



Government Gazette

OF

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

(Published by Authority at 3.30 p.m.)

No. 18]

PERTH: WEDNESDAY, 6th MARCH

[1974

Crown Law Department,
Perth, 25th February, 1974.

THE undermentioned Regulations made under the provisions of the Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968, and amended from time to time up to and including the 14th September, 1973 are reprinted as so amended pursuant to the Reprinting of Regulations Act, 1954 by authority of the Attorney General.

R. M. CHRISTIE,
Under Secretary for Law.

STOCK DISEASES (REGULATIONS) ACT, 1968.

ENZOOTIC DISEASES REGULATIONS, 1970.

Published in the *Government Gazette* on the 24th June, 1970, and incorporating the amendments thereto published in the *Government Gazette* on the 31st March, 1971; the 20th May, 1971; the 18th August, 1971; the 10th November, 1972; the 2nd March, 1973; the 13th April, 1973; the 6th July, 1973 and the 14th September, 1973; and reprinted pursuant to the Reprinting of Regulations Act, 1954.

Reprinted pursuant to the Reprinting of Regulations Act, 1954 by authority of the Attorney General, dated 25th February, 1974.

STOCK DISEASES (REGULATIONS) ACT, 1968

ENZOOTIC DISEASES REGULATIONS, 1970.

PART 1.—PRELIMINARY.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Enzootic Diseases Regulations, 1970.

Reg. 2
amended by
G.G. 10/11/72
p. 4362.

2. These regulations are divided into Parts as follows:—

PART 1.—PRELIMINARY—regulations 1-4.

PART 2.—GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR THE ERADICATION AND CONTROL OF ENZOOTIC DISEASES—regulations 5-27.

PART 3.—ISSUE OF HEALTH CERTIFICATES, ETC., FOR STOCK FOR EXPORT—regulation 28.

PART 4.—INTRODUCTION OF STOCK FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH—regulations 29-34.

PART 5.—INTRASTATE MOVEMENT OF STOCK BY SEA—regulations 35-40.

PART 6.—CATTLE TICK—regulations 41-49.

PART 6A.—CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA—regulations 50-54.

PART 7.—TUBERCULOSIS OF CATTLE—regulations 55-64.

PART 8.—BRUCELLOSIS OF CATTLE—regulations 65-78.

PART 9.—CATTLE TAGGING—regulations 79-84.

PART 10.—FOOTROT—regulations 85-89.

PART 11.—LICE AND KEDS—regulations 90-103.

PART 12.—PULLORUM DISEASE—regulations 104-114.

PART 13.—OFFENCES—regulations 115-117.

SCHEDULES.

3. The Stock Diseases Act Regulations, 1962 and the Stock Diseases (Cattle Tagging) Regulations, 1967, are revoked.

Reg. 4
amended by
G.G. 20/5/71.
p. 1721.

4. In these regulations unless the context requires otherwise—

“animal product” means any uncooked edible product, and any unwrought inedible product derived from animals or the semen of any stock;

“approved” means approved by the Chief Inspector;

“Australian vessel” means any vessel plying between Australian ports only;

“breeding flock” means any fowls maintained upon premises where hatching eggs are produced for sale;

“carcass” includes any portion of a carcass and the hide, skin, hair, feathers, wool or viscera of any stock;

- “Chief Inspector” means the Chief Inspector of Stock appointed under the Act and includes any person who is for the time being discharging the duties of the office of Chief Inspector of Stock;
- “conveyance” means a vehicle propelled by any means whatsoever and capable of being used for transportation, and includes an aircraft a vessel, a vehicle used on a railway, and a trailer or semi-trailer drawn by a vehicle;
- “destroy” means to entirely consume by fire or to bury in the ground at a depth of not less than six feet;
- “dip” means to plunge or immerse, until completely saturated, in an approved preparation for the destruction of ectoparasites, and the words “dipped” and “dipping” have corresponding meanings;
- “disease”, except in regulation 20 and Parts 10 and 11 of these regulations, means any disease referred to in the First Schedule;
- “disinfect” means to expose to a disinfectant;
- “disinfectant” means an approved agent or preparation capable of destroying pathogenic organisms;
- “ectoparasites” means ticks, lice, or buffalo flies;
- “form” means a form set out in the Third Schedule;
- “hatchery” means premises on or in which chickens or turkeys are produced for sale, and includes poultry, incubators, plant, equipment and fittings used in, about, or in connection with, the production of chickens or turkeys;
- “holding” means any land or collection of lands constituting or worked as one property, whether held or occupied under pastoral lease, or in fee simple, or under conditional purchase lease or otherwise and whether under the same title or different titles, or under titles of different kinds;
- “horse” includes a mule and a donkey;
- “lairage” means the area within an abattoir where stock are held immediately prior to slaughter;
- “litter” means any straw or other bedding, or any manure or other excreta with which stock has been in direct or indirect contact;
- “owner”, in relation to stock, includes a person who is the agent of an owner, consignee (whether joint or sole) or a person who is in possession or in charge of stock or otherwise has the control or management of the stock;
- “port” means a place proclaimed to be a port under the Shipping and Pilotage Act, 1967;
- “poultry” means all fowls and includes bantams, ducks, geese, turkeys, Guinea fowl, pheasants, chickens, eggs for hatching purposes, poultry products and the carcass of any poultry;
- “quarantine area” means an area which, by these regulations or by a notice published in the *Government Gazette*, is declared to be a quarantine area;
- “Schedule” means a schedule to these regulations;
- “sell” means to sell by wholesale or retail and includes to barter or to otherwise dispose of, offer for sale, have in possession for sale, expose for sale, send forward or deliver for sale, cause or suffer or allow to be sold, offered or exposed for sale; and the words “sale” and “sold” have corresponding meanings;
- “shower spray” means a power operated shower spray of an approved type;
- “spray” means to thoroughly saturate by shower spray with an approved preparation for the destruction of ectoparasites; and the words “sprayed” and “spraying” have corresponding meanings;

“the Act” means the Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968;

“travelling stock” means all stock, including working stock, that is not on the land on which the stock is ordinarily kept or depastured;

“vessel” includes any ship, boat, barge, punt, pontoon, lighter or other vessel used in navigation, however propelled.

PART 2.—GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR THE ERADICATION AND CONTROL OF ENZOOTIC DISEASES.

5. An owner of stock which is affected by, or suspected by him to be affected by, any of the diseases set out in the First Schedule shall—

- (a) within the period of twenty-four hours from the time he first discovers the stock to be so affected or he first suspects the stock to be so affected, notify, by the quickest practicable means, the inspector who is normally located nearest to the place where the affected stock is kept, or the Chief Inspector and give to the inspector or Chief Inspector, as the case may be, a description of the stock, the number thereof and the place where the stock may be located; and
- (b) forthwith on his discovering that the stock is so affected or on his suspecting that the stock is so affected, isolate the stock that is affected or suspected to be affected and take all such steps that are necessary so as to prevent the stock from coming into contact with stock belonging to other persons.

6. A person who is consulted regarding stock, or who examines any stock and from that consultation or examination believes or suspects the stock to be affected by any of the diseases set out in the First Schedule, shall take such steps to comply with paragraph (a) of regulation 5 of these regulations as if he were the owner of that stock.

7. (1) An inspector may, on receiving a notification pursuant to regulation 5 or 6 of these regulations, or on having other reasonable grounds to suspect that disease exists or has existed in relation to stock in any place within the State, require persons concerned in or having the charge, control or management of the stock so affected to give him such information as is within their knowledge relating to that stock as he considers necessary.

(2) A person who refuses or neglects to supply to an inspector, information as required by these regulations, or who knowingly furnishes information which is false, is liable to a fine not exceeding \$400.

8. (1) An inspector who wishes to inspect or test any stock may require the owner of the stock to muster the stock in a place, yard or crush, as he directs for that purpose or those purposes.

(2) An owner, when so required by an inspector pursuant to subregulation (1) of this regulation, shall forthwith—

- (a) muster his stock in such place, yard or crush as directed by the inspector; and
- (b) provide such facilities for the mustering, inspection or testing of his stock as the inspector may require.

(3) Where an owner refuses or fails to comply with subregulation (2) of this regulation, or where the inspector is not satisfied that all of the stock required by him to be mustered has been so mustered, the inspector may arrange for the stock to be mustered, and for that purpose he may employ such assistance and provide such facilities as he thinks necessary.

9. (1) Any person receiving a request or direction from an inspector given under these regulations shall, with due despatch, give effect to and carry out the request or direction.

(2) Where any person fails or neglects to give effect to or carry out any request so made, or any direction so given, by an inspector, that requisition or direction may be given effect to and carried out by the inspector at the owner's expense, and the expense incurred may be recovered in any competent court by and in the name of the inspector.

(3) Where information or documents in the possession or power of any person is required by an inspector under these regulations and asked for by him, the information or document shall without delay be given by that person to the inspector.

10. The Minister may, by notice in the *Government Gazette*, constitute and declare any portion of the State to be a quarantine area, infected area, protected area or free area for the purposes of these regulations and by subsequent notice in the *Government Gazette* alter and revoke those areas.

11. (1) Where—

(a) an inspector is of opinion that a disease exists among any stock or on any land inspected or examined by him, or by another inspector; and

(b) the stock or land is not then declared to be in quarantine, the inspector shall—

(c) where the stock is not travelling stock, serve on the owner of the stock or on the owner of the land on which the stock is situated, a notice in the form of Form No. 1 declaring the stock and the land specified in the notice to be in quarantine; or

(d) where the stock is travelling stock, serve on the person who appears to be in charge of the stock a notice declaring the stock to be in quarantine and directing that person either to hold the stock or move the stock directly to a place of quarantine nominated by the inspector and there to hold the stock until it is released from quarantine or until he is subsequently directed otherwise by an inspector,

and forthwith after making the declaration under paragraph (c) or (d) of this subregulation, notify the Chief Inspector of his so making the declaration and give to him particulars thereof.

(2) The Chief Inspector may, on receipt of a notice of a declaration under paragraph (c) or (d) of subregulation (1) of this regulation, cause particulars of the declaration to be published in the *Government Gazette* and in any newspaper circulating in the district in which the stock or land affected by the declaration is kept or situated.

(3) An inspector may, at any time he considers it is safe to do so, having regard to the control of disease within the State, release from quarantine any stock or land and thereupon he shall give notice of the release to the owner thereof in the form of Form No. 2.

(4) Any stock, howsoever coming upon land during the period that the land is declared to be in quarantine, shall thereupon be subject to these regulations as if that stock were the subject of a declaration under subregulation (1) of this regulation.

12. (1) An inspector may require the owner of any stock that is the subject of a declaration under regulation 11 of these regulations to draft from the stock all diseased animals and to keep those animals isolated from any other stock by confining the diseased animals to an area or place to which no other stock can enter or stray.

(2) An inspector may prohibit the use of any product obtained from diseased stock.

13. (1) A person shall not remove any stock or any animal product from any land that, at the time of removal, is declared to be in quarantine unless he is the holder of a permit in the form of Form No. 3 issued by an inspector in relation to that stock or animal product.

Penalty:

Minimum—One hundred dollars (\$100).

Maximum—Four hundred dollars (\$400).

(2) A permit issued pursuant to subregulation (1) of this regulation may, at any time before the removal of the stock or animal product, be cancelled or suspended by the Chief Inspector who shall thereupon serve notice of the cancellation or suspension upon the permittee.

14. A person shall not handle, touch, or otherwise come into contact with, stock that is in quarantine, without the express permission of an inspector, and then only to the extent specified or authorized by the inspector or Chief Inspector.

15. (1) Subject to any Act relating to the payment of compensation for the loss or destruction of stock, any loss sustained in respect of any stock whilst being in quarantine whether by accident or sickness arising from natural causes or contracted from other stock, or by the destruction or detention or quarantine of such stock to prevent the spread of disease, shall be borne by the owner of such stock and the owner shall have no claim whatever for compensation for any such loss nor for any loss sustained by him through the carrying out or enforcement of these regulations.

(2) An inspector shall not be liable for any loss or damage occasioned to any owner by any act of that inspector, unless the damage is occasioned by his wilful neglect or fault.

16. (1) The owner of any stock shall pay all expenses connected with the inspection, transporting, quarantining, housing, sustenance, disinfecting, shearing, dipping, spraying, dressing or veterinary or other treatment of such stock pursuant to these regulations, until they are as the case may be, released from detention or quarantine, transhipped, or destroyed and the expenses for transit, inspection, dipping and spraying shall be calculated on the whole number of stock, and where there are more owners than one, each owner shall pay a proportionate share thereof.

(2) Any expenses referred to in subregulation (1) of this regulation may be recovered by an inspector or the Chief Inspector in a court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to the inspector or Chief Inspector.

17. Where the Chief Inspector, at any time, considers it necessary for the prevention or control of the spread of disease in the State, he may—

- (a) prohibit, in any district or place, the holding of any exhibition or sale of stock;
- (b) specify conditions under which the holding of any exhibition or sale of stock may take place; or
- (c) require any stock that is being sold for slaughter in any abattoir to carry a mark or tag of a kind that he may specify designating the property of origin of the stock.

18. (1) The Chief Inspector may, in respect of stock that is suffering from disease or that has been in contact with stock so suffering, direct, by notice in writing in the form of Form No. 4 served upon the owner, that the stock specified in the notice shall be destroyed and the carcass dealt with as so specified.

(2) Stock that is directed to be destroyed shall be destroyed in the manner specified in the notice or as an inspector may personally direct.

(3) The carcasses of stock directed to be destroyed on account of infestation with cutaneous myiasis (infestation with the larvae of maggot flies) shall be destroyed by burning or burying.

19. Where an inspector suspects any stock to be suffering from a disease, he may brand the stock on the rump with a broad arrow, either by a fire brand or a paint brand.

20. (1) In this regulation, "disease" means—

- (a) any disease referred to in the First Schedule;
- (b) footrot, lice and keds; and
- (c) any other disease of stock,

Reg. 20
substituted
by G.G.
20/5/71,
p. 1721.

and "diseased stock" has a corresponding meaning.

(2) An owner of diseased stock shall not sell, offer for sale or put on exhibition that stock, and if any stock affected with any disease is found in any place whatsoever at which stock is offered for sale or is exhibited, the owner of the stock so affected commits an offence.

Penalty: One hundred dollars (\$100).

(3) Without limiting the operation or generality of any other provision of these regulations, an inspector may—

- (a) mark any diseased stock with any mark, brand or device;
- (b) order the withdrawal from sale or exhibition of any stock affected with disease until the stock is treated and becomes free from disease;
- (c) where diseased stock is intended for slaughter, order it to be slaughtered forthwith,

and an owner who refuses, neglects or fails to comply with the directions of the inspector commits an offence.

Penalty: Forty dollars (\$40).

21. An inspector may require an owner of any premises, shed, yard, conveyance, vehicle, vessel or thing in, or on which, any stock that is affected by disease, or is suspected to be so affected, has been, or is, kept or with which that stock may have come into contact, to thoroughly cleanse and disinfect, under the supervision or to the satisfaction of the inspector, any such premises, shed, yard, conveyance, vehicle, vessel or thing.

22. (1) A person shall not inoculate or cause to be inoculated, any animal with any preparation containing live disease producing organisms without the prior consent of the Chief Inspector.

(2) The Chief Inspector may, at any time he considers it necessary in the interests of the control of disease, prohibit any person from inoculating any animal with sera or vaccines.

23. (1) Subject to subregulation (2) of this regulation, a person shall not wilfully communicate, or cause to be communicated, any disease to any stock.

(2) The provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation do not apply to a person who communicates disease to stock for scientific purposes, if he has first obtained the written consent of the Chief Inspector thereto.

24. A person who is not a veterinary surgeon registered under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1960, shall not submit any stock to any test involving the use of a biological product.

25. (1) Where an officer of the Department of Agriculture vaccinates, or performs a biological or biochemical test of, a food producing animal or other animal used in connection with agriculture, for a diagnostic purpose, the owner shall not pay a charge unless the vaccination or test is carried out at the request of the owner or his agent or the payment of the charge is required by any other provision of these regulations.

(2) Where an officer of the Department of Agriculture performs a biological or biochemical test of, a food producing animal or other animal used in connection with agriculture, other than for a diagnostic purpose, or vaccinates or performs such a test on any other animal, the owner shall pay the appropriate charge prescribed for the vaccination or test in the Fourth Schedule to these regulations.

26. (1) In subregulations (2) and (3) of this regulation—"laboratory" means—

- (a) an establishment which is not under the control of a veterinary surgeon registered under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1960, but which is routinely engaged in the examination of sick or dead animals for the purposes of making diagnoses and prescribing treatment or in the processing of animal pathological specimens; or
- (b) an establishment under the control of a veterinary surgeon registered under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1960, which uses laboratory technology methods outside of accepted clinical means for the precise diagnosis of disease.

(2) A person shall not, without the consent in writing of the Chief Inspector, establish a laboratory or use or permit the use of a laboratory under his control, for the purpose of testing or examining any stock in order to diagnose a disease by which stock might be infected.

(3) No pathological material or specimens originating from stock shall be forwarded to a laboratory located in any other State or part of the Commonwealth except with the prior written permission of the Chief Inspector.

27. A person shall not, without having obtained the approval of an inspector, remove any animal from a lairage holding any animals under quarantine restrictions.

PART 3.—ISSUE OF HEALTH CERTIFICATES, ETC., FOR STOCK FOR EXPORT.

28. (1) Any stock intended for exportation to any place which requires imported stock to be accompanied by a health certificate may, on payment of the fee prescribed in the Fourth Schedule by the consignor, be examined by an inspector within seven days of the date of export and the inspector may issue a certificate of health relating to the stock to the exporter of the stock.

(2) The fees prescribed in the Fourth Schedule to these regulations shall be paid in any case where—

- (a) diagnostic or biological tests are performed in respect of animals intended for export; or
- (b) cattle intended for export are vaccinated.

PART 4.—INTRODUCTION OF STOCK FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

29. (1) An inspector may detain, prevent the movement of, or impound stock being brought into the State or that has recently been brought into the State where the bringing in of the stock was not in compliance with these regulations and he may so detain, prevent the movement of, or impound the stock until he is satisfied that all steps have been taken, subsequently, to comply with these regulations as far as is practicable, or until he is otherwise ordered by the Chief Inspector.

(2) An inspector may seize any stock that stray across the border into this State.

(3) The Chief Inspector may, at any time, instruct an inspector not to authorise the bringing into the State of stock and may, where an authority is issued contrary to his instruction, revoke the authority and seize the stock that may have been brought in under the authority.

(4) The Chief Inspector may dispose of, in any manner that he thinks fit, stock that has been seized, detained or impounded or that has had its movement prevented, under this regulation.

30. (1) Subject to subregulation (1a) of this regulation, a person shall not bring or attempt to—

- (a) bring into the State any cattle originating from South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, Queensland, the Northern Territory or the Australian Capital Territory, unless he first furnishes the declarations and certificates and thereafter he complies with the requirements referred to in the Third Column of the Second Schedule opposite item A;
- (b) bring into the State any cattle originating from Queensland or the Northern Territory unless at the time of complying with paragraph (a) of this subregulation he also furnishes the certificate referred to in the Third Column of the Second Schedule opposite item B;
- (c) bring into any area declared to be a protected area of the State in relation to the disease brucellosis any cattle originating from South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, Queensland, the Northern Territory or the Australian Capital Territory unless at the time of complying with paragraph (a) or (b) of this subregulation, as the case requires, he also furnishes the certificate referred to in the Third Column of the Second Schedule opposite item C.
- (d) Revoked by G.G. 14/9/73 p. 3481.
- (e) bring into the State any sheep originating from South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, the Northern Territory or the Australian Capital Territory, unless he first furnishes the declarations and certificate referred to in the Third Column of the Second Schedule opposite item F;
- (f) bring into the State any swine originating from South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, the Northern Territory Tasmania or the Australian Capital Territory, unless he first furnishes the declaration and certificate referred to in the Third Column of the Second Schedule opposite item G; or
- (g) bring into the State any poultry originating from South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, the Northern Territory or the Australian Capital Territory, unless he first furnishes the declaration and certificate referred to in the Third Column of the Second Schedule opposite item H.

Reg. 30
amended by
G.G. 20/5/71,
p. 1721-2;
G.G. 14/9/73,
p. 3481.

(1a) Where a person brings cattle or sheep into the State for the purposes of immediate slaughter, he may, in lieu of complying with subregulation (1) of this regulation, furnish the declaration and certificate referred to in the Third Column of the Second Schedule opposite item E.

(2) The Form No. 6, required for compliance with the conditions mentioned in the Second Schedule, shall not be completed earlier than seven days prior to the commencement of the movement of the stock referred to in that form.

(3) All stock brought into the State shall be presented for examination by an inspector as hereinafter provided and except in respect of cattle brought into the Kimberley Division of the State by land from the Northern Territory for the purpose of immediate slaughter, the owner of the stock shall be liable for the appropriate charges prescribed in the Fourth Schedule in relation to that examination.

31. (1) In addition to any other requirement of these regulations, an owner of stock intending to bring stock into the State shall give to the Chief Inspector, or to the inspector stationed nearest to the point of entry to the State of the stock, notice in writing of his intention to so bring the stock into the State, specifying in the notice the date on which it is anticipated the stock will be brought in, the number and description, the place of origin and the destination of such stock.

(2) The notice under subregulation (1) of this regulation shall be given to the Chief Inspector or the inspector not less than—

- (a) in the case of stock to be brought in other than by air—seven days;
- (b) in the case of stock to be brought in by air—twenty-four hours, prior to the date on which it is anticipated the stock will be brought into the State.

(3) Unless otherwise authorised by the Chief Inspector a person shall not bring stock into the State at a place other than—

- (a) in the case of stock being brought into the State by sea, the ports of Wyndham, Dampier, Derby, Broome, Geraldton, Fremantle, Bunbury, Albany or Esperance;
- (b) in the case of stock being brought into the State by air, the airports at Perth, Derby, Wyndham or Kalgoorlie; and
- (c) in the case of stock being brought into the State by land, a place on the border of the State designated by the Chief Inspector from time to time for that purpose.

32. (1) An owner of stock that is brought into the State from any other part of the Commonwealth shall forthwith after the stock is so brought in, present the stock for examination by an inspector at an inspection post, that is—

- (a) in the case of stock brought in by sea, at the port at which the stock was so brought in;
- (b) in the case of stock brought in by air, at the airport or in the vicinity of the airport at which the stock was so brought in;
- (c) in the case of stock brought in by land—
 - (i) into the Kimberley Division of the State, at either Halls Creek or Kununurra;
 - (ii) along the Eyre Highway, at Norseman or if another place has been nominated by the Minister by a notice displayed at the point on the border of the State at which the stock was so brought in, at that other place;
 - (iii) by rail, at Parkeston.

(2) A person shall not move any stock from an inspection place at which it has been presented pursuant to subregulation (1) of this regulation unless an authority in the form of Form No. 5 has been issued by an inspector authorising the moving of the stock.

(3) An inspector shall not issue an authority in the form of Form No. 5 with respect to any stock unless he is satisfied that all the laws of the State relating to the bringing into the State of the stock have been complied with.

(4) A person acting in contravention of subregulation (1) or subregulation (2) of this regulation commits an offence.

Penalty:

Minimum—One hundred dollars (\$100).

Maximum—Four hundred dollars (\$400).

33. The Chief Inspector may order any stock that is in the course of being brought into the State to be placed in quarantine for such time and at such place as he specifies.

34. Notwithstanding the provisions of these regulations to the contrary, where an owner of land in Western Australia is also the owner of adjoining land in South Australia or the Northern Territory, the Chief Inspector may, in writing, authorise stock kept or depasturing on the adjoining land to be brought into the State for such period, not exceeding six months, as he specifies, but such stock shall not be allowed into the State beyond the boundaries of the land specified in the abovementioned authority unless all the requirements of these regulations relating to the bringing into the State of stock are complied with.

PART 5.—INTRASTATE MOVEMENT OF STOCK BY SEA.

35. (1) A person shall not move stock by sea from one part of the State to another part of the State unless the vessel to be used for the movement of the stock is then certified by the Chief Inspector to be suitable for the purpose.

(2) The Chief Inspector may certify under his hand that a vessel is suitable for the purpose of intrastate movement of stock, but he shall not so certify a vessel that has, during the preceding three months, been used for the carriage of any stock, carcasses, animal products, second hand bags or stock fodder of other than Australian origin or loaded at any port outside Australia, unless he is satisfied that the vessel was cleared of the stock, carcasses, animal products, second hand bags or fodder before its departure from its last port of call outside Australia and that immediately after its departure from that port, all fittings used in connection with such stock, carcasses, animal products, second hand bags or fodder were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

(3) A certificate issued under subregulation (2) of this regulation may, at any time, be revoked by the Chief Inspector.

(4) The provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation do not apply in respect of—

- (a) dressed carcasses that are of Australian origin and are intended for use as ships' stores; or
- (b) fodder, shipped at Fremantle and intended (after being carried to some port outside Australia) to be used for the purpose of feeding cattle on a voyage to Fremantle from any port in the State north of Fremantle if—
 - (i) it is so stowed on the vessel that it is separate from, and will not come into contact with, other cargo during the voyage;
 - (ii) prior to the vessel's departure from Fremantle it is sealed by an inspector and remains so sealed until the seal is broken, on the vessel's return to the State, by, or in the presence of, an inspector or some person authorised for that purpose by the Chief Inspector;
 - (iii) it is used solely for the purpose of feeding the cattle that are being moved intrastate and when being used for that purpose it does not, at any time, come into contact with any other cargo being brought from overseas; and
 - (iv) it is not, after shipment, landed at any port in the State.

36. The master of any vessel, at any port in the State, shall, when required by an inspector or a person authorised in writing by the Chief Inspector, cause all fittings and parts of the vessel that have come into contact with stock or have been used in connection with the transport of stock, to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

37. A person shall not, without the permission of an inspector, remove or cause to be removed, stock, fodder or fittings used or to be used in connection with stock, from one vessel to another vessel while either of the vessels is within the boundaries of a port.

38. Where any shipment of cattle is found on arrival at Fremantle to be tick-infested, the vessel bringing the cattle shall, where required by the Chief Inspector, be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an inspector, before leaving the port of Fremantle.

39. All expenses incurred in connection with the disinfection or treatment of a vessel pursuant to this Part of these regulations shall be borne by the owner of the vessel or his agent.

40. A person who, by act or omission, contravenes any of the provisions of the regulations in this Part, or is a party or is privy to any such contravention, commits an offence.

Penalty: Five hundred dollars (\$500).

PART 6.—CATTLE TICK.

Reg. 41 substituted by G.G. 10/11/72, p. 4362.

41. In this Part of these regulations the terms, "free area" or "infected area" mean areas of the State which, by these regulations or by a notice published in the *Government Gazette*, are declared to be free areas or infected areas, as the case requires, in relation to cattle tick.

Reg. 42 substituted by G.G. 10/11/72, p. 4362.

42. (1) For the purposes of this Part of these regulations the following area of the State is declared to be a free area:—

All that area of the State south of a line commencing at the point where the sea coast meets the 20th parallel of South latitude, proceeding thence along that parallel eastwards until it meets the 127th meridian of East longitude; thence northward along that meridian until it meets the southern boundary of the Kimberley Division as constituted under the Land Act, 1933; thence along that southern boundary eastwards until it meets the boundary of the Northern Territory.

(2) For the purposes of this Part of these regulations the following area of the State is declared to be an infected area:—

Kimberley Infected Area:

All that area of the State north of the line commencing at the point where the sea coast meets the 20th parallel of South latitude, proceeding thence along that parallel eastwards until it meets the 127th meridian of East longitude; thence northward along that meridian until it meets the southern boundary of the Kimberley Division as constituted under the Land Act, 1933; thence along that southern boundary eastwards until it meets the boundary of the Northern Territory.

Reg. 43 substituted by G.G. 10/11/72, p. 4362.

43. (1) The following conditions apply to the movement of cattle from the Kimberley Infected Area to the free area:—

- (a) no movement is to take place until a permit in the form of Form No. 8 has been granted;
- (b) a permit shall not be issued unless every animal in the proposed consignment—
 - (i) carries the registered brand of the property of origin;
 - (ii) has a negative tuberculin test within thirty days before movement off the property of origin;
 - (iii) is free of ticks before movement off the property of origin and immediately prior to movement out of the Kimberley Infected Area is dipped in an approved insecticidal solution lethal to cattle tick and dipped or sprayed with an approved insecticidal solution lethal to buffalo fly, under the supervision of an inspector; or is free of ticks and has not during the period of 35 days immediately preceding movement been within an area in which cattle tick is known or suspected to exist and immediately prior to movement out of the Kimberley Infected Area is dipped in an approved insecticidal solution lethal to cattle tick and dipped or sprayed with an approved insecticidal solution lethal to buffalo fly, under the supervision of an inspector;
- (c) all movement shall be by road transport or sea vessel only;

(2) Where cattle are tested under this regulation the owner shall pay the fees prescribed under the Fourth Schedule to these regulations.

Reg. 44 substituted by G.G. 10/11/72, p. 4363.

44. (1) The following conditions apply to the movement of cattle from the Kimberley Infected Area to the free area where such movement is for the purposes of immediate slaughter only—

- (a) no movement is to take place until a written permit has been obtained from an inspector;

- (b) a permit shall not be issued unless every animal in the proposed consignment is, immediately before movement, by or under the supervision of an inspector, dipped with an approved insecticidal solution lethal to cattle tick and dipped or sprayed with an approved insecticidal solution lethal to buffalo fly;
- (c) the person moving the cattle shall—
- (i) remove the cattle directly to the destination specified in the permit;
 - (ii) remove the cattle only by means of approved transport.
- (2) Where cattle have been treated in accordance with this regulation the owner shall pay to the inspector by whom or under whose supervision the treatment was carried out the charge prescribed by the Fourth Schedule.
45. Notwithstanding the provisions of regulations 43 and 44 of these regulations the Chief Inspector may, subject to any conditions which he may from time to time deem necessary to impose, grant written permission for the removal of cattle by land from the Kimberley Infected Area. Reg. 45 substituted by G.G. 10/11/72, p. 4363.
46. A person shall not move from the Kimberley Infected Area any conveyance that has, within six months prior to its movement, been used to transport cattle within the Kimberley Infected Area, unless the conveyance is first treated, to the satisfaction of an inspector, for the destruction of cattle tick and buffalo fly. Reg. 46 substituted by G.G. 10/11/72, p. 4363.
47. (1) A person shall not move any horse, mule, donkey or camel from the Kimberley Infected Area unless— Reg. 47 substituted by G.G. 10/11/72, p. 4363.
- (a) the written authority of an inspector in accordance with Form No. 3 is first obtained; and
 - (b) the stock is, within twenty-four hours before its movement, dipped or sprayed by or under the supervision of an inspector at some place that has been approved by the Chief Inspector for the purpose.
- (2) An owner of stock that is dipped or sprayed as required by this regulation shall pay to the inspector the appropriate fees prescribed in the Fourth Schedule.
48. Stock from parts of the State within the free area may not be shipped in a vessel that is also carrying cattle from the Kimberley Infected Area without the written permission of the Chief Inspector. Reg. 48 substituted by G.G. 10/11/72, p. 4363.
49. A person who by act or omission contravenes any of the provisions of the regulations in this Part of these regulations, commits an offence. Reg. 49 substituted by G.G. 10/11/72, p. 4363.
- Penalty:
- Minimum—One hundred dollars (\$100).
- Maximum—One thousand dollars (\$1,000).
- PART 6A.—CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.**
50. In this Part of these regulations the terms "free area", "protected area" or "infected area" mean areas of the State which, by these regulations or by a notice published in the *Government Gazette*, are declared to be free areas, protected areas or infected areas, as the case requires, in relation to contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia. Reg. 50 substituted by G.G. 10/11/72, p. 4363.
51. (1) For the purposes of this Part of these regulations, the following area of the State is declared to be a free area:— Reg. 51 substituted by G.G. 10/11/72, p. 4363.
- All that area of the State which is not a protected or infected area.

(2) For the purposes of this Part of these regulations the following area of the State is declared to be a protected area:—

All that portion of land starting from the intersection of the Western Australian-Northern Territory Border with the northern boundary of King Location 373 (Part Reserve 31165), being a southern boundary of Pastoral Lease 396/454 and extending west, north, again west, generally southwesterly, south and again west along boundaries of that lease to the easternmost northeastern corner of Pastoral Lease 3114/953; thence south, west, again south, again west, again south, again west, again south, again west, again south, again west, north, generally northeasterly, again north, east, again north and again west along boundaries of that lease to the southernmost southeastern corner of Pastoral Lease 3114/921; thence west, north, again west, again north, east again north, again east, again north, again west and again north along boundaries of that lease to the southern boundary of Pastoral Lease 3114/962; thence west, generally southwesterly, north, again west, again north, and east along boundaries of that lease to its northeastern corner; thence easterly to and along a southern boundary of Class A Reserve 13873 and northerly along the eastern boundary of that reserve to the low water mark on the left bank of the Forrest River; thence generally southeasterly downwards along that mark to the low water mark on the left bank of the West Arm of Cambridge Gulf; thence generally northeasterly along that mark to Pender Point; thence east to the low water mark on the right bank of that arm; thence generally northerly along that mark to the low water mark on the left bank of the East Arm of Cambridge Gulf aforesaid; thence generally southeasterly along that mark and the low water mark on the left bank of the Ord River to a point situate in prolongation westerly of the northern boundary of Reserve 1165; thence easterly along that prolongation to the low water mark on the right bank of the Ord River aforesaid; thence generally northerly along that bank and the right bank of the East Arm of Cambridge Gulf aforesaid to the low water mark of Cambridge Gulf; thence generally northeasterly along that mark to the low water mark of Joseph Bonaparte Gulf; thence generally easterly along that mark to the Western Australia-Northern Territory Border aforesaid; and thence south along that border to the starting point.

Reg. 52
substituted
by
G.G. 10/11/72,
p. 4364.

52. (1) Whenever cattle are travelling in the Protected Area a person shall not leave or permit to be left any such live cattle upon the stock route or any station property or other land between the station of origin and the point of destination.

(2) The person in charge of any travelling stock within the protected area shall not fail to destroy forthwith any animal that is unable to proceed with the mob and shall forthwith notify the district inspector, and if such destruction takes place within the boundaries of a station property, the owner or manager thereof of the destruction.

Reg. 53
substituted
by
G.G. 10/11/72,
p. 4364.

53. (1) The following conditions apply to the movement of cattle from a protected area to a free area—

(a) no movement is to take place until a permit in the form of Form 8 has been granted;

(b) a permit shall not be issued unless every animal in the proposed consignment—

(i) carries the registered brand of the property of origin and is identified by a brand approved by the Chief Inspector for the purpose.

(ii) passes the complement fixation test for contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia within 14 days before movement off the property.

(2) Where cattle are tested under this regulation the owner shall pay the fees prescribed under the Fourth Schedule to these regulations.

54. The following conditions apply to the movement of cattle from an infected area to a protected area or to a free area—

- (a) no movement is to take place until a written permit has been obtained from an inspector;
- (b) a permit shall not be issued except where such movement is for the purposes of immediate slaughter at an approved abattoir;
- (c) all movement shall be by road transport or sea vessel only; and
- (d) no other cattle shall be transported in the same vehicle or vessel between the point of loading and the point of destination.

Reg. 54
substituted
by
G.G. 10/11/72,
p. 4364.

PART 7.—TUBERCULOSIS OF CATTLE.

55. In this Part of these regulations the terms “free area”, “infected area” or “protected area” mean areas of the State which by these regulations or by a notice published in the *Government Gazette* are declared to be free areas, protected areas or infected areas, as the case requires, in relation to tuberculosis of cattle.

56. For the purposes of these regulations the following area of the State is declared to be a tuberculosis protected area:—

South-West Protected Area:

All that area of the State known as the South-West Division as constituted and defined by section 28 of the Land Act, 1933, together with the areas of the State that comprise the whole of the municipal districts of the Shire of Esperance, the Shire of Ravensthorpe, the Town of Kalgoorlie, the Southern Cross Ward of the Shire of Yilgarn and that portion of the municipal district of the Shire of Boulder that was formerly the municipal district of the Town of Boulder.

57. The Minister may, by notice in the *Government Gazette*, constitute and declare further areas of the State to be free, protected or infected areas in respect of tuberculosis of cattle.

58. The Chief Inspector may declare any herd to be an officially accredited tuberculosis free herd.

59. (1) A person shall not carry out the tuberculin test on cattle unless he is a veterinary surgeon registered under the provisions of the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1960, and has been approved for that purpose by the Chief Inspector.

(2) An approval granted by the Chief Inspector under subregulation (1) of this regulation may be revoked by him at any time by notice in writing.

60. Where an animal that is being tested for the diagnosis of tuberculosis gives a positive reaction to the test—

- (a) the person giving the test shall forthwith notify the Chief Inspector of that fact and give to him such particulars relating to the animal as the Chief Inspector may require; and
- (b) the owner of the animal shall cause it to be branded for the purpose of identification in a manner approved by the Chief Inspector and as he may be directed by an inspector.

61. Where an officer of the Department of Agriculture performs a tuberculin test on cattle, either pursuant to these regulations or upon request, the owner or person having the charge of the animal shall on demand pay the cost of the test as prescribed in the Fourth Schedule.

62. Except with the written approval of the Chief Inspector, and then subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, a person shall not move, or cause to be moved, cattle that are over six months of age into the South-West Protected Area declared under this Part of these regulations unless a permit from an inspector has been obtained and—

- (a) the animals are being consigned for immediate slaughter; or
- (b) the animals have been subjected to the intradermal tuberculin test, with negative results, within the period of thirty days immediately preceding the date of movement.

63. Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 62 of these regulations a person may move cattle into the South-West Protected Area where—

- (a) the cattle proceed directly to a saleyard for the purpose of sale; and
- (b) the owner or person in charge of the cattle informs the person conducting the sale that the cattle originated from outside that protected area.

64. (1) A person conducting a sale of cattle, who has been informed that he has in the saleyard cattle that originated from outside the protected area, shall forthwith notify—

- (a) the inspector in whose district the saleyard is situated; and
- (b) the purchaser of the cattle.

of the fact that the cattle originated from outside the protected area.

(2) A purchaser of cattle in the circumstances set out in subregulation (1) of this regulation shall forthwith—

- (a) remove the cattle from within the protected area; or
- (b) isolate the cattle from all other cattle and submit them to an inspector for the purpose of subjecting them to an intradermal tuberculin test as, when and where the inspector may determine.

PART 8.—BRUCELLOSIS OF CATTLE.

65. In this Part of these regulations the terms, "free area", "infected area" or "protected area" mean areas of the State which by these regulations or by a notice published in the *Government Gazette* are declared to be free areas, protected areas or infected areas, as the case requires, in relation to brucellosis of cattle.

66. (1) For the purposes of this part of these regulations the following areas of the State are declared to be protected areas—

(a) Kimberley Protected Area:

All that area of the State north of a line commencing at the point where the sea coast meets the 20th parallel of south latitude, proceeding thence along that parallel eastwards until it meets the 127th meridian of longitude; thence northward along that meridian until it meets the southern boundary of the Kimberley Division as constituted under the Land Act, 1933; thence along that southern boundary eastwards until it meets the boundary of the Northern Territory.

(b) North-West and South-West Protected Area:

All that area of the State south of a line commencing at the point where the sea coast meets the 20th parallel of south latitude, proceeding thence along that parallel eastwards until it meets the 127th meridian of longitude; thence northward along that meridian until it meets the southern boundary of the Kimberley Division as constituted under the Land Act, 1933; thence along that southern boundary eastwards until it meets the boundary of the Northern Territory, with the exception of the South-West Infected Area.

(2) For the purpose of this Part of these regulations, the following area of the State is declared to be an Infected Area:—

South-West Infected Area:

All that area of the State comprised by—

- (a) the Metropolitan Region as defined by the Town Planning and Development Act, 1928;
- (b) the municipal districts of the Towns of Albany and Bunbury; and

- (c) the municipal districts of the Shires of Albany; Augusta-Margaret River; Boyup Brook; Bridgetown-Greenbushes; Busselton; Capel; Chittering; Dardanup; Denmark; Donnybrook; Esperance; Gingin; Harvey; Mandurah; Manjimup; Murray; Nannup and Waroona.

67. The Minister may, by notice in the *Government Gazette*, constitute and declare further areas of the State to be free, protected or infected areas in respect of brucellosis in cattle.

68. The Chief Inspector may declare any herd to be an officially accredited brucellosis free herd.

69. (1) A person shall not vaccinate any cattle against brucellosis unless he is an inspector or a veterinary surgeon registered under the provisions of the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1960 and has been approved for that purpose by the Chief Inspector.

(2) An approval granted by the Chief Inspector under subregulation (1) of this regulation may be revoked by him at any time by notice in writing.

70. A person shall not inoculate cattle with Strain 19 vaccine while the cattle are in an area of the State declared to be a free area or in any other area that the Minister may from time to time by notice published in the *Government Gazette* declare to be an area of the State within which the inoculation of cattle with Strain 19 vaccine is prohibited.

71. A person shall not inoculate any cattle that are more than six months of age with Strain 19 vaccine.

72. (1) An inspector or a veterinary surgeon, who vaccinates any cattle with Strain 19 vaccine, shall cause the cattle to be marked for identification with an ear mark of a type approved by the Chief Inspector for the purpose.

(2) The ear mark required by subregulation (1) of this regulation shall be placed in that ear of the cattle not already marked with the owner's ear mark registered under the Brands Act, 1904¹.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation, where the cattle vaccinated are of stud stock the inspector or veterinary surgeon administering the inoculation shall issue a certificate instead of an ear mark showing the date of the inoculation and particulars that will enable the cattle to be identified and the owner or person having charge of the animal or animals shall produce that certificate at the request of an inspector.

(4) Where an officer of the Department of Agriculture inoculates cattle with Strain 19 vaccine, either pursuant to these regulations or upon request, the owner or person having charge of the animal shall pay the cost of the inoculation prescribed in the Fourth Schedule to these regulations.

73. (1) The Minister may, by notice in the *Government Gazette*, constitute and declare areas of the State to be "compulsory calf-vaccination areas".

(2) The owner of any calf born within a compulsory calf-vaccination area shall, before the expiration of three months after the birth of the calf, inform the Chief Inspector by notice in writing of the date of the birth and the place where the calf may be inspected.

(3) Where the Chief Inspector receives a notice pursuant to subregulation (2) of this regulation, he may, before the expiration of six months after the birth of the calf, cause the calf to be inoculated with Strain 19 vaccine and in that event the calf shall be identified in accordance with the provisions of subregulations (1), (2) and (3) of regulation 72 of these regulations.

¹Now Stock (Brands and Movement) Act, 1970.

(4) Where notice is given to the Chief Inspector pursuant to subregulation (2) of this regulation, but before the calf is inoculated it is moved from the place of inspection referred to in the notice, the owner of the calf shall, within fourteen days of moving the calf, notify the Chief Inspector of the new location where the calf may be inspected.

(5) Inoculation of calves pursuant to this regulation shall be carried out free of charge.

74. (1) An inspector or veterinary surgeon who vaccinates any cattle with a non-agglutinogenic brucella vaccine shall cause the cattle to be marked for identification with an ear mark of a type approved by the Chief Inspector for the purpose.

(2) The ear mark required by subregulation (1) of this regulation shall be placed in that ear of the cattle not already marked with the owner's ear mark registered under the Brands Act, 1904.¹

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation, where the cattle vaccinated are of stud stock the inspector or veterinary surgeon administering the inoculation shall issue a certificate instead of an ear mark showing the date of the inoculation and particulars that will enable the cattle to be identified, and the owner or person in charge of the animal or animals shall produce that certificate at the request of an inspector.

75. Where an officer of the Department of Agriculture inoculates cattle with an approved non-agglutinogenic brucella vaccine, either pursuant to these regulations or upon request, the owner or person having the charge of the animal or animals shall pay the cost of the inoculation prescribed in the Fourth Schedule to these regulations.

76. (1) The Minister may, by notice in the *Government Gazette*, constitute and declare areas of the State to be "compulsory vaccination areas."

(2) The owner of any cattle that are situated within a compulsory vaccination area shall, when requested by the Chief Inspector to do so, submit those cattle or any of them for inoculation by an inspector or veterinary surgeon with a non-agglutinogenic brucella vaccine approved by the Chief Inspector.

(3) Where cattle from within a compulsory vaccination area defined in subregulation (1) of this regulation are moved after having been inoculated with an approved non-agglutinogenic brucella vaccine, the owner shall within fourteen days of the date of that movement notify the Chief Inspector of the new location of the cattle.

(4) Inoculation of cattle pursuant to this regulation shall be carried out free of charge.

77. (1) A person shall not move breeding cattle, or cause breeding cattle to be moved, into the Kimberley Protected Area until a permit in the form of Form No. 3 has been obtained from an inspector.

(2) Where a permit is issued in accordance with subregulation (1) of this regulation for the movement of breeding cattle, the cattle—

(a) shall be subjected to the serum agglutination test for brucellosis with negative results, within the period of thirty days immediately preceding the date of movement; and

(b) shall, where the cattle are pregnant females, be subsequently isolated and retested on the property of introduction not less than fifteen days after calving or sixty days after movement, whichever is the longer period.

(3) The provisions of subregulation (2) do not apply to cattle from officially accredited brucellosis free herds or to cattle under the age of six months.

¹Now Stock (Brands and Movement) Act, 1970.

78. (1) A person shall not move breeding cattle from the South-West Infected Area unless he has obtained a permit in the form of Form No. 3 from an inspector.

(2) An inspector may grant a permit in accordance with subregulation (1) of this regulation subject to the conditions endorsed on that permit.

(3) Where the cattle are breeding animals over six months of age they shall be subjected to the serum agglutination test for brucellosis with negative results within the period of thirty days immediately preceding the date of movement.

(4) Where the cattle are pregnant females they shall be subsequently isolated and re-tested on the property of introduction not less than fifteen days after calving or sixty days after movement, whichever is the longer period.

(5) The provisions of subregulations (3) and (4) do not apply to cattle—

(a) from an officially accredited brucellosis free herd; and

(b) consigned directly to an abattoir for the purposes of immediate slaughter.

(6) Where breeding cattle proceed to a saleyard for the purposes of sale pursuant to the authority of a permit—

(a) the owner or person in charge of the cattle shall inform the person conducting the sale that the cattle are from an infected area; and

(b) a person conducting a sale of cattle who has been informed he has in the saleyard cattle from an infected area, shall forthwith notify the inspector in whose district the saleyards are situated the name of the purchaser of the cattle.

PART 9.—CATTLE TAGGING.

79. In this Part of these regulations unless the contrary intention appears—"tag" means a tag or label approved by the Chief Inspector.

80. (1) A person shall not—

(a) move; or

(b) accept, whether for himself or on behalf of any other person, cattle off a run for any purpose unless at the time the cattle are so moved, they are identified by a tag, bearing the number of the registered brand of the owner of the property from which they were derived together with the computer check digit, attached securely around the tail of the cattle immediately above the brush.

(2) Subregulation (1) of this regulation does not apply to—

(a) cattle derived from the Kimberley Infected Area, as defined in regulation 42 of these regulations, intended for movement only within that area;

(b) cattle moved within 30 days after a previous movement which still wear a tag attached pursuant to subregulation (1) of this regulation in respect of that previous movement;

(c) cattle which for reasons other than those set out in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subregulation, should, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector, be exempted.

81. A person other than an Inspector shall not within 120 days of the movement of the cattle identified with a tag, remove, alter or deface the tag.

82. A person shall not, without the written authority of the Chief Inspector, manufacture a tag intended for use in accordance with these regulations.

Reg. 80
substituted
by
G.G. 10/11/72,
p. 4365.
Amended by
G.G. 13/4/73,
p. 997.

Reg. 81
substituted
by
G.G. 10/11/72
p. 4365.

83. The Chief Inspector may by authority in writing authorise a person to manufacture a tag intended for use in accordance with these regulations and may at any time by notice in writing cancel that authority.

84. A person shall not manufacture a tag intended for use in accordance with these regulations, unless the person requiring the tag produces to him, for sighting, the corresponding certificate of registration of stock brands.

PART 10.—FOOTROT.

85. An owner or person in charge of sheep which are affected or suspected of being affected with footrot, shall notify the inspector in the district where the sheep are located.

86. The owner or person in charge of a property containing sheep affected with footrot shall—

- (a) subject any sheep required by an inspector to be so subjected, to such treatment for footrot as the inspector may determine;
- (b) at the request of an inspector, move sheep from any part of the property to any other part of that property;
- (c) maintain any sheep separate from other sheep on any part of the property if requested by an inspector so to do; and
- (d) not move or suffer or permit to be moved, during such period as an inspector may determine, any sheep on to or off the property, unless a permit for that movement is issued by an inspector.

87. The Chief Inspector may require the owner or person in charge of sheep affected with footrot to immediately remove the sheep so affected from the flock and send them to an abattoir to be slaughtered.

88. An inspector may require an owner or person in charge of a property on which sheep are affected with footrot—

- (a) to maintain cattle in isolation from sheep; and
- (b) to subject any or all cattle on that property to such treatment as the inspector may determine.

89. The provisions of regulations 9, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21 and 27 of these regulations apply to and in relation to the disease footrot as if that disease were specified in the First Schedule to these regulations.

PART 11.—LICE AND KEDS.

90. In this Part of these regulations unless the contrary intention appears—

“ked” means the insect known as *Melophagus Ovinus*;

“lice” means the louse *Damalinia Ovis* or any other form of lice which infest sheep.

91. In this Part of these regulations the terms “infected area” or “protected area” mean areas of the State which by these regulations or by a notice published in the *Government Gazette* are declared to be infected areas or protected areas as the case requires in relation to lice and keds.

92. For the purpose of this Part of these regulations the following area of the State is declared to be a protected area—

All that portion of the State of Western Australia bounded by lines starting at the intersection of Low Water Mark of the Indian Ocean with the northern boundary of the South West Division (as constituted by section 28 of the Land Act, 1933) and extending generally easterly, south, southeasterly and east along boundaries of that division to the northernmost northwestern corner of the Yilgarn Land District; thence southeasterly and south along boundaries of that

Reg. 92
substituted
by
G.G. 23/3/73,
p. 837.

district to the westernmost northwestern corner of the Ngalbain Land District; thence south and east along boundaries of that district to the northwestern corner of the Dundas Land District; thence south, east and generally northeasterly along boundaries of that district to the northernmost northwestern corner of the Dempster Land District; thence generally easterly and south along boundaries of that district to the northwestern corner of the Mardar Land District; thence east and south along boundaries of that district to the Low Water Mark of the Southern Ocean and thence generally westerly along that mark and generally northerly along the Low Water Mark of the Indian Ocean aforesaid to the starting point.

93. For the purposes of this Part of these regulations all land within the State not defined in regulation 92 of these regulations and not within the Kimberley Division, is declared to be an infested area.

94. The Minister may by notice in the *Government Gazette* constitute and declare further areas of the State to be protected areas or infested areas in respect of lice and keds in sheep.

95. The owner of any sheep within a protected area that are infested with lice or keds shall inform the nearest inspector or the Chief Inspector of the presence of that infestation and a person who refuses, neglects or fails to so notify an inspector or the Chief Inspector of such an infestation is guilty of an offence.

Penalty:

Minimum—Fifty dollars (\$50).

Maximum—Two hundred dollars (\$200).

96. The owner of sheep within a protected area that are infested with lice or keds shall not—

- (a) offer any infested sheep for sale either privately or at public sale yards;
- (b) where the infested sheep are situated on his property, remove those sheep or any of them from that property except under permit in the form of Form No. 3 in the Third Schedule to these regulations and subject to the conditions endorsed thereon:
- (c) permit infested sheep to stray from his property.

Penalty:

Minimum—One hundred dollars (\$100).

Maximum—Four hundred dollars (\$400).

97. Unless otherwise authorised by the Chief Inspector, every owner of sheep located within a protected area shall, within thirty days after the completion of every shearing, dip or spray such sheep or cause them to be dipped or sprayed unless within that period the sheep are consigned direct to an abattoir for the purpose of immediate slaughter.

Reg. 97
substituted
by
G.G. 10/11/72
p. 4365.

98. (1) An inspector may, by notice in writing in the form of Form No. 11 in the Third Schedule, require an owner of sheep within a protected area that are infested with lice and keds to dip or spray those sheep with a preparation lethal to lice and keds.

(2) Where an inspector is of the opinion that any sheep, required to be dipped or sprayed, have wool that is too long for that treatment to be effective, he may require the owner to have those sheep shorn prior to being dipped or sprayed.

99. Within seven days after the dipping or spraying of his sheep as required by regulation 98 of these regulations the owner shall make a statutory declaration in the form of Form No. 12 in the Third Schedule and forward the declaration to the nearest inspector.

100. The owner of sheep located within an area declared to be an infected area shall not travel those sheep or any of them to any other property within that infected area without the prior consent of an inspector.

101. (1) The owner of sheep located within an area declared to be an infected area shall not travel those sheep or any of them to any property within an area declared to be a protected area unless—

- (a) he sends or delivers to an inspector a notice in the form of Form No. 13 in the Third Schedule stating that the sheep are to the best of his knowledge and belief free from lice and keds; and
- (b) he obtains from an inspector a permit in the form of Form No. 14 in the Third Schedule.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation an inspector may authorise the movement of sheep from an infected area to a protected area where—

- (a) the sheep are affected by drought and the property to which they are travelling is placed under quarantine in accordance with these regulations; or
- (b) the sheep are consigned to an abattoir for immediate slaughter.

102. A person who by act or omission contravenes the provisions of regulation 100 or regulation 101 of these regulations commits an offence.

Penalty:

Minimum—Fifty dollars (\$50).

Maximum—Two hundred dollars (\$200).

103. The provisions of regulations 9, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21 and 27 of these regulations apply to and in relation to the diseases lice and keds as if lice and keds were specified as diseases in the First Schedule to these regulations.

PART 12.—PULLORUM DISEASE.

104. In this Part of these regulations—

“Accredited Pullorum-Free Flock” or “Accredited Pullorum-Free Hatchery” means a flock or hatchery approved as such by the Chief Inspector pursuant to regulation 105 of these regulations;

“nil incidence of infection” means an absence of serological reactions of any degree to the agglutination tests for pullorum disease on two successive tests

“poultry” means domestic fowls and turkeys;

“sanitary” means promoting or pertaining to freedom from disease and infection.

105. The Chief Inspector may declare any flock or hatchery to be an Accredited Pullorum-Free Flock or an Accredited Pullorum-Free Hatchery.

106. (1) An owner of a hatchery shall not produce chickens or turkey poults from hatching eggs for sale except under the authority of a licence known as a Hatchery Licence issued pursuant to these regulations.

(2) Every application for a Hatchery Licence shall be in the form of Form No. 15 in the Third Schedule to these regulations, and shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed in the Fourth Schedule to these regulations.

(3) A Hatchery Licence shall be in the form of Form No. 16 in the Third Schedule to these regulations and shall be issued by the Chief Inspector.

(4) A Hatchery Licence shall not be issued in respect of a hatchery unless the Chief Inspector or an inspector acting under his authority has inspected the hatchery and is satisfied that the hatchery is capable of being operated in accordance with these regulations.

(5) Every Hatchery Licence issued under these regulations continues in force until it is revoked by the Chief Inspector—

- (a) on application made by the holder of the Hatchery Licence; or
- (b) pursuant to regulation 112 of these regulations.

(6) Any hatchery in respect of which a Hatchery Licence under Part IX of the Stock Diseases Act Regulations, 1962, was in force immediately prior to the coming into operation of the Act, shall, for the purposes of these regulations, be deemed to be licensed under these regulations for the period ending on the day on which that Hatchery Licence would have expired under those first mentioned regulations.

107. (1) The owner of every hatchery licensed pursuant to these regulations shall—

- (a) have all poultry at or upon, or kept at or upon the hatchery tested for Pullorum Disease at the times and in such manner as is from time to time required by the Chief Inspector;
- (b) forthwith slaughter or sell for slaughter any poultry at the hatchery which the Chief Inspector or an inspector certifies in writing to be infected or suspected of being infected with Pullorum Disease, and shall furnish evidence to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector that he has so slaughtered or sold for slaughtering the poultry so infected;
- (c) forthwith isolate in a manner approved by the Chief Inspector any poultry, other than poultry purchased from an Accredited Pullorum-Free Flock, that are purchased by him or hatched out for use at the hatchery and within seven days of the purchase or hatching give notice in writing to the Chief Inspector of the purchase or hatching, and keep the poultry so isolated until they have been tested for Pullorum Disease, and until the Chief Inspector or an inspector certifies in writing that they have been tested and found to have a nil incidence of infection.
- (d) cause all birds isolated pursuant to paragraph (c) of this sub-regulation to be subjected to surveillance testing as required by the Chief Inspector;
- (e) cause all birds which are not infected with Pullorum Disease but which have been in a flock in which Pullorum infection has been detected to be placed in a new litter in accordance with the directions of an inspector;
- (f) keep the hatchery and all incubator equipment in strictly sanitary condition and fumigate the incubator equipment in a manner and at such times as may be required by an inspector;
- (g) not, except with the permission of the Chief Inspector and subject to any conditions he may deem necessary to impose, place or allow to be placed in any incubator at the hatchery for the purpose of incubation, any egg other than an egg produced at the hatchery or from an Accredited Pullorum-Free Flock;
- (h) not sell or offer for sale any chickens or turkey poults other than those hatched at the hatchery or at an Accredited Pullorum-Free Hatchery;
- (i) make delivery of chickens or turkey poults in unused cardboard boxes, or in properly disinfected plastic boxes, all boxes being properly designed for the purpose;
- (j) maintain the identity of hatching eggs being incubated and keep accurate records of eggs received from each flock owner the name and address of each purchaser and the number, breed and variety and date of despatch of all chickens and turkey poults;

- (k) inform the Chief Inspector in writing of intended purchase of imported fertile eggs and the name and address of the intended consignor, before the date of arrival, and place them on arrival in such isolation as the Chief Inspector shall approve; and
 - (l) notify the Chief Inspector of the occurrence of any change in the condition or health of a licensed laying flock.
- (2) At all times the records of the owner of a licensed hatchery shall be open for inspection, and eggs received and chickens and turkey poults hatched shall be subject to inspection by an inspector.

108. (1) An owner of a breeding flock of poultry shall not produce hatching eggs for sale except under the authority of a licence known as a Breeding Flock Licence issued pursuant to these regulations.

(2) Every application for a Breeding Flock Licence shall be in the form of Form No. 17 in the Third Schedule to these regulations, and shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed in the Fourth Schedule to these regulations.

(3) A Breeding Flock Licence shall be in the form of Form No. 18 in the Third Schedule to these regulations and shall be issued by the Chief Inspector.

(4) A Breeding Flock Licence shall not be issued in respect of a hatchery unless the Chief Inspector or an inspector acting under his authority has inspected the hatchery and is satisfied that the sanitary conditions on the farm or premises are not conducive to the spread of disease and that the farm is or the premises are capable of being operated in accordance with these regulations.

(5) Every Breeding Flock Licence issued under these regulations continues in force until it is revoked by the Chief Inspector—

- (a) on application made by the holder of the Breeding Flock Licence; or
- (b) by the Chief Inspector pursuant to regulation 112 of these regulations.

(6) Any Breeding Flock Licence under Part IX of the Stock Diseases Act Regulations, 1962, which was in force immediately prior to the coming into operation of the Act, shall, for the purposes of these regulations, be deemed to be licensed under these regulations for the period ending on the day on which that Breeding Flock Licence would have expired under those firstmentioned regulations.

109. The owner of every breeding flock licensed pursuant to these regulations shall—

- (a) have all poultry at or upon or kept at or upon his premises tested for Pullorum Disease at the times and in such manner as is from time to time required by the Chief Inspector;
- (b) forthwith slaughter or sell for slaughter within seven days any poultry at the premises which the Chief Inspector or an inspector has certified in writing to be infected or suspected to be infected with Pullorum Disease and furnish evidence to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector that he has so slaughtered or sold for slaughtering the poultry;
- (c) forthwith isolate in a manner approved by the Chief Inspector any poultry, other than poultry purchased from an Accredited Pullorum-Free Flock, that are purchased by him or hatched out for use at the hatchery and within seven days of the purchase or hatching give notice in writing to the Chief Inspector of the purchase or hatching and keep the poultry so isolated until they have been tested for Pullorum Disease and until the Chief Inspector or an inspector certifies in writing that they have been tested and found to have a nil incidence of infection;
- (d) cause all birds isolated pursuant to paragraph (c) of this regulation to be subjected to surveillance testing as required by the Chief Inspector;

- (e) cause all birds which are not infected with Pullorum Disease but which have been in a flock in which Pullorum infection has been detected to be placed in a new litter in accordance with the directions of an inspector;
- (f) not, except with the written permission of the Chief Inspector and subject to any conditions he may deem necessary to impose, bring on to the premises any chickens or turkey poults which are not the product of an Accredited Pullorum-Free Hatchery or are imported under the provisions of the Second Schedule to these regulations;
- (g) not bring on to the premises or receive or purchase for resale any eggs unless the eggs are derived from an Accredited Pullorum-Free Flock or are imported under the provisions of the Second Schedule to these regulations;
- (h) keep the premises and all equipment in a strictly sanitary condition;
- (i) inform the Chief Inspector in writing of the intended purchase of imported chickens or turkey poults and the name and address of the intended consignor before the date of arrival, and place them, on arrival, in such isolation as the Chief Inspector shall approve; and
- (j) notify the Chief Inspector of the occurrence of any change in the condition or health of a licensed breeding flock.

110. The owner of a hatchery or breeding flock shall pay the charges for pullorum testing prescribed in the Fourth Schedule to these regulations.

111. Every licence granted under this Part is not capable of being transferred except with the prior consent in writing of the Chief Inspector.

112. (1) Upon the conviction of a person holding a licence under this Part of any offence against these regulations, the Chief Inspector may revoke the licence.

(2) A licence may be revoked under these regulations by notice in writing signed by the Chief Inspector and served upon the person so convicted and thereupon the licence shall cease and be of no effect.

113. A person shall not, whether as principal or agent; sell or attempt to sell, or offer for sale, or have in his possession for sale, any chickens or poults or hatching eggs of domestic fowls or turkeys which are not the produce of a licensed hatchery or a licensed breeding flock.

114. A person who commits a breach of any regulation in this Part is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a penalty of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

PART 13.—OFFENCES.

115. (1) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with—

- (a) any provision of these regulations; or
- (b) any provision of a condition imposed by or under these regulations, commits an offence.

(2) Any person who is guilty of an offence against these regulations is liable on conviction to the penalty expressly mentioned as the penalty for the offence, or if no other penalty is expressly mentioned, to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars.

116. Any person who prevents, hinders or obstructs the Chief Inspector in the exercise of his or their duties under these regulations commits an offence and is liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars and not more than two hundred dollars.

117. Any person who removes, destroys or damages, or in any way interferes with any marks, notices, gates or fences made, posted or erected as being necessary for the better administration of these regulations, is liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

First
Schedule
amended by
G.G. 8/8/71,
p. 3083.

Enzootic Diseases:

Anthrax.
Actinobacillosis.
Actinomycosis.
Babesiosis.
Bovine cysticercosis (*T. saginata* infection).
Bovine Vibriosis.
Brucellosis.
Buffalo Fly Infestation.
Cattle Lice Infestation.
Cattle Tick Infestation.
Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia.
Echinococcosis.
Ephemeral Fever.
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis.
Infectious equine anaemia.
Infectious Laryngotracheitis.
Johne's Disease.
Leptospirosis.
Listeriosis.
Mucosal Disease.
Ovine cysticercosis (*T. ovis* infection).
Paratyphoid.
Polyarthrititis.
Pullorum Disease.
Sarcoptic Mange.
Swine Erysipelas.
Trichomoniasis.
Tuberculosis.
Vibrionic dysentery.
Vibriosis of Sheep.
Viral Encephelomyelitis of Pigs.

Second
Schedule
Amended by
G.G. 20/5/71,
p. 1722-3;
G.G. 14/9/73,
p. 3481-3.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Animals	From	Conditions Governing
A.—Cattle	.... South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Tas- mania, Queensland, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory	(1) Declaration from the person having possession of the stock in the form of Form No. 6 in the Third Schedule. (2) Declaration from the owner or agent that— (a) the cattle have been on the property of origin for a period of not less than 90 days immediately preceding movement or in the case of cattle less than 90 days old have been born on the property; (b) the cattle are not at present under surveillance on account of disease.

Second Schedule—*continued*.

Animals	From	Conditions Governing
		<p>(3) Certificate from the District Veterinary Officer for the district of the State or Territory from which the cattle will be introduced into this State that—</p> <p>(a) each animal, not being introduced directly from a State or Territory free of tuberculosis or from an officially accredited tuberculosis free herd, has been subjected, if over the age of six weeks, to the intradermal tuberculin test within 30 days prior to movement, with negative results and is from a herd which is not known or suspected to be infected with tuberculosis; or each animal being from a herd which is known or suspected to be infected with tuberculosis has been subjected, if over the age of six weeks, to the intradermal tuberculin test within 30 days prior to movement with negative results and prior permission has been obtained from the Chief Inspector to introduce each such animal into Western Australia ;</p> <p>(b) each breeding animal over six months of age, not being introduced directly from a State or Territory free of brucellosis or from an officially accredited brucellosis free herd has been subjected to an approved serological test for brucellosis, not more than 30 days before movement, with negative results ; and</p> <p>(c) each animal is derived from a herd in which brucellosis is not known or suspected to exist ;</p> <p>(d) the cattle were derived from herds in which neither Johne's disease nor trichomoniosis has been known or suspected to exist during the five years immediately prior to movement ;</p> <p>(e) the cattle are derived from herds in which there have been no cases of ephemeral fever within the 30 days prior to the date of movement ;</p> <p>(4) Where the cattle are pregnant females not derived from a State or Territory free of brucellosis or from an officially accredited brucellosis free herd—</p> <p>(a) prior approval for the introduction of the cattle shall be obtained from the Chief Inspector;</p> <p>(b) the cattle shall, not less than 15 nor more than 45 days after calving on the property of introduction, be subjected to a serological test for brucellosis with negative results ;</p> <p>(c) the cattle shall be isolated in approved facilities on the property of introduction in Western Australia from the moment of arrival until the result of the test conducted under subparagraph (b) hereof is known.</p>

Second Schedule—*continued.*

Animals	From	Conditions Governing
B.—Cattle	.... Queensland and Northern Territory	<p>Certificate from the District Veterinary Officer for the district of the State or Territory from which the cattle will be brought into this State that the cattle on the property of origin—</p> <p>(a) were found to be free of ticks and were immediately prior to movement sprayed or dipped with an insecticide approved by the Chief Inspector ; or</p> <p>(b) were found to be free of ticks and were not during the period of 35 days immediately preceding movement within an area in which cattle tick is known or suspected to exist.</p>
C.—Cattle	.... South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, Queensland Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory	<p>Where the cattle are to be introduced to a protected area of the State in relation to the disease brucellosis—Certificate from the District Veterinary Officer for the district of the State or Territory from which the cattle will be introduced into the State that—</p> <p>(a) each female animal is being introduced directly from an accredited brucellosis free herd and has been subjected to an approved serological test for brucellosis with negative results within 14 days prior to movement ;</p> <p>(b) each entire male animal, not being introduced directly from an accredited brucellosis free herd, has been subjected to an approved serological test for brucellosis, with negative results, on two occasions at least 30 days apart within 44 days prior to movement and was isolated from other cattle during the 44 days in question.</p>
D.—[Deleted by G.G. 14/9/73, p. 3468.]		
E.—Cattle or sheep	South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory	<p>Where the cattle or sheep are intended for immediate slaughter—</p> <p>(a) Declaration from the person having possession of the stock in the form of Form No. 6 in the Third Schedule.</p> <p>(b) Certificate from the person having possession of the stock that the cattle or sheep are not under surveillance on account of disease, and that they will be consigned on a transport approved by the Chief Inspector.</p>
F.—Sheep	.... South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory	<p>(1) Declaration from the person having possession of the stock in the form of Form No. 6 in the Third Schedule.</p> <p>(2) Declaration by the owner of the property of origin that—</p> <p>(a) his property is in an area where footrot is not known to exist and that the sheep have been on the property for a period of not less than 90 days prior to the date of movement and showed no evidence of footrot during that time ; or</p>

Second Schedule—*continued*

Animals	From	Conditions Governing
G.—Swine	.... South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory, Tasmania and Australian Capital Terri- tory	<p>(b) his property is in an area where footrot is known to exist and that the sheep have been bred on that property for a period of not less than one year prior to the date of movement and showed no evidence of footrot during that time.</p> <p>(3) Certificate from a Government Veterinary Officer or Inspector of Stock that—</p> <p>(a) the sheep have been inspected and found to be free of lice and ked infestation ;</p> <p>(b) the sheep showed no clinical evidence of footrot and were derived from a property in which footrot is not known or suspected to exist ; and</p> <p>(c) where the sheep are British breed rams, they have been manually examined and found to be free of clinical evidence of epididymites and have either—</p> <p>(i) originated from an officially accredited ovine brucellosis free flock ; or</p> <p>(ii) within 90 days preceding movement been subjected to the complement fixation test for ovine brucellosis with negative results.</p>
H.—Poultry	.... South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Terri- tory	<p>(1) Declaration from the person having possession of the stock in the form of Form No. 6 in the Third Schedule.</p> <p>(2) Certificate from a Government Veterinary Officer that—</p> <p>(a) the pigs were derived from a herd where swine brucellosis is not known to exist ; and</p> <p>(b) the pigs were subjected to a blood test for swine brucellosis with negative results within 30 days of movement, or are derived from an accredited swine brucellosis free herd.</p> <p>(1) Declaration from the person having possession of the poultry, in the form of Form No. 6 in the Third Schedule.</p> <p>(2) Certificate from a Government Veterinary Officer that—</p> <p>(a) in the case of domestic fowls and pheasants (including game birds), other than newly hatched poultry and hatching eggs, the virus of infectious laryngotracheitis in a form likely to cause economic disease does not exist and has not existed within an area of 50 miles radius of the property of origin for a period of at least three months immediately preceding movement, that clinical infectious laryngotracheitis in any form has not existed, and vaccination for infectious laryngotracheitis has not been practised during this period on the property of origin, and that the flocks from which they are derived are free from pullorum disease ;</p> <p>(b) in the case of newly hatched domestic fowls, turkeys, pheasants and game birds, and of hatching eggs of these species, the flocks from which they are derived are free from pullorum disease, and that newly hatched poultry were hatched in a hatchery where all eggs are from flocks which are free from pullorum disease.</p>

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Form No. 1.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 11.

QUARANTINE ORDER.

To.....
 I hereby order into quarantine the animal(s) more particularly described below, of which you are or appear to be the owner or person in charge, (and which are at present depasturing on property situated at.....in the Shire of..... and I hereby quarantine that property and also any animal that may enter that property subsequently to this order).

DELETE WORDS IN BRACKETS IF NOT APPLICABLE.

Kind of Animal	Number	Sex	Description	Brands	Disease

Signed.....
 Inspector of Stock.
 Address.....
 Date.....

NOTE.—This order must be retained and produced when the animals are released from quarantine.

Form No. 2.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 11.

RELEASE FROM QUARANTINE.

To.....
 I hereby release from quarantine the animal(s) more particularly described below (which are at present depasturing on property situated at.....in the Shire of..... and I also hereby release from quarantine that property).

DELETE WORDS IN BRACKETS IF NOT APPLICABLE.

Kind of Animal	Number	Sex	Description	Brands	Remarks

Signed.....
 Inspector of Stock.
 Address.....
 Date.....

Quarantine Order No.....
19.....

Form No. 3.
 Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968. Regs. 13, 48, 77, 78, 96.
PERMIT TO MOVE STOCK/ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

I hereby permit.....
 of.....to consign
 from.....to.....
 the following.....
 for the purpose of.....
 and subject to the following conditions :.....

Date of Movement..... Inspector of Stock.....
 Type of Transport..... Address.....
 Name of Stock Agent..... Date.....

Form No. 4.
 Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968. Reg. 18.
DESTRUCTION ORDER—STOCK.

To.....
 The animal(s) more particularly described below are affected with.....
 (mention disease), and you are hereby required to (a) destroy such animal(s), or (b) isolate and deliver
 such animal(s) to.....for conveyance per
to the abattoirs at.....
 on or before.....day of.....19....., for the purpose
 of immediate slaughter.

No.	Description	Sex	Brands	Name and Address of Owner	Location of Stock

Signed.....
Inspector of Stock.
 Address.....
 Date.....

Form No. 5.
 Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968. Reg. 32.
PERMIT TO ENTER (STOCK).

To the *Owner/Agent/Person in Charge.....
 The animal(s) more particularly described below, which arrived at.....
 on the.....19..... per.....has/have
 been inspected and is/are permitted to enter Western Australia.

No.	Description	Brands	State of Origin	Name and Address of Owner	Name and Address of Consignee

Inspector of Stock.....
 Date.....
 Address.....

* Strike out where not applicable.

Form No. 6.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 30.

INTERSTATE STOCK HEALTH CERTIFICATE.

(for cattle, sheep, goats, swine, poultry and eggs of poultry for hatching purposes).

To be prepared in duplicate.

Original to accompany stock.

Duplicate—to Inspector at inspection post, appropriate to entry—

Kalgoorlie.

Halls Creek.

Kununurra.

Derby.

(Chief Inspector of Stock) Perth.

N.B.—Endorsements on back of certificate must be completed where applicable.

DECLARATION.

I,of.....in the State/Territory of.....being the person having possession of the stock described hereunder, being able truthfully to make this declaration on the basis of my direct knowledge hereby declare that—

- (a) I have inspected the stock referred to hereunder ;
- (b) I believe the stock to be in good health ; and
- (c) I believe the information relating to the stock furnished hereunder is correct.

PARTICULARS OF STOCK.

Number :
 Species :
 Description :
 Sex :
 Brands :
 Property of origin :
 Method of transport :
 Place and date of intended introduction :
 Name and address of consignee :
 Name and address of agent (if any) :

I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Signed at.....in the State/Territory of.....this
day of.....19.....

.....
 Witness
 (name and address).

.....
 Signature.

After due enquiry I have no reason to doubt the correctness of the above declaration in any particular, and I certify that in my opinion the stock is eligible to enter the State of Western Australia. I have examined the stock in question and believe them to be healthy and free of disease.

.....
 Government Veterinary Officer/
 Inspector of Stock.

.....
 (Date.)

.....
 (Address.)

Notes : Notification of intention to import must be given to the inspector at the appropriate inspection post at least three days prior to arrival of stock.

All stock must be inspected within seven days of movement and this certificate becomes invalid unless movement commences within seven days of issue.

N.B.—Endorsements on back of form must be completed where applicable.

Form No. 7.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 44.

APPLICATION TO MOVE CATTLE FROM PROTECTED AREAS
INTO THE FREE AREA.

I hereby apply for permission to move by road/sea transport the undermentioned cattle from.....
.....station to.....in the.....district.
I wish to move them about.....(date). I declare that all cattle in the proposed
consignment have been on my property for twelve months immediately prior to movement or were
born on the property.

.....
Owner of property of origin.

No. of Cattle	Types of Cattle, e.g., bulls, breeders, etc.	Brands	Earmarks

I understand that the following conditions apply to such movements—

- (1) All cattle to have two negative blood tests for contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia twenty one to thirty days apart. Between blood tests they must be kept in isolation from all other cattle.
- (2) Cattle to have negative T.B. test.
- (3) Cattle to be either—
 - (a) clean dipped at Government dip. This means presented at a dip free of tick, where they will again be treated for tick ; or
 - (b) free of tick and have been running on tick-free country for the previous thirty-five days.
- (4) The cattle will be quarantined at their destination property for twelve months as well as other cattle on that property.

Name and address of present owner.....

Name and address of consignee.....

Name and address of person in charge of cattle in transit.....

Date.....

Form No. 8.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 44.

PERMIT FOR CATTLE TO LEAVE KIMBERLEY PROTECTED AREA.

I hereby permit..... of.....
 to remove the undermentioned cattle by..... transport from
 to..... on or before the.....
 day of.....19.....
 These cattle are not to be removed from..... property without
 a permit until..... by order of Quarantine Order No.....
 dated.....

No. of Cattle	Description	Brand	Earmarks	Dates/Results Biological Tests and Dippings

Name and address of consignor.....
 Name and address of consignee.....
 Name and address of person in charge of cattle in transit.....
 Stock Inspector.....
 Address.....
 Date.....

Original—to travel with stock.
 Duplicate—to stock inspector nearest consignee.
 Triplicate—Chief Veterinary Surgeon.

Form No. 9.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 51.

PERMIT TO MOVE CATTLE FROM THE OWEN'S ANCHORAGE QUARANTINE AREA.

I hereby permit.....
 to remove the undermentioned cattle from the Owen's Anchorage Quarantine Area to.....
 for the purpose of.....

No.	Description	Brands	Name and Address of Owner	Name and Address of Consignee

Inspector of Stock.....
 Address.....
 Date.....

Form No. 10.
 Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.
 PERMIT TO ENTER ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Reg. 52.

To the *Owner/Agent/Person-in-Charge.....
 The animal products more particularly described below, which arrived at.....
 on the.....19.....per.....are permitted to enter
 Western Anstralia.

No.	Description	Brands or Marks	State of Origin	Name and Address of Consignor	Name and Address of Consignee

Inspector of Stock.....
 Address.....
 Date.....

* Strike out where not applicable.

Form No. 11.
 Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.
 DIPPING NOTICE.

Reg. 98.

To.....
 You are hereby instructed to dip or spray all the sheep at present depasturing on the holding at
in the Shire of.....
 on or before the.....day of.....19.....

The sheep shall be dipped by wholly immersing them for a period of not less than one minute in a
 swim dip, or sprayed with an approved shower spray until thoroughly saturated using an approved
 insecticidal preparation known to be fatal to lice and keds.

Signed.....
 Inspector of Stock.
 Address.....
 Date.....

Form No. 12.
 Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.
 DIPPING DECLARATION.

Reg. 99.

I,.....of.....
 situated in the Shire of.....in the State of Western Australia do solemnly
 and sincerely declare that I have dipped or sprayed in an approved insecticidal preparation known to
 be fatal to lice and keds the whole of the sheep at present depasturing on the holding at.....
 in the Shire of.....
 No. of sheep dipped.....
 Brand and quantity of dip used.....
 Dipping apparatus.....
 Date of dipping or spraying.....19.....

And I make this solemn declaration by virtue of section one hundred and six of the Evidence
 Act, 1906.

Declared at.....in the }
 said State this.....day of }
19..... } (Signature of Declarant.)

Before me

 Justice of the Peace or other authorised
 person.

Form No. 13.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 101.

DIPPING RETURN (PASTORAL AREAS).

I,
 (Full Name.)
 of situated
 (Address.)
 in the Shire of in the State of Western Australia, hereby
 declare that I am the owner (or manager for the owner) of the (number)
 sheep which I intend forwarding by (road, rail or motor
 transport) from (place of origin) to
 (destination) for the purpose of (sale or agistment) by
 (name of agents if by auction) and that such sheep were subsequent
 to shearing dipped or sprayed with an approved insecticidal preparation known to be fatal to lice and
 keds and are to the best of my knowledge and belief free of these parasites.
 Date of last shearing 19
 Date of dipping/spraying 19
 Brand and quantity of dip used
 Dipping apparatus
 Wool brand
 Date to be forwarded 19
 Name and address of consignee
 I declare also that the statements made in this return are true to the best of my knowledge and
 belief.

Signature
 Date

Witness to signature (in own handwriting)
 Occupation and address of witness

Form No. 14.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 101.

PERMIT TO MOVE INTO LICE PROTECTED AREA FROM
LICE INFECTED AREA.

1. of
 is hereby permitted to consign from to
 the following sheep

2. These sheep are/are not under quarantine restrictions. (Quarantine Order No.....)
 Signed
 Inspector of Stock.
 Address
 Date

Form No. 15.
 Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.
 APPLICATION FOR HATCHERY LICENCE.

Reg. 106.

I, of
 in the State of Western Australia do hereby apply for a licence to produce day-old chickens and turkey
 poults for sale at my hatchery situated at

Particulars of the incubators maintained at my hatchery for the production and sale of day-old
 chickens and turkey poults are set out hereunder :—

Make..... Egg Capacity.....
 The particulars of all poultry kept at my hatchery are as follows :—

Number	Breed	Sex	Age

The licence fee of \$.....is enclosed.

Applicant.....
 Date.....

Form No. 16.
 Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.
 HATCHERY LICENCE.

Reg. 106.

THIS is to certify that.....
 residing at.....
 is licensed to produce day-old chickens and turkey poults for sale at his hatchery situated at.....

This licence is issued by the Chief Inspector of Stock and is subject to Part 12 of the Enzootic
 Diseases Regulations, 1970.

Date issued.....

.....
 Chief Inspector of Stock.
 Date.....

Form No. 17.
 Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.
 APPLICATION FOR BREEDING FLOCK LICENCE.

Reg. 108.

I, of
 in the State of Western Australia do hereby apply for a licence to produce hatching eggs for sale at my
 premises situated at.....

Particulars of all poultry kept on my premises are set out hereunder :—

Number	Breed	Sex	Age

The licence fee of \$.....is enclosed.

Applicant.....
 Date.....

Form No. 18.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 108.

BREEDING FLOCK LICENCE.

THIS is to certify that.....
 residing at.....
 is licensed to produce hatching eggs for sale at his premises situated at.....

This licence is issued by the Chief Inspector of Stock and is accepted and held by the licensee upon,
 and subject to the Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968 and Part 12 of the Enzootic Diseases Regu-
 lations, 1970.

Date issued.....

Chief Inspector of Stock.

Address.....

Date.....

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Fourth Schedule substituted by G.G. 31/3/71, p. 1064-5. Amended by G.G. 6/7/73, p. 2637.

Scale of charges for the inspection of stock specified under regulations 28 and 30 (export and import)—

	\$
Cattle—	
For a single animal or first animal in a consignment	5.00
For each additional animal	0.25
Cattle intended for immediate slaughter—	
For each animal in a consignment	0.25
Sheep and Goats—	
For each consignment of 1-10 animals	2.00
For each additional animal over 10	0.20
Pigs—	
For a single animal or first animal in a consignment	2.00
For each additional animal	0.20
Poultry (day-old chickens or eggs for hatching purposes)—	
Each consignment of 1-100	1.00
Each consignment of 101-1,000	3.00
Each consignment of more than 1,000	5.00
Fees for biological or bacteriological tests (regulations 28, 30, 44, 61, 77, 78)—	
Minimum charge, per visit	5.00
Tuberculin test, per animal	0.40
Serological tests, each	0.20
Bacteriological tests, per animal	1.00
Haematological tests, per animal	1.50
Fees for vaccination (regulations 28, 72, 75)—	
C.B.P.P. for export, per animal (regulation 28)	0.15
Brucella Strain 19, per animal (regulation 72)	0.20
Brucella non-agglutinogenic strains, per animal (regulation 75)	0.50
Fees for dipping/spraying—	
Kimberley cattle, per animal	0.25
Horses, per animal	1.00

	\$
Supervision of dipping of Kimberley cattle for shipment, per animal	0.10
Pullorum testing charges (regulations 107, 109)—	
For 1,000 birds or less per flock	15.00
For each additional 1,000 birds or less	15.00
Scale of charges for hatchery and breeding flock licences (regulations 106, 108)—	
For a hatchery licence—	
Up to 20,000 egg capacity	6.00
Over 20,000 and up to 30,000 egg capacity	8.00
Over 30,000 and up to 40,000 egg capacity	10.00
Over 40,000 egg capacity	15.00
Breeding flock licences	4.00
Diagnostic tests (regulation 25)—	
Serological tests	0.20
Parasitology (pleasure horses, small animals)—	
Worm egg count, per animal	2.00
Larval differentiation, per animal	3.00
External parasite identification, per animal	1.00
Bacteriology (pleasure horses, small animals, birds other than commercial poultry)—	
Examination and identification, per animal	3.00
Autogenous vaccines	2.00
	+ 0.10 dose
Virological studies (pleasure horses, small animals, birds other than commercial poultry), per animal	10.00
Pregnancy tests—	
Cuboni (urine)	6.00
Biological or serological	10.00
Histological (sows), first animal	1.00
for each additional animal	0.50
Haematology, per animal	3.00
Biochemical tests, per animal	3.00
Toxicological tests, first test	4.00
for each additional test	3.50
Histopathology (pleasure horses, dogs, cats, birds other than commercial poultry), per animal	3.00
Post-mortem examinations—	
Birds other than commercial poultry, each	1.00
Dogs and cats, per animal	5.00
Pleasure horses, per animal	20.00

