

What cannot be burned?

- Plastics or rubber • Material or foam
- Lawn clippings or composted material
- General refuse • Timbers containing plastics, glue or adhesives
- Timbers treated with Copper Chromium Arsenate (CCA) or other chemical preservatives
- Green or wet vegetation

Burning on domestic premises may occur if it is:

- Within a dwelling (eg slow combustion heaters)
- Used principally for the preparation of food
- Used for the purposes of reducing the hazard of bushfires and the person has either a permit or the written permission of the local Council
- Burning outside townships is legislated under the Country Fires Act.



What are the alternatives to burning?

The best ways of dealing with rubbish are to compost decomposable household and garden waste and have the rest taken away with kerbside collection or take it to one of Council's transfer stations.



A great deal of plant foliage and lawn clippings can be composted together with your kitchen scraps and returned to your garden.

A properly made compost heap is clean, free of smell and only requires about a two metre square area.

**For further information about burning on domestic premises contact our
Community Safety Officer
Ph: 8862 0800**



Burning on domestic premises within townships



What can I burn?

- Only dry paper, dry cardboard, dry wood and garden prunings which have been dried may be burned.

When can I burn?

- Burning in incinerators or fires in the open may only occur between 10.00am and 3.00pm from Monday to Saturday

What does burning in the open mean?

- Burning in the open includes any fire that is:
- Attached to fuel burning equipment or in a container.

Unless the equipment or container has a chimney through which the products of combustion are channelled.

What are the penalties?

The Local Nuisance and Litter Control Act 2016 provides penalties for a person causing a local nuisance (which includes nuisance smoke) ranging from an expiation fee of \$500.00 per offence, or up to \$10,000 if set before the courts.

Unlawful burning or activities during the Fire Danger Season is regulated by the Fire and Emergency Services Act 2005, which carries significant penalties.

How do I prevent a burning nuisance?

Despite compliance with the above, you must still ensure that unreasonable nuisance is not caused to neighbours, which includes nuisance from excessive smoke from burning in the open.

It is important to monitor and be mindful of the smoke being produced at all times.

Piles should not be left unattended and allowed to smoulder.

Fire danger season

The Fire Danger Season is set by the Country Fire Service (CFS).

This is a period during the year which carries a greater risk of the spread or outbreak of fire.

During the Fire Danger Season, a range of restrictions are placed on activities that are likely to increase the risk of fire outbreak. These include the use of certain tools, burning and barbecues.

The State of South Australia is divided into 15 districts. Our area falls within the Mid North fire ban district, which has a declared Fire Danger Season of 15 November to 30 April.

Fire Danger Season can often commence earlier in the year or extend to a later date due to dry conditions.

The changes to the season are determined by the CFS and are based on various factors including data and assessments undertaken by Council's Fire Prevention Officers.

To see the declared Fire Danger Season dates for all districts, please refer to the CFS website.