due from ratepayers for unpaid rates and service charges and other amounts due from third parties for goods sold and services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Receivables expected to be collected within 12 months of the end of the reporting period are classified as current assets. All other receivables are classified as non-current assets. Collectability of trade and other receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts that are known to be uncollectible are written off when identified. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that they will not be collectible.

(h) Inventories

General

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Land Held for Resale

Land held for development and sale is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of acquisition, development, borrowing costs and holding costs until completion of development. Finance costs and holding charges incurred after development is completed are expensed. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss at the time of signing an unconditional contract of sale if significant risks and rewards, and effective control over the land, are passed on to the buyer at this point. Land held for sale is classified as current except where it is held as non-current based on Council's intentions to release for sale.

(i) Fixed Assets

All assets are initially recognised at cost. Cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given as consideration plus costs incidental to the acquisition. For assets acquired at no cost or for nominal consideration, cost is determined as fair value at the date of acquisition. The cost of non-current assets constructed by the local government includes the cost of all materials used in the construction, direct labour on the project and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead. Certain asset classes may be revalued on a regular basis such that the carrying values are not materially different from fair value. Assets carried at fair value are to be revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that determined using fair value at reporting date.

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

(j) Depreciation of Non-Current Assets

All non-current assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner which reflects the consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in those assets

Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis, using rates which are reviewed each reporting period. Major depreciation rates and periods are:

Asset	Years
Buildings	0 to 20 years
Furniture and Equipment	0 to 10 years
Plant and Equipment	0 to 10 years
Sealed roads and streets	
formation	not depreciated
pavement	50 years
seal	

bituminous seals 20 years construction/road base 50 years

Gravel Roads
formation
construction/road base

construction/road base 50 years gravel sheet 12 years
Formed roads

not depreciated

formation not depreciated pavement 50 years
Footpaths - slab 40 years

(k) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Council prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Council becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured, are recognised as a current liability and are normally paid within 30 days of recognition.

(I) Employee Benefits

The provisions for employee benefits relates to amounts expected to be paid for long service leave, annual leave, wages and salaries and are calculated as follows:

(i) Wages, Salaries, Annual Leave and Long Service Leave (Short-term Benefits)

The provision for employees' benefits to wages, salaries, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled within 12 months represents the amount the Shire has a present obligation to pay resulting from employees services provided to balance date. The provision has been calculated at nominal amounts based on remuneration rates the Shire expects to pay and includes related on-costs.

(ii) Annual Leave and Long Service Leave (Long-term Benefits)

The liability for long service leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the project unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. Where the Shire does not have the unconditional right to defer settlement beyond 12 months, the liability is recognised as a current liability.

(m) Interest-bearing Loans and Borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities that are yield related are included as part of the carrying amount of the loans and borrowings.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Council has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred except where they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. Where this is the case, they are capitalised as part of the cost of the particular asset.

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when: The council has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one of item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

(o) Current and Non-Current Classification

In the determination of whether an asset or liability is current or non-current, consideration is given to the time when each asset or liability is expected to be settled. The asset or liability is classified as current if it is expected to be settled within the next 12 months, being the Council's operational cycle. In the case of liabilities where Council does not have the unconditional right to defer settlement beyond 12 months, such as vested long service leave, the liability is classified as current even if not expected to be settled within the next 12 months. Inventories held for trading are classified as current even if not expected to be realised in the next 12 months except for land held for resale where it is held as non current based on Council's intentions to release for sale.

(p) Nature or Type Classifications

Rates

All rates levied under the Local Government Act 1995. Includes general, differential, specific area rates, minimum rates, interim rates, back rates, ex-gratia rates, less discounts offered. Exclude administration fees, interest on instalments, interest on arrears and service

Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions

Refer to all amounts received as grants, subsidies and contributions that are not non-operating grants.

Non-Operating Grants, Subsidies and Contributions

Amounts received specifically for the acquisition, construction of new or the upgrading of non-current assets paid to a local government, irrespective of whether these amounts are received as capital grants, subsidies, contributions or donations.

Profit on Asset Disposal

Profit on the disposal of assets including gains on the disposal of long term investments. Losses are disclosed under the expenditure

Fees and Charges

Revenues (other than service charges) from the use of facilities and charges made for local government services, sewerage rates, rentals, hire charges, fee for service, photocopying charges, licences, sale of goods or information, fines, penalties and administration fees. Local governments may wish to disclose more detail such as rubbish collection fees, rental of property, fines and penalties, other fees and charges.

Service Charges

Service charges imposed under Division 6 of Part 6 of the Local Government Act 1995. Regulation 54 of the Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1996 identifies these as television and radio broadcasting, underground electricity and neighbourhood surveillance services. Exclude rubbish removal charges. Interest and other items of a similar nature received from bank and investment accounts, interest on rate instalments, interest on rate arrears and interest on debtors.

Interest Earnings

Interest and other items of a similar nature received from bank and investment accounts, interest on rate instalments, interest on rate arrears and interest on debtors.

Other Revenue / Income

Other revenue, which can not be classified under the above headings, includes dividends, discounts, rebates etc.

Employee Costs

All costs associate with the employment of person such as salaries, wages, allowances, benefits such as vehicle and housing, superannuation, employment expenses, removal expenses, relocation expenses, worker's compensation insurance, training costs, conferences, safety expenses, medical examinations, fringe benefit tax, etc.

Materials and Contracts

All expenditures on materials, supplies and contracts not classified under other headings. These include supply of goods and materials, legal expenses, consultancy, maintenance agreements, communication expenses, advertising expenses, membership, periodicals, publications, hire expenses, rental, leases, postage and freight etc. Local governments may wish to disclose more detail such as contract services, consultancy, information technology, rental or lease expenditures.

Utilities (Gas, Electricity, Water, etc.)

Expenditures made to the respective agencies for the provision of power, gas or water. Exclude expenditures incurred for the reinstatement of roadwork on behalf of these agencies.

Insurance

All insurance other than worker's compensation and health benefit insurance included as a cost of employment.

Loss on asset disposal

Loss on the disposal of fixed assets.

Depreciation on non-current assets

Depreciation expense raised on all classes of assets.

Interest expenses

Interest and other costs of finance paid, including costs of finance for loan debentures, overdraft accommodation and refinancing expenses.

Other expenditure

Statutory fees, taxes, provision for bad debts, member's fees or State taxes. Donations and subsidies made to community groups.

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

(r) Program Classifications (Function/Activity)

Shire operations as disclosed in these financial statements encompass the following service orientated activities/programs.

GOVERNANCE

Objective:

To provide a decision making process for the efficient allocation of scarce resources.

Activities

Includes the activities of members of council and the administrative support available to the council for the provision of governance of the district. Other costs relate to the task of assisting elected members and ratepayers on matters which do not concern specific council services.

GENERAL PURPOSE FUNDING

Objective:

To collect revenue to allow for the provision of services.

Activities:

Rates, general purpose government grants and interest revenue.

LAW, ORDER, PUBLIC SAFETY

Objective:

To provide services to help ensure a safer and environmentally conscious community.

Activities

Supervision and enforcement of various local laws relating to fire prevention, animal control and other aspects of public safety including emergency services.

HEALTH

Objective:

To provide an operational framework for environmental and community health.

Activities

Inspection of food outlets and their control, provision of meat inspection services, noise control and waste disposal compliance.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Objective:

To provide services to disadvantaged persons, the elderly, children and youth.

Activities

Maintenance of child minding centre, playgroup centre, senior citizen centre and aged care centre. Provision and maintenance of home and community care programs and youth services.

HOUSING

Objective:

To provide and maintain elderly residents housing.

Activities:

Provision and maintenance of elderly residents housing.

COMMUNITY AMENITIES

Objective:

To provide services required by the community.

Activities

Rubbish collection services, operation of rubbish disposal sites, litter control, construction and maintenance of urban storm water drains, protection of the environment and administration of town planning schemes, cemetery and public conveniences.

RECREATION AND CULTURE

Objective:

To establish and effectively manage infrastructure and resource which will help the social well being of the community.

Activities:

Maintenance of public halls, civic centres, aquatic centre, beaches, recreation centres and various sporting facilities. Provision and maintenance of parks, gardens and playgrounds. Operation of library, museum and other cultural facilities.

TRANSPORT

Objective:

To provide safe, effective and efficient transport services to the community.

Activities:

Construction and maintenance of roads, streets, footpaths, depots, cycle ways, parking facilities and traffic control. Cleaning of streets and maintenance of street trees, street lighting etc.

ECONOMIC SERVICES

Objective:

To help promote the shire and its economic wellbeing.

Activities

Tourism and area promotion including the maintenance and operation of a caravan park. Provision of rural services including weed control, vermin control and standpipes. Building Control.

OTHER PROPERTY AND SERVICES

Objective:

To monitor and control Shire overheads operating accounts.

Activities:

Private works operation, plant repair and operation costs and engineering operation costs.

Note 2: Explanation of Material Variances

The material variance thresholds are adopted annually by Council as an indicator of whether the actual expenditure or revenue varies from the year to date budget materially.

The material variance adopted by Council for the 2019/20 year is \$10,000 or 15% whichever is the greater.

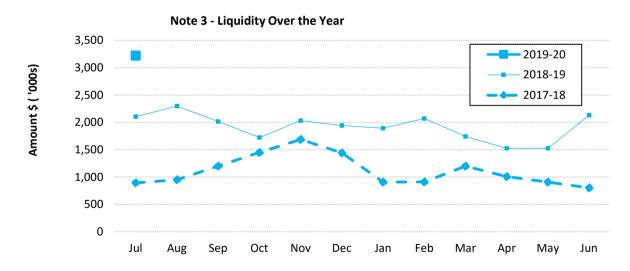
Reporting Program	Var. \$	Var. %	Var.	Timing/ Permanent	Explanation of Variance
Operating Revenues	\$	%			
Governance	(500)	(100%)		Timing	
General Purpose Funding - Rates	(77,385)	(7%)		Timing	
General Purpose Funding - Other	(50,667)	(99%)	\blacksquare	Timing	
Law, Order and Public Safety	(3,532)	(100%)		Timing	
Health	(166)	(100%)			
Education and Welfare	(102)	(7%)		Timing	
Housing	(15,100)	(80%)	\blacksquare	Timing	
Community Amenities	7,434	911%		Timing	
Recreation and Culture	(133)	(100%)		Timing	
Transport	101,207	455%		Timing	
Economic Services	(2,685)	(33%)		Timing	
Other Property and Services	(16,361)	(80%)	•	Timing	
Operating Expense					
Governance	20,273	29%	_	Timing	
				Timing	
General Purpose Funding	795	21%	A	Timing	
Law, Order and Public Safety	4,918	92%		Timing	
Health	2,560	61%	A	Timing	
Education and Welfare	3,114	78%	A	Timing	
Housing	17,247	98%		Timing	
Community Amenities	8,069	74%	A	Timing	
Recreation and Culture	36,259	62%	A	Timing	
Transport	48,781	49%	A	Timing	
Economic Services	24,314	81%		Timing	
Other Property and Services	30,378	544%	A	Timing	
Capital Revenues					
Grants, Subsidies and Contributions	71,737	129%	A	Timing	
Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	0			Timing	
Capital Expenses					
Land and Buildings	(8,408)	(260%)	•	Timing	
nfrastructure - Roads	(21,402)	(137%)	\blacksquare	Timing	
nfrastructure - Public Facilities	0				
nfrastructure - Footpaths	0				
nfrastructure - Drainage	0				
Heritage Assets	0				
Plant and Equipment	25,862	89%	_	Timing	
Furniture and Equipment	833	100%	A	Timing	
Financing					
Loan Principal	75,808	100%	A	Timing	

General Comments

Note 3: Net Current Funding Position

Positive=Surplus (Negative=Deficit)

		Last Years Closing	This Time Last Year	Current
	Note	30 June 2018	31 Jul 2018	31 Jul 2019
		\$	\$	\$
Current Assets				
Cash Unrestricted	4	1,372,432	1,095,922	1,850,189
Cash Restricted - Conditions over Grants	11	0	0	0
Cash Restricted	4	615,082	615,082	875,949
Receivables - Rates	6	10,377	1,028,052	1,055,865
Receivables - Other	6	71,093	25,374	276,629
Interest / ATO Receivable/Trust		(147)	756	0
Inventories		7,964	7,964	139,424
		2,076,801	2,773,150	4,198,056
Less: Current Liabilities				
Payables		(9,023)	(7,923)	(7,923)
Provisions		(76,070)	(76,070)	(90,958)
		(85,093)	(83,993)	(98,881)
Less: Cash Reserves	7	(875,949)	(615,082)	(875,949)
Net Current Funding Position		1,115,759	2,074,075	3,223,226



Comments - Net Current Funding Position

Note 4: Cash and Investments

					Total		Interest	Maturity
		Unrestricted	Restricted	Trust	Amount	Institution	Rate	Date
		\$	\$	\$	\$			
(a)	Cash Deposits							
	Municipal Bank Account	1,850,189			1,850,189	BankWest	0.10%	At Call
	Trust Bank Account			76,114	76,114	BankWest	0.10%	At Call
	Cash On Hand				0	N/A	Nil	On Hand
(b)	Term Deposits							
	Municipal Gold		875,949		875,949	BankWest	3.00%	23-Jun-19
	Total	1,850,189	875,949	76,114	2,802,252			

Corporate MasterCard

	Transaction Summary	Total Amount	Institution	Interest Rate	Reporting Period End Date
		\$			
Card # **** **** **** *270					
Criddle, Jameon C			Bankwest	17.99%	31-Jul-19
	Activ8inet Housing & Office	469.50			
	Email Exchange Platform	195.36			
	New CEO Phone	1,284.00			
	Clearing Permit	200.00			
	Vehicle Service	406.53			
	Car Hire	288.34			
	Vehicle Purchases/Fuel	2,295.63			
Card # **** **** *693					
Price, Arthur W			Bankwest	17.99%	31-Jul-19
	Titan Drawer System	473.40			
	Plate Change	27.70			
	Brush Gutter Guard	268.32			
	Vehicle Licene	414.20			
	Auger	87.00			
	Various Expendable Tools	1,296.72			
	Medication Fridge	2,055.00			
	Fuel	99.02			
		0.000.70			

9,860.72

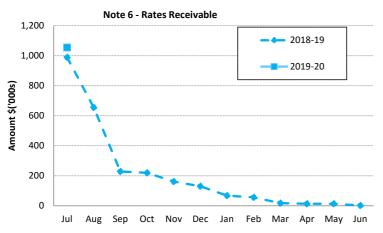
Note 5: Budget Amendments

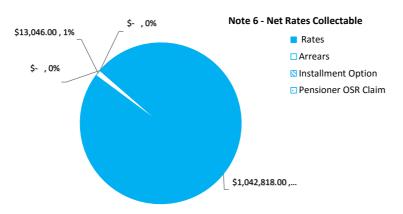
Amendments to original budget since budget adoption. Surplus/(Deficit)

								Amenaea
					Non Cash	Increase in	Decrease in	Budget Running
GL Code		Description	Council Resolution	Classification	Adjustment	Available Cash	Available Cash	Balance
					\$	\$	\$	\$
	Budget Adoption		Ope	ning Surplus				0
	Permanent Changes							
								0
								0
								0
								0
								0
								0
								0
								0
								0
								0
					C	0	0	

Note 6: Receivables

Receivables - Rates Receivable	31 Jul 2019	30 June 2018
	\$	\$
Opening Arrears Previous Years	13,046	9,166
Levied this year	1,042,818	998,882
Less Collections to date	0	(995,002)
Equals Current Outstanding	1,055,865	13,046
Net Rates Collectable	1,055,865	13,046
% Collected	0.00%	98.71%

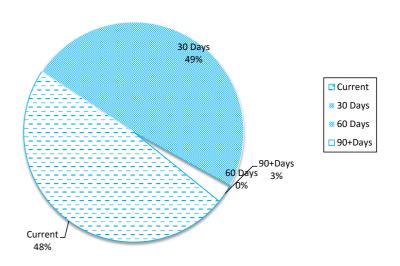




Receivables - General	Current	30 Days	60 Days	90+Days
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Receivables - General	133,997	134,922	0	7,711
Balance per Trial Balance				
Sundry Debtors				276,629
Receivables - Other				
Total Receivables General Outstanding				276,629

Amounts shown above include GST (where applicable)

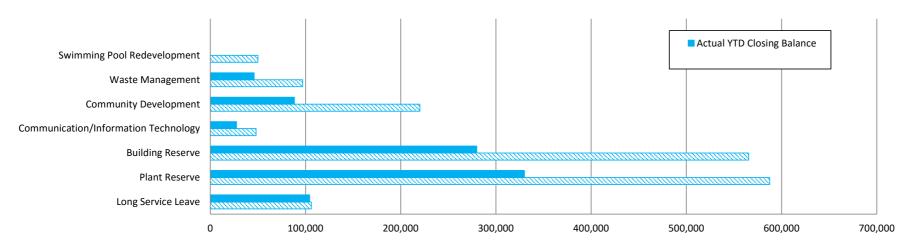
Note 6 - Accounts Receivable (non-rates)



Note 7: Cash Backed Reserve

Name	Opening Balance	Amended Budget Interest Earned	Actual Interest Earned	Amended Budget Transfers In (+)	Actual Transfers In (+)	Amended Budget Transfers Out (-)	Actual Transfers Out (-)	Amended Budget Closing Balance	Actual YTD Closing Balance
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Long Service Leave	104,283	1,800	(0 0	0	0	0	106,083	104,283
Plant Reserve	329,939	7,500	(500,000	0	(250,000)	0	587,439	329,939
Building Reserve	279,864	285,500	(0 0	0	0	0	565,364	279,864
Communication/Information Technology	27,542	20,600		0 0	0	0	0	48,142	27,542
Community Development	88,360	1,800		180,000	0	(50,000)	0	220,160	88,360
Waste Management	45,961	51,000	(0 0	0	0	0	96,961	45,961
Swimming Pool Redevelopment	0	50,000	(0 0	0	0		50,000	0
	875,949	418,200	(0 680,000	0	(300,000)	0	1,674,149	875,949

Note 7 - Year To Date Reserve Balance to End of Year Estimate



Note 8: Disposal of Assets

			YTD A	Actual			Amended	Budget	
Asset		Net Book				Net Book			
Number	Asset Description	Value	Proceeds	Profit	(Loss)	Value	Proceeds	Profit	(Loss)
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	Transport								
	Work Supervisors Vehicle					54,000	52,000		(2,000)
	Work Supervisors Vehicle					54,000	52,000		(2,000)
	Prime Mover					240,000	0		(240,000)
	Mower					15,000	2,000		(13,000)
	Other Property & Services								
	Toyota Landcruiser GXL					68,920	71,600	2,680	
	Toyota Landcruiser GXL					68,920	71,000	2,080	
	Toyota Rav 4					31,000	14,500		(16,500)
			0	0	0	531,840	263,100	4,760	(273,500)

Note 9: Rating Information		Number			YTD Ac	cutal			Amended	Budget	
	Rate in	of Properties	Rateable Value	Rate Revenue	Interim Rates	Back Rates	Total Revenue	Rate Revenue	Interim Rate	Back Rate	Total Revenue
RATE TYPE	\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Differential General Rate											
GRV	7.207300	48	614,339	44,277	0	0	44,278	44,279	0	(44,280
GRV - Mining	20.495300	2	1,305,800	267,628	0	0	267,628	267,628	0	(267,628
UV	1.592200	130	44,851,498	714,126	0	0	714,126	714,126	0	(714,126
UV- Mining	1.592200	6	167,877	2,673	0	0	2,673	2,673	0	(2,673
Sub-Totals		186	46,939,514	1,028,703	0	0	1,028,704	1,028,705	0	(1,028,706
	Minimum										
Minimum Payment	\$										
GRV	355.00	16	23,722	5,680	0	0	5,680	5,680	0	(5,680
UV	355.00	17	136,402	6,035	0	0	6,035	6,035	0	(6,035
UV - Mining	200.00	12	48,866	2,400	0	0	2,400	2,400	0	(2,400
Sub-Totals		45	208,990	14,115	0	0	14,115	14,115	0	(14,115
	-	231	47,148,504	1,042,818	0	0	1,042,819	1,042,820	0	(1,042,821
Concession							0				0
Amount from General Rates							1,042,819				1,042,821
Ex-Gratia Rates							4,522				4,530
Specified Area Rates											
Totals							1,047,341				1,047,351

Comments - Rating Information

Note 10: Information on Borrowings

(a) Debenture Repayments

			Priı	ncipal	Prin	cipal	Inte	erest
			Repa	yments	Outst	anding	Repa	yments
		New		Amended		Amended		Amended
Particulars	01 Jul 2019	Loans	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loan 5 - Lifestyle Village	60,061		0	66,061	60,061		0	3,108
Loan 6 - School Bus *	20,244		0	9,747	20,244		0	1,092
	20,244	0	0	75,808	80,305	0	C	4,200

All debenture repayments were financed by general purpose revenue.

(b) New Debentures

No new debentures were raised during the reporting period.

Note 11: Grants and Contributions

	Grant Provider	Туре	Opening Balance	Amended Operating	l Budget Capital	YTD Budget	Annual Budget	Post Variations	Expected		Actual (Expended)	Unspent Grant
			(a)		•		(d)	(e)	(d)+(e)		` (c)	(a)+(b)+(c)
				\$	\$	\$				\$	\$	\$
General Purpose Funding												
Grants Commission - General	WALGGC	Operating	0	397,804	0	33,150	397,804		397,804	0	0	0
Grants Commission - Roads	WALGGC	Operating	0	235,213	0	19,601	235,213		235,213	0	0	0
Law, Order and Public Safety				0			0					
FESA Grant - Operating Bush Fire Brigade	Dept. of Fire & Emergency Serv.	Operating	0	24,000	0	2,000	24,000		24,000	0	0	0
Evolution MOU Emergency Services	Evolution Mining	Operating	0	13,500	0	1,125	13,500		13,500	0	0	0
Recreation and Culture				0			0					
Contributions/Remibursements	Contributions/Remibursements	Operating	0	8,750	0	729	8,750		8,750	1,364	(1,364)	0
Transport				0			0					
MRWA Direct	Main Roads WA	Operating	0	116,000	0	9,667	116,000		116,000	123,457	(123,457)	0
MRWA Specific	Main Roads WA	Non-operating	0		308,140	25,678	308,140		308,140	0	1	0
Roads To Recovery Grant - Cap	Roads to Recovery	Non-operating	0		324,415	27,035	324,415		324,415	0	0	0
Economic Services				0			0					
Evolution MOU 33%	Evolution Mining	Operating	0	14,000	0	1,167	14,000		14,000	0	0	0
Evolution MOU WAP 67%	Evolution Mining	Operating	0	28,000	0	2,333	28,000		28,000	0	0	0
Govt. Grant Funding	NRM	Operating	0	20,000	0	1,667	20,000		20,000	0	0	0
TOTALS			0	857,267	632,555	124,152	1,489,822	0	1,489,822	124,821	(124,821)	0
SUMMARY												
Operating	Operating Grants, Subsidies and	Contributions	0	857,267	0	71,439	857,267	0	857,267	124,821	(124,821)	0
Operating - Tied	Tied - Operating Grants, Subsidie		0	,	0	0	0	0	0	0)))	0
Non-operating	Non-operating Grants, Subsidies		0	0	630,700	52,713	630,678	0	630,678	0	0	0
TOTALS			0	857,267	630,700	124,152	1,487,945	0	1,487,945	124,821	(124,821)	0

Note 12: Trust Fund

Funds held at balance date over which the Shire has no control and which are not included in this statement are as follows:

Description	Opening Balance 01 Jul 2019	Amount Received	Amount Paid	Closing Balance 31 Jul 2019
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Police Licensing	1,467	23,122	-23,193	1,396
BCITF Training Levy - Now CTF Levy	0	0	0	0
BRB Building Levy - Now BSL Levy	0	0	0	0
Nomination Deposits	0	0	0	0
Bonds	1,981	0	0	1,981
George Rd Water Extensions	0	1	0	1
St John's Westonia	2,047	0	0	2,047
Westonia Sports Council	122	0	0	122
Westonia Progress Association	3,135	0	0	3,135
Accommodation Units	2,900	0	0	2,900
WEIRA - Booderockin Water Scheme	0	0	0	0
Warralakin Hall	1,700	0	0	1,700
Social Club	4,412	140	0	4,552
Walgoolan History Group	0	0	0	0
Community Project	1,000	0	0	1,000
Rural Youth	4,636	0	0	4,636
Westonia P & C	909	0	0	909
LGMA - Receipts	4,962	0	0	4,962
Donations J Townrow	0	0	0	0
Rates Incentive Prize	0	0	0	0
Rent Pre Payment	835	0	0	835
Westonia Historical Society	9,292	0	0	9,292
Cemetry Committee	9,151	0	0	9,151
	48,549	23,265	(23,193)	48,621

Note 13: Capital Acquisitions

Level of completion indicator, please see table at the end of this note for further detail. Buildings	tal Acquisitions			YTD Actual			Amended Budg	et	
Buildings Housing Solar Panels 37 Diorite & 7 Quartz 9232 11,636 0 11,636 12,000 1,000 16 16 16 16 16 16 16		Account	New/Upgrade	Renewal	Total YTD		YTD Budget	YTD Variance	Strategic Reference Comment
Buildings Housing Solar Panels 37 Diorite & 7 Quartz 9232 11,636 0 11,636 12,000 1,000 10 10 10 10 10			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Housing Solar Panels 37 Diorite & 7 Quartz 9232 11,636 0 11,636 12,000 1,000 10 10 10 10 10	letion indicator, please see table at the end of this l	note for further detail							
Solar Panels 37 Diorite & 7 Quartz 9232 11,636 0 11,636 12,000 1,000 10 Carport 37 Diorite & 7 Quartz 9128 0 0 0 7,000 583 Principal Loan #5 16114 0 0 0 66,661 0 Housing Total 11,636 0 11,636 85,061 1,583 10 Education & Welfare 0 0 0 10,000 833 10 Education & Welfare 0 0 0 10,000 833 10 Economic Services 0 0 0 10,000 833 10 Economic Services 0 0 0 37,000 0 Standpipe Controllers 13606 0 0 0 37,000 0 Standpipe Controllers 13606 0 0 0 32,000 0 Principal Loan #6 16115 0 0 0 9,747 812 Economic Total 0 0 0 78,747 812 Buildings Total 11,636 0 11,636 173,808 3,228 8 Furniture & Office Equip. Governance									
Carport 37 Diorite									
Principal Loan #5	anels 37 Diorite & 7 Quartz	9232	11,636	0	11,636	12,000	1,000	10,636	
Principal Loan #5 16114 0 0 0 66,061 0	37 Diorite	9128	0	0	0	7,000	583	(583)	
Education & Welfare	al Loan #5	16114	0	0	0	66,061	0	0	
Old School - Solar 8203 0 0 0 10,000 833 10 10,000 833 10 10,000 833 10 10,000 833 10 10,000 833 10 10,000 833 10 10,000 833 10 10,000 833 10 10,000 833 10 10,000 833 10 10,000 833 10 10,000 833 10 10,000	Housing Tota	I	11,636	0	11,636	85,061	1,583	10,053	
Economic Services Total	ı & Welfare								
Economic Services	ool -Solar	8203	0	0	0	10,000	833	(833)	
Old Club Hotel Museum	Economic Services Tota	I	0	0	0	10,000	833	(833)	
Standpipe Controllers 13606 0 0 32,000 0 Principal Loan #6 16115 0 0 0 9,747 812 Economic Total 0 0 0 78,747 812 Buildings Total 11,636 0 11,636 173,808 3,228 8 Furniture & Office Equip. Governance Admin Generator 14514 0 0 0 10,000 833 Reserves Infastructure 11603 0 0 0 5,000 0 Governance Total 0 0 0 15,000 833 Furniture & Office Equip. Total 0 0 0 15,000 833 Plant , Equip. & Vehicles Governance 0 0 0 15,000 833 Furniture & Office Equip. Total 0 0 0 137,840 11,487 (11 Land Development Scheelite Subdivision 14520 0 0 0 3,125 50,000 4,167 <td>Services</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Services								
Principal Loan #6 16115 0 0 0 9,747 812	b Hotel Museum	13216	0	0	0	37,000	0	0	
Economic Total 0	pe Controllers	13606	0	0	0	32,000	0	0	
Buildings Total 11,636 0 11,636 173,808 3,228 8 Furniture & Office Equip. Governance Admin Generator 14514 0 0 0 10,000 833 Reserves Infastructure 11603 0 0 0 5,000 0 Governance Total 0 0 0 15,000 833 Furniture & Office Equip. Total 0 0 0 15,000 833 Plant , Equip. & Vehicles Governance CEO Vehicle Replacement 14520 0 0 0 137,840 11,487 (11 Land Development Scheelite Subdivision 14704 3,125 0 3,125 50,000 4,167 (1	al Loan #6	16115	0	0	0	9,747	812	(812)	
Furniture & Office Equip. Governance Admin Generator 14514 0 0 0 10,000 833 Reserves Infastructure 11603 0 0 0 5,000 0 Governance Total 0 0 0 15,000 833 Furniture & Office Equip. Total 0 0 0 15,000 833 Plant , Equip. & Vehicles Governance CEO Vehicle Replacement 14520 0 0 0 137,840 11,487 (11 Land Development Scheelite Subdivision 14704 3,125 0 3,125 50,000 4,167 (1	Economic Tota	I	0	0	0	78,747	812	(812)	
Governance Admin Generator 14514 0 0 0 10,000 833 Reserves Infastructure 11603 0 0 0 5,000 0 Governance Total 0 0 0 15,000 833 Furniture & Office Equip. Total 0 0 0 15,000 833 Plant , Equip. & Vehicles Governance CEO Vehicle Replacement 14520 0 0 0 137,840 11,487 (11 Land Development Scheelite Subdivision 14704 3,125 0 3,125 50,000 4,167 (1	otal		11,636	0	11,636	173,808	3,228	8,408	
Governance Admin Generator 14514 0 0 0 10,000 833 Reserves Infastructure 11603 0 0 0 5,000 0 Governance Total 0 0 0 15,000 833 Furniture & Office Equip. Total 0 0 0 15,000 833 Plant , Equip. & Vehicles Governance CEO Vehicle Replacement 14520 0 0 0 137,840 11,487 (11 Land Development Scheelite Subdivision 14704 3,125 0 3,125 50,000 4,167 (1	& Office Equip.								
Reserves Infastructure									
Reserves Infastructure	Generator	14514	0	0	0	10,000	833	(833)	
Governance Total 0	es Infastructure	11603	0	0	0	5,000	0		
Plant , Equip. & Vehicles Governance CEO Vehicle Replacement 14520 0 0 0 137,840 11,487 (11 Land Development Scheelite Subdivision 14704 3,125 0 3,125 50,000 4,167 (1	Governance Tota	I	0	0	0	15,000	833	(833)	
Governance CEO Vehicle Replacement 14520 0 0 0 137,840 11,487 (11) Land Development Scheelite Subdivision 14704 3,125 0 3,125 50,000 4,167 (1)	Office Equip. Total		0	0	0	15,000	833	(833)	
Governance CEO Vehicle Replacement 14520 0 0 0 137,840 11,487 (11 Land Development Scheelite Subdivision 14704 3,125 0 3,125 50,000 4,167 (1)	in 9 Vahislas								
CEO Vehicle Replacement 14520 0 0 0 137,840 11,487 (11 Land Development Scheelite Subdivision 14704 3,125 0 3,125 50,000 4,167 (1									
Land Development Scheelite Subdivision 14704 3,125 0 3,125 50,000 4,167 (1		14520	0	^	0	127 040	11 407	(11 407)	
Administration venicle 14525 U U U 31,000 2.583 (2								(1,042)	
					-			(2,583) (15,112)	

Note 13: Capital Acquisitions

		YTD Actual		Amended Budget				
Assets	Account	New/Upgrade	Renewal	Total YTD	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	Strategic Reference / Comment
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Plant , Equip. & Vehicles Cont.								
Transport								
Works Supervisor Vehicle Replacement x2	14213	0	0	0	108,000	9,000	(9,000)	
Depot Storage Shed Gates	SSHEL	0	0	0	6,000	500	(500)	
Mower	MOWER	0	0	0	15,000	1,250		
New Prime Mover	12308	0	0	0	240,000	0		
Transport Total		0	0		-	10,750		
Plant , Equip. & Vehicles Total		3,125	0	3,125	587,840	28,987		
Roads (Council Funded)								
Transport								
Boodarockin Road Polycom - CAPITAL	C0032	0	0	0	36,000	7,833	(7,833)	
4 Mile Gate Rd Floodway - CAPITAL	C0019	0	0	0	52,000	0	0	
📶 Goldfields Road Floodway - CAPITAL	C0008	0	0	· ·	68,000	0	0	
Warrachuppin Road - CAPITAL	C0005	5,738	0	-/	60,000	0	5,738	
Della Bosca Road - CAPITAL	C0080	0	0		39,000	0		
Transport Total		5,738	0	-,	313,000	15,666		
Roads (Council Funded) Total		5,738	0	5,738	313,000	15,666	(9,928)	
Roads (MRWA)								
Transport								
Koorda-Southern Cross Rd (M40) Reconstruction	RRG91C	0	0	0	283,710	0	0	
Koorda-Southern Cross Rd (M40) Reseals	RRG91R	0	0	0	178,500	0	0	
Transport Total			0	0	462,210	0	0	
Roads (MRWA) Total		0	0	0	462,210	0	0	

Note 13: Capital Acquisitions

			YTD Actual			Amended Budget			
Assets	Account	New/Upgrade	Renewal	Total YTD	Annual Budget	YTD Budget	YTD Variance	Strategic Reference / Comment	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Streetscapes									
Footpaths									
Jasper Street Footpaths & Drainage	FP0054	0	0	0	2,500	C	0		
Kaolin Street Footpaths & Drainage	FP0058	0	0	0	7,500	C	0		
■ Wolfram Street Footpaths & Drainage	FP0061	0	0	0	10,000	C	0		
Pyrites Street Footpaths & Drainage	FP0056	0	0	0	5,000	C	0		
	Footpaths Total	0	0	0	25,000	C	0		
Footpaths Total		0	0	0	25,000	C	0		
Town (R2R)									
Transport									
📶 Boodarockin Rd - R2R	R2R07	31,330	0	31,330	80,000	C	31,330		
Maxfield Road -R2R	R2R11	0	0	0	65,116	C	0		
Morrison Rd - R2R	R2R50	0	0	0	48,000	C	0		
₩algoolan South Rd- R2R	R2R04	0	0	0	131,300	C	0		
	Transport Total	31,330	0	31,330	324,416	C	31,330		
Town (R2R) Total		31,330	0	31,330	324,416	C	31,330		
Capital Expenditure Total Level of Completion Indicators		51,829	0	51,829	1,901,274	48,714	3,115		

Level of Completion Indicators

0%
20%
40%
60%
80%
100%
Over 100%

Percentage YTD Actual to Annual Budget Expenditure over budget highlighted in red.

9.1.3 GST RECONCILIATION REPORT – JULY 2019

Responsible Officer:	Jamie Criddle, CEO							
Author: File Reference:	Jasmine Geier, Executive Support Officer							
Disclosure of Interest:	F1.4.4 Audit Report Nil							
Attachments:	Attachment 9.1.3 GST Report							
Signature:	Officer CEO							
0.8								
	All							
Purpose of the Report								
rui pose oi tile Report								
Executive Decision	∠ ∠ ∠ Legislative Requirement							
Background								
	T Ledger to the General Ledger as reported as at 31 st July 2019 is provided to eans of keeping Council informed of its current GST liability.							
Comment								
The GST Reconciliation Report is	attached for Councillor consideration.							
Statutory Environment								
Nil								
Policy Implications								
Council does not have a policy in	regard to Goods and Services Tax.							
Strategic Implications								
Nil								
Financial Implications								
The GST reconciliation is presen has an impact on Council's cash-	ed to Council as a means of indicating Council's current GST liability, which ow.							
Voting Requirements								
Simple Majority	Absolute Majority							
OFFICER RECOMMENDATIONS								

That the GST Reconciliation totaling \$18,924.00 for the period ending 30st July 2019 adopted.

Attachment 9.1.3

Shire of Westonia



GST Reconciliation Report

for period ending 31st July 2019

SHIRE OF WESTONIA BAS EXTRACT - 31 July 2019

ABN:	87 507 505 958
Business Activity Statement:	Jul-19
Period/Year end:	2019/2020



Name	Jasmine Geier					
Position	Manager of Coporate Services					
Date	9/08/2019					

	A	В	C	D	${f E}$	${f F}$	G
		GST					
Month	On Sales (collected) *1405000	On Purchases (paid) *1304000	Nett GST Payable / (Receivable)	Fuel Tax Credit *1144040.170	PAYG *1406010	FBT Instalment *1142210 & 1145090	Nett Payment /(Refund)
Jul-19	15,772.00	14,117.00	1,655.00	(4,098.00)	21,367.00	0.00	18,924.00
Aug-19			0.00			0.00	0.00
Sep-19			0.00			0.00	0.00
Oct-19			0.00			0.00	0.00
Nov-19			0.00			0.00	0.00
Dec-19			0.00			0.00	0.00
Jan-20			0.00			0.00	0.00
Feb-20			0.00			0.00	0.00
Mar-20			0.00			0.00	0.00
Apr-20			0.00			0.00	0.00
May-20			0.00			0.00	0.00
Jun-20			0.00			0.00	0.00
Total	15,772.00	14,117.00	1,655.00	(4,098.00)	21,367.00	0.00	18,924.00

A - B = C (Net GST)

C + D + E + F = G (Nett (Refund/Payment))

 \boxtimes

Simple Majority

9.1.4 **DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT – OPERATING SURPLUS RATIO. Responsible Officer:** Jamie Criddle CEO Author: Jamie Criddle CEO File Reference: **Disclosure of Interest:** Nil Attachments: Letter Signature: Officer CEO **Purpose of the Report** \boxtimes Legislative Requirement **Executive Decision Background** A letter has been received from the Department of Local Government (attached) advising that the Shire of Westonia did not meet the Departments standard in the area of the Operating Surplus Ratio. Section 7.12A(4) requires the Shire to report on its future actions to address this result, provide the Minister with this report, and to publish the report on the Council website. Comment The Departments own website advises that 110 Councils in WA did not meet the benchmark in the 2017/2018 financial year. This means that at least 26 metropolitan Local Governments, authorities with far more revenue raising capabilities than Westonia, failed to meet the standard set by the Department. In the financial year of 2017/2018, the Shire of Westonia recorded an Overall Health Score of 73.1%, placing it in the top 40 Local Governments in the State. In addition, the Shire has been able to transfer almost \$800,000.00 into its cash backed reserve funds in the current year, representing an outstanding result. I am advised by several highly experienced and long serving Local Government financial specialists that nobody within the Department is able to clearly explain how the various ratio benchmarks have been established or what relevance they hold. **Statutory Environment** The Shire is required to report to the Minister and publish the report on the Shire of Westonia website. **Policy Implications** Nil **Strategic Implications** Nil **Financial Implications** Nil **Voting Requirements**

Absolute Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATIONS

That Council advise the Minister that;

- 1. Current financial reporting requirements have an adverse impact on the ability for Local Governments to meet the benchmark in the area of Operating Surplus Ratio's, and recommend that the Minister address this issue with the Department.
- 2. The Shire of Westonia will continue to pursue excellence in its financial performance through continued diligence in its oversight of the financial management of the Shire.
- 3. Assure the Minister that the Shire of Westonia will continue to develop strategies to secure a long term sustainable future for the community through responsible expenditure management aimed at keeping rate increases to a minimum.

9.2 COMMUNITY AND REGULATORY SERVICE

NIL

Nugust 2019 Page | 14

9.3 WORKS AND SERVICE

9.3.1 TENDER 1-19/20 – PRIME-MOVER

Responsible Officer:

Author:

Jamie Criddle, CEO

File Reference:

F1.9.1

Disclosure of Interest:

Nil

Attachments:

Nil

Signature:

Officer

CEO



Purpose of the Report



Executive Decision





Background

Council has made allowance in its 2019/20 Budget for the purchase of a new Prime Mover to replace the existing Iveco AD500 Stralis. As part of the Budget process, Council resolved to call tenders for the supply of one new Prime Mover.

A notice inviting tenders was advertised on 20 July 2019 with tenders closing on 9 August 2019.



Comment

In accordance with the Local Government (Functions & General) Regulations, Regulation 14(2a) the following criteria, was determined to decide which tender should be accepted:

- (a) Compliance with the specification contained in the request,
- (b) Compliance with the conditions of tendering this request,
- (c) Compliance with the delivery date,
- (d) Compliance with and completion of the price schedule.

Assessment of Tenders against compliance criteria:

All tenders for the supply of vehicle where deemed to comply with the compliance criteria.

Assessment of Tenders against qualitative criteria:

Tenders were scored using the following range:

- 0 Did not address criterion
- 1 Insufficient or unclear information
- 2 Acceptable
- 3 Good
- 4 Very Good
- 5 Excellent

	Total			
Tenderer	Experience (50%)	Personnel (25%)	Resources (25%)	weighted Score
Off Road Trucks Australia	40	20	20	80
CJD Trucks	40	20	20	80
Truck Centre	40	20	20	80
Daimler Trucks	40	20	20	80

Basis of recommendation:

All tenderers scored similarly in qualitative criterion assessment, all having similar experience in providing trucks and similar equipment to Western Australian local governments, and having similarly experienced personnel and similar resources.

A more detail analysis of the tenders will be presented to the meeting.



Statutory Environment

Local Government Act 1995, section 3.57 – Tenders for providing goods or services.



Policy Implications

Council does not have a policy in relation to this matter



Strategic Implications

Nil



Financial Implications

An allocation of \$285,000 net, ex GST has been allowed for in the 2019/20 financial budget for the purchase of a Prime Mover.



Voting Requirements

Ш

Simple Majority

X

Absolute Majority

OFFICER RECOMMENDATIONS

That Council:

Accept the tender from (Name of Tenderer) for the Supply one new Prime Mover for the total tendered price
of (insert amount) excluding GST, less trade-in of (insert amount) excluding GST leaving a changeover
amount of (insert amount) excluding GST.

Attachment 9.3.1

Shire of Westonia



Tender 1-19/20 - Prime Mover

Shire of Westonia

Prime Mover Tender (Changeover Budget \$313,500inc)

Aug-19

All prices inc

Tenderer	Make & Model	Engine	Horsepower	Fuel	Transmission	GCM (kg)	Price	Trade	C/Over	Warranty	Options
Offroad Trucks	TATRA	Paccar MX13	510 hp	300 lts	ZF Automated Manual	75,000	\$323,345	\$ 16,500	\$ 306,845	12 mnths	GPS Tracking \$1,316
Australia		12.9L									
		Ad blue								36 mnths driveline	
CJD	Kenworth	Paccar MX510	510 hp	620 lts	18spd Manual	90,000	\$310,422	\$ 33,000	\$ 277,422	36 mnths driveline	
	T409SAR	12.9L			Eaton Fuller					750,000kms	
		Ad blue									
	DAF	Paccar MX340	460 hp	760 lts	ZF Automated	70000	\$244,566	\$ 33,000	\$ 211,566	36 mnths	N/A
	FTT CF85	Ad blue								750,000kms	
Truck Centre	Mack	Mack	535 hp	700lts	12 speed Auto	70,000	\$288,750	\$ 19,800	\$ 268,950	24 mnths Driveline	extra \$5,940 for 90,000 upgrade
	Trident	13L									
		Ad blue									
	Volvo	Eur 5 SCR	450 hp	800 lts	12 speed Auto	70,000	\$267,174	\$ 19,800	\$ 247,374	12 mnths Unlimited	extra \$4,950 for 90,000 upgrade
	FM500	11.0L								24 mnths Driveline	
		Ad blue								36 mnths Major Components	
Daimler Trucks	Freightliner	Detroit	560 hp	719 lts	18spd Automated	106,000	\$265,628	\$ 55,000	\$ 210,628	48 mnths 800,000kms	
	CORONADO 114	15.0L			Eaton Fuller						
		Re Gen									

9.4 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH, PLANNING AND BUILDING SERVICES

9.4.1 APPLICATION FOR EXPLORATION LICENCE – MCMAHON MINING TITLE SERVICES (77/2613).

(77/2013).				
Responsible Officer:	Jamie Criddle CEO			
Author:	Jamie Criddle CEO			
File Reference:				
Disclosure of Interest:	Nil			
Attachments:				
Signature:	Officer		CEO	/
				Maria
			,	GINVO
Purpose of the Report				
Executive Decision			Legislative Requiremer	nt .
Executive Decision		_	Legislative Requiremen	
Background				

The Shire has been advised of an application for an Exploration licence having been lodged by McMahon Mining Title Services on behalf of Thomas Corr (E77/2613).

The application relates to land in the Warrachuppin area through to Lake Baladjie (Just north of the Mukinbudin-Bullfinch Road) See Attached.



Comment

Thomas Corr is an active junior company active in mining and exploration throughout Western Australia.

Previous exploration approvals have been granted with the following conditions:

- 1) That dust suppression is carried out so that others are not adversely affected;
- That any saline ground water found is contained by pumping it into a water trailer and disposed of through normal mining practices under the terms of the company's mining conditions;
- 3) Any ground water that escapes onto the ground around the drill site is to be bunded so that it does not spread;
- All plastic bags used for soil samples are to be removed from the site and disposed of in a suitable manner;
- 5) All rubbish is to be disposed of at the local landfill site in the appropriate manner;
- 6) A firefighting unit is to be available at all times, and drilling is to cease if a total fire and harvest ban is called;
- 7) No drill holes are to extend under any public railway line or any roadways. Drilling being carried out is not to interfere with road drainage and must be beyond the batter line (this is to minimise damage to capped drill holes during maintenance grading) refer to Typical Cross Section of Road Formation diagram;
- Safety signs are to be erected in accordance with Australian Standards to warn both mining staff, contractors, and the public/visitors;
- 9) All drill holes are to be capped as soon as possible/practical after drilling;
- 10) If working within 100m from a residence, all noise generated is to be limited in accordance with the Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997, in particular when working between 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.;
- 11) That the proposed drilling work is advertised in the local newsletter "Westonian" prior to any work commencing to notify the general public of this work; and
- 12) That no drilling is to occur within any Shire gravel pits, and no drilling operation is to affect any part of the Rabbit Proof Fence in any way.



Statutory Environment

The Mining Act prevails in this matter.



Policy Implications

	Strategic Implications		
Nil			
	Financial Implications		
Nil			
	Voting Requirements		
\boxtimes	Simple Majority	Absolute Majority	

OFFICER RECOMMENDATIONS

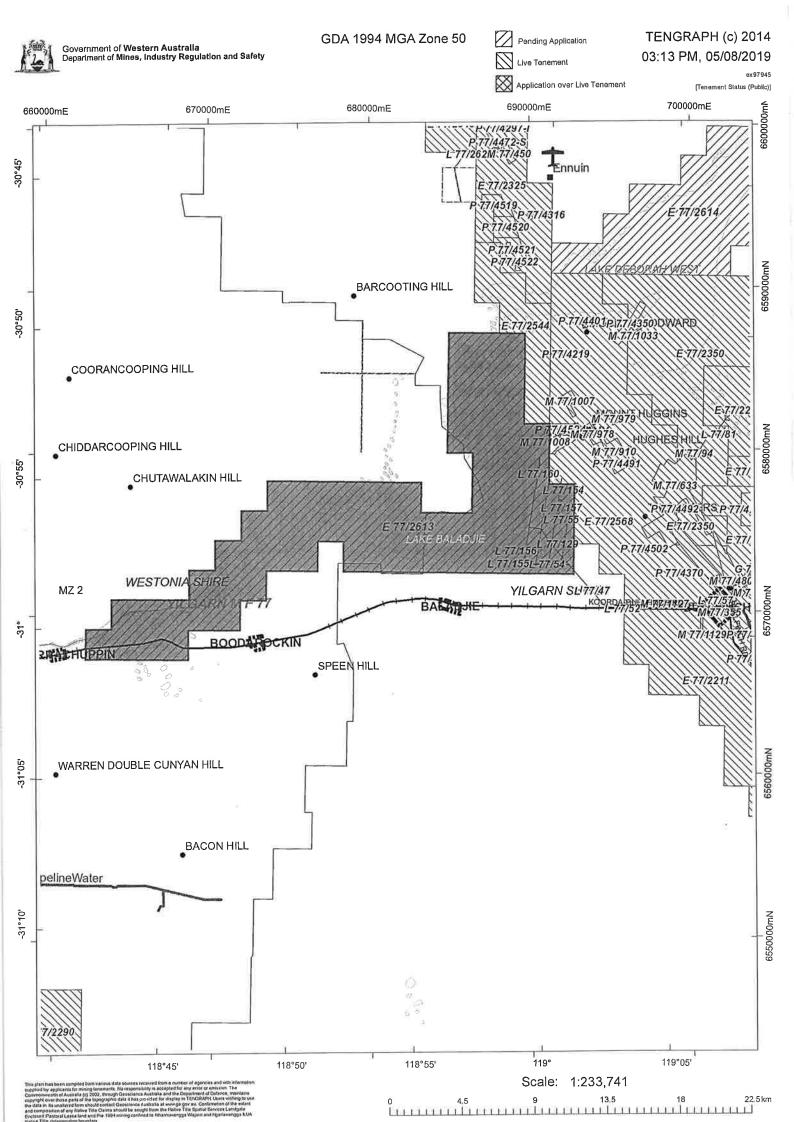
That Council grants approval to Thomas Corr (E77/2613) to carry out drilling along sections of Council controlled road reserves with these respective Exploration Leases as shown on the attached maps on the following conditions:-

- 1) That dust suppression is carried out so that others are not adversely affected;
- 2) That any saline ground water found is contained by pumping it into a water trailer and disposed of through normal mining practices under the terms of the company's mining conditions;
- 3) Any ground water that escapes onto the ground around the drill site is to be bunded so that it does not spread;
- 4) All plastic bags used for soil samples are to be removed from the site and disposed of in a suitable manner;
- 5) All rubbish is to be disposed of at the local landfill site in the appropriate manner;
- 6) A firefighting unit is to be available at all times, and drilling is to cease if a total fire and harvest ban is called;
- 7) No drill holes are to extend under any public railway line or any roadways. Drilling being carried out is not to interfere with road drainage and must be beyond the batter line (this is to minimise damage to capped drill holes during maintenance grading) refer to Typical Cross Section of Road Formation diagram;
- 8) Safety signs are to be erected in accordance with Australian Standards to warn both mining staff, contractors, and the public/ visitors;
- 9) All drill holes are to be capped as soon as possible/practical after drilling;
- 10) If working within 100m from a residence, all noise generated is to be limited in accordance with the Environmental Protection (Noise) Regulations 1997, in particular when working between 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.;
- 11) That the proposed drilling work is advertised in the local newsletter "Westonian" prior to any work commencing to notify the general public of this work; and
- 12) That no drilling is to occur within any Shire gravel pits, and no drilling operation is to affect any part of the Rabbit Proof Fence in any way.

Attachment 9.4.1 Shire of Westonia



APPLICATION FOR EXPLORATION LICENCE – MCMAHON MINING TITLE SERVICES (77/2613)



9.4.2 PESTICIDE REGULATION REVIEW

Responsi	ble Officer:	Jamie Criddle CEO		
Author:		Jamie Criddle CEO		
File Refe	rence:			
Disclosur	e of Interest:	Nil		
Attachm	ents:			
Signature	e:	Officer	CEO	_
Pu	irpose of the Report			
\boxtimes	Executive Decision		Legislative Requirement	

Background

As part of the implementation of the *Public Health Act 2016* (the Public Health Act), the Department of Health (DOH) must review the *Health (Pesticides) Regulations 2011* (the Pesticides Regulations) to examine the risks to public health and safety from commercial uses of pesticides, and discuss options for their management into the future.

As part of the review of the Pesticides Regulations, the DOH must determine whether this public health risk must continue to be regulated under the framework provided by the Public Health Act, or whether the risk can be effectively managed through an alternative approach such as a guideline or other legislation.

The DOH has prepared the discussion paper entitled 'Managing public health risks associated with pesticides in Western Australia' examining three options for Western Australia (WA) for regulating the application of pesticide chemicals:

- Option A: Repeal the existing regulations without replacement. Without action, the existing
 Regulations would be repealed without replacement and individual local government
 authorities would become responsible for determining pesticide chemical application safety
 within their jurisdiction. Local government would have the potential to draft and publish
 local laws to regulate the use of pesticides with their jurisdiction boundary;
- Option B: Retention of the existing regulatory regime by making new regulations under the Public Health Act 2016 identical to those in force under the Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911;
- Option C: Develop new, updated regulations to manage public health risks to uphold the current regulatory requirements including suggested changes in Proposals 7-9 listed below:

Proposal 1: Registration under the new Public Health Act

Proposal 2: Licensing under the new Public Health Act

Proposal 3: Licensing exemption criteria for individuals

Proposal 4: Pesticides in public places

Proposal 5: Safe fumigations

Proposal 6: Management of registered pesticides

Proposal 7: Localgovernment as the enforcement agency

Proposal 8: Multi-year validity for registrations and licences

Proposal 9: Introduce substance management plans

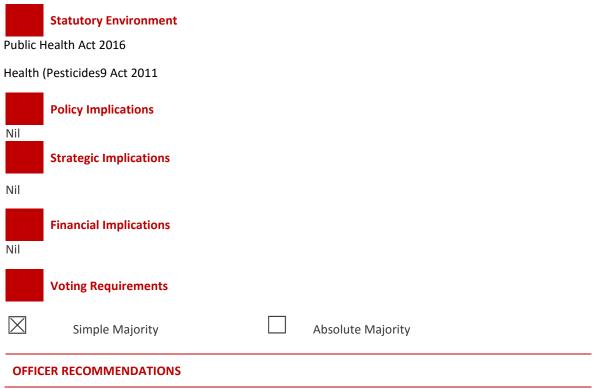


Comment

Consultation is now open for a 12 week period. Local govrnment are encouraged to advise the DOH of their prered option and el to 1dent1fy how these options may present impacts or opportunities for your boal district. You also have the opportunity to identify alternative options that may not have been

15th August 2019 Page | 19

considered as part of this review. This helps to make sure there are no unintended and undesirable consequences, particularly where regulation 1sthe preferred option.



That Council

- 1. makes comment on the Pesticide Regulation Review prior to the closing date of 10th October 2019.
- 2. Invites public comment on the Pesticide Regulation Review prior to the September Council Meeting (19th)

Attachment 9.4.2 Shire of Westonia



PESTICIDE REGULATION REVIEW

Managing public health risks associated with pesticides in Western Australia

Discussion paper



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1 Executive summary

Western Australia's (WA) public health legislation has undergone a change to a more risk-based approach as part of an overall process of modernising the regulatory structure of public health. There are existing public health regulations that need to be considered in the development of new *Public Health Act 2016* subsidiary legislation. This discussion paper examines the *Health (Pesticide) Regulations 2011* and the existing regulatory environment and recommends how the current safety measures may be re-constructed using a modern approach.

The Department of Health (DOH) has conducted a risk assessment of several categories of scheduled poisons across the pesticide industry and has identified that the risk profile ranges from low to medium. The risk profile when assessed assuming no regulatory controls, ranges from low to high. Regulatory control brings a significant reduction in risk to the public and is strongly recommended in the new regulatory environment.

This discussion paper presents 3 options for regulating the application of pesticides. The primary focus of this paper has identified 25 questions that will assist stakeholders in providing input into the decision making process to modernise pesticide management.

Community input is now sought on the proposed methods for management, and comments will inform the development of a final approach. Your input on this important issue is welcomed.

The aim of the pesticide regulatory review is to examine the risks to health and safety from commercial uses of pesticides, and discuss options for their management into the future.



How to make a submission

This document contains a series of questions related to the ideas presented. We welcome your responses to any or all the questions. We also welcome any feedback on pesticide use and control that may not be related to any of the questions.

Please explain the reasons behind your suggestions, and where possible use evidence such as statistics, cost estimates and examples of solutions.

Online survey

Complete the online survey, which may be accessed at https://consultation.health.wa.gov.au/environmental-health-directorate/pesticides-regulation-review

Written submissions

Submissions must be received by **5:00pm (WST), Thursday 10 October 2019.** Late submissions unfortunately cannot be considered.

Written submissions lodged by email (preferred) can be sent to publichealth.wa.gov.au

Hard copies can be posted to:

Pesticide Regulatory Review
Environmental Health Directorate
Department of Health
PO Box 8172
Perth Business Centre
WA 6849

2 Consultation and implementation

The objective of this review is to ensure appropriate measures are in place to minimise public health risks associated with the use of pesticides in WA. The discussion paper seeks to determine the best option for managing the public health risks associated with pesticide safety to meet community needs in the future.

Principal stakeholders for the review will include:

- Local government including the WA Local Government Association (WALGA)
- State Government
- Individuals and organisations captured by pesticide safety regulations in WA
- Individuals and organisations exempted from licensing and registration in WA
- Registered Training Organisations
- General public

The results of this consultation will inform the development of the reforms. It is intended to give a broad overview of stakeholder opinion, which will be incorporated into an implementation strategy once proposals are finalised.



3 Introduction

The *Public Health Act 2016* is a significant public health initiative reforming and improving Western Australia's public health regulatory system. It is a major step towards modernising legislation to allow for the capture of emerging risks and to provide industry with a more flexible risk-based platform replacing the existing prescriptive approach to regulating risk.

The Health (Pesticides) Regulations 2011 (Regulations) came into effect on 1 February 2011. As part of the development of these regulations, significant work was undertaken to review pesticide safety in Western Australia to ensure the legislation provided a robust, workable and nationally consistent framework for the regulation of pesticides. The Western Australian pesticide industry has built a nationwide reputation for high standards in industry competence and accident prevention.

Whilst the pesticide industry has not raised any significant concerns with the existing regulations, an opportunity exists as part of this reform to consider emerging practices and improvements that could be made to the system to further streamline and reduce regulatory burden on both the industry and enforcement agency.

3.1 Objective

The objective of this discussion paper is to provide background information and present options for public consideration relating to the future of pesticide regulation. The basic option is a choice of whether to continue regulation or to remove regulation. The discussion paper seeks public opinion on this choice through respondent feedback and presents a series of questions to assist respondents.

Pesticide treatments in Western Australia

A range of pesticides for regulatory purposes includes the following:

Avicide
Fumigant
Fungicide
Herbicide
Insecticide
Mineral
Molluscicide
Plant Regulator
Rodenticide

Algicide

The pesticide regulatory review is also an opportunity to consult with the community and enforcement agencies on this issue. As part of this process, pest management methods in other jurisdictions of Australia have been considered in order to identify a range of best-practice guidance and competency assessment initiatives.

3.2 Summary of the current scenario in Western Australia

The current Regulations provide for registration, licensing and regulatory approvals under the delegation of the Chief Health Officer (CHO), formerly the Executive Director, Public Health. The current regulations provide an exemption for individuals involved in non-commercial use of pesticides from licensing and registration. This includes individuals involved in primary production. The current Regulations generally capture all individuals involved in the use of pesticides as fumigants.

At the end of the 2017/2018 financial year, there were approximately 900 registered pest management businesses in Western Australia and 2700 licensed pest

management technicians. The process of repealing the *Health (Pesticide) Regulations* 2011 (Regulations) and re-establishing an appropriate legislative structure under the *Public Health Act 2016* serves as an opportunity to streamline and fine-tune current industry compliance requirements.

The DOH as a central agency located in the metropolitan area, has had limited funding available for intrastate travel to undertake industry-wide inspections and audits. There exists a focus within the DOH to increase operational monitoring of the pesticide industry. Improvements to the industry monitoring may include an increased number of random site visits or periodic industry auditing.

3.3 Why are the regulations under review?

In the lead up to stage 5 of implementation of the Public Health Act, the DOH is reviewing all regulations adopted under the Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911 (Health (MP) Act). The review must determine whether the associated public health risks should continue to be regulated under the new regulatory framework, or whether they can be effectively managed through a guideline, local law or other legislation instead.

3.4 Should we continue to regulate?

This discussion paper will examine the risks and issues associated with the operation of the pesticide industry and seek comment on proposed options for management. Benefits and risks have been compared for both continued regulation and deregulation.

Based on an assessment of risk and preliminary consultation with local

government, the preferred approach of the DOH is continued regulation, scaled where possible to reflect the level of risk. A range of proposals for modernising the legislation has been outlined.

3.5 What are the Options

The DOH has identified three options for the future management of pesticides; these are discussed in detail from section six onwards.

The preferred option of the DOH is to repeal the current Regulations and replace them with new regulations under the *Public Health Act 2016*.

The DOH believes that the best method of protecting the public from inappropriate application of pesticides is to continue to regulate their use due to the significant health risks associated with the misapplication of pesticides.

The existing regulations can't be directly transitioned across in their present form as they are highly prescriptive and new Public Health Act takes a risk-based approach which uses different tools to achieve regulatory outcomes.

For those that choose to continue to regulate as a preferred option, the discussion paper provides a choice to the respondents where they can provide specific feedback about a further nine proposals that have been presented for discussion in the question framework. Proposal topics consider administration items such as: registration, licensing, licencing exemption criteria and the structure for enforcement and compliance. A total of 25 questions are presented for respondent feedback.

Options for future management of pesticides

The DOH has identified three options for the future management of pesticides. These are discussed in detail from page 24 onwards.

Option A: Take no action (repeal without replacement)

Issue guidelines and encourage industry self-regulation

Use the general public health duty to reactively address issues

Option B: Retention of the existing regime by making new regulations identical to those in force under the Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911 Option C: Provide new, updated regulations under the *Public Health*Act 2016

This option has regulatory requirements, including the proposals listed below with Proposals 3 and Proposals 7-9 introduced with proposed changes:

Improving administration and protecting public safety

Proposal 1: Continue registration under the new Public Health Act

Proposal 2: Continue licensing under the new Public Health Act

Proposal 3: Licensing exemption criteria for individuals

Proposal 4: Pesticides in public places

Proposal 5: Safe fumigations

Proposal 6: Management of registered pesticides

Proposal 7: Local government as the enforcement agency

Proposal 8: Multi-year validity for registrations and licences

Proposal 9: Introduce substance management plans

4 Risks to public health

Hazards exist all throughout our society. Hazards can cause harm and can threaten health and wellbeing. One type of hazard that is well established as a risk to public health is the hazard associated with chemical toxicity. The risk that chemical toxicity presents to the individual and the public is dependent on the level of exposure. Toxicity is the degree to which a chemical can damage tissues, organs and organ systems comprising the human body. Certain chemicals may cause immediate harm while others cause harm only from many years of exposure. Some represent a residual hazard with the ability to remain in our environment for long periods of time and which may compromise our health if left unmanaged.

Specific activities in our society often require regulatory mechanisms to define the roles and responsibilities of individuals, agencies and industry associated with the hazardous aspects of that activity. The purpose of a regulatory instrument is to protect members of the public from a range of risk activities and risk situations. Regulatory instruments can establish standard processes or mitigation strategies to help to reduce each risk.

In the discussion about risk considerations for pesticide safety, experts tend to focus on what is measurable in a scientific sense, however different people's values will also have a bearing on how risk is perceived. For instance, some people may decide all pesticides are too risky and should be banned while others believe pesticides are valuable for preventing pest borne diseases.

The *Public Health Act 2016* requires that where there is uncertainty regarding the science and health outcomes, a precautionary approach to control risk must be taken. The approach must also be proportional to the risk present to balance the overall public benefit of

accepting any risk. In the application of pesticides in society, the benefit may also be economical with regard to increased food production or improved amenity or reduced spread of disease, such as mosquito reduction in certain areas, but benefits may not always be distributed evenly across society (New Zealand Ministry for the Environment, 2002).

4.1 Pesticides as a public health risk

The Australian Government publishes the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (Schedule) under the Therapeutic Goods Act 1989 which lists the active constituent chemicals of pesticides that have been registered for use in Australia by the Australian Pesticide and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA). The body that coordinates this schedule is the National Drugs and Poisons Schedule Committee. Drugs and poisons are classified according to how much control is needed to protect public health and safety. The three significant Schedule definitions that are relevant for controlling the use of pesticides are:

- Schedule 5. Caution products containing these substances can be purchased by the general public in most hardware stores and are considered to be low risk to humans.
- Schedule 6. Poison substances with a moderate potential for causing harm, the extent of which can be reduced through the use of distinctive packaging with strong warnings and safety directions on the label.
- Schedule 7. Dangerous poison substances with a high potential for causing harm at low exposure and which require special precautions during manufacture, handling or use.

These poisons should be available only to specialised or authorised users who have the skills necessary to handle them safely.

Poisons are not specifically scheduled on the basis of a universal scale of toxicity. Although toxicity is one of the factors considered, the safety in use, potential for abuse and the need for the substance are also taken into account. For agricultural, domestic and industrial poisons Schedule 5, 6 and 7 represent increasingly strict container and labelling requirements, with special regulatory controls over the availability of the poisons listed in Schedule 7 (National Drugs and Poisons Schedule Committee, 2007).

The life cycle of a pesticide product comprises several stages from its manufacture to its enduse, each with different levels of risk The main public health risk scenarios encountered by end-users are storage, transport and application which are considered on the label information.

Strategies for preventing harm and for managing public health risks from end-use scenarios typically target common pathways of exposure. Pesticides enter the body through three pathways namely: oral entry through swallowing, respiratory entry through breathing and dermal entry through skin contact.

Pesticides are most commonly applied as a liquid preparation or a granulised solid preparation. While much less common, gaseous preparations applied as fumigants represent the greatest risk to human health as the likelihood of inhalation is greatly increased. For all application scenarios, each pathway of exposure (oral, respiratory and dermal entry) will be possible with each pathway representing a different level of risk.

4.1.1 Liquid and granulised solid powder applications as a public health risk

The standard application of a pest management treatment is in liquid form. While accidental skin contact from splashes or spray drift may cause irritation, these can often be quickly remedied by washing and simple decontamination procedures. Contact with powdered pesticides can be managed in the same way.

More serious health effects arise following accidental ingestion or inhalation of liquid or powdered aerosols and following repeated and frequent misapplication of the product.

The label on pesticide containers provides instructions for minimising risks associated with liquid and powder applications.

4.1.2 Fumigation as a public health risk

The Regulations define 'fumigation' as a pest management treatment that involves the use of a fumigant in a gaseous form. 'Fumigant' is defined as a registered pesticide that contains one or more active constituents. Most fumigant chemicals are considered to be toxic to humans, affecting many organ systems including the respiratory (lungs), renal (kidney), hepatic (liver), and nervous systems after intense (acute) or ongoing (chronic) exposure. Exposure to uncontrolled fumigants typically results in death or life-changing disability.

Table 1 lists some of the active constituents in fumigation chemicals.

Risks to human health are increased when fumigation processes are undertaken in built environments, particularly near to work places or residential housing. The risks to public health are often substantially reduced in agricultural uses primarily due to the distance from population centres.

Table 1: List of chemicals currently deemed a fumigant in Western Australia with examples of uses and schedules.

Active constituent	Application	Schedule category
Chloropicrin (Chlorofume)	soil (injected); grain (enclosed) *not currently registered for rabbit control in WA	7
1,3 – dichloropropene (Telone)	soil (injected); grain (enclosed); can be used in conjunction with Chloropicrin.	7 Except in biocidal preparations containing 0.3% or less of 1,3-dichloropropene
Ethanedinitrile (EDN)	timber logs and products (enclosed)	7
Ethyl formate	grain, food, hay (enclosed) bedbugs (enclosed recommended, not in public or domestic situations)	6
Ethylene oxide	medical/vet sterilant (exempt under current regulations as not used for commercial gain or reward)	7
Methyl bromide	quarantine, vessels, structures, food, timber, plants. (enclosed), soil (strict approvals required), soil (enclosed)	7
Phosphine (includes Metallic phosphides and liquid phosphine)	grain, hay, structures, dried fruits, tobacco (enclosed) feral vertebrate control (rabbits, etc) (non-enclosed)	7
Sulfuryl fluoride	Structures, timber, vessels, silos, grain, dried fruits, hay (enclosed)	6

4.1.3 Pesticides as a public health food

The label of each chemical product lists its appropriate use so as not to compromise public health and food security. The APVMA considers the food chain and the unintended ingestion of pesticide residues by humans. As such, this will not be explored by this paper.

4.1.4 Misuse of pesticides as a public health risk

The current regulations clearly identify the penalties that apply to the misuse of chemicals in any application of a pest management activity. These penalties apply to licenced pest management technicians, businesses and unlicensed individuals who undertake pesticide services for remuneration.

4.1.5 A review of prosecutions of pesticide operators in Western Australia

Four following principles are considered in pursuing a prosecution in Western Australia and are listed below:

- An acknowledged public health risk
- Evident adverse health effects
- A public interest to prosecute
- Intent of malicious behaviour

A review of systems within the time period 2008-2018, identified four prosecutions in Western Australia. All four prosecutions were successful in obtaining a conviction in court. Three of these prosecutions involved licensees operating in contravention of the application of pesticides in accordance with labelling instructions causing injury or resulting in the potential for injury to health. The fourth prosecution involved a licensee using a pesticide (fumigant) not endorsed by the licence causing injury or resulting in the potential for injury to health.

In the time period 2009-2018 there have been 240 hospital admissions and 11 deaths in Western Australia from pesticide poisonings. Approximately 40% of the hospitalisations, but none of the deaths, were attributed to deliberate exposure. The reasons for the 'accidental' exposures leading to hospitalisation or death are not recorded. However, the Department has no record of human fatalities or severe injuries from misuse by licensed technicians in Western Australia.

4.1.6 Pesticide incidents in Australia

A review of substance-related incidents suggests that deaths and severe injury from pesticide misapplications are rare and this provides some positive feedback that the systems currently in place across the country have been effective in protecting public health. A selection of incidents that have occurred across the country are listed below to demonstrate the likely types of injury and the potential numbers of people that have been affected from poisoning or inhalation of pesticides:

- In 2017, a NSW Central Coast man with severe autism drank a cocktail of highly toxic herbicides left in an unmarked drink bottle.
- A pesticide spill at Elders in Orange NSW in 2016 reports of a spill of cropping pesticide from the back of a truck making a delivery at a site where two workers had to be decontaminated after liquid had spilled onto their boots and gloves.
- In 2006, a young child died following swallowed Spray Seed containing paraquat that was stored in an unlabelled pop-top container on the front porch of a house in Morwell. The paraquat had been taken from an employer.

- In 2002, a NSW based transport company was fined \$35,000 for causing a pesticide spill that killed more than three tonnes of fish in a Sydney creek.
- Nine workers were taken to hospital in 2002 after being exposed to chemical fumes following a pesticide accident in Melbourne's west when a forklift driver accidentally ran over three large cans of pesticide that had been placed on the warehouse floor.
- In 1997, twenty-nine workers from a city office and a fireman were taken to hospital after they were overcome by fumes from a pesticide spill.

The nature of these injuries presents a reminder about the potential for injury when pesticides are not handled correctly, used in accordance with their labels or stored in inappropriate containers.

4.2 Risk assessment

To determine whether pesticide industry risks are of public health significance, a risk assessment was undertaken based on 'measures of consequence or impact' and 'measures of likelihood' of the impact occurring. Measures of consequence and likelihood are used to determine the risk level. High risk is considered to be unacceptable and requires action to be taken to reduce the risk level.

The risk assessment was undertaken in accordance with the risk assessment model provided by the 2011 Health Risk Assessment (Scoping) Guidelines, Department of Health WA (see Appendix 1 – Risk assessment guide). In order to summarise the risk from pesticide applications to the public, four likely scenarios to cover the span of chemicals used in WA have been listed in Table 2 (and in greater detail in Appendix 2 - Risk

Assessment of Schedule 6 and Schedule 7 pesticides). Schedule 5 pesticides have not been considered in this assessment as products can generally be purchased and used without restriction.

Table 2: Summary of the public health risk assessment in Western Australia for Schedule 6 and Schedule 7 pesticides.

Pesticide group	Severity of impact	Likelihood of impact	Risk level assuming current regulatory controls	Risk level without regulatory controls
Schedule 6 pesticides – liquid or granular applications	Minor - Moderate	Unlikely - Possible	Low	Low/Medium
Schedule 7 restricted pesticides – liquid or granular applications	Major	Unlikely - Possible	Low	Medium/High
Schedule 7 pesticides – fumigations – urban and peri-urban sites	Major - Massive	Unlikely - Possible	Medium	High
Schedule 7 pesticides - fumigations in remote sites	Major	Rare - Unlikely	Low	Low

5 Current management

5.1 Role of regulatory authorities

5.1.1 The Department of Health

Authorised officers in DOH administer and enforce the current *Health* (*Pesticide*) *Regulations 2011*. Authorised officers are currently responsible for:

- assessing licence and business applications and issuing licences and/or business registrations;
- inspecting new businesses and vehicles fitted out for pesticide business use (in regional areas this service is undertaken by local government on behalf of the DOH);
- inspecting chemical storage facilities and premises operated by licensees;
- assessing and approving sites for fumigation as specified under Part 5 Division 3 of the regulations;
- inspections of pesticide application sites and business premises;
- investigations and interviews following notification of accidents or incidents; and
- representation and support during legal proceedings such as prosecutions and hearings at the State Administrative Tribunal.

The DOH is also the enforcement agency for the *Medicines and Poisons Act 2014* and *Medicines and Poisons Regulations 2016* which control the sale and manufacture of restricted substances. Restricted substances are defined in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons under the Commonwealth *Therapeutic Goods Act 1989*.

The Code of Practice for the Safe Use and Management of Registered Pesticides containing 1080, PAPP and STRYCHNINE

provides additional guidance for pesticide applications for listed restricted substances. The code establishes a hierarchy using the *Medicines and Poisons Act 2014* as its head of power which establishes a process of authorised departments and authorised officers. The DOH as an authorised department under the code is able to use licence endorsement and conditions of licence to require adherence to the code and permit the use of the restricted substances as defined by the code. The code provides the definition of a prescribed pest for the purposes of the pesticide industry.

In addition to the controls documented for restricted substances, compliance with the Code of Practice for the Disposal of Pesticide Residues from Pesticide Spray Applications is required for all registered substances as a condition of registration for all pesticide management businesses.

Appendix 3 provides a summary of the *Public Health Act 2016* mechanisms to deal with public health risk management and offences under the Act.

5.1.2 The Pesticides Advisory Committee

The Pesticides Advisory Committee (PEAC) is a statutory body under the Health (MP) Act, which represents a range of regulatory interests across its prescribed membership of government agencies. Its purpose is to advise the CHO on any matter whatsoever concerning pesticides, consider and adopt recommendations and exercise any power conferred or imposed on it. PEAC primarily sets policy for other State government agencies use of pesticides.

PEAC currently meets several times throughout the year or as required.

5.1.3 Health (Pesticides) Regulations 2011

5.1.3.1 Activities controlled under the current *Health (Pesticides)*Regulations 2011

A pest management technician (PMT) is an individual that undertakes pest management treatments for remuneration (which may also include fumigations). A pest management treatment is the treatment of a place or a thing with a pesticide for the purpose of destroying or inhibiting the feeding of, the infestation of, or attacks by a pest. In addition pest management treatment can also include destroying or modifying a plant or a pest or attracting a pest for the purpose of killing it.

A pest management business is a business that supplies the services of PMTs as its principal activity. The Chief Health Officer (CHO) must be satisfied that any applicant for a pesticide management business registration must have sufficient equipment and material to operate as a pesticide business and will employ sufficient staff to safety operate as PMTs at locations suitable for the intended purpose. The CHO may impose conditions on a business registration. Registered proprietors are required to keep accurate and up-to-date records of all PMTs employed and all pest management treatments undertaken. All accidents must be notified to the CHO immediately.

The CHO must be satisfied that any applicant for a licence must be at least 17 years of age, be adequately qualified to act as a PMT and be a fit and proper person. The CHO may impose conditions on a PMT licence.

Any fit and proper person may apply for a licence. A provisional licence will be required for urban pest management. A provisional licence holder is required to work under the direction and personal supervision of a

licensed PMT with the intent to acquire sufficient knowledge and skills to enable the applicant to become a (full) licensed PMT. The typical length of time that a licensee would remain provisional is 12 months.

PMTs are approved to use any registered pesticide within their endorsed area that is not a restricted-use pesticide. Where PMTs have certain endorsements on their licence such as a fumigation; they are permitted to use restricted—use pesticides.

All fumigation sites are required to be approved by the CHO prior to application of the fumigant. The current regulations specify the requirements for a fumigation plan. Registered proprietors must adhere to any conditions imposed in the approval and ensure that a fumigation plan has been completed. PMTs must adhere to the plan as well as any conditions.

During any application of a registered pesticide, all persons (including PMTs and exempt individuals) need to comply with part 6 of the current Regulations where the safe use of pesticides chemicals is specified for storage, transportation and use as per the labelled instructions on pesticide containers. There are currently prescribed requirements for maintaining visible signage for minimum sized lettering when spraying in public places. All individuals must comply with the regulations with respect to safe use, decontamination requirements or disposal of pesticides and their containers.

Officers from the DOH inspect new business premises and vehicles that have been fitted out for pesticide business use. In the more remote locations of the state, local government officers undertake inspections of new vehicles on behalf of the DOH.

5.1.3.2 Entities captured under the current regulations

The current regulations apply to those individuals and businesses who; for remuneration, undertake pest management treatments and employ PMTs.

The current regulations exempt all individuals who are employed by a single employer and only undertake pest management treatments undertaken on places or things owned, occupied or used by that employer e.g. primary producers. This exemption extends to all individuals employed exclusively by local government authorities and State government departments.

All individuals who undertake fumigations, whether for remuneration or not, are captured by the current regulations, with the exception of those who undertake soil fumigations on land owned or occupied by the person using the fumigant. This exemption is primarily utilised by those undertaking soil fumigations.

Persons assisting the licensed technician in fumigation activities are also exempt from licensing.

Supervised persons involved in seasonal spraying in the ordinary course of broad hectare farming, pasture production and those employed on a casual basis to assist in these pesticide treatments are also exempt from licensing provided that they have undertaken a CHO approved course in the safe handling and use of registered pesticides.

The following are not considered pest management treatments for the purpose of the current Regulations:

 Spraying of a pesticide by aircraft which is regulated by the Department

- of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD).
- The treatment of organic material with formaldehyde. Formaldehyde is a registered substance under the Australian Industrial Chemical Scheme administered by the Commonwealth Department of Health through the National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme.
- The sterilisation of surgical, medical or veterinary materials or products which is controlled under the AGVET code administered through DPIRD.

5.1.3.3 Fee structure

The fee charged for the initial application for registration and the renewal process for a registration is approved by treasury as a calculation of the costs of the time, requirements of the various level officers involved in the application approval process and material costs such as the printing of certificates. The fee charged for licences is based on a similar calculation. This fee structure is typically reviewed and adjusted annually based on inflation pressures and any other relevant costs.

5.1.4 The Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development

The Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Western Australia) Act 1995 (AGVET Act) requires that before an agricultural or veterinary chemical product can be legally supplied, sold, or used in Western Australia it must be registered by the APVMA. Pesticides fall in the category of agricultural chemicals. For each AGVET chemical product that contains an active constituent, the APVMA must approve the active constituent before it registers the product. Each registered product must have a label containing the instructions approved by the APVMA including instructions for the safe and effective use of

the product and for its storage, handling and disposal.

The Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) administer the AGVET Act on behalf of the APVMA and the Commonwealth and have direct regulatory responsibility for primary producers across Western Australia. Primary producers are exempt from licensing under health regulations but are captured under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act* 2007 (BAM Act) which is also administered by the DPIRD. The BAM Act provides regulations capturing all aerial applications of pesticides as well as regulations capturing the use of pesticides within the agricultural sector.

The DPIRD provides the definition of a declared pest for the purposes of the pesticide industry.

5.1.5 The Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety

The Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984 (OSH Act) establishes the regulatory controls within the workplace that cover employee duty of care considerations as well as employer duty of care considerations. The jurisdictional boundary between the OSH Act and the current Regulations would precisely follow the physical boundary of a worksite. All safety issues recognised within the worksite would fall within the OSH Act, all considerations for risk and safety beyond a physical worksite would lie within a public health jurisdiction.

General precautions for chemical safety for all employees are required under the OSH Act.

5.1.6 The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation

The Department of Water and Environmental Regulation (DWER) is responsible for responding to pollution events which may

include pesticides. The threshold for a pollution event is under the jurisdictional control of the DWER. DWER provides advice to the DOH with regard to content within the Code of Practice for the Disposal of Pesticide Residues from Pesticide Spray Applications.

For issues of pollution of a public water supply, the DOH would become involved through the CHO under the powers of the Health (MP) Act.

5.1.7 The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions

The Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) is responsible for all activities conducted in national parks including pesticide use and safety. The DBCA is an authorised department under the Code of Practice for the Safe Use and Management of Registered Pesticides containing 1080, PAPP and STRYCHNINE. The DBCA issues its own set of regulations for the use of Schedule 7 pesticides for the locations applicable to their jurisdiction.

5.2 Industry responsibilities

All registrants and licensees are currently required to comply with all parts of the Regulations. Individuals using pesticides that are exempt from licensing are required to comply with Part 6 of the current Regulations; possession, use and disposal of pesticides.

The DOH provides guidelines that are available for industry to use as a reference for good practice. The <u>Guidelines for the safe</u> <u>use of pesticides in non-agricultural</u> <u>workplaces</u> provide some basic structure for industry to minimise public health issues.

5.3 Examples of interstate approaches

Jurisdictional management of pesticide use varies across the country however all states and territories are party to aligning record

keeping and licensing requirements with the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) agreed national harmonisation model. All states manage pesticide use through regulation.

Figure 1 provides a summary of the particular approaches that are undertaken in the states and territories of Australia. A few common themes across the country are:

- responsibility at a business level;
- individual licensing including the requirement for demonstrating competencies for chemical use;
- separate endorsement and controls for fumigations;
- Health departments are generally the enforcement agencies across jurisdictions.

5.4 Benefits, limitations and challenges of current system

5.4.1 Benefits

The current system of licensing is in line with the requirements of COAG- endorsed national harmonisation model. It aims to reduce harm to people and the environment from misuse by requiring levels of training commensurate with the activity and approvals for high risk activities.

The current licensing and registration requirements allow verification that individuals have the necessary training in pesticide use. The record keeping requirements provide a method by which misapplication can be traced and PMTs held to account. Pest management businesses recognise they have legal accountability for misapplications and misuse of pesticides by their employees.

5.4.2 Limitations and challenges

There are some areas of the legislation that need to be amended to provide further clarity

and ease of administration of the legislative requirements. For example:

- Exemption from registration and licensing applies to primary producers e.g. farmers. This exemption also extends to fumigations but only to soil fumigations. Other fumigations are not exempt and require licences as pest management technicians (PMTs) to operate. This also applies to feral vertebrate control (restricted use chemicals) on pastoral properties and farms.
- Local government and State
 government employees are currently
 exempt from licensing; however many
 of these individuals may not have the
 experience of PMTs and this exemption
 presents a public health risk when
 pesticides are applied in urban
 locations.
- There is a general absence of industry documentation relating to compliance requirements for applications of higher risk pesticides.
- The current system allows for penalties only after a public health incident has occurred. Penalties can be imposed only after a successful prosecution. The prosecution process can be long, complex and take years to complete.
 Fuller consideration of this aspect of the regulations is considered in the *Public Health Act 2016*.

Northern Territory

The Medicines, Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2017 controls the use of pesticides in the Northern Territory and the Department of Health is the responsible authority. To undertake pest control activities individuals require either a pest management (PM) technician licence. Individuals in the primary production sector require an authorisation under the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act. Evidence of successful completion of competency in pest management or equivalent is required. Provisional licence holders must be supervised by a fully licensed PM technician. For a fumigation endorsement, proof of successful completed competence and training are required.

Queensland

Any person undertaking a pest management (PM) activity in Queensland must possess a PM licence. Applicants must provide evidence of completion of required competencies. There is no requirement for PM businesses to be registered. Trainee PMTs in Queensland are exempt under licensing requirements. Fumigation endorsement on a licence enables the holder to undertake fumigation activities for sites listed on their licence. The *Pest Management Act 2001* and *Pest Management Regulation 2003* is set to be integrated with the Medicines Poisons and Therapeutic Goods (MPTG) 2017 which provides for a licensing system that relates to poisons management. The integration considered items as follows: restriction of Schedule 7 dangerous poisons, additional competency requirements in primary production and commercial invasive animal baiting, and led to Substance Management Plans (SMPs) to be introduced.

NSW

The Pesticides Act 1999 regulates and controls the use of pesticides in NSW for both urban and agricultural situations and is administered by the NSW EPA. Authorisation is by way of either a pesticide control order or a restricted pesticide authorisation. Pest management technician licences are also issued by the NSW EPA. A pest management technician or fumigation certificate of competency is required for the occupational use of pesticides in NSW. There is a requirement to renew training every five years and training is mandatory for specified industries. Pest management businesses who undertake pest management technician and fumigation work also have a responsibility under occupational health and safety laws.

South Australia

The South Australian Controlled Substances Act 1984 and Controlled Substances (Pesticides) Regulations 2003 require that any person who carries out pest control work in the course of a pest control business must hold an appropriate licence endorsed for the type of work being carried out. The regulating body is the Department of Health. A pest controller's licence is required to operate a pest control business. All pest management technicians must work under a pest controller's licence. Some exemptions exist from the need to hold a pest controller's licence. Limited (provisional) Pest Management Technicians are required to undertake training in a prescribed course of instruction.

Victoria 1

The Department of Health and Human Services licenses and regulates pest control operators under the *Public Health and Wellbeing Act 2008* and the *Public Health and Wellbeing Regulations 2009*. To be granted a full licence, the applicant must have obtained the appropriate qualifications. A licence may be granted for three categories: applications (other than pest animals), the control of pest animals and pesticides in the form of fumigants. The Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act 1992 requires any person who carries on a business or offers a service for fee or reward involving the use of a prescribed class of agricultural chemical to have a commercial operator licence.

Figure 1: Examples of approaches to pesticide safety licensing in other states

6 Future management options

Future management approaches must consider how to continue to manage the medium and high risks associated with the application of pesticides, without placing unnecessary burden upon industry and small business.

Key considerations:

- Use of pesticides may be associated with medium and high risks to public health.
- Failure to accurately manage risks can result in poisonings, loss of human life and financial costs.
- Historically these risks have been managed through legislation under the DOH, therefore the body of knowledge currently sits with DOH officers.

The risk of chemical poisoning in the transport, storage, application and disposal of pesticides is a universal consideration and while WA has not experienced a fatality scenario, it is worth noting the potential impacts of poor management. This is demonstrated in Section 5.1.7, where some of the health issues arising from pesticide incidents have been reported.

A master list of the questions raised in this discussion document is available in Appendix 4.

Please note that offences, penalties and powers for authorised officers have not been discussed in this paper in full, as they are provided for by the Public Health Act. This includes powers of entry, inspection and seizure which are outlined in Part 16 of the Public Health Act.

The Department of Health has identified the following 3 options:

Option A: Take no action (repeal without replacement)

Or

Option B: Retention of the existing regulatory regime by making new regulations under the *Public Health Act 2016* identical to those in force under the *Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911*

Or

Option C: Provide new, updated regulations under the *Public Health*Act 2016

Proposals under Option C:

Proposal 1: continue registration under the Public Health Act

Proposal 2: continue licensing under the Public Health Act

Proposal 3: licensing exemption criteria for individuals

Proposal 4: the control of the use of pesticides in public places

Proposal 5: provide controls for safe fumigations under the new Public Health Act

Proposal 6: provide controls for management of registered pesticides

Proposal 7: local government replacing DOH as the enforcement agency

Proposal 8: variable frequency of renewal for registrations and licences

Proposal 9: introduce substance management plan (SMP) requirements

6.1 Option A: Take no action (repeal without replacement)

Without action, the existing Regulations would be repealed without replacement and individual local government authorities would become responsible for determining pesticide application safety within their jurisdiction.

Local government would have the potential to draft and publish local laws to regulate the use of pesticides within their jurisdiction boundary.

The DOH would provide guidance documents on minimising health risks in pesticide management. These would be enforced using the general public health duty provided by the *Public Health Act 2016*. The documentation would primarily be aimed at assisting local government to achieve a level of standardisation among local government local laws.

If a complaint or issue arose, authorised officers would have a number of options under the Public Health Act, including issuing improvement notices, enforcement orders and/or commencing prosecution. The DOH would provide guidance documents for authorised officers on how to apply the general public health duty.

The pesticide industry would need to adjust to the likelihood that any requirements to comply with local health requirements may be inconsistent across the many different local government jurisdictions.

Option A: Take no action (repeal without replacement)

Advantages

- reduced regulatory burden for State government and industry;
- allows for a more informal approach to information to be provided in the form of guidelines and recommendations; and
- may encourage more efficient business models without restrictive rules, whereby savings can be passed on to the public

Disadvantages

- little incentive to maintain high safety standards;
- industry confusion over requirements as this area has historically been regulated by the health portfolio;
- inconsistency in approach and reduced public confidence in the safety of pesticide applications;
- no cost recovery for local government, and no fines are able to be issued under the general public health duty;
- sections of industry may try to cut corners and operate in unsafe environments, increasing risk;
- more difficult to proactively respond to emerging risks;
- issues with cross-jurisdictional boundary applications of pesticides.
- more difficult to manage public complaints due to a lack of specific legislation; and
- local government can be a significant user of pesticides chemicals presenting conflict of interest issues

Question 1: Do you support the adoption of **Option A: Repeal without replacement?** Why or why not?

Question 2: Can you identify any further advantages or disadvantages of **Option A**:?

6.2 Option B: Retention of the existing regulatory regime by making new regulations under the *Public Health Act 2016* identical to those in force under the *Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911*

Option B: provides for the maintenance of the status quo regarding regulatory practices of the pesticide industry, as far as practicable. However, this does not make use of the risk based nature of the *Public Health Act 2016* and this option does not address any current challenges of the industry.

While there would be no requirement for any local or State government agency to do anything differently and no additional regulatory burden or red tape for the public or industry, the current prescriptive regulatory requirements do not align with the risk based nature of the Act. This approach would continue industry requirements for complying with registration and licensing requirements, regular inspections of businesses and industry vehicles, site inspections and investigations as required.

Proposals

If Option B: Retention of the existing regulatory regime by making new regulations under the *Public Health Act 2016* identical to those in force under the *Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911* is chosen, the DOH will look to replicate all of the current regulatory provisions, as far as practicable, in the new system.

Option B: Retention of the existing regulatory regime by making new regulations under the *Public Health Act* 2016 identical to those in force under the *Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act* 1911.

Advantages

- adequate management of public health risks associated with the application of pesticide chemicals;
- public safety maintained at a consistently high standard;
- enforcement remains with authorised officers with existing expertise in this area;
- consistency in the application and enforcement of legal obligations.

Disadvantages

- maintains current regulatory burden;
- current regulatory requirements do not align with the risk based nature of the Act
- current prescriptive regulatory framework will not adapt to evolving technologies and changing practices of the industry
- the opportunity to reduce the public health risk may be missed
- inconsistency in the requirement for fumigations
- inconsistency in the control of feral pests; and
- difficult to assess skills and knowledge for primary producers.

Question 3: Do you support the adoption of Option B: Retention of the existing regulatory regime by making new regulations under the *Public Health Act* 2016 identical to those in force under the *Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act* 1911? Why or why not?

Question 4: Can you identify any further advantages or disadvantages of **Option B**:?

6.3 Option C: Provide new, updated regulations under the *Public Health Act 2016*

The preferred option of the DOH is to repeal the current Regulations and replace them with new regulations under the *Public Health Act* 2016.

As demonstrated, there are a number of medium and high risks to public health associated with pesticide applications. In continuing regulation, authorised officers would remain responsible for administering the regulations; however, a consideration of State versus local government as the enforcement agency is to be discussed as a proposal in this process. A proactive approach to pesticide management would continue, with universal industry requirements for compliance under the registration and licensing system, regular inspections of businesses, industry vehicles, site inspections and investigations as required.

Proposed changes

If Option C: Provide new, updated regulations under the *Public Health Act* **2016** is adopted, a number of changes are proposed in order to create updated, effective and consistent legislation.

Option C: Provide new, updated regulations under the *Public Health*Act 2016

Advantages

- adequate management of public health risks associated with the use and operation of pesticide chemicals;
- public safety maintained at a consistently high standard;
- local government may utilise cost recovery for registration and inspection;
- consistency in the application and enforcement of legal obligations; and
- recommends SMPs for directing greater responsibility onto high risk pesticide users.
- reduces current State government regulatory burden, as proposed changes seek to remove and reduce unnecessary requirements;

Disadvantages

- changes to regulation may initially result in confusion and extra costs to enforcement agencies upon commencement; and
- will require provision of information and training to those impacted.

Question 5: Do you support the adoption of Option C: Provide new, updated regulations under the *Public Health Act* 2016? Why or why not?

Question 6: Can you identify any further advantages or disadvantages of **Option C**:?

7 Improving administration and protecting public safety

7.1 Proposal 1: continue registration under the Public Health Act

The Public Health Act establishes a system for the licensing and registration of public health risk activities.

Proposal: It is proposed that pesticide management businesses are required to hold a valid registration.

Registration

The rationale behind requiring registration is that the nature of the business being conducted is such that without certain standards of operation, there is an increased risk of chemical exposure to the public. Registration requirements will not restrict entry to the market or impose quotas.

Businesses are expected to comply with both legislative requirements and industry standards in order to achieve an outcome that is both achievable and acceptable from a public health perspective and an industry perspective. The costs of complying with the proposed legislation is not likely to be significant because relevant businesses have strong commercial incentives to minimise risks of operation, and hence would be adopting risk minimisation strategies as a normal course of business. The likely financial impact of registration fees will be small, which will ensure proprietors are able to apply for registration. Penalties for operating without registering will act to deter proprietors from not taking the matter of registration seriously.

It is recommended that all pesticide management businesses be captured under registration requirements that include the following specific details:

- a requirement for the identification of the pest management business on all vehicles used by the business. This allows members of the public to identify specific businesses where they may have cause for complaint.
- a requirement for registrants to keep a record of details of all technicians employed by the business for a minimum of 3 years. This will assist enforcement agencies to track the activities of PMTs following complaints or issues of pesticide exposure.
- registrants will be required to keep a record of all pest management treatments undertaken. This will assist enforcement agencies to track the activities of PMTs following complaints or issues of pesticide exposure.

Question 7: Do you support the listed recommendations to maintain registration requirements for pest management businesses? Please explain your reasoning.

Question 8: Do you believe that there are any recommendations for registration not listed that should be included? Please provide specific examples.

7.2 Proposal 2: continue licensing under the Public Health Act

The Public Health Act establishes system for the licensing and registration of public health risk activities.

Proposal: It is proposed that a valid licence will be required in order to undertake pesticide applications.

Licensing

The rationale behind licensing is that the individuals involved are undertaking an activity where there is an increased risk of pesticide exposure to the public.

Licensing requirements do not restrict numbers of technicians, but require certain standards to be maintained, based on the level of risk. They are primarily designed to ensure that activities, such as pesticide applications, are managed in accordance with recognised national or international protocols. The risks associated from inadequate regulation can, for instance, include health effects leading to significant disability or death, contamination of products and commodities, property destruction through poor application practices and loss of amenity.

The purposes of licensing will be to secure the general objectives of the Act and will only operate for the purposes of public health and safety. Licensing requirements will be imposed when there is a public need and will not restrict entry to the market or impose quotas. Any person who wishes to undertake the activity can apply for a licence and, subject to their willingness to comply with the conditions imposed (and these will only be imposed for demonstrable public health reasons), will have a legitimate expectation that the licence will be granted. A refusal to grant a licence (conditionally or otherwise) could give grounds for an appeal to the State Administrative Tribunal.

Individuals will be expected to comply with both industry and legislative standards in order to achieve an outcome that is both achievable and acceptable from a public health perspective and an industry perspective. Individuals have strong commercial incentives to minimise risks, and hence would be adopting risk minimisation strategies as a normal course of business. The likely financial impact of licensing fees will be small and will ensure individuals are able to apply for licences. Penalties act to deter from not complying with the conditions of their licence.

The following recommendations are proposed:

- pesticide management technicians (PMTs) and pesticide management sales technicians will be required to hold a valid licence in order to undertake their activities.
- when an applicant does not meet the criteria of qualifications or experience for a full PMT licence, a provisional PMT licence will be required with appropriate supervision under a full PMT licence.
- the CHO will determine the definition of 'adequately qualified' for the purpose of each licence endorsement area
- restricted-use pesticides will be listed on licences
- any conditions imposed on the licensee will be listed on the licence.

Question 9: Do you support the listed recommendations to maintain licensing requirements for individuals undertaking pest management treatments unless they meet the criteria to qualify for an exemption from licensing? Please explain your reasoning.

Question 10: Do you believe that there are other recommendations that should be included for licensing? Please provide specific examples.

7.3 Proposal 3: licensing exemption criteria for individuals

Pesticide licensing exemption criteria for individuals on land owned or occupied by that person

In the current Regulations, there are three broad stakeholder categories that provide for exemption from licensing: primary producers, local government employees and State government employees.

Proposal: That the criteria to exempt individuals from licensing be amended to better reflect the reduced public health risk to those using pesticides in remote locations and be applicable to individuals currently exempt in non-remote locations.

Under the current Regulations, licences are required by all individuals who, for remuneration, undertake pest management treatments and businesses that employ pest management technicians. An exemption from licensing is provided for:

- individuals employed by a single employer and only undertake pest management treatments of places or things are owned, occupied or used by that employer (and do not include fumigations).
- individuals who undertake soil fumigations only on land owned or occupied by that person.

 individuals employed by a registered proprietor on a casual basis to assist in pesticide treatments of broad hectare crop farming and pasture production under supervision and having completed a basic training course.

7.3.1 Expanding licensing criteria for individuals on land owned or occupied by that person

The exemption from licensing for fumigations on land owned or occupied by the person using the fumigant is for soil fumigations only. While other types of on-farm fumigations (e.g. bunker fumigations and feral animal fumigations, etc) on the same property are currently not exempt. In addition, feral vertebrate pest baiting activities using restricted-use pesticides are also exempt. It is suggested that a more consistent regulatory approach would be to provide a full exemption from licensing requirements for all pesticide activities in remote sites. The public health risk is low for these individuals and the surrounding areas due to the absence of population.

This proposal reflects the limited public health risk of pesticides for remote site applications. This is typically on land used for primary production. Primary producer means a person who carries on farming or grazing business on land that is zoned for rural purposes and used solely or principally for farming or grazing purposes.

Expanding pesticide licensing exemption criteria for individuals on land owned or occupied by that person

Advantages

- reduced regulatory burden for both enforcement agency and primary producers and their employees;
- allows for a more measured approach to risk management, rather than a one size fits all approach;
- reduces inconsistency where for primary producers some applications of pesticides are exempt and others require licensing.

Disadvantages

- possible confusion over legal requirements;
- inconsistency in safety measures between different primary producers;
- no cost recovery for enforcement agencies, and no fines are able to be issued under the general public health duty;
- primary producers may try to cut corners and operate in unsafe environments, increasing risk;
- more difficult to proactively respond to emerging risks.

Question 11: Do you support the proposal to expand the criteria for exemption from licensing on primary production sites in remote locations to include all forms of pesticide applications?

Question 12: Can you identify any situations where expanding the exemption criteria from licensing for individuals on primary production sites could lead to a high risk scenario?

7.3.2 Pesticide licensing exemption criteria for individuals employed exclusively by local government authorities and State government departments

The current regulations exempt from licensing:

 individuals employed exclusively by State and local government authorities (and do not include fumigations).

All individuals must observe general safety principles in the possession, use and disposal of pesticides. Also, the general Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) duty of care will be applicable for individuals. Local government employees must hold a current licence to undertake fumigations.

7.3.3 Removing licensing exemption criteria for individuals employed exclusively by local government authorities and State government departments

Based on a risk comparison of local and State government employees with other licensed industry pest management operators, there is no reason to continue a licensing exemption for these individuals. Although local government authorities are not registered proprietors and as organisations do not charge for pesticide services, there is a strong case to remove the current exemption from licensing for local government employees because they undertake pest management treatments in public places. The preferred option of the DOH is to license all operators of local and State government whether employed directly or indirectly as contractors. There is no intent to register local government authorities regardless of whether they receive payment for pesticide services on private land or not.

Question 13: Do you support the proposal to remove the current exemption from licensing for State and local government employees? Do you have further comments on the local and State government employee licensing exemption?

7.4 Proposal 4: the control of the use of pesticides in public places

Proposal: Controls for signage are required in regulations for spraying of pesticides in public places.

Minimum signage designating pesticide use in public places

The signage requirement in the application of pesticides in public places is a well-established practice and acts as a public contract between the pesticide industry and members of the public. When signage is not clearly visible, complaints from the public are often received.

The following considerations are recommended for Proposal 4:

- It is proposed that signage will be required to meet a minimum lettering dimension with all exceptions to be approved by CHO permit. It is proposed that signage be displayed in prominent locations that can be readily seen by members of the public.
- Vehicles will be required to display flashing yellow warning lights during spraying in public places.

Question 14: Do you believe that the recommendations for minimum standard signage indicating pesticide use in public places should be prescribed? Please explain your reasoning.

7.5 Proposal 5: provide controls for safe fumigations under the Public Health Act

Controls for fumigations are operating successfully in the current environment.

Proposal: It is proposed that controls for fumigation are established in the regulations.

Fumigations

Fumigations represent the highest risk in the applications of pesticides. When pesticides are applied in gaseous form, the potential for public harm rises significantly. Due to the significance of the risk, additional controls for undertaking fumigations are recommended and closely follow requirements of the current Regulations. The following recommendations are made for Proposal 5:

- the CHO to have powers to approve the site of fumigations and issue conditions based on that approval.
- the CHO to have powers to specify that all individuals undertaking a fumigation are responsible for ensuring the area of a fumigation is secure, determining who must be present, who can be present and who cannot be present during fumigations. This includes measures such as erecting warning signs and securing access paths to the area. Restrictions applying to who can access and have entry to the area which should also align with OSH requirements.
- the CHO to have powers to specify to all individuals undertaking a fumigation that they must carry out a risk assessment, fumigation plan and emergency management plan prior to performing fumigations and to minimise the identified risks which

- should also align with OSH requirements.
- the CHO to have powers to specify to all individuals undertaking a fumigation that they must clean up after fumigation including removing warning signage and
- the CHO must be satisfied that concentrations of fumigant in the fumigation area and any residual fumigant including in the commodity being treated must be managed in order to protect public health.

Question 15: Do you consider that any of the recommendations for prescription regarding fumigations should be excluded from regulation? Please explain your reasoning.

Question 16: Do you believe that there are any recommendations not included for fumigations that should be prescribed? Please provide specific examples.

7.6 Proposal 6: provide controls for management of registered pesticides

Registered pesticides can be managed across the following areas: storage, use, transport, decontamination and disposal. Unregistered pesticides should only be used with CHO authorisation.

Proposal: Provide controls for registered pesticides under the Public Health Act.

Registered pesticides

Registered pesticides need to be managed in a manner such that the products are not accessible by unauthorised individuals.

Management of registered pesticides is the first point of control for minimising risk within the pesticide industry. The following are recommendations for Proposal 6:

Storage

- that registered pesticides must be stored in approved and labelled containers with any exceptions to be approved by CHO permit. Appropriate containers are essential if operators are to follow the label instructions.
- that all registered pesticides are stored and kept safely. The safe storage and maintenance of registered pesticide containers will assist to restrict appropriately qualified individuals only to access these chemicals.

Use

 the CHO to have powers to restrict the possession and use of controlled pesticides, restricted pesticides or registered pesticides with any exceptions to be approved by CHO permit. This permits the CHO to address particular pesticides of public concern and to remove their use from the industry if required.

- that all registered pesticides are used safely and in accordance with their label with any exceptions to be approved by CHO or APVMA permit. If pesticides are used according to labels, risk to the public is minimised.
- restrict the use of registered pesticides on cereal seed dressing to ensure that that a dye is used to make it easily distinguishable from untreated seeds.
- restrict termite treatments being applied to cavity walls unless specifically approved by label with all exceptions to be approved by CHO permit. This recommendation should act to limit inappropriate chemicals being used for dwelling construction where cost savings may be identified using inappropriate chemicals as termite barriers.
- restrict the sale and supply of domestic dispensing devices containing chemical pesticides unless clearly labelled for purpose.
- **Transport**
 - require that all registered pesticides are to be transported safely and in labelled containers. This recommendation should reduce the number of transport related incidents involving pesticide chemicals.

Decontamination

 the CHO to have powers to direct responsibility for decontamination and have powers to specify decontamination procedures to any person or entity responsible for a contamination event.

Disposal

 the disposal of registered pesticides to comply with the directions on the label with all exceptions to be approved by CHO permit.

- the disposal of used pesticide containers to comply with the directions on the label, so they are rendered unusable and free of chemicals with all exceptions to be approved by CHO permit. Collection of used containers should be undertaken by approved individuals in accordance with written CHO authorisation.
- reuse of used pesticide containers to comply with particular conditions or in accordance with written CHO authorisation or CHO permit.

Unregistered pesticides

 prohibit the use and disposal of unregistered pesticides with all exceptions to be approved by CHO permit. Unregistered pesticides have not been assessed and approved through the APVMA assessment process and should not be used without specific purpose.

Question 17: Do you consider that any of the recommendations for prescription regarding registered pesticides should be excluded from regulation? Please explain your reasoning.

Question 18: Do you believe that there are any recommendations not included for registered pesticides that should be prescribed? Please provide specific examples.

7.7 Proposal 7: local government replacing DOH as the enforcement agency

The DOH is currently the sole regulatory authority in approving and issuing pest management technicians licenses and pest management business registrations.

Proposal: Authorise local government enforcement agencies to perform all administrative, assessment, inspection and approvals tasks required under the regulations including the authorisation to issue registrations for pest management businesses and licences for pest management technicians.

Proposal 7 has been recommended to address the logistical considerations of regulating local services from a centralised agency. The DOH is located in the metropolitan area and has minimal exposure to regional and remote sites across the state. Local government by contrast has authorised officers located throughout the state and is better placed to regulate and monitor activities of pesticide operators in their jurisdictions.

Currently the DOH undertakes the assessing of applications for registration or licence across WA. It is proposed that this administrative role would be devolved to local government enforcement agencies. Local governments would manage the approval and assessment process within their local district. This role currently requires the following:

Table 3: Number of pest management business registrations processed and pest management technician licences currently processed (by financial year) and new vehicle inspections by region - provides an indication of the current distribution across Western Australia for the processing of registrations and licences during the last financial year by region.

- Assess new applications for registration of pest management businesses and licensing of pest management technicians.
- 2. Issue certificates of registration and licence ID cards.
- Undertake inspections of new pest management businesses and vehicles.
- 4. Assess and issue renewals of registration and renewals of licence as required.
- Investigate breaches of the regulations and conduct ad-hoc inspections of businesses and vehicles.

As part of this proposal, local government would be required to keep and maintain a public register of pest management businesses and pest management technicians within their local district.

Section 294 of the *Public Health Act 2016* now empowers local governments to recover costs under the *Local Government Act 1995*, Part 6, and Division 5. This means local government could charge a fee for any administrative service that is required under the new regulations.

The number of pest management businesses and technicians for each local government varies significantly across WA. Over 80% of licensed technicians and 50% of all pest management businesses are located in the metropolitan or Peel region.

Appendix 5 provides a full listing of the number of pesticide registration and licences by LGA.

The DOH does not record on-site inspections within their recording system. No specifics of on-site inspections are available for this discussion paper.

Table 3: Number of Pest management business registrations processed and pest management technician licences currently processed and new vehicle inspections by region

	Numbers of pest management businesses (2017/2018)	Numbers of pest management technicians (2017/2018)	Numbers of new pest management vehicles inspected
Metropolitan	443	1705	15-22
Peel	52	572	2-6
South West	76	182	2-6
Wheat belt	75	144	2-6
Pilbara	13	76	1-2
Midwest	56	110	2-4
Goldfields- Esperance	25	63	2-6
Great Southern	49	99	2-5
Kimberley	14	39	2-4
Gascoyne	9	17	1-3
Leschenault	33	102	2-4

Local government replaces DOH as the enforcement agency

Advantages

- More local control and knowledge of pesticide businesses residing with the local government (LG) jurisdiction;
- Increased enforcement of the requirement of the regulations as authorised officers will be located across the state instead of in the metropolitan area only;
- Application approvals process within LG already exists. LG currently provides registration for other risk areas such as food businesses;
- LG could charge a fee for any administrative service to recover costs;
- Inspection of new pesticides vehicles closer and easier for metropolitan pest management businesses however the majority of regional inspections are already held locally. LG would be able to charge a fee to recover costs for this in the future:
- LG takes on a more comprehensive approach to regulating risks in their jurisdiction;
- Quicker identification and investigation of issues by local authorised officers; and
- Permits DOH to align with the system manager role, and focus attention and expertise in surveillance, policy development, training and education.

Local government replaces DOH as the enforcement agency

Disadvantages

- There would be increased administrative responsibility for local governments (LG);
- Potential for conflict of interest to arise as pesticide chemicals are applied by LG employees or by contractors on council land:
- Many PMTs will be operating across jurisdictional boundaries as the pesticide industry is a highly mobile industry;
- Pest management businesses may register in one LG and may operate in another LG complicating cost recovery;
- Different fees may exist between different LGs; and
- Authorised officers may require training to ensure competency in assessment of applications and assessment of vehicles.

Question 19: Do you support the proposal that local government replaces Department of Health as the enforcement agency?

Question 20: Do you agree or disagree with any of the listed advantages and disadvantages for local government authorities as enforcement agency? Please detail any views that you have.

Question 21: Do you have any suggestions about how Proposal 7 (local government authorities as enforcement agency) could be implemented?

7.8 Proposal 8: variable frequency of renewal for registrations and

licences

The current regulations specify that registrations and licences are valid for 12 months only.

Proposal: Options for registration and licence validity be amended to include a 3-year option.

The current Regulations specify that registrations and licences are valid for exactly 12 months. It is proposed that the option for payment for 3 year registrations and licences becomes available.

Requiring an annual fee ensures that registrants and licensees contribute towards the cost recovery of both the application approval and compliance processes of the relevant enforcement agency. The process ensures responsibility for maintaining current information and documentation.

Change in the period of validity

It is proposed that the provisions for annual renewal of registration and licensing are amended to specify a new renewal process and provide for a 3 year period of validity for a registration or licence. This administrative change permits a reduction in the resource burden in assessing applications and issuing licences.

The DOH is of the opinion that there will not be any increase in risk to the overall system if renewals were to run on a multi-year cycle. Risk in the pesticide industry is more likely to be influenced by non-compliance within the industry or by individual competencies than by particulars of the renewal process.

A positive response to a 3 year licensing period was received in a survey of the pest industry conducted in 2018.

Appendix 6 provides a summary of costs across Australia for registration and licences.

Consideration for introducing 3-year validity for registrations and licences

Advantages

 reduced regulatory burden allowing cost recovery to be applied towards monitoring and compliance activities.

Disadvantages

 formal information exchange between DOH and regulated individuals becomes less frequent.

Question 22: Do you support the proposal that registration and licence validity be amended to include a 3-year option? Do you have any other comments on this proposal?

7.9 Proposal 9: introduce substance management plan (SMP) requirements

Due to the risk based approach of the *Public Health Act 2016*, the requirements for industry and operator compliance will not continue to be a one-size-fits-all as set out by the existing Regulations. A risk based approach to compliance ideally customises management requirements to the risk activities of each individual operator.

The proposed solution draws its base from a recent legislative review in Queensland (see adjacent info box). The legislative review sought to establish a contemporary framework for the control-of-use of medicines, poisons and therapeutic goods. The objective of the review was to combine obligations from two different poisons legislation.

Queensland's introduction of substance management plans (SMPs) as a mechanism for operators to document risk is yet to

A SMP is a document that sets out a plan for managing known and foreseeable risks associated with carrying out a regulated activity for a regulated substance. SMPs are intended to be high level management plans that details matters such as:

SMPs would allow for flexibility for each operator to develop their own risk measures based on the particular chemicals that they

- where the substance will be stored;
- how it will be transported;

achieve parliamentary approval.

- the risks associated with the substance;
- any safety measures to be implemented;
- roles and responsibilities;
- competency criteria;
- emergency plans;
- how staff will be trained in or kept informed about revised plans; and
- records maintenance

Substance Management Plans

The Medicines Poisons and Therapeutic Goods legislation in Queensland will introduce a new requirement for the preparation of SMPs for industrial users of dangerous poisons. A SMP is a document that sets out a plan for managing known and foreseeable risks associated with carrying out a regulated activity for a regulated substance. It is intended to be a high level, overall management plan that details matters such as where the substance will be stored, how it will be transported, the risks associated with the substance, any safety measures to be implemented, roles and responsibilities, and how staff will be trained in or kept informed about the plan. Existing risk management systems or plans can be recognised as SMPs for the purposes of compliance if they meet the relevant criteria. A SMP may be required if administrative action has been taken due to significant noncompliance issues or is imposed as a condition of a pest management licence.

https://www.health.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/ 0029/633377/mptg-consultation-paper.pdf

SMPs would allow for flexibility for each operator to develop their own risk measures based on the particular chemicals that they require for their operations. The DOH would recommend that SMPs should be reviewed at least every 5 years or if the risk environment changes sufficiently such as the addition of a new chemical type (i.e. a change in risk profile).

The SMP could be used to list the specific chemicals that are being used as well as operator competencies for each specific chemical i.e. required public health based competencies, training or course attendance. The requirement for the inclusion of other safety information such as emergency procedures, appropriate PPE or other safety equipment requirements could mean that an SMP becomes an essential reference for

responding to safety issues. Auditing of SMPs would enable an enforcement agency to determine the quality and the operator's awareness of the details within their SMP.

It is proposed that SMPs be required for high risk chemicals (e.g. Schedule 7 chemicals). This responsibility would be applicable for pest management businesses to provide each of their licensed employees with up-to-date SMP.

It is also proposed that all individuals exempt from licensing that use restricted (e.g. Schedule 7) chemicals be required to develop a SMP due to the risk level of risk of the chemicals being used.

Development to a minimum standard

It is proposed that SMPs be developed in accordance with a minimum standard template to be provided by DOH publication. The DOH will provide guidelines, checklists and training to support authorised officers in assessing SMPs.

SMPs as a compliance mechanism

Basing compliance requirements on risk rather than a set of prescriptive requirements is a more effective way to ensure responsibility is scaled appropriately. The SMP should be an evolving, practical document, and the onus is upon the owner/occupier to ensure currency and compliance with required standards.

The proposed approach is intended to:

- capture high risk operators that are not currently required to provide SMPs or any other documentation;
- provide operators with a simple reference document for operational risk management details; and
- provide templates to document risk.

The role of the enforcement agency

Authorised officers would not be expected to approve the SMP as part of the registration application or renewal process. It is proposed that authorised officers could:

- view a SMP on request;
- · comment on a SMP; and
- request amendments to be made to a SMP based on risk.

Introduce substance management plan (SMP) requirements

Advantages

- represents an individual risk consideration and provides the enforcement agency with a plan for how the operator will manage their risk;
- provides a high level, overall management plan;
- operators will benefit from having emergency information and procedures available immediately should there be an incident; and
- SMPs can be integrated with other risk plans to provide better overall risk management for operators.

Disadvantages

- increased burden for operators including registrants and exempt individuals using high risk chemicals; and
- SMPs may not be inspected or audited.

Question 23: Do you support the proposal to include a substance management plan in the requirements for registered proprietors and any individuals exempt from licensing that use restricted chemicals? Please detail the positive and negative impacts on you or your organisation.

8 Conclusion

This discussion paper presents a series of options and proposals for regulating the application of pesticides. The paper has identified 25 questions that will assist stakeholders in providing input into the decision making process to modernise pesticide management.

Community input is sought on the proposed methods for management, and comments will inform the development of a final approach.

8.1 Summary for Western Australia

The DOH is reviewing all regulations adopted under the *Health (Miscellaneous Provisions)*Act 1911. The review needs to determine whether the associated public health risks should continue to be regulated under the new regulatory framework, or whether they can be effectively managed through a guideline, local law or other legislation instead.

The current Regulations provide for registration, licensing and regulatory approvals under the delegation of the Chief Health Officer (CHO). The current regulations provide a licensing exemption for individuals employed by local government and State government as well as those involved in primary production. The current Regulations generally capture all individuals involved in the use of fumigants.

The consensus within the Environmental Health Directorate of the DOH is that the routine registration and licensing structure is not in need of significant change.

8.2 Should we continue to regulate?

This discussion paper has examined the risks and issues associated with the operation of the pesticide industry. The

DOH is seeking comment on the proposed 3 options for management. Benefits and risks have been compared for both continued regulation and deregulation.

The preferred direction of the DOH is to pursue Option C: which is to repeal the current Regulations and replace them with new regulations under the *Public Health Act 2016*. The DOH as a central agency located in the metropolitan area, has had limited funding available for intrastate travel to undertake industry-wide inspections and audits. Therefore, one of the proposals considered for public consultation under Option C: is to devolve the enforcement function of the regulations to local government.

The discussion paper also presents a minimum approach to retaining the status quo with Option B: which as far as practicable, will continue the prescriptive approach of the regulation regime in place; however does not make use of the risk based nature of the *Public Health Act 2016*.

Option A: repeal the current Regulations without replacement, would be accompanied with DOH guidance documents on minimising health risks by using the general public health duty provided by the *Public Health Act 2016* in conjunction with local government local laws.

Question 24: Do you have any suggestions for alternative options that have not been considered? Please explain your ideas by providing examples of complaints, case studies, data or other evidence.

Question 25: Do you have any other comments to make on how public health risks associated with pesticides are managed in Western Australia?

9 Appendices

Appendix 1 – Risk assessment guide

A number of risk assessment tools need to be used to determine the risk level for each identified public health risk. These tools include a health consequences table (Table 5), a risk likelihood table (Table 6) and a risk qualitative matrix (Table 7).

These risk assessment tools are from the Health Risk Assessment (Scoping) Guidelines.

The Department of Health has five Public Health Risk levels (Table 4), each requiring a varying degree of DOH involvement in their management.

Table 4: Definition of risk levels

Risk Level	DOH management requirements
Very Low Public Health Risk	No further assessment required
	Some mitigation/management may be required – no
Low Public Health Risk	detailed assessment of health hazards required but
	addressed with routine controls
Moderate/Medium Public	Substantial mitigation/management required –
Health Risk	assessment required of health hazards
	Not an acceptable risk. The DOH needs to be involved in
High Bublic Hoolth Bick	the management of high public health risks.
High Public Health Risk	Major mitigation/management (including offsets) may be
	required – assessment required of health hazards
Extreme Public Health Risk	Potentially unacceptable: modification of proposal
Latienie Fublic Health Risk	required

Table 5: Health consequences table adapted from the 2011 Health Risk Assessment (Scoping) Guidelines, Department of Health WA

Category	Acute health consequences (per hazard or outbreak)	Chronic health consequences (per project lifecycle)
1 Catastrophic	 >1 fatality OR >5 permanent disabilities OR Non-permanent injuries requiring hospitalisation for 5 – 10 % of populations at risk OR Acute health effect requiring hospitalisation for 5 – 10 % of populations at risk 	Chronic health effect requiring medical treatment for 10 – 15 % of population at risk
2 Massive	 1 fatality OR 2 – 5 permanent disabilities OR Non-permanent injuries requiring hospitalisation for 2 - 5 % of populations at risk OR Acute health effect requiring hospitalisation for 2 - 5 % of populations at risk 	Chronic health effect requiring medical treatment for 5 - 10 % of population at risk
3 Major	 No fatality AND 1 permanent disability OR Non-permanent injuries requiring hospitalisation for 1 – 2 % of populations at risk OR Acute health effect requiring hospitalisation for 1 - 2 % of populations at risk OR Evacuation is necessary 	Chronic health effect requiring medical treatment for 2 - 5 % of population at risk
4 Moderate/ Significant	 No fatality AND No permanent disability AND Non-permanent injuries requiring hospitalisation for 1 – 2 % of populations at risk OR Acute health effect requiring hospitalisation for 1 – 2 % of populations at risk AND No evacuation 	Chronic health effect requiring medical treatment for 1 - 2 % of population at risk
5 Minor	 No fatality AND No permanent disability AND Non-permanent injuries requiring hospitalisation for 1 – 5 persons OR No Acute health effect requiring hospitalisation AND No evacuation 	Chronic health effect requiring medical treatment for 0 - 1 % of population at risk
6 Negligible/ Slight	 No fatality AND No permanent disability AND No Non-permanent injuries requiring hospitalisation AND No Acute health effect requiring hospitalisation AND No evacuation 	No chronic health effect requiring medical treatment

Table 6: Risk likelihood table adopted from the 2011 Health Risk Assessment (Scoping) Guidelines, Department of Health WA

Likelihood	Expected or Actual	% Chance of chronic health
	Frequency	effect during life of project
Almost Certain	More than once a year	Over 90%
Likely	Once in 1 to 3 years	61 – 90%
Possible/ Occasionally	Once in 3 – 5 years	31 – 60%
Unlikely	Once in 5 – 10 years	6 – 30%
Rare/Remote	Once in more than 10 years	Up to 5%

Table 7: Risk matrix (qualitative)

	Consequences					
Likelihood	Slight/ Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	Massive	Catastrophic
Almost certain	Low	Medium	High	Extreme	Extreme	Extreme
Likely	Low	Low	Medium	High	Extreme	Extreme
Possible	Very Low	Low	Low	Medium	High	Extreme
Unlikely	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Medium	High
Rare/ Remote	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Low	Medium

Appendix 2 - Risk Assessment of Schedule 6 and Schedule 7 pesticides

The likelihood of impact has been interpreted as the likelihood of a toxic exposure to humans. This interpretation is slightly differentiated from the likelihood of a simple exposure to humans where a small amount of chemical may be present when human are present. While this exposure could cause some general discomfort this does not equate to the threshold for a toxic exposure. This interpretation does however need to take into account the possibility of repeated small exposures causing long term chronic debilitation.

Severity of impact has been interpreted as a toxic exposure leading to hours lost (through medical requirements or hospitalisation)

Table 8: Risk matrix for schedule 6 and schedule 7 pesticides (qualitative)

Pesticide group	Impact on humans	Severity of impact	Likelihood of impact	Risk level assuming regulatory controls	Risk level without regulatory controls
Schedule 6 pesticides (without regulation)	toxic to humans	Minor/Moderate (Minor/Moderate)	Possible/Unlikely (Likely/Possible)	Low	(Low/Medium)
Schedule 7 restricted pesticides (without regulation)	toxic to humans, affecting many organ systems including the respiratory (lungs), renal (kidney), hepatic (liver), and nervous systems after intense (acute) or ongoing (chronic) exposure	Major (Major)	Unlikely (Likely/Possible)	Low	(Medium/High)
Schedule 7 pesticides – fumigations – urban and peri-urban sites (without regulation)	toxic to humans, affecting many organ systems including the respiratory (lungs), renal (kidney), hepatic (liver), and nervous systems after intense (acute) or ongoing (chronic) exposure	Major/Massive (Major/Massive)	Possible/Unlikely (Likely/Possible)	Medium	(High)
Schedule 7 pesticides - fumigations in remote sites (without regulation)	toxic to humans, affecting many organ systems including the respiratory (lungs), renal (kidney), hepatic (liver), and nervous systems after intense (acute) or ongoing (chronic) exposure	Major (Major)	Unlikely/Rare (Unlikely)	Low	(Low)

Appendix 3 – Regulatory tools

Once fully implemented, the *Public Health Act 2016* has a number of mechanisms to deal with public health risk management and offences under the Act. These include:

- General public health duty
- Infringement notices
- Improvement notices and enforcement orders
- · Prosecution; and
- · Registration and licensing.

General public health duty

The general public health duty requires that 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.

Where the general duty is to be applied, there must be some clear *harm* (or foreseeable harm) to public health. In cases where matters are a nuisance or amenity problem but no health effect can be proven, such as unsightly yards, neighbourhood disputes and inconveniences, the general duty will <u>not</u> apply.

Non-compliance with the general duty is not an offence in itself, but may lead to the application of improvement notices and enforcement orders under Part 14 of the Public Health Act. Guidelines may be used to clarify the application of the general public health duty and provide guidance as to the measures that may constitute compliance or non-compliance with the general duty.

Infringement notices

An infringement notice is a written notice that a person has allegedly committed a specified offence which requires the payment of a fine within a specified time or the election to have the matter heard in court. Infringement notices provide a cost effective and efficient method of dealing with some offences.

The Public Health Act is silent on the ability to issue infringement notices. However, as it is a prescribed Act under the *Criminal Procedures Act 2004*, it enables the making of regulations that prescribe offences for which an infringement notice can be issued.

Infringement notices can only be issued where prescribed by a regulation or local law.

Improvement notices and enforcement orders

An improvement notice is an order that either requires or prohibits a person from taking specified action. There may be a specified period in which the person has to comply with the improvement notice. While an authorised officer may extend the period given to take action, once that period has elapsed an authorised officer may:

- Issue a notice of compliance if the officer is satisfied, after carrying out an appropriate assessment that the improvement notice has been complied with.
- Issue a notice that sets out the reasons why the officer is not satisfied that the improvement notice has been complied with; and
- Report the non-compliance to the enforcement agency with a recommendation to issue an enforcement order.

An enforcement order is an order that either requires or prohibits a person from taking specified action. A prohibition with respect to specified action may be limited, absolute or conditional.

An enforcement order can be issued by an enforcement agency if it reasonably believes that an improvement notice has not been complied with, or if the issue of the order is necessary to prevent or mitigate a serious public health risk. An enforcement agency may issue an enforcement order in respect of non-compliance with an improvement notice irrespective of whether the improvement notice was issued by a person who was an authorised officer of that or another enforcement agency.

Prosecution

In accordance with Part 18, section 280 of the Public Health Act, an enforcement agency may commence proceedings for an offence under the Act or its regulations. A prosecution is separate from action under Part 14 relating to improvement notices and enforcement orders. So prosecution can be commenced irrespective of any action being undertaken under that part.

Registration and licensing

Part 8 of the Public Health Act provides a framework for the registration and/or licensing of activities declared by the regulations to be public health risk activities. The regulations will prescribe who the appropriate enforcement agency is for each registrable and/or licensable activity. This may be the local government, the Chief Health Officer or both. Regulations may prescribe offences in relation to an activity and provide modified penalties for which an infringement notice may be issued.

Appendix 4 - Question list

The following is a master list of all questions contained in this discussion paper. You are encouraged to respond to these questions through the <u>online survey</u>, which can be accessed using the link on page 7 of this document.

Question 1: Do you support the adoption of Option A: Repeal without replacement? Why or why not?

Question 2: Can you identify any further advantages or disadvantages of Option A?

Question 3: Do you support the adoption of Option B: Retention of the existing regulatory scheme by making new regulations identical to those in force under the *Health (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1911*? Why or why not?

Question 4: Can you identify any further advantages or disadvantages of Option B?

Question 5: Do you support the adoption of Option C: Provide new, updated regulations under the *Public Health Act 2016*? Why or why not?

Question 6: Can you identify any further advantages or disadvantages of Option C?

Question 7: Do you support the listed recommendations to maintain registration requirements for pest management businesses? Please explain your reasoning.

Question 8: Do you believe that there are any recommendations for registration not listed that should be included? Please provide specific examples.

Question 9: Do you support the listed recommendations to maintain licensing requirements for individuals undertaking pest management treatments unless they meet the criteria to qualify for an exemption from licensing? Please explain your reasoning.

Question 10: Do you believe that there are other recommendations that should be included for licensing? Please provide specific examples.

Question 11: Do you support the proposal to expand the criteria for exemption from licensing on primary production sites in remote locations to include all forms of pesticide applications?

Question 12: Can you identify any situations where expanding the exemption criteria from licensing for individuals on primary production sites could lead to a high risk scenario?

Question 13: Do you support the proposal to remove the current exemption from licensing for State and local government employees? Do you have further thoughts on the local and State government employee licensing exemption?

Question 14: Do you believe that the recommendations for minimum standard signage indicating pesticide use in public places should be prescribed? Please explain your reasoning.

Question 15: Do you consider that any of the recommendations for prescription regarding fumigations should be excluded from regulation? Please explain your reasoning.

Question 16: Do you believe that there are any recommendations not included for fumigations that should be prescribed? Please provide specific examples.

Question 17: Do you consider that any of the recommendations for prescription regarding registered pesticides should be excluded from regulation? Please explain your reasoning.

Question 18: Do you believe that there are any recommendations not included for registered pesticides that should be prescribed? Please provide specific examples.

Question 19: Do you support the proposal that local government replaces Department of Health as the enforcement agency?

Question 20: Do you agree or disagree with any of the listed advantages and disadvantages for local government authorities as enforcement agency? Please detail any views that you have.

Question 21: Do you have any suggestions about how Proposal 7 (local government authorities as enforcement agency) could be implemented?

Question 22: Do you support the proposal that options for registration and licence validity be amended to include a 3 year option?

Question 23: Do you support the proposal to include a substance management plan in the requirements for registered proprietors and any individuals exempt from licensing that use restricted chemicals? Please detail the positive and negative impacts on you or your organisation.

Question 24: Do you have any suggestions for alternative options that have not been considered? Please explain your ideas by providing examples of complaints, case studies, data or other evidence.

Question 25: Do you have any other comments to make on how public health risks associated with pesticides are managed in Western Australia?

Appendix 5 – Summary of pest management businesses and pest management technicians across Western Australia by LGA

LGA	CountOfFirms	CountOfTechs	Inspections per year (avg)
ALBANY	23	44	0.8
ARMADALE	27	97	1.8
ASHBURTON		8	
AUGUSTA- MARGARET RIVER	16	32	1
BASSENDEAN	5	13	0.3
BAYSWATER	13	47	0.4
BELMONT	21	37	0.9
BEVERLEY	2	2	
BODDINGTON	1	1	
BOYUP BROOK	3	3	
BRIDGETOWN- GREENBUSHES	2	5	
BROOKTON	1	4	
BROOME	7	22	0.6
BROOMEHILL- TAMBELLUP	2	2	
BRUCE ROCK	2	2	0.1
BUNBURY	21	52	0.5
BUSSELTON	26	69	1.5
CAMBRIDGE	4	10	0.4
CANNING	35	78	1.3
CAPEL	11	20	0.9
CARNAMAH	1	2	
CARNARVON	15	16	0.8
CHAPMAN VALLEY	6	2	0.7
CHITTERING	13	17	0.6
CHRISTMAS ISLAND	1	1	
CLAREMONT	1	4	
COCKBURN	35	103	1.5

COLLIE	7	10	0.4
COOROW	3	2	
CORRIGIN	2	3	
COTTESLOE		4	
CUBALLING	2	1	
CUE	1	1	
CUNDERDIN	2	5	
DALWALLINU	5	5	
DANDARAGAN	6	7	0.2
DARDANUP	15	16	2.4
DENMARK	5	8	1
DERBY-WEST KIMBERLEY	5	5	0.4
DONNYBROOK- BALINGUP	5	10	
DOWERIN	1	1	
DUNDAS	3	4	
EAST FREMANTLE	1	4	
EAST PILBARA	1	2	
ESPERANCE	14	25	0.7
EXMOUTH	1	2	
FREMANTLE	25	28	13
GINGIN	8	10	0.5
GNOWANGERUP	2	1	
GOOMALLING	1	1	
GOSNELLS	28	87	0.9
GREATER GERALDTON	28	67	0.7
HARVEY	7	23	1
IRWIN	5	9	3
JERRAMUNGUP	4	3	
JOONDALUP	39	134	1.8
KALAMUNDA	16	56	0.6
KALGOORLIE- BOULDER	9	20	0.9
KARRATHA	9	48	0.4

KATANNING	9	13	0.2
KELLERBERRIN	2	3	
KENT	5	4	4.8
KOJONUP	2	4	
KONDININ	1	1	
KULIN	2	2	
KWINANA	10	35	0.4
LAKE GRACE	5	9	0.8
LEONORA	3		
MANDURAH	28	81	1
MANJIMUP	8	15	0.7
MEEKATHARRA	2	1	
MELVILLE	15	52	0.6
MENZIES	2	1	
MERREDIN	3	3	
MINGENEW	1	2	
MOORA	5	7	0.4
MORAWA	1	1	
MOSMAN PARK	4	5	
MOUNT MAGNET		1	
MOUNT MARSHALL	1	1	
MUKINBUDIN	1	2	
MUNDARING	18	52	0.7
MURRAY	8	19	0.2
NANNUP	1	2	
NAREMBEEN	2	2	
NARROGIN	4	10	0.4
NEDLANDS	5	7	0.4
NORTHAM	3	9	
NORTHAMPTON	3	2	
NUNGARIN	2	1	
PERENJORI	1	1	
PERTH	6	23	0.4
PINGELLY	2	3	0.2

PLANTAGENET	2	10	
PORT HEDLAND	6	16	0.6
QUAIRADING	1	1	
RAVENSTHORPE	3	4	0.4
ROCKINGHAM	16	129	0.4
SANDSTONE	2		
SERPENTINE- JARRAHDALE	13	43	0.7
SOUTH PERTH	2	32	0.5
STIRLING	60	146	2
SUBIACO	5	5	0.1
SWAN	72	146	2.8
TAMMIN	1		
THREE SPRINGS	2	1	
TOODYAY	3	5	
TRAYNING	3	2	
VICTORIA PARK	4	10	0.9
VICTORIA PLAINS	1	6	
VINCENT	4	17	
WAGIN	5	8	0.9
WANNEROO	62	295	2.3
WAROONA	3	12	0.3
WILLIAMS	1	1	
WONGAN-BALLIDU	2	3	
WYALKATCHEM	1	1	
WYNDHAM-EAST KIMBERLEY	5	14	0.2
YALGOO	1		
YILGARN	6	5	0.8
YORK	1	3	

Appendix 6 – Summary of regulatory fees across Australia

Summary of pesticide registration and licensing fees across Australia

Table 9: Schedule of fees charged in the regulation of pesticide industry operations

	WA	Vic	NSW	Qld	SA	Tas	NT
Technicians (full) licence 1 yr	\$190	\$642	-	\$277	\$77	\$77	\$57
Technicians (full) licence 3 yr					\$232		\$171
Technicians (full) licence 5 yr			\$191	\$883			
Technicians (trainee) licence 1 yr	\$190	\$213			\$77		
Pest Management business / Controllers licence 1 yr	\$360			-	\$314	\$155	

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10 ELECTED MEMBERS MOTIONS OF WHICH PREVIOUS NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN

11 NEW BUSINESS OF AN URGENT NATURE INTRODUCED BY A DECISION OF THE MEETING

12 DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The next ordinary meeting of Council will be held on 19th September 2019 commencing at 3.30pm

13 MEETING CLOSURE

There being no further business the President, Cr Day declared the meeting closed at pm