



Department of Local Government,
Industry Regulation and Safety



Short-Term Rental Accommodation

Good Host Pack





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Disclaimer – The information contained in this manual is provided as general information as a guide only. It should not be relied on as legal advice or as an accurate statement of the relevant legislation provisions. If you are uncertain as to your legal obligations, you should obtain independent legal advice.



Introduction

This pack helps short-term rental owners understand the requirements for being a Short-Term Rental Accommodation provider. It also offers practical tips to ensure your property meets standards while you create a welcoming experience as a 'good host'.

What is STRA?

Short-Term Rental Accommodation (STRA) refers to a property, or part of a property, rented for a short period – typically on a nightly or weekly basis. STRA is commonly booked through online platforms and is popular among travellers seeking temporary stays for holidays, business trips or other short visits.

STRA properties may include:

- Entire homes, apartments, or townhouses.
- Individual rooms within a residence.
- Ancillary dwellings or tiny houses.

STRA arrangements are classified as:

- **Hosted:** The STRA provider lives on-site including during the guests stay.
- **Unhosted:** The STRA provider does not live on-site during the guests stay. Guests often have private access to the entire property.

What is the STRA register?

The STRA register is a Western Australian Government initiative established under the *Short-Term Rental Accommodation Act 2024*. Its purpose is to collect accurate data on the short-term rental sector to support informed policy decisions and improve transparency for the community.

If you provide short-term rental accommodation in WA, you must register your premises before advertising or accepting bookings – including listings on online platforms. Operating without registration can result in significant penalties.

The STRA register helps to:

- **Support better decision-making:** State and local governments use STRA data to shape policies and regulations.
- **Provide transparency:** Communities can access information about the general locality of STRA properties operating in their area, including whether a particular property is registered.
- **Promote compliance:** Ensures providers understand and follow local laws and planning requirements.



What needs to be registered?

Understanding which short-term rental arrangements require registration is essential to comply with WA laws and avoid penalties. This section explains the types of properties needing registration or are excluded. There are also practical examples to help you determine your obligations.

The following arrangements are considered STRA for the purposes of registration with the WA Government.

Included	Description	Example
Single houses/town houses/apartments	Individual self-contained houses/units provided for short-term accommodation on a commercial basis.	Investment property, house leased while on holiday, apartment in a residential complex.
Bed and breakfasts	Typically, where short-term accommodation and breakfast/food is provided to paying guests in a house or unit when the primary resident(s) or property owner is present.	Renting a room out in your house for short-stay.
Ancillary dwellings	A self-contained building, generally less than 70 m ² in floor space, on the same lot as the primary residence used to provide short-term accommodation.	Granny flat.
Tiny houses	A caravan or ancillary dwelling on the same lot as a primary residence offered for short-term accommodation on a commercial basis.	A caravan in the back yard rented for short stay.

There are some short-stay arrangements which are specifically **excluded** from the requirement to register as STRA. The following accommodation types are not considered STRA and therefore do not need to be registered.

Excluded	Description	Example
Hotel	Purpose built hotel which may be licensed under the <i>Liquor Control Act 1988</i> .	Hilton, Holiday Inn.
Serviced apartments	Wholly managed buildings where self-contained apartments are regularly serviced or cleaned.	Mantra, Quest.
Tourist and visitor accommodation	A building, or group of buildings forming a complex, used to provide short-term accommodation and are wholly managed by a single person or body.	Farm-stays, motels, chalets, cabins.
Caravan parks and camping grounds	Premises under the <i>Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Act 1995</i> section 5(1).	Big 4, RAC Holiday Parks.
Glamping	A tent, or other temporary movable structure made of canvas, without plumbing and/or kitchen facilities used for temporary accommodation on the same site as the owner.	
Lodging house	A low-cost form of accommodation in which furnished rooms are rented for living or staying in temporarily.	Backpackers accommodation.



Although these premises do not need to register, development approval may be required to operate these types of accommodation. It is recommended you contact your local government to understand any requirements applicable to your circumstances.

Zoning does not determine the need to register. However, zoning can determine whether or not the property can operate as STRA.

If you require assistance in determining whether your STRA property requires registration, you should contact your local government to determine the approved land use for your premises and check this against the information on our website. The approved land use will also be listed on the premises' planning or development approval.

If you are still unsure, contact the STRA Register team on +61 8 6251 1234 (during office hours) or email stra.enquiries@lgirs.wa.gov.au.

How do I register my STRA premises?

Registering your STRA property is a simple online process. It ensures compliance before you advertise or take bookings. The [STRA Register – User guide](#) provides essential information to help STRA providers understand how to access, register, manage, renew and update their short term rental accommodation through the online STRA Register. It supports providers in meeting their obligations under the *Short-Term Rental Accommodation Act 2024* and outlines the key functions available to owners, tenants and property managers.

Renewal of STRA registration

Renewing your STRA registration is essential to keep your property compliant and avoid penalties. Registration lasts for 12 months and you can renew online before it expires. Missing the renewal deadline can lead to extra costs and a new STRA number, so it's important to act on time.

How long is my registration valid?

- Your STRA registration is valid for **12 months** from the date of approval.

When and how can I renew?

- You can renew your registration online up to **two months before it expires**.
- Renewal reminders will be sent to your registered email address.

What does it cost?

- For the current prescribed fees, please visit [our website](#).



What happens if I miss the renewal deadline?

- You have a **28-day grace period** after your registration expires to renew.
- If you do not renew within this period:
 - Your registration will **expire permanently**.
 - You must submit a **new application** and pay the new registration fee.
 - You will receive a new **STRA registration number**.

Do I need to update my listings?

- Yes. If you receive a new STRA number, you must update all your property advertisements or listings to display the correct number.

Reporting bookings

Reporting your bookings, including any modifications or cancellation to bookings, is a mandatory requirement under the STRA legislation. Keeping your booking records up to date ensures compliance and avoids penalties.

What needs to be reported?

You must report the following details for each booking:

- Check-in date
- Check-out date
- Number of guests

Any changes or cancellations to bookings must also be reported. You do not need to report periods when the property is blocked out for private use.

Bookings through integrated platforms

You are covered if you use Airbnb, Vrbo, Stayz, or Booking.com. No further action is required. These platforms are integrated with the STRA register, so all bookings, changes and cancellations will be automatically uploaded.

Bookings through other channels

For bookings taken outside integrated platforms, you must enter them manually into the STRA register.

- **Deadline:** Report by the fifth day of the following month (e.g. bookings taken in July must be reported by 5 August).
- **How to report:**
 - enter bookings individually; or
 - upload multiple bookings in bulk using a CSV file via the 'Import Bookings' option in the STRA register.



Regulatory and operational responsibilities

Local government requirements

Before operating STRA, confirm your obligations with your Local Government (LG). STRA is considered a commercial activity and may require planning or development approval.

How to stay compliant:

- Check local planning laws and policies.
- Verify if development approval is required for your property.
- Ensure STRA use complies with zoning and building regulations.

Key considerations:

- LGs monitor STRA registrations and enforce compliance.
- Failure to meet local requirements can result in suspension or cancellation of your registration.
- Additional conditions may apply under local planning schemes.

Planning exemptions

Under [Western Australia's planning framework](#), whether you need development (planning) approval depends on whether your STRA is hosted or unhosted, and where it is located. Registration with the STRA Register is always required before advertising or taking bookings.

Hosted STRA

- Development approval is not required statewide.

Unhosted STRA

- Perth metropolitan area:
 - Up to 90 booked nights in a 12-month registration period: Development approval is not required.
 - More than 90 booked nights in a 12-month registration period: Development approval is required from your local government.
- Regional areas (outside the Perth metro):
 - Requirements are set by the local government. Check with your LG to confirm if development approval is required.



Temporary accommodation approvals for caravans and camping

Caravans and tiny homes on wheels are used by many people in WA including for STRA. Temporary accommodation refers to using a caravan or camping on private land under approval from local government, as per *Caravan Parks and Camping Grounds Regulations 1997*. Permanent structures require separate planning/building approval.

Caravans and tiny homes on wheels may be used for:

- Temporary housing after a natural disaster.
- Accommodation during home construction or renovation.
- Seasonal worker housing.
- Supporting ageing-in-place.
- Holiday stays.
- Other personal circumstances.

WA legislation generally restricts caravan use to licensed parks where services are provided. If a person uses a caravan or tiny home on wheels outside a licensed park without approval or exemption, they risk committing an offence, regardless of whether the land is private or public.

Refer to Department of Creative Industries, Tourism and Sport's '[Temporary accommodation and camping outside of caravan parks](#)' (Appendix E) for further information on temporary accommodation and camping outside of caravan parks, including exemptions for approved short-term stays.

Strata or community title scheme

If your STRA property is part of a strata or community title scheme, you will need to check that the scheme by-laws and local planning laws do not prohibit STRA.

A strata company or community corporation can adopt by-laws to control STRA within their strata or community title scheme. By-laws could ban STRA in the scheme outright or in lots that are not the provider's principal place of residence. By-laws may also allow STRA but only in certain lots within a scheme. All residents, including tenants, must comply with scheme by-laws. Breaches can lead to enforcement action by the strata company through the State Administrative Tribunal (SAT).

If by-laws allow STRA:

- ensure compliance with other conduct by-laws (noise, garbage disposal, parking etc).

If by-laws prohibit STRA, operating without compliance risks:

- cancellation or suspension of STRA registration; and
- enforcement action by the strata company or community corporation.

Landgate, The Western Australian Land Information Authority, has a range of resources available on their website as follows:

- [Resources for strata owners](#).
- [Resources for strata companies](#).
- Refer to Landgate publication '[Living in a scheme](#)' (Appendix F) for the for general information on by-laws and other responsibilities.



Tenant operating STRA from their rented premises

A tenant may be permitted to offer a property, or part of it, as STRA, such as subletting a room whilst they are away on holiday.

If you are a tenant and wish to operate STRA:

- **Check your lease:** Ensure your tenancy agreement allows subletting or short-term rental use.
- **Seek landlord approval:** Always confirm before listing or registering the property.
- **Understand risks:** Operating STRA without permission may breach your lease and lead to termination.
- **Register correctly:** If permitted, register the property before advertising or accepting bookings.

Setting up your STRA

Advertising the property

Before listing your STRA property, ensure your advertisement meets legal requirements and provides accurate details. Include your STRA registration number and choose reputable platforms to attract guests and avoid compliance issues.

When advertising your STRA property:

- Consider professional management if you are new or unsure about requirements.
- Choose reputable platforms such as online booking sites or local visitor centres.
- Read through any terms and conditions and familiarise yourself with your rights under Australian Consumer Law.
- Check platform-specific requirements for STRA listings.
- Provide essential details:
 - Property type and location.
 - Number of bedrooms and bathrooms.
 - Key features or limitations (e.g. stairs, parking availability).
 - Include your STRA registration number in all advertisements.

Prepare your space

Getting your property ready is an important step in creating a great guest experience.

Ensure your STRA premises is clean, safe and ready for guests. Consider providing essential items such as fresh linen, towels, toiletries and basic supplies. Remove or securely store personal belongings to maintain privacy and create a welcoming environment.

Establish a clear process for addressing guest issues promptly and include contact details for assistance. A well-prepared space enhances guest satisfaction and reduces potential problems.



Arrival guide

Make your guests feel welcome from the moment they arrive.

Provide guests with clear, simple check-in instructions before arrival. Include directions to the property and step-by-step entry details. Consider offering self-check-in options for convenience, such as installing a smart lock or providing secure key access.

Enhance the guest experience by ensuring outdoor lighting and signage are adequate. If you are not greeting guests in person, include a welcome message to make them feel valued.

STRA guest manual and house rules

Prepare a guest manual to provide essential information for a safe and comfortable stay. Place the manual in a visible location and review it regularly to ensure accuracy.

Recommended contents:

- **House rules:** Outline expectations, restrictions and community considerations.
- **Emergency information:** Include evacuation procedures, local emergency contacts and fire safety details.
- **Parking instructions:** Specify designated parking areas.
- **Appliance use:** Provide clear instructions for major appliances to prevent misuse.
- **Connectivity:** Include Wi-Fi network name and password.
- **Local transport:** List nearby bus stops, train stations and taxi services.
- **Local guide:** Suggest dining, shopping and attractions.

A well-prepared manual enhances guest experience and reduces potential issues.

House rules:

Set clear expectations to maintain a respectful environment. Rules should cover:

- **Pets:** Specify whether pets are allowed.
- **Events and parties:** State if gatherings are permitted.
- **Smoking and vaping:** Indicate any restrictions.
- **Quiet hours:** Define times to minimise noise.
- **Check-in and check-out:** Provide standard times.
- **Guest limits:** Set maximum occupancy and rules for unregistered guests.
- **Photography and filming:** Outline any restrictions.
- **Cleaning requirements:** Clarify expectations for dishes, rubbish removal and general tidiness.

Include additional requirements relevant to your property or local regulations. If a rule is breached, attempt to resolve the issue directly with the guest. If unresolved, seek assistance from your property manager or booking platform.



Insurance

Ensure your property is adequately insured for short-term rental use. Standard home and contents policies may not cover commercial activity, so review your coverage carefully.

Consider adequate coverage:

- **Home and contents insurance:** Confirm your policy includes STRA use.
- **Public liability insurance:** Protects against claims for injury or property damage involving guests.
- **Additional coverage:** Consider cover for theft, accidental damage and loss of income.

Being a good neighbour

As a STRA provider, your actions – and those of your guests – can impact neighbours. Proactively managing issues helps maintain positive relationships and supports the long-term success of your property.

Key considerations:

- **Noise management:** Be mindful of noise from parties, renovations or appliances. Consider installing a noise monitoring system for early alerts.
- **Waste and parking:** Ensure guests follow local waste disposal rules and park in designated areas.
- **Neighbour communication:** Inform immediate neighbours that your property is used for STRA. Share your contact details for issue resolution.

Recommended practices:

- Enforce quiet hours and no-party policies.
- Include clear rules on guest capacity, pets, parking and rubbish removal in your guest manual.
- Respond promptly to complaints and work towards resolution.
- Report serious issues (e.g. harassment, violence or criminal behaviour) to the appropriate authorities:
 - **Police assistance line:** 131 444
 - **Emergency services:** Triple Zero (000) for immediate threats
 - **Crime stoppers:** 1800 333 000

Neighbour notification letter

Consider providing a letter to neighbours outlining your STRA use and steps taken to minimise disruption. You could include:

- Your contact details.
- Policies on parties, quiet hours and guest limits.
- Assurance of compliance with local laws and booking platform rules.



Fire and emergency provisions

Keeping your guests safe during emergencies is a vital part of being a responsible STRA provider. This section explains how to stay informed about fire and severe weather risks, prepare your property for bushfires and cyclones and create an emergency response plan so guests know what to do if an incident occurs.

Stay informed

Use [Emergency WA](#) for:

- Current warnings
- Fire Danger Ratings
- Total fire bans

Download the **Emergency WA App** for:

- real-time alerts and interactive maps;
- 'locate me' function and offline access; and
- ability to store emergency plans and documents.



Emergency WA is coordinated by the Department of Fire and Emergency Services (DFES) on behalf of the Government of Western Australia.

Other sources (where warnings are published from Emergency WA): DFES Facebook, Local ABC radio.

Bushfire preparation

- Over **90 per cent of WA is bushfire-prone** – check if your property is in a bushfire-prone area using the DFES map.

[View bushfire prone areas map](#)

Bushfire preparation toolkit

Bushfires are a significant risk in Western Australia, and STRA properties must be prepared to protect guests and property. The [Bushfire Preparation Toolkit \(Appendix I\)](#) provides practical steps to reduce risk and ensure safety. This includes:

Emergency kits and protective gear

- Prepare an Emergency Kit with:
 - Important documents, first aid, food and drinking water, radio, protective clothing, non-flammable woollen blankets.

Supplies to last at least five days. There may be roadblocks and you may not be able to get additional supplies.

- Protective clothing should include:
 - Long-sleeved natural fibre garments, gloves, sturdy boots, goggles and masks.



Guest safety and evacuation

STRA hosts should:

- Inform guests of bushfire risks and evacuation routes.
- Have a Leave Early Plan for guests, including safe locations and transport options.
- Ensure guests know how to access Emergency WA for real-time updates.

Sheltering in place guidance

- Sheltering should be a last resort if leaving is impossible.
- Identify a safe room with two exits, away from the fire front.
- Seal gaps, remove flammable items and keep wool blankets and water handy.

Preparing your property

Taking proactive steps to prepare your property can significantly reduce bushfire risk and improve safety for guests. These measures go beyond basic upkeep and focus on creating lasting protection. The DFES publication [‘Preparing your property’ \(Appendix G\)](#) provides a checklist of important steps to reduce the spread of fire and provide some shelter. This includes:

Monthly upkeep during fire season

- Cut grass around the property to 10 cm or less.
- Prune shrubs to reduce density and remove potential fuel.
- Clean gutters regularly to prevent ember ignition.
- Ensure gas cylinders are secured upright, and valves face away from the property.

Annual lasting protection

- Remove flammable materials that are near the house – such as wood, mulch and shrubs.
- Block gaps under floors, roof spaces, eaves, vents, and skylights to prevent ember entry.
- Install metal fly wire mesh on windows and vents and fit protective screens on evaporative air conditioners.
- Consider installing radiant heat shields (e.g. solid fences) and creating mineral earth firebreaks along property boundaries.

Additional measures for rural STRA properties

- Ensure fire trucks can access and turn around on your property, check bridge and cattle grid loadings.
- Create firebreaks along paddock boundaries.
- Store petrol and gas safely away from the house.
- Install underground water pumps or large water tanks with firefighting fittings.
- Move livestock to well-grazed paddocks if a fire threatens.



Safer places in a bushfire

Even with thorough preparation, bushfire conditions can change rapidly. STRA providers should plan for last resort options to protect guests if evacuation or sheltering at the property becomes unsafe. The DFES publication [‘Safer Places in a Bushfire’ \(Appendix J\)](#) provides a fact sheet to help you determine where you can go as a last resort if your guests are unable to leave the STRA premises or implement your bushfire survival plan.

What is a safer place?

A safer place is a location where people can shelter during a bushfire if leaving early or defending the property is no longer possible. Examples include:

- local open spaces (e.g. ovals, parks);
- beaches or large bodies of water; and
- dams or cleared paddocks.

Key considerations for STRA Providers

- **Safety is not guaranteed:** Safer places reduce risk but do not eliminate danger.
- **Travel risks:** Roads may be blocked or unsafe. Identify multiple routes and backup locations.
- **Limited support:** Firefighters may not be present – guests must be prepared to self-manage.
- **Pets and special needs:** Safer places may not cater for animals or vulnerable guests – plan accordingly.
- **Minimal shelter:** Open spaces offer little protection from radiant heat and embers. Take your emergency kit with you and make sure this contains wool blankets and drinking water.

When to use a safer place

- If your bushfire survival plan cannot be implemented.
- If conditions worsen and your property is no longer safe to shelter.

Actions at a safer place

- Stay informed via radio, mobile or Emergency WA.
- If indoors, seal doors and windows.
- If outdoors, cover exposed skin with blankets or clothing and lie flat on the ground as the fire passes.
- Remain alert for ember attack and new fire fronts.



Emergency response and fire management plan

Having emergency information and response plans in place is critical in ensuring your guests enjoy a safe stay in your STRA. These will help guests understand what to do, or who to contact in the event of an emergency. Remember that guests staying in your STRA may not be familiar with the area.

Include:

- Escape route maps.
- Location of smoke alarms.
- Contact details (property manager, police, fire brigade).
- Fire blanket and extinguisher details.
- Information on natural disasters (bushfires, floods).
- Place a printed copy in the guest manual of the [Fire and Emergency Information for Guests \(Appendix H\)](#) fact sheet to share critical safety information with your guests.
- Place a printed copy in the guest manual of the [My Home Fire Safety Plan \(Appendix M\)](#) to promote safety awareness and preparedness.
- Place a printed copy in the guest manual of the [Protecting regional WA from Polyphagous shot-hole borer \(PSHB\) poster \(Appendix N\)](#) for your guests to help stop the spread of PSHB.

Tropical cyclone preparedness

Western Australia's northern regions are highly vulnerable to tropical cyclones between November and April, bringing destructive winds, heavy rainfall and storm surges that can cause severe property damage and pose significant risks to life. Preparing your property and having a clear cyclone plan is essential to reduce these risks. This section provides practical guidance on inspecting and maintaining your home, upgrading critical areas for resilience and creating an emergency plan to keep you, your family or guests safe before, during and after a cyclone. By acting early and following these steps, you can minimise damage and ensure a safer environment during extreme weather events. Every year between November and April, coastal areas north of Denham are most at risk of being hit by cyclones. The key risks are:

- **Strong winds and debris:** Can cause structural damage, break windows and turn loose items into dangerous projectiles.
- **Wind-driven rain:** Leads to flooding inside properties, damaging interiors and belongings.
- **Storm surge and storm tide:** Coastal STRA properties face severe inundation risks – relocate early if in storm surge zones.

Actions for STRA providers

Inspect and maintain property:

- Check roof, doors, windows and garage doors for corrosion, rot, termite damage and loose fittings.
- Ensure gutters and downpipes are clear and securely fastened.
- Engage a qualified building professional every seven to 10 years or after major events.



Upgrade vulnerable areas:

- **Roof:** Secure battens, rafters and trusses – use cyclone-rated fasteners.
- **Doors and windows:** Install impact-resistant screens or cyclone shutters – replace worn seals.
- **Garage doors:** Fit wind-rated doors or temporary bracing systems.
- **Attachments:** Secure verandahs, carports, solar panels and aerials to structural elements.

Prepare surroundings:

- Remove or anchor loose items (furniture, trampolines, garden pots).
- Trim overhanging branches and remove weak trees.
- Secure sheds, boats and caravans with ground anchors.

Guest safety planning:

- **Relocation:** If in storm surge-prone areas, relocate guests early.
- **Shelter in place:** Identify a strong, small internal room (e.g. bathroom or hallway) away from windows.
- Prepare a **cyclone emergency kit** with water, food, first aid, radio and protective gear.
- Inform guests of emergency contacts and **Emergency WA** for real-time updates.

Communication:

- Share your cyclone plan with guests upon arrival.
- Provide clear instructions on where to shelter and what to do if evacuation becomes necessary.

Further information can be found on the below DFES publications:

- [Cyclone warning system \(Appendix K\)](#) as a quick-reference guide to prepare for, respond to and recover from cyclones.
- [Tropical cyclone preparedness guide \(Appendix L\)](#) as a guide to prepare for, withstand and recover from tropical cyclones.
- Order DFES flipcharts or fridge magnets for guest visibility.

DFES publications

DFES provides a range of resources to help Western Australians prepare for and respond to emergencies such as bushfires, cyclones and other natural hazards.

Access publications and order printed materials via [DFES publications](#).

For specific publication enquiries or ordering assistance, contact DFES via their general enquiry line (08) 9395 9300.



Pest prevention

Polyphagous shot-hole borer (PSHB)

Protecting Western Australia's environment and agriculture from invasive pests is a shared responsibility. The PSHB is an invasive beetle currently detected in the Perth metropolitan area. It poses a serious threat to urban trees, wildlife habitats and agricultural industries. STRA providers play an important role in preventing its spread. The Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) publication '[Protect regional WA from PSHB](#)' ([Appendix N](#)) provides a digital poster for you and your guests to help stop the spread of PSHB.

What is PSHB and why does it matter?

PSHB, together with a fungus, can cause tree death and establish quickly in new areas. While the beetle does not travel far on its own, it can spread long distances when infested wood or plant material is moved. This makes STRA properties offering wood fires or outdoor stoves particularly important in controlling movement.

Quarantine area notice

A quarantine area notice covering the entire Perth metropolitan area is in place, with restrictions on the movement of wood and plant material. Host plant material must not be moved outside of the quarantine area (QA). Up to date information on the QA can be found on the [DPIRD website](#).

• **Host materials include:**

- Firewood
- Tree prunings
- Mulch (greater than 2.5 cm diameter)
- Unseasoned wood
- Plants (with woody stems greater than 2.0 cm diameter)

What STRA providers should do

- **Buy firewood where you burn it:** Do not move firewood outside the QA unless it has been air-dried for over six months or treated.
- **Do not burn infested wood:** Burning wood with borer damage can cause beetles to disperse.
- **Include guest messaging:** Remind guests not to transport firewood when traveling to regional areas. Place a copy of the protecting regional WA from PSHB poster in the guest manual.
- **Check plants and wood:** Inspect for signs of PSHB activity and report any suspicion.

Reporting and more information

- Report suspected PSHB activity via the **MyPestGuide® Reporter app**.
- Visit DPIRD PSHB website (dpiird.wa.gov.au/pshb) for details on signs, symptoms and host lists.
- Email: pshb@dpiird.wa.gov.au for questions or advice.



Appendices

[Appendix A: Residual Current Devices](#)

[Appendix B: Smoke alarms](#)

[Appendix C: Swimming or spa pool safety barriers](#)

[Appendix D: Food service](#)

[Appendix E: Temporary accommodation and camping outside of caravan parks fact sheet](#)

[Appendix F: Living in a scheme](#)

[Appendix G: Preparing your property – Property preparation checklist](#)

[Appendix H: Fire and emergency information for guests](#)

[Appendix I: Bushfire preparation toolkit](#)

[Appendix J: Bushfire fact sheet – Safer places in a bushfire](#)

[Appendix K: Cyclone warning system](#)

[Appendix L: Tropical cyclone preparedness guide](#)

[Appendix M: Home fire safety magnet - My home fire safety plan](#)

[Appendix N: Protect regional WA from PSHB](#)

Department of Local Government, Industry Regulation and Safety

www.lgirs.wa.gov.au

Consumer Protection Division

Gordon Stephenson House
Level 2/140 William Street Perth Western Australia 6000

Locked Bag 14 Cloisters Square Perth WA 6850

Call: 1300 30 40 54 Email: consumer@lgirs.wa.gov.au

www.consumerprotection.wa.gov.au



Disclaimer:

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This publication is available in other formats on request.

National Relay Service: 13 36 77

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