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STOCK DISEASES (REGULATIONS)
ACT 1968

ENZOOTIC DISEASES
REGULATIONS 1970



Reprinted under the *Reprints
Act 1984* as at 21 March 1989.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

STOCK DISEASES (REGULATIONS) ACT 1968

ENZOOTIC DISEASES REGULATIONS 1970

ARRANGEMENT

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

1. Citation
2. Arrangement
3. Repeals
4. Interpretation

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

5. Notification by owner where stock infected
6. Notification by others
- 6A. Entry by inspector
- 6B. Examination by inspector
7. Inspector may demand information
8. Mustering for inspection
9. Compliance with requirements of inspectors
10. Notices as to quarantine and other areas
11. Quarantining of stock
12. Directions by inspector
13. Removal of stock from quarantine
14. Contact with stock in quarantine
15. No liability for stock loss
16. Owner to pay expenses
17. Prohibition of sale or exhibition
18. Destruction of stock
19. Branding
20. Offences
21. Disinfection
22. Restrictions on inoculations
23. Wilful communication of diseases
24. Testing with biological products
25. Fees
26. Restrictions as to testing for disease
27. Removal of animals from lairage
- 27A. Removal after vaccination against anthrax
- 27B. Quarantining of assembled stock

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

28. Issue of certificate of health

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

29. Restrictions on movement into the State
30. Detention
31. Inspection
32. Quarantining
33. Stock on adjoining land

PART 5—INTRASTATE MOVEMENT OF STOCK

Division 1—General

- 34A. Compliance with conditions on movement

*Division 2—Intrastate Movement of Stock
by Sea*

35. Vessel to be certified as suitable
36. Cleaning of certain parts of vessel
37. Movement of things between vessels
38. Cleaning of certain vessels at Fremantle
39. Liability for expense of cleaning
39A. Carriage of cattle from inside and outside a tick infested area
40. Offences

PART 6—CATTLE TICK

41. Declaration of areas by Minister
42. Owner liable for expense of treatment
43. Restriction on movement of conveyances from tick infected area
49. Offences

PART 7—TUBERCULOSIS OF CATTLE

55. Interpretation
56. Declaration of areas by Minister
57. Declaration of accredited tuberculosis free herd
58. Approval to carry out tuberculin tests
59. Procedure where diagnosis gives positive result
60. Charges for tuberculin tests

PART 8—BRUCELLOSIS OF CATTLE

65. Interpretation
66. Declaration of areas by Minister
67. Duties of owners of bovine animals
68. Declaration of accredited brucellosis free herd
69. Declaration of certified brucellosis free herd
70. Declaration of herd as brucellosis controlled
71. Revocation of declarations
72. Declaration of compulsory brucellosis vaccination areas
73. Approval to carry out vaccinations
74. Inoculation with Strain 19 vaccine
75. Vaccinated cattle to be identified

PART 9—CATTLE TAGGING

79. Interpretation
80. Cattle to be tagged
81. Removal of tags
82. Manufacture of tags
83. Chief Inspector may authorize manufacture
84. Stock brand registration certificate to be produced

PART 10—FOOTROT

86. Duties of owners of sheep or goats with footrot
88. Powers of inspectors

PART 11—LICE AND KEDS

90. Meaning of “ked” and “lice”
91. Meaning of “infected area” and “protected area”
92. Declaration of infected area or protected area
98. Powers of inspectors
99. Statutory declaration by owner
- 99A. Requirements as to wool

PART 12—PULLORUM DISEASE

104. Interpretation
105. Declaration of accredited pullorum-free flock or hatchery
106. Hatchery licence
107. Obligations of hatchery licensee
108. Breeding flock licence
109. Obligations of breeding flock licensee
110. Charges for pullorum testing
111. Transfer of a licence
112. Revocation of licence
113. Prohibition on sale of produce from unlicensed hatchery or breeding flock
114. Offences

PART 13—OFFENCES

115. General offence and penalty
116. False statement or hindrance of inspector
117. Interference with objects of identification

FIRST SCHEDULE

SECOND SCHEDULE

GENERAL

1. Notification of arrival
2. Inspection before movement
3. Stopping places
4. Vehicle to be clean
5. Separate movement
6. Stock to be in general good health
7. Certificate to be furnished

CATTLE NOT FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

8. Liver fluke
9. Further treatment on entry to the State
10. Ephemeral fever
11. Trichomoniasis
12. Johne's Disease
13. Tuberculosis states
14. Brucellosis
15. Identification
16. Prior approval for pregnant cattle
17. Cattle tick

SHEEP AND GOATS NOT FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

18. Residence on property of origin
19. Property of origin
- 19A. Precautions
20. Footrot
21. Liver fluke
22. Lice and keds
23. Ovine brucellosis
24. Johne's Disease
- 24A. Johne's Disease of goats
- 24B. Caprine arthritis-encephalitis
25. Identification of sheep and goats

CATTLE AND SHEEP FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

26. Cattle for immediate slaughter-brucellosis
27. Cattle for immediate slaughter-tuberculosis
28. Sheep and cattle
29. Cattle and sheep to be identifiable

SWINE

30. Swine brucellosis

POULTRY

31. Poultry
32. Newly hatched birds and hatching eggs

DEER

33. Liver fluke
34. Tuberculosis and brucellosis

THIRD SCHEDULE

FOURTH SCHEDULE

FIFTH SCHEDULE

NOTES

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

STOCK DISEASES (REGULATIONS) ACT 1968

ENZOOTIC DISEASES REGULATIONS 1970

PART 1—PRELIMINARY

Citation

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

Arrangement

2. [Regulation 2 omitted under Reprints Act 1984 s. 7 (4) (d).]

Repeals

3. [Regulation 3 omitted under Reprints Act 1984 s. 7 (4) (f).]

Interpretation

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

[Regulation 4 amended in *Gazettes* 20 May 1971 p. 1721; 18 February 1977 p. 531; 8 August 1986 p. 2871.]

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

Notification by owner where stock infected

5. (1) Subject to subregulation (2), a person who owns in any part of the State stock that is infected by or is suspected by him to be infected by any disease specified in Part A, Part B or Part D of the First Schedule shall—

- (a) within the period of 24 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, and give to the inspector, 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 affected or suspected to be affected take all such steps that are necessary so as to prevent the stock from coming into contact with stock belonging to other persons,

and any owner of stock who fails to carry out the provisions of this regulation is guilty of an offence.

Penalty:

Minimum \$100.

Maximum \$1 000.

(2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to or in relation to—

- (a) the existence of a disease specified in Part B of the First Schedule in any part of the State declared to be an infected area under regulation 41;
- [(b) *deleted*]
- (c) the existence of lice and keds in any part of the State declared to be an infected area under regulation 92.

[Regulation 5 inserted in Gazette 18 February 1977 pp. 531-2; amended in Gazettes 19 December 1986 p. 4941; 7 August 1987 p. 3126; 16 October 1987 p. 3924.]

Notification by others

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 a disease specified in Part A or Part B or Part D of the First Schedule, shall take such steps to comply with paragraph (a) of regulation 5 as if he were the owner of that stock.

[Regulation 6 inserted in Gazette 3 October 1975 p. 3813; amended in Gazette 18 February 1977 p. 532.]

Entry by inspector

6A. Where an inspector has reasonable grounds to suspect that a potential carrier of any disease is present in or on any premises, he may enter those premises, at all reasonable hours, in order to ascertain whether or not such a potential carrier is so present and is infected.

[Regulation 6A inserted in Gazette 20 August 1982 p. 3362.]

Examination by inspector

6B. (1) Where an inspector has reasonable grounds to suspect that any potential carrier is infected by disease he may request the owner or person in charge of that potential carrier to submit it for inspection or testing, or for both, by him or by another inspector.

(2) A person to whom such a request is made shall comply with it.

Penalty: \$1 000.

[Regulation 6B inserted in Gazette 20 August 1982 p. 3362; Amended in Gazette 7 August 1987 p. 3126.]

Inspector may demand information

7. (1) An inspector may, on receiving a notification pursuant to regulation 5 or 6, 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.

Mustering for inspection

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), 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), 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.

Compliance with requirements of inspectors

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.

Notices as to quarantine and other areas

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.

Quarantining of stock

11. (1) Subject to subregulation (1a), an inspector has power, with respect to stock or land not then declared to be in quarantine—

- (a) where the stock is not travelling stock, to 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
- (b) where the stock is travelling stock, to 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 where an inspector serves a notice under paragraph (a) or (b), he shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Chief Inspector.

(1a) An inspector—

- (a) shall exercise the power in subregulation (1) if he is of the opinion, whether because of his own examination or because of a report by another inspector, a Veterinary Surgeon or any other person who has been consulted regarding the stock or land in question, that a disease specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule exists among that stock or on that land; and
- (b) may exercise the power in subregulation (1) if he is of the opinion, whether because of his own examination or because of a report from any source, whether a person consulted regarding the stock or land in question or otherwise, that a disease specified in Part A or B of the First Schedule may exist, or a disease specified in Part C or Part D of the First Schedule does exist, among that stock or on that land.

(1b) Subregulations (1) and (1a) do not apply to or in relation to the existence, or suspected existence as the case may require—

- (a) of a disease specified in Part B of the First Schedule among any stock or on any land in any part of the State declared to be an infected area under regulation 41; and
- (b) of lice and keds among any stock or on any land in any part of the State declared to be an infected areas under regulation 92.

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

(2a) The Chief Inspector may, for the purpose of assisting the eradication or control of disease, disclose the disease status of stock and whether or not a property is under quarantine.

(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) or (1a).

[Regulation 11 amended in Gazettes 3 October 1975 pp. 3813-14; 18 February 1977 p. 532; 22 August 1986 p. 3009; 19 December 1986 p. 4942; 16 October 1987 p. 3924.]

Directions by inspector

12. (1) The owner of any stock which is the subject of a declaration given under regulation 11 may be directed by an inspector to draft and isolate from that stock all animals which are infected or which the inspector believes, on reasonable grounds, are infected with a disease of a type which would empower the inspector to make a declaration under regulation 11 and to keep those animals isolated from all other stock by confining them to an area or place to which other stock are unable to enter or stray—

- (a) specified by the inspector; or
- (b) where the inspector has not specified the area or place, an area or place chosen by the owner on the land declared to be in quarantine or in the place of quarantine specified in the declaration,

until they are released from quarantine under regulation 11 (3).

(1a) Where an owner refuses or fails to comply with a direction given to him by an inspector under subregulation (1), or where the inspector is not satisfied that such a direction has been complied with, or fully complied with, the inspector may arrange for the animals to be mustered and moved to an area or place in compliance with the direction and for that purpose he may employ any assistance and provide any facilities he believes are necessary.

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

[Regulation 12 amended in Gazette 16 October 1987 pp. 3923-24.]

Removal of stock from quarantine

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—\$100.

Maximum—\$1 000.

(2) A permit issued pursuant to subregulation (1) 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.

[Regulation 13 amended in Gazette 7 August 1987 p. 3127.]

Contact with stock in quarantine

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.

No liability for stock loss

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.

Owner to pay expenses

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) 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.

Prohibition of sale or exhibition

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.

Destruction of 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.

Branding

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.

Offences

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

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

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: \$1 000.

(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: \$100.

[Regulation 20 inserted in Gazette 20 May 1971 p. 1721; amended in Gazettes 18 February 1977 p. 532; 8 August 1986 p. 2871; 7 August 1987 p. 3127.]

Disinfection

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.

Restrictions on inoculations

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.

Wilful communication of diseases

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

(2) The provisions of subregulation (1) 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.

Testing with biological products

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.

Fees

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.

Restrictions as to testing for disease

26. (1) In subregulations (2) and (3)—“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.

Removal of animals from lairage

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.

Removal after vaccination against anthrax

27A. A person shall not move or cause or permit to be moved any stock which have been vaccinated against anthrax, during the period of 42 days following the date of vaccination unless that person has first obtained the written consent of an inspector to do so.

[Regulation 27A inserted in Gazette 3 February 1984 p. 330.]

Quarantining of assembled stock

27B. (1) In this regulation "feedlot" means an area (which may be subdivided) where stock from one, or more than one, source are assembled and fed.

(2) Notwithstanding these regulations, stock—

- (a) in the same feedlot but assembled for export; or
- (b) in the same feedlot but assembled for reasons other than export, where that assembly is likely in the opinion of an inspector, to contribute to the spread of disease,

shall be subject to quarantine under this regulation.

(3) An inspector may require the person in charge of stock which is the subject of quarantine under this regulation to comply with directions in writing relating to movements of the stock on the premises where they are assembled and movement from those premises to some other area.

(4) An inspector may require the person in charge of stock which is the subject of quarantine under this regulation to comply with directions relating to segregation and treatment of the stock within the premises where they are assembled.

[Regulation 27B inserted in Gazette 15 November 1985 p. 4345.]

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

Issue of certificate of health

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 7 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.

(1a) Notwithstanding subregulation (1), payment of a fee prescribed in the Fourth Schedule for inspection of stock is not required where stock are being exported overseas and an inspection fee is payable by the consignor to the Commonwealth Government.

(2) The fees prescribed in the Fourth Schedule 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.

[Regulation 28 amended in Gazette 20 July 1984 p. 2197.]

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

Restrictions on movement into the State

29. (1) The conditions, restrictions and prohibitions set out in the Second Schedule apply to and in relation to the movement of stock into the State.

(2) Stock shall not be moved into the State contrary to the provisions set out in the Second Schedule.

(2a) Notwithstanding subregulations (1) and (2) the conditions, restrictions and prohibitions set out in the Second Schedule may be varied or substituted by the Chief Inspector, in writing.

(3) Stock shall not be moved into the State unless a certificate in the approved form relating to stock of that kind has been—

- (a) completed in accordance with the requirements set out in the certificate; and
- (b) furnished to an inspector at the inspection post through which the stock are moved into the State.

(4) A person shall not make a false statement in any certificate given for the purposes of subregulation (3).

[Regulation 29 inserted in Gazette 2 November 1984 pp. 3552-53; amended in Gazette 1 August 1986 p. 2772.]

Detention

30. (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 authorize 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.

[Regulation 30 inserted in Gazette 2 November 1984 p. 3553.]

Inspection

31. (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 or cause the stock to be presented 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) unless an authority in the form of Form No. 5 has been issued by an inspector authorizing the moving of the stock.

(3) Except in the case of stock brought into the Kimberley Division of the State from the Northern Territory for the purpose of immediate slaughter, an owner of stock is liable to pay the fees prescribed in the Fourth Schedule in relation to the stock with respect to matters specified therein.

(4) 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.

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

Penalty:

Minimum—\$100.

Maximum—\$1 000.

[*Regulation 31 inserted in Gazette 2 November 1984 p. 3553; amended in Gazette 7 August 1987 p. 3127.*]

Quarantining

32. 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.

[*Regulation 32 inserted in Gazette 2 November 1984 p. 3552.*]

Stock on adjoining land

33. Notwithstanding anything in these regulations, 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, authorize stock kept or depasturing on the adjoining land to be brought into the State for such period, not exceeding 6 months, as he specifies, but such stock shall not be allowed into the State beyond the boundaries of the land specified in the above mentioned authority unless all the requirements of these regulations relating to the bringing into the State of stock are complied with.

[*Regulation 33 inserted in Gazette 2 November 1984 p. 3553.*]

[*34. Regulation 34 repealed in Gazette 2 November 1984 p. 3553.*]

PART 5—INTRASTATE MOVEMENT OF STOCK

[*Heading inserted in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 363.*]

Division 1—General

[*Heading inserted in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 363.*]

Compliance with conditions on movement

34A. (1) In this regulation—

“cattle” includes buffalo; and

“column” means a column of the Table in the Fifth Schedule.

(2) The Fifth Schedule sets out the prohibitions and conditions (if any) applicable in relation to the intrastate movement of stock.

(3) A person who moves or introduces stock from—

- (a) a portion of the State of the kind specified in column 1; or
- (b) a herd of cattle of the kind specified in column 1;

into—

- (c) a portion of the State of the kind specified in column 2; or
- (d) a herd of cattle of the kind specified in column 2,

opposite and corresponding to that portion of the State or that herd of cattle, as the case may be, otherwise than in accordance with the prohibitions or the conditions (if any) numbered in column 3 opposite and corresponding to the portion of the State specified in column 2 or the herd of cattle specified in that column, as the case may be, and set out below the Table in the Fifth Schedule commits an offence.

(4) In the Table of the Fifth Schedule the provisions—

- (a) of Part 1 apply in relation to cattle not intended for immediate slaughter;
- (b) of Part 2 apply in relation to cattle intended for immediate slaughter;
- (c) of Part 3 apply in relation to the movement of sheep; and
- (d) of Part 4 apply in relation to the movement of horses, mules, donkeys, camels and deer.

(5) The conditions imposed by the Fifth Schedule may be varied or substituted by the Chief Inspector, in writing.

[Regulation 34A inserted in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 363; amended in Gazettes 4 December 1981 p. 5036; 25 July 1986 pp. 2488-89.]

Division 2—Intrastate Movement of Stock by Sea

[Heading inserted in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 363.]

Vessel to be certified as suitable

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 3 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) may, at any time, be revoked by the Chief Inspector.

- (4) The provisions of subregulation (1) 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 authorized 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.

Cleaning of certain parts of vessel

36. The master of any vessel, at any port in the State, shall, when required by an inspector or a person authorized 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.

Movement of things between vessels

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.

Cleaning of certain vessels at Fremantle

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.

Liability for expense of cleaning

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

Carriage of cattle from inside and outside a tick infected area

39A. Except with the written permission of the Chief Inspector, stock from parts of the State within a cattle tick free area shall not be shipped in a vessel that is also carrying cattle from a cattle tick infected area.

[Regulation 39A inserted in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 363.]

Offences

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: \$1 000.

[*Regulation 40 amended in Gazette 7 August 1987 p. 3127.*]

PART 6—CATTLE TICK

Declaration of areas by Minister

41. (1) For the purposes of these regulations the Minister may by notice published in the *Government Gazette* declare any part of the State to be a cattle tick free area or a cattle tick infected area.

(2) A declaration made pursuant to subregulation (1) may be varied or cancelled by the Minister by a subsequent notice published in the *Government Gazette*.

[*Regulation 41 inserted in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 364.*]

Owner liable for expense of treatment

42. All treatment carried out on stock for the purposes of the prevention or eradication of cattle tick pursuant to these regulations shall be paid for by the owner of the stock and shall be in accordance with the appropriate fee prescribed in the Fourth Schedule.

[*Regulation 42 inserted in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 364.*]

Restriction on movement of conveyances from tick infected area

43. A person shall not move, out of a cattle tick infected area, any conveyance that has, within 6 months prior to such movement, been used to transport stock within the cattle tick infected area, unless the conveyance is first treated to the satisfaction of an inspector for the destruction of cattle tick and buffalo fly.

[*Regulation 43 inserted in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 364; amended in Gazette 25 July 1986 p. 2489.*]

[**44., 45., 46., 47., 48.** *Regulations 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48 repealed in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 363.*]

Offences

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.

Penalty:

Minimum—\$100.

Maximum—\$1 000.

[Regulation 49 inserted in Gazette 10 November 1972 p. 4363.]

[PART 6A. Part 6A repealed in Gazette 10 May 1974 p. 1538.]

PART 7—TUBERCULOSIS OF CATTLE**Interpretation**

55. For the purposes of these regulations—

“tuberculosis free area”, “tuberculosis provisionally free area”, “tuberculosis eradication area”, “tuberculosis control area” means an area of the State declared pursuant to regulation 56 to be a free area, provisionally free area, eradication area or control area, as the case requires, in relation to tuberculosis of cattle.

[Regulation 55 inserted in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 364.]

Declaration of areas by Minister

56. (1) The Minister may from time to time by notice published in the *Government Gazette* declare any part of the State to be a tuberculosis free area, a tuberculosis provisionally free area, a tuberculosis eradication area, or a tuberculosis control area and apply to any area so declared a designation for the purposes of these regulations.

(2) A declaration made pursuant to subregulation (1) may be varied or cancelled by the Minister by a subsequent notice published in the *Government Gazette*.

[Regulation 56 inserted in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 364.]

Declaration of accredited tuberculosis free herd

57. (1) For the purposes—

- (a) of this regulation, “cattle” includes buffalo; and
- (b) of these regulations, a reference to an “accredited tuberculosis free herd” is a reference to a herd of cattle declared pursuant to subregulation (2) to be an accredited tuberculosis free herd.

(2) Where the Chief Inspector is satisfied in relation to a herd of cattle that—

- (a) the herd is held under management and facilities that are of such a standard as would maintain that herd free from tuberculosis;
- (b) all cattle in the herd are individually identified in an approved manner;

- (c) all cattle in the herd that are more than 12 months of age have passed not less than 12 tuberculin tests at not less than 8 and not more than 16 weeks apart with negative results; and
- (d) all cattle in the herd over the age of 12 months have given negative results to a tuberculin test carried out on them not more than 60 days after the date of the expiry of a period not exceeding 36 months since the last tuberculin test previously carried out on the herd,

he may by written notice declare the herd to be an accredited tuberculosis free herd.

(3) A declaration made under subregulation (2) in relation to a herd remains in force until revoked by the Chief Inspector.

[Regulation 57 inserted in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 364; amended in Gazette 25 July 1986 p. 2489.]

Approval to carry out tuberculin tests

58. (1) Subject to subregulation (1a), a person shall not carry out a tuberculin test on stock for the purposes of these regulations unless—

- (a) he is a veterinary surgeon registered under the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1960*; and
- (b) the Chief Inspector has approved of him as a person who may carry out such a test.

(1a) The Chief Inspector may approve of an inspector carrying out a tuberculin test on stock for such of the purposes of these regulations as he thinks fit.

(2) An approval given by the Chief Inspector to a person to carry out tuberculin tests may be revoked by the Chief Inspector at any time.

[Regulation 58 inserted in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 364; amended in Gazettes 21 August 1981 p. 3430; 25 July 1986 p. 2489.]

Procedure where diagnosis gives positive result

59. Where stock on being tested for the diagnosis of tuberculosis give a positive reaction to the test the person giving the test—

- (a) shall forthwith notify the Chief Inspector of that fact and give to him such particulars relating to the stock as the Chief Inspector may require; and
- (b) shall cause the stock to be branded for the purpose of identification in such manner approved by the Chief Inspector.

[Regulation 59 inserted in Gazette 25 July 1986 p. 2489.]

Charges for tuberculin tests

60. (1) Subject to subregulation (2), where an officer of the Department of Agriculture carries out a tuberculin test on stock pursuant to these regulations no charge shall be payable.

(2) Where an officer of the Department of Agriculture carries out a tuberculin test on stock—

(a) on request; or

(b) for the purpose of supplying a health certificate for stock being exported, the owner or person having charge of the stock shall on demand pay the cost of the test as prescribed in the Fourth schedule.

[Regulation 60 inserted in Gazette 7 December 1984 p. 4082; amended in Gazette 25 July 1986 p. 2489.]

[61., 62., 63., 64. Regulations 61, 62, 63 and 64 repealed in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 364.]

PART 8—BRUCELLOSIS OF CATTLE

Interpretation

65. For the purposes of these regulations—

“brucellosis free area”, “brucellosis provisionally free area”, “brucellosis eradication area”, means an area of the State declared pursuant to regulation 66 to be a free area, a provisionally free area or an eradication area in relation to brucellosis in cattle;

“accredited brucellosis free herd” means a herd declared to be an accredited brucellosis free herd pursuant to regulation 68;

“certified brucellosis free herd” means a herd declared to be a certified brucellosis free herd pursuant to regulation 69;

“brucellosis controlled herd” means a herd declared to be a brucellosis controlled herd pursuant to regulation 70;

“compulsory vaccination area” means an area of the State declared to be a compulsory vaccination area pursuant to regulation 72.

[Regulation 65 inserted in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 365.]

Declaration of areas by Minister

66. (1) For the purposes of these regulations, the Minister may from time to time by notice published in the *Government Gazette* declare any part of the State to be a brucellosis free area, a brucellosis provisionally free area or a brucellosis eradication area, and apply to any area so declared a designation for the purposes of these regulations.

(2) A declaration made under subregulation (1) may be varied or cancelled by the Minister by a subsequent notice published in the *Government Gazette*.

[Regulation 66 inserted in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 365.]

Duties of owners of bovine animals

67. (1) The owner of any herd situated within a brucellosis free area, a brucellosis provisionally free area, or a brucellosis eradication area shall notify the nearest inspector if he knows or suspects that a bovine animal has aborted or calved prematurely.

(2) The owner of such animals known or suspected to have aborted or calved prematurely, shall, where possible, keep the affected animals in isolation and separated from the rest of the herd until otherwise allowed by an inspector.

[Regulation 67 inserted in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 365.]

Declaration of accredited brucellosis free herd

68. (1) Where the Chief Inspector is satisfied in relation to a herd of cattle that—

- (a) the herd is not known to be or is not suspected of being affected with brucellosis and all breeding animals in the herd over the age of 6 months have completed 2 approved tests for brucellosis at intervals of not less than 6 months and have shown no evidence of the disease;
- (b) all breeding cattle in the herd have been identified in an approved manner; and
- (c) the herd is held under such conditions that it is not at risk to the introduction of brucellosis,

he may by written notice declare the herd to be an accredited brucellosis free herd.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in subregulation (1) (a) but subject to paragraphs (b) and (c) of that subregulation the Chief Inspector may make a declaration pursuant to that subregulation in relation to a herd that has been known to have been infected with brucellosis before the making of the declaration if he is satisfied that all breeding animals in the herd over the age of 6 months have before the making of the declaration completed not less than 3 approved tests for brucellosis over a period of 12 months immediately preceding the date of the making of the declaration and have shown no evidence of the disease.

(3) A declaration made pursuant to this regulation ceases to have effect in relation to a herd unless an approved brucellosis test is conducted on all breeding animals in the herd over the age of 6 months not later than 60 days after every anniversary of the last such test.

[Regulation 68 inserted in Gazette 4 February 1977 pp. 365-66.]

Declaration of certified brucellosis free herd

69. (1) Where the Chief Inspector is satisfied in relation to a herd of cattle that—

- (a) the herd is not known to be or is not suspected of being infected with brucellosis, and all breeding animals in the herd over the age of 6 months have completed 2 approved tests for brucellosis at intervals of not less than 6 months and have shown no evidence of the disease;
- (b) all breeding animals in the herd have been identified in an approved manner; and
- (c) the herd is held under such conditions that it is not at risk to the introduction of brucellosis,

he may by written notice declare the herd to be a certified brucellosis free herd.

(2) Notwithstanding subregulation (1) (a) but subject to paragraphs (b) and (c) of that subregulation, the Chief Inspector may make a declaration pursuant to that subregulation in relation to a herd of cattle that has been known to have been infected with brucellosis before the making of the declaration if he is satisfied that all breeding cattle in the herd that are over the age of 6 months have completed not less than 3 approved brucellosis tests over a period of 12 months immediately preceding the date of the making of the declaration and have shown no evidence of the disease.

(3) A declaration made under this regulation in relation to a herd of cattle ceases to have effect in relation to the herd unless an approved brucellosis test of all breeding animals in the herd is carried out not later than 60 days after the third anniversary of the last such test.

[Regulation 69 inserted in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 366.]

Declaration of herd as brucellosis controlled

70. (1) Where a herd of cattle in a brucellosis eradication area is not held under quarantine conditions and—

- (a) has a herd test for brucellosis conducted on all breeding animals in the herd with negative results; or
- (b) has had a test of such numbers of breeding cattle that a 99 per cent probability of the prevalence of infection from brucellosis not exceeding 0.5 per cent is revealed,

the Chief Inspector may declare the herd to be a brucellosis controlled herd.

[Regulation 70 inserted in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 366.]

Revocation of declarations

71. The Chief Inspector may at any time revoke any declaration made pursuant to regulation 68, 69 or 70.

[Regulation 71 inserted in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 366.]

Declaration of compulsory brucellosis vaccination areas

72. (1) The Minister may by notice published in the *Government Gazette* declare any part of the State to be a "compulsory brucellosis vaccination area" and may by subsequent notice vary or revoke that declaration.

(2) Where a part of the State has been declared to be a compulsory brucellosis vaccination area pursuant to subregulation (1) the owner of any cattle in that area shall upon being requested by the Chief Inspector so to do submit such cattle as are required by the Chief Inspector or an inspector for inoculation by an inspector or veterinary surgeon with a brucella vaccine approved by the Chief Inspector.

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

[Regulation 72 inserted in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 366.]

Approval to carry out vaccinations

73. (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) may be revoked by him at any time by notice in writing.

[Regulation 73 inserted in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 366.]

Inoculation with Strain 19 vaccine

74. A person shall not inoculate cattle or horses with Strain 19 vaccine without the prior approval of the Chief Inspector.

[Regulation 74 inserted in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 367.]

Vaccinated cattle to be identified

75. (1) An inspector or veterinary surgeon who vaccinates any cattle with a 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) shall be placed in that ear of the cattle not already marked with the owner's ear mark registered under the *Stock (Brands and Movement) Act 1970*.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1), where the cattle vaccinated are of stud stock the inspector or veterinary surgeon administering the inoculation may 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.

[Regulation 75 inserted in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 367.]

[76., 77., 78. Regulations 76, 77 and 78 repealed in Gazette 4 February 1977 p. 365.]

PART 9—CATTLE TAGGING

Interpretation

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

Cattle to be tagged

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, designating the property of origin of the cattle, attached securely around the tail of the cattle immediately above the brush.

(2) Subregulation (1) does not apply to—

- (a) cattle moved from a place within the area designated as the Cattle Tick Infected Area in a notice published in the *Government Gazette* on 11 February 1977 under regulation 41 directly to another place within that area at which they are to be slaughtered;
- (b) cattle moved within 30 days after a previous movement which still wear a tag attached pursuant to subregulation (1) in respect of that previous movement;

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

[Regulation 80 inserted in Gazette 10 November 1972 p. 4365; amended in Gazettes 13 April 1973 p. 997; 23 October 1981 p. 4437; 4 June 1982 p. 1851.]

Removal of tags

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.

[Regulation 81 inserted in Gazette 10 November 1972 p. 4365.]

Manufacture of tags

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

Chief Inspector may authorize manufacture

83. The Chief Inspector may by authority in writing authorize 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.

Stock brand registration certificate to be produced

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.** Regulation 85 repealed in Gazette 8 August 1986 p. 2871.]

Duties of owners of sheep or goats with footrot

86. Without limiting the operation of Part 2 the owner of sheep or goats, the subject of a declaration under regulation 11 in relation to the disease footrot, shall—

- (a) subject any of the sheep or goats to any treatment for footrot as an inspector may determine;
- (b) move any of the sheep or goats from any part of the land on which they are located to any other part of the land when requested to do so by an inspector; and
- (c) not permit the movement of any sheep or goats on to land the subject of a declaration under regulation 11 during the period the land is in quarantine unless a permit for that movement in the form of Form No. 3 is issued by an inspector.

[Regulation 86 inserted in Gazette 8 August 1986 pp. 2871-72.]

[87. Regulation 87 repealed in Gazette 8 August 1986 p. 2872.]

Powers of inspectors

88. An inspector may require the owner of stock or the owner of land, the subject of a declaration under regulation 11 in relation to the disease footrot—

- (a) to maintain cattle in isolation from any sheep or goats;
- (b) to subject any cattle on that land to any treatment as an inspector may determine; and
- (c) to maintain any sheep or goats separate from any other sheep or goats in any part of the land on which they are located.

[Regulation 88 inserted in Gazette 8 August 1986 p. 2872.]

[89. Regulation 89 repealed in Gazette 8 August 1986 p. 2872.]

PART 11—LICE AND KEDS

Meaning of “ked” and “lice”

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.

Meaning of “infected area” and “protected area”

91. In these regulations the term “infected area” or “protected area” means an area of the State declared pursuant to regulation 92 to be an infected area or protected area, as the case requires, in relation to lice or keds in sheep.

[Regulation 91 inserted in Gazette 18 February 1977 p. 532; amended in Gazette 25 September 1981 p. 4158.]

Declaration of infected area or protected area

92. (1) The Minister may from time to time by notice in the *Government Gazette* declare any part of the State to be an infected area or a protected area in relation to lice or keds and apply to any area so declared a designation for the purposes of these regulations.

(2) A declaration made pursuant to subregulation (1) may be varied or cancelled by the Minister by a subsequent notice published in the *Government Gazette*.

[Regulation 92 inserted in Gazette 18 February 1977 p. 532; amended in Gazette 25 September 1981 p. 4158.]

[93., 94., 95., 96., 97. Regulations 93, 94, 95, 96 and 97 repealed in Gazette 18 February 1977 p. 532.]

Powers of inspectors

98. Where sheep within a protected area are infested with lice or keds, an inspector may, by notice in the form of Form No. 11 require the owner of the sheep—

- (a) to treat the sheep in an approved manner using an approved insecticidal solution lethal to lice or keds or both as the case may be;
- (b) where the wool of the sheep is too long for the treatment to be effective, to have the sheep shorn prior to the treatment;
- (c) to identify the sheep with an approved mark immediately after they have been treated.

[Regulation 98 inserted in Gazette 25 September 1981 p. 4158.]

Statutory declaration by owner

99. (1) Within 7 days after treating his sheep in the manner required by regulation 98 the owner shall make a statutory declaration in the form of Form No. 12 and forward the declaration to the nearest inspector.

[(2) repealed]

[Regulation 99 inserted in Gazette 25 September 1981 p. 4158; amended in Gazette 22 August 1986 p. 3009.]

Requirements as to wool

99A. (1) An inspector may require any person who receives wool, or has forwarded wool, for testing, to forthwith notify the inspector of that fact and give to him such particulars relating to the wool and the identification of the wool as the inspector may require.

(2) An inspector may inspect any wool referred to in subregulation (1) and may carry out such tests or arrange for such tests to be carried out as the inspector thinks fit for the purpose of determining whether the sheep from which it came were infested with lice.

(3) A person who is required by an inspector to give information relating to wool to an inspector in accordance with subregulation (1) shall forward that information to the inspector within 7 days of acquiring that information.

[Regulation 99A inserted in Gazette 16 October 1987 p. 3924.]

[**100., 101., 102.** Regulations 100, 101 and 102 repealed in Gazette 25 July 1986 p. 2489.]

[**103.** Regulation 103 repealed in Gazette 18 February 1977 p. 532.]

PART 12—PULLORUM DISEASE**Interpretation**

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;

“nil incidence of infection” means an absence of serological reactions of any degree to the agglutination tests for pullorum disease on 2 successive tests;

“poultry” means domestic fowls and turkeys;

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

Declaration of accredited pullorum-free flock or hatchery

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

Hatchery licence

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, and shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed in the Fourth Schedule.

(3) A Hatchery Licence shall be in the form of Form No. 16 in the Third Schedule 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.

(6) [Omitted under Reprints Act 1984 s. 7 (4) (e).]

Obligations of hatchery licensee

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 7 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) 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.

Breeding flock licence

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, and shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed in the Fourth Schedule.

(3) A Breeding Flock Licence shall be in the form of Form No. 18 in the Third Schedule 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.

(6) [omitted under Reprints Act 1984 s. 7 (4) (e)]

Obligations of breeding flock licensee

- 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 7 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 7 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) 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;
 - (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;
 - (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.

Charges for pullorum testing

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

Transfer of a licence

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

Revocation of licence

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.

Prohibition on sale of produce from unlicensed hatchery or breeding flock

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.

Offences

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 \$100 nor more than \$500.

[Regulation 114 amended in Gazette 7 August 1987 p. 3127.]

PART 13—OFFENCES

General offence and penalty

- 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 \$1 000.

[Regulation 115 amended in Gazette 7 August 1987 p. 3127.]

False statement or hindrance of inspector

116. Any person who makes a false statement in any form given for the purposes of these regulations or who hinders or obstructs an inspector in the exercise or performance of any power or duty under these regulations commits an offence and is liable to a penalty of not less than \$100 and not more than \$1 000.

[Regulation 116 amended in Gazettes 20 August 1982 p. 3362; 2 November 1984 p. 3553; 7 August 1987 p. 3127.]

Interference with objects of identification

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 \$100.

[Regulation 117 amended in Gazette 7 August 1987 p. 3127.]

FIRST SCHEDULE

Part A

Anthrax*
 Brucellosis (swine)*
 Brucellosis (cattle and horses)
 Contagious Equine Metritis
 Dysentery (swine)
 Equine Babesiosis
 Erysipelas (swine)
 Fascioliasis (liver fluke)*
 Footrot (sheep and goats)
 Fowl Cholera
 Haemophysalis longicornis (bush tick)
 Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis/Infectious pustular vulvo vaginitis
 Infectious equine anaemia*
 Infectious laryngotracheitis
 Johne's Disease*
 Mucosal Disease (cattle)
 Ovine Virus Abortion*
 Paratyphoid
 Pullorum disease
 Stephanuriasis (kidney worm of swine)*
 Tuberculosis (all species except avian)
 Tuberculosis (avian)*

*Not enzootic in Western Australia.

 Part B

Anaplasmosis
 Babesiosis (tick fever of cattle)
 Buffalo fly
 Cattle tick
 Ephemeral Fever
 Trichomoniasis

 Part C

Actinobacillosis
 Actinomycosis
 Bovine cysticercosis (beef measles)
 Bovine leucosis
 Bovine mastitis
 Bovine vibriosis

Calfhood scours
Cryptococcosis
Echinococcosis (hydatid disease)
Enzootic pneumonia (pigs)
Equine Herpes Virus Type 1 Abortion
Eye cancer
Leptospirosis
Lice (cattle and swine)
Listeriosis
Marek's disease (poultry)
Melioidosis
Mycoplasmosis
Ovine cysticercosis
Sarcoptic mange
Squamous cell carcinoma (including perineal cancer) of sheep
Swine pox
Toxoplasmosis
Viral encephalomyelitis of pigs
Vibrionic abortion of sheep

Part D

Atrophic Rhinitis (swine)
Keds (sheep)
Lice (sheep)

[First Schedule inserted in Gazette 3 October 1975 pp. 3813; Amended in Gazettes 18 February 1977 p. 533; 20 May 1977 p. 1544; 9 December 1977 p. 4589; 25 August 1978 p. 3169; 20 January 1984 p. 180; 2 November 1984 p. 3560; 29 November 1985 p. 4504; 8 August 1986 p. 2872; 16 October 1987 p. 3924.]

SECOND SCHEDULE

GENERAL

Notification of arrival

1. Notification not less than 3 days before the expected date and time of arrival shall be given of the expected date and time of the arrival of the stock to an inspector at the inspection post through which the stock are to be moved into the State.

Inspection before movement

2. Stock shall not be moved into the State unless the stock—
 - (a) have been inspected by a qualified Government Veterinary Officer or inspector not more than 7 days prior to movement for the purposes of ensuring that the stock conform to such of the requirements of the Schedule as apply in relation to the stock;
 - (b) have been isolated from other stock not of the same health status prior to movement into the State; and
 - (c) have been certified according to the certification requirements of these regulations that apply in relation to the stock by a Government Veterinary Surgeon of the State or Territory in which the property of origin of the stock is situate.

Stopping places

3. Stock shall not be allowed to stop en route to the State except at approved stopping places.

Vehicle to be clean

4. Any vehicle that is used for transporting stock shall be clean.

Separate movement

5. Stock shall not be moved in such a way that they have contact with any stock of lesser health status.

Stock to be in general good health

6. In addition to the particular requirements set out in this Schedule stock shall be in a good general state of health.

Certificate to be furnished

7. (1) A certificate in the approved form stating that the stock conform to the requirements of this Schedule shall be completed in accordance with the directions given on the form and shall be furnished to an inspector at the inspection post through which the stock are being moved into the State.
 - (2) Notwithstanding anything in subclause (1) where the stock in question consists of newly hatched or hatching eggs of domestic fowls, a certificate of the kind referred to in subclause (1) is not necessary if—
 - (a) the stock is boxed in containers made of or containing materials not previously used for holding fowls, chickens or eggs; and
 - (b) the container holding the stock bears on its lid and body a clearly visible imprint of an approved stamp.

CATTLE NOT FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

Liver fluke

8. Cattle shall not be moved into any portion of the State other than the Kimberley Area of the State unless the cattle have been treated with an approved anthelmintic for liver fluke on a date within 14 days of their movement and the date and type of treatment shall be certified by a Government Veterinary Surgeon in the State or Territory in which the property of origin is situate.

Further treatment on entry to the State

9. (1) Cattle shall not be brought into any portion of the State that is within the district of any of the following local authorities, namely—

The Cities of Nedlands, Perth, Subiaco, Stirling, Cockburn, Fremantle, Melville, Canning, Gosnells and South Perth; the Towns of Claremont, Cottesloe, Mosman Park, Bassendean and East Fremantle; and the Shires of Bayswater, Kalamunda, Mundaring, Swan, Wanneroo, Kwinana, Rockingham, Armadale-Kelmscott, Belmont, Serpentine-Jarrahdale.

The shires of Mandurah, Murray, Waroona, Harvey, Dardanup, Collie, Capel, Busselton, Donnybrook, Balingup, Augusta-Margaret River, Manjimup, Nannup and the City of Bunbury,

unless, prior to the movement of the cattle, the property of destination—

- (a) has been approved as being free from the liver fluke vector snail; and
- (b) has approved facilities for the holding of the cattle and their treatment for liver fluke.

(2) Cattle entering any portion of the State except the Kimberley Division, shall be subjected to 2 further treatments of an approved anthelmintic under the supervision of an inspector as follows—

- (a) the first treatment shall be administered not earlier than 19 days and not later than 22 days after the treatment administered prior to movement of the stock into the State;
- (b) the second treatment shall be administered not earlier than 56 and not later than 63 days after the treatment administered prior to movement of the stock into the State.

(3) Where an approved anthelmintic is supplied by the Department of Agriculture for the purposes of a treatment referred to in subclause (2), the owner of the cattle so treated shall pay to that Department the cost of the supply of that anthelmintic.

Ephemeral fever

10. Cattle shall not be moved to the State from a property on which there has been a case of ephemeral fever within 30 days prior to the movement.

Trichomoniasis

11. Cattle shall not be moved to the State from a property on which Trichomoniasis has been known to exist or is suspected to have existed at any time within 5 years prior to movement.

Johne's Disease

12. Cattle shall not be moved to the State if Johne's Disease exists or is known or suspected to have existed on the property of birth of each animal or on any other property on which each animal has grazed in the 5 years immediately prior to the date of that birth or grazing history.

Tuberculosis status

13. (1) Cattle shall be certified by a Government Veterinary Surgeon of the State or Territory in which the property of origin is situate, as coming from a herd having one of the following statuses (whichever applies) in relation to tuberculosis, namely—

- (a) tuberculosis accredited free;
- (b) tuberculosis confirmed free;
- (c) tuberculosis tested negative;
- (d) tuberculosis monitored negative.

(2) Where cattle are certified as being tuberculosis monitored negative the cattle shall not be introduced into the State unless the cattle have been tuberculin tested within 30 days prior to movement with negative results.

Brucellosis

14. (1) In this clause—

- (a) the description of a herd by the term "accredited free", "confirmed free", "tested negative", "monitored negative", "provisionally clear", "non-assessed", "suspect", "infected" or "restricted" is a description of the herd by reference to its status in relation to the disease brucellosis;
- (b) the description of an area by the term "free", "provisionally free", "eradication", or "control" is a description of the area by reference to its status in relation to the disease brucellosis;
- (c) "certified" means certified by a Government Veterinary Officer of the State or Territory from which the cattle the subject of the certificate originate.

(2) A certificate shall not be given for the purposes of this clause unless the cattle the subject of the certificate have been on the property of origin for a period of not less than 12 months but individual animals that have not been on the property for that period may be included in the certificate if those animals had, at the time of introduction to the herd, the same or higher status in relation to brucellosis as the other cattle the subject of the certificate.

(3) Breeding cattle that are certified as coming from—

- (a) a herd having a status specified in column 1 of the Table to this subclause; and
- (b) a property of origin situate in an area having a status specified in column 2 of the Table to this subclause opposite and corresponding to the herd specified in column 1,

may be moved to a portion of the State specified in column 3 of the table to this subclause opposite and corresponding to the kind of herd and property of origin without restriction except that any pregnant female in a consignment of cattle, other than a pregnant female from an accredited free herd or confirmed free herd in a free area, shall be isolated on introduction into the State and re-tested by the complement fixation test not less than 15 and not more than 45 days after calving.

Table 1

Column 1 Brucellosis status of herd from which cattle originate	Column 2 Brucellosis status of area of property of origin	Column 3 Area of State to which cattle are to be moved
Accredited Free Confirmed Free	Free Area	Kimberley Free Area Southern Free Area

(4) Breeding cattle that are certified as coming from—

- (a) a herd having a status specified in column 1 of the Table to this subclause; and
- (b) a property of origin situate in an area having a status specified in column 2 of the Table to this subclause opposite and corresponding to the herd specified in column 1,

shall not be moved to a portion of the State specified in column 3 of the Table to this subclause opposite and corresponding to the herd specified in column 1 and the area specified in column 2 unless each breeding animal among the cattle being moved has been—

- (c) held in isolation not less than 30 days prior to movement; and
- (d) tested by the complement fixation test with negative results,

and any pregnant female in the consignment of cattle shall be isolated on introduction to the State and re-tested by the complement fixation test not less than 15 and not more than 45 days after calving.

Table 2

Column 1 Brucellosis status of herd from which cattle originate	Column 2 Brucellosis status of area of property of origin	Column 3 Area of State to which cattle are to be moved
Accredited Free Confirmed Free	Provisionally Free	Kimberley Free Area Southern Free Area
Tested Negative Monitored Negative	Free Area	

(5) Breeding cattle that are certified as coming from—

- (a) a herd having a status specified in column 1 of the Table to this subclause; and
- (b) a property of origin situated in an area having a status specified in column 2 of the Table to this subclause opposite and corresponding to the herd specified in column 1,

shall not be moved into a portion of the State specified in column 3 of the Table to this subclause opposite and corresponding to the herd specified in column 1 and the area specified in column 2 unless—

- (c) the cattle consist only of bulls;
- (d) each entire male animal among the cattle being moved has been held in isolation and tested by the complement fixation test on 2 occasions with an interval of 60 to 90 days between each test with negative results, the second of such tests having been conducted within 14 days of the movement; and
- (e) each animal has been examined clinically and shown no evidence of disease.

Table 3

Column 1 Brucellosis status of herd from which cattle originate	Column 2 Brucellosis status of area of property of origin	Column 3 Area of State to which cattle are to be moved
Tested Negative Herd Monitored Negative Herd	Provisionally Free Area	Kimberley Free Area Southern Free Area

(6) Breeding cattle that come from—

- (a) a herd having a status specified in column 1 of the Table to this subclause; and
- (b) a property of origin situated in an area having a status specified in column 2 of the Table to this subclause opposite and corresponding to the herd specified in column 1,

shall not be moved into a portion of the State specified in column 3 of the Table of this subclause opposite and corresponding to the herd specified in column 1 and the area specified in column 2.

Table 4

Column 1 Brucellosis status of herd from which cattle originate	Column 2 Brucellosis status of area of property of origin	Column 3 Area of State to which cattle are to be moved
Provisionally Clear Herd Non-assessed Herd Suspect Herd Infected Herd Restricted Herd	Provisionally Free Area Free Area	Kimberley Free Area Southern Free Area

Identification

15. Each animal in a consignment shall be identified by the registered tail tag of the property of origin and each breeding animal shall be individually identified by a tattoo, ear tag or brand.

Prior approval for pregnant cattle

16. Separate prior approval shall be obtained for each pregnant animal.

Cattle tick

17. (1) Cattle shall be free from ticks.

(2) Where the cattle are being moved from Queensland or the Northern Territory the cattle shall be sprayed or dipped with an approved insecticide immediately before movement unless in the period of 35 days immediately before movement the cattle were held on an area not known or suspected to be infected with cattle tick.

SHEEP AND GOATS NOT FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

Residence on property of origin

18. (1) Sheep or goats shall not be moved into the State unless the sheep or goats have been born and bred on the property from which they are to be moved to the State or have been on the property for a period of not less than 1 year except for periods of temporary removal for the purposes of an agricultural show or for sale.

(2) Where sheep or goats have been moved for the purpose of an agricultural show or sale, movement of the sheep or goats to the State is prohibited unless effective precautions against contamination with footrot have been taken during the period of their absence from the property of origin.

Property of origin

19. Sheep or goats shall not be moved into the State if any sheep or goats on the property from which they originate have been infected or are suspected to have been infected with footrot within a period of 2 years prior to the movement of the sheep or goats.

Precautions

19A. Except in the case of sheep or goats from South Australia, sheep or goats shall not be moved into the State unless they have been subjected to an approved treatment providing precautions against contamination with footrot within 14 days prior to movement and the date and type of treatment have been certified by a Government Veterinary Surgeon in the State or Territory in which the property is situated.

Footrot

20. Sheep or goats shall not be moved into the State if the sheep or goats—

- (a) have been vaccinated against footrot; or
- (b) have been in contact with any sheep or goats that are or have been affected by footrot in the period of 12 months immediately preceding movement.

Liver fluke

21. (1) Sheep or goats shall not be moved into the State unless they have been treated with an approved anthelmintic within 14 days prior to movement and the date and type of treatment have been certified by a Government Veterinary Surgeon in the State or Territory in which the property is situated.

(2) Sheep or goats shall not be brought into any portion of the State that is within the district of any of the following local authorities, namely—

The Cities of Nedlands, Perth, Subiaco, Stirling, Cockburn, Fremantle, Melville, Canning, Gosnells and South Perth; the Towns of Claremont, Cottesloe, Mosman Park, Bassendean and East Fremantle; and the Shires of Bayswater, Kalamunda, Mundaring, Swan, Wanneroo, Kwinana, Rockingham, Armadale-Kelmscott, Belmont, Serpentine-Jarrahdale.

The shires of Mandurah, Murray, Waroona, Harvey, Dardanup, Collie, Capel, Busselton, Donnybrook, Balingup, Augusta-Margaret River, Manjimup, Nannup and the City of Bunbury,

unless, prior to the movement of the animals, the property of destination—

- (a) has been approved as being free from the liver fluke vector snail; and
- (b) has approved facilities for the holding of the sheep or goats and their treatment for liver fluke.

(3) Sheep or goats entering any portion of the State except the Kimberley Division, shall be subjected to 2 further treatments of an approved anthelmintic under the supervision of an inspector as follows—

- (a) the first treatment shall be administered not earlier than 19 days and not later than 22 days after the treatment administered prior to the movement of the stock into the State; and
- (b) the second treatment shall be administered not earlier than 56 and not later than 63 days after the treatment administered prior to the movement of the stock into the State.

(4) Where an approved anthelmintic is supplied by the Department of Agriculture for the purposes of a treatment referred to in subclause (3), the owner of the sheep or goats so treated shall pay to that Department the cost of the supply of that anthelmintic.

Lice and keds

22. Sheep shall not be moved into the State unless they are free from lice and keds.

Ovine brucellosis

- 23.** Rams shall not be moved into the State unless they—
- (a) originate from an ovine brucellosis accredited free flock; or
 - (b) within 90 days preceding movement, have been subjected to the complement fixation test for ovine brucellosis with negative results.

Johne's Disease

24. Sheep or goats shall not be moved into the State unless the herd from which they are derived is on a property in which Johne's Disease has not been known to exist or suspected to have existed during the period of 5 years immediately prior to movement.

Johne's Disease of goats

24A. Goats shall not be moved into the State unless they have proven negative to an approved test for Johne's Disease within 14 days prior to movement.

Caprine arthritis-encephalitis

24B. Goats shall not be moved into the State unless they have been examined by a Government Veterinary Surgeon in the State or Territory from which they originate and have been certified by that veterinary surgeon to be free of clinical arthritis-encephalitis.

Identification of sheep and goats

25. Sheep and goats shall not be moved into the State unless they can be identified to their property of origin by means of a wool brand, ear tag, tattoo or some other approved identification.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

Cattle for immediate slaughter—brucellosis

26. Breeding cattle shall not be moved to the State for the purposes of immediate slaughter at an abattoir in the Kimberley Division of the State unless each animal, including spayed females but not including bulls, from a brucellosis non-assessed herd, a brucellosis provisionally clear herd, a brucellosis infected herd, or a brucellosis restricted herd has been subjected to a serological test for brucellosis with negative results at least 30 days immediately before movement.

Cattle for immediate slaughter—tuberculosis

27. Cattle shall not be moved to the State for the purposes of immediate slaughter at an abattoir outside the Kimberley Division unless the cattle are certified by a Government Veterinary Officer or Inspector of Stock of the State in which the property of origin is situate as coming from a herd having one of the following statuses (whichever applies in relation to the cattle)—namely—

- (a) tuberculosis accredited free;
- (b) tuberculosis confirmed free;
- (c) tuberculosis tested negative; or
- (d) tuberculosis monitored negative,

and unless each breeding animal including spayed females is certified by a Government Veterinary Officer as coming from a herd having one of the following statuses, namely—

- (e) brucellosis accredited free;
- (f) brucellosis confirmed free;
- (g) brucellosis tested negative;
- (h) brucellosis monitored negative.

Sheep and cattle

28. Sheep and cattle shall not be moved to the State for the purposes of immediate slaughter at an abattoir outside the Kimberley Division of the State unless each animal being moved has been treated for liver fluke with an approved anthelmintic not more than 14 days prior to movement.

Cattle and sheep to be identifiable

29. (1) Cattle or sheep shall not be moved to the State for the purpose of immediate slaughter at an abattoir outside the Kimberley Division of the State unless each animal being moved is identified by a paint or wool brand as the case requires, and in the case of cattle each animal is tagged with the registered tail tag of the property of origin.

(2) Cattle shall not be moved to the State for the purpose of slaughter at an abattoir inside the Kimberley Division unless each animal being moved is identified to its property of origin by means of the registered tail-tag, ear mark or brand, as the case requires, and in addition cattle derived from tuberculosis infected premises shall be marked by a paint mark along the animal's back.

SWINE

Swine brucellosis

30. Swine shall not be moved to the State from Queensland or any part of the Northern Territory that is north of the Tropic of Capricorn unless the swine are derived from—

- (a) a herd that is a brucellosis accredited free herd; or
- (b) a herd in which swine brucellosis is not known to exist and each animal being moved has been subjected to a blood test for swine brucellosis with negative results within 30 days before movement.

POULTRY

Poultry

31. Domestic fowl, pheasants and other game birds, other than newly hatched birds and hatching eggs, shall not be moved to the State unless—

- (a) the virus of infectious laryngotracheitis in a form likely to cause economic loss does not exist in the birds being moved and has not existed within 80 kilometres of the property of origin for a period of at least 3 months immediately prior to movement;
- (b) clinical infectious laryngotracheitis in any form has not existed in the birds being moved;
- (c) the birds being moved have not been vaccinated against infectious laryngotracheitis within a period of 3 months prior to movement; and
- (d) the flock from which the birds are derived is—
 - (i) accredited as being free from pullorum disease; or
 - (ii) not known to be infected with pullorum disease and the birds have been serologically tested with negative results within 30 days prior to movement.

Newly hatched birds and hatching eggs

32. Newly hatched poultry, turkeys, pheasants and game birds and eggs of these species shall not be moved to the State unless—

- (a) the flocks from which they are derived are free from pullorum disease; and
- (b) the hatchery in which they were hatched has contained eggs that are hatched only from flocks that are free from pullorum disease.

DEER

Liver fluke

33. (1) Deer shall not be moved to the State unless they have been treated with an approved anthelmintic within 14 days prior to movement and the date and type of treatment shall be certified by a Government Veterinary Surgeon in the State or Territory in which the property of origin is situate.

(2) Deer shall not be brought into any portion of the State that is within the district of any of the following local authorities, namely—

The Cities of Nedlands, Perth, Subiaco, Stirling, Cockburn, Fremantle, Melville, Canning, Gosnells and South Perth; the Towns of Claremont, Cottesloe, Mosman Park, Bassendean and East Fremantle; and the Shires of Bayswater, Kalamunda, Mundaring, Swan, Wanneroo, Kwinana, Rockingham, Armadale-Kelmscott, Belmont, Serpentine-Jarrahdale.

The Shires of Mandurah, Murray, Waroona, Harvey, Dardanup, Collie, Capel, Busselton, Donnybrook, Balingup, Augusta-Margaret River, Manjimup, Nannup and the City of Bunbury, unless, prior to the movement of the deer, the property of destination—

- (a) has been approved as being free from the liver fluke vector snail; and
- (b) has approved facilities for the holding of the deer and their treatment for liver fluke.

(3) Deer entering any portion of the State except the Kimberley Division, shall be subjected to 2 further treatments of an approved anthelmintic under the supervision of an inspector as follows—

- (a) the first treatment shall be administered not earlier than 19 days and not later than 22 days after the treatment administered prior to movement of the stock into the State;
- (b) the second treatment shall be administered not earlier than 56 and not later than 63 days after the treatment administered prior to movement of the stock into the State.

(4) Where an approved anthelmintic is supplied by the Department of Agriculture for the purposes of a treatment referred to in subclause (3), the owner of the deer so treated shall pay to that Department the cost of the supply of that anthelmintic.

Tuberculosis and brucellosis

34. Deer shall not be moved to the State from any State or Territory, other than Tasmania, unless they have been subjected to intradermal tests for tuberculosis and serological tests for brucellosis with negative results within 30 days before movement.

[Second schedule inserted in Gazette 2 November 1984 pp. 3554-60; amended in Gazettes 31 May 1985 pp. 1905-6; Erratum in Gazette 9 August 1985 p. 2890; 7 February 1986 p. 462; 1 August 1986 p. 2772; Erratum in Gazette 8 August 1986 p. 2872; 3 April 1987 p. 1265; 8 July 1988 p. 2418.]

THIRD SCHEDULE

Form No. 1

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act 1968

QUARANTINE ORDER

Reg. 11

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, 34A, 86, 101

PERMIT TO MOVE STOCK/ANIMAL PRODUCTS

I hereby permit.....
 (Name of Consignor)
 ofto consign
 (Address of Consignor)
 the undermentioned stock/animal products from.....
 tofor the purpose of

 and subject to the following conditions:

.....

DESCRIPTION	BRANDS/ EARMARKS	TAIL TAG NO.	DATES/RESULTS OF BIOLOGICAL TESTS /DIPPINGS

Name and Address of Consignee.....
 Name and Address of Person
 in charge of stock in transit.....
 Date of Movement.....
 Type of Transport.....
 Name of Stock Agent.....
 The stock are/are not under quarantine restrictions. (Quarantine
 Order No.....)
 Inspector..... Address.....

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 the19.....perhas/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.

[Forms 6, 6A, 6B, 6C, 7, 8 and 9 deleted.]

Form No. 10

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act 1968

Reg. 52.

PERMIT TO ENTER ANIMAL PRODUCTS

To the *Owner/Agent/Person-in-Charge.....

The animal products more particularly described below, which arrived at
 on the19.....perare permitted to enter
 Western Australia.

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.

TREATMENT/SHEARING* ORDER FOR LICE/KEDS

To:

1. You are hereby instructed to treat the undermentioned sheep at present depasturing on the holding at in the Shire of on or before the day of 19.....

Sheep subject to this order to treat

.....
.....
.....

The sheep shall be treated by being dipped by wholly immersing them in a plunge dip or sprayed in an approved shower spray until thoroughly saturated or treated in the following manner..... using an approved insecticidal preparation known to be lethal to lice/keds*.

*2. The following sheep are required to be shorn prior to treatment.

.....
.....
.....

*3. You are required to identify the treated sheep in the following manner.

.....

Date

Signed.....

Inspector of Stock.

Address

.....

* delete where not applicable.



Form No. 12

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act 1968

Reg. 99.

LICE/KEDS TREATMENT DECLARATION

Iof.....
situated in the Shire ofin the State of Western Australia do
solemnly and sincerely declare that I have treated with an approved insecticidal prep-
aration known to be fatal to lice/keds the whole of the sheep at present depasturing on the
holding at.....in the Shire of.....

No. of sheep treated.....
Type of treatment (including brand and quantity)

.....
.....

Date of treatment.....19.....

And I make this solemn declaration by virtue of section 106 of the Evidence Act 1906.

Declared at.....in the }
said State thisday of }
.....19..... } Signature of Declarant.

.....
J.P. or other authorized person.

Form No. 13

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act 1968

Reg. 101.

LICE/KEDS TREATMENT RETURN (PASTORAL AREAS)

I,.....
 (Full Name)
 of.....situated in
 (Address)
 the Shire ofin the State of Western Australia, hereby
 declare that I am the owner/manager of the.....sheep which I intend
 (number)
 forwarding by.....(road, rail or motor transport) from
to.....
 (place or origin) (destination)
 for the purpose of.....(sale or agistment) by
(name of agents if by auction)
 and that such sheep were subsequent to shearing, treated with an approved insecticidal
 preparation known to be fatal to lice/keds and are to the best of my knowledge and belief
 free of both of these parasites.

Date of last shearing.....19.....
 Date of treatment.....19.....
 Type of treatment (including brand and quantity).....

Wool brand.....
 Date to be forwarded19.....
 Name and address of consignee

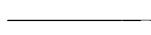
I declare also that the statements made in this return are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

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

Reg. 106.

APPLICATION FOR HATCHERY LICENCE

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:—

MakeEgg 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

Reg. 106.

HATCHERY LICENCE

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

Reg. 108.

APPLICATION FOR BREEDING FLOCK LICENCE

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 Regulations 1970*.

Date issued.....

.....
Chief Inspector of Stock.

Address

Date

[Third Schedule amended in Gazettes 4 February 1977 pp. 372-75; 8 February 1980 p. 431; 25 September 1981 pp. 4159-60; 4 December 1981 p. 5036; 2 November 1984 p. 3560; 8 August 1986 p. 2872.]

FOURTH SCHEDULE

Scale of charges for—

1. INSPECTION OF STOCK BEING IMPORTED OR EXPORTED
(Regulations 28 and 31)

	\$
Cattle—	
For single animal or first animal in a consignment	18.00
For each additional animal.....	0.75
Sheep, pigs, goats and deer—	
For single animal or first animal in a consignment	18.00
For each additional animal.....	0.05
Poultry—	
Each consignment of 1-100	4.50
Each consignment of 101-1 000	7.00
Each consignment of more than 1 000	14.00
Medicine fee, per animal—	
Cattle	4.50
Sheep, goats, deer, pigs	0.80
Minimum charge	5.00
Hire of washdown facility, per hour or part	9.00

2. VACCINATIONS AND BIOLOGICAL TESTS CARRIED OUT ON PROPERTIES
(Regulation 28)

Vaccination—	
For single animal or first animal in a consignment	10.00
For each additional animal.....	1.50
Tuberculin test—	
For each animal in a consignment.....	1.50
Minimum charge	20.00
Biological tests (collection of specimens)	
For single animal or first animal in a consignment	10.00
For each additional animal.....	0.75

	\$
3. KIMBERLEY CATTLE TICK (Regulation 42)	
For dipping/spraying per animal	1.00
For supervision of dipping/spraying per animal	0.30
Minimum charge (dipping/spraying or supervision)	6.00
4. PULLORUM TESTING CHARGES (Regulation 110)	
For 1 000 birds or less per flock.....	215.00
5. SCALE OF CHARGES FOR HATCHERY AND BREEDING FLOCK LICENCES (Regulations 106 and 108)	
For hatchery licence—	
up to 20 000 egg capacity	20.00
over 20 000 and up to 30 000 egg capacity.....	25.00
over 30 000 and up to 40 000 egg capacity.....	30.00
over 40 000 egg capacity.....	35.00
For breeding flock licences	30.00
6. LABORATORY TESTS (Regulation 25)	
Virology and Serology—	
Agglutination—for single test	9.00
Agglutination—each additional test.....	3.00
Complement fixation—for single test	9.00
Complement fixation—for each additional test.....	3.00
Neutralization test	9.00
Agar gel diffusion test	8.00
Immunofluorescent antibody test.....	10.00
Monoclonal chlamydial detection test	9.00
Haemagglutination inhibition test.....	10.00
ELISA test—single test	9.00
ELISA test—each additional test.....	3.00
Slidex—single test	9.00
Slidex—each additional test.....	3.00
Virus isolation test	78.00
Haematology—	
routine testing, per sample	10.00
Bacteriological test—	
Culture, per sample	24.00
Culture and sensitivity test	26.00
Post-mortem examinations—	
Birds, each.....	25.00
Dog, cat.....	35.00
Horse, cattle	90.00
Sheep, goats, pigs	50.00
Routine biochemical test, per test—	
Minerals—	
Liver, kidney	6.00
Selenium	11.00
Blood.....	5.00
Vitamins—	
A, E.....	3.00
B ₁₂	6.00
Chemistry—	
Manual.....	6.00
Automatic.....	3.00
Toxicology—	
Phomopsin	95.00
Lab animal	140.00
Sheep	170.00
Mannosidosis test, per sample.....	13.00

	\$
Parasitology—	
Bees—Nosema per hive	10.00
Bees—External parasites per bee	5.00
Bees—Internal and external parasites per bee.....	13.00
Faecal examination per sample—	
Baermann technique	17.00
Standard flotation—first test	10.00
Standard flotation—each additional test.....	4.00
Concentration flotation—first test.....	12.00
Concentration flotation—each additional test.....	4.00
Sedimentation—first test	12.00
Sedimentation—each additional test.....	4.00
Smear, unstained.....	6.00
Smear, stained	12.00
Faecal culture per sample—	
Larval recovery and differentiation.....	14.00
Specimen identification per sample—	
Simple.....	10.00
Complex per hour	38.00
Parasitological examination per sample—	
Whole animal per hour	26.00
Animal tissue per hour	30.00
Other material per hour	30.00
Blood sample examination per sample—	
Smear, unstained.....	6.00
Smear, stained	12.00
Concentration	12.00
Total worm count per sample—	
Gastro-intestinal tract	40.00
Abomasum/stomach	22.00
Small/large intestine	22.00
Portion of gastro-intestinal tract content.....	15.00
Drug resistance/efficacy tests per test—	
Faecal egg count reduction test—	
complete—three groups	175.00
Complete—each additional group.....	30.00
Larval differentiation per group.....	14.00
Invitro tests—	
anthelmintic resistance.....	75.00
Histopathology—	
Preparation, per slide.....	9.00
Slide evaluation, per case.....	19.00
Sperm examination, per sample	13.00
Electron microscopy	31.00

[Fourth Schedule inserted in Gazette 14 October 1988 pp. 4206-08.]

FIFTH SCHEDULE

Reg. 34A

In this Schedule unless the contrary intention appears—

“cattle” includes buffalo;

“confirmed free” in relation to tuberculosis has the meaning given to “accredited tuberculosis free herd” in regulation 57;

“Infected below 0.2%” means a tuberculosis infected herd with a confirmed tuberculosis percentage of less than 0.2% taken on a sample from the previous year and “above 0.2%” has a corresponding meaning; the sample may refer to all or part of a property;

“infected herd” means a herd that has shown unequivocal evidence of infection with—

- (a) in the case of brucellosis, *Brucella abortus*; and
- (b) in the case of tuberculosis, *Mycobacterium bovis*,

using approved testing procedures;

“Kimberley Tuberculosis Eradication Areas” means those areas of the Kimberley Division declared to be Tuberculosis Eradication Areas by notice published in the *Gazette* on 3 February 1984 at p. 327;

“monitored negative herd” means a herd in which monitoring information or survey testing indicates that the herd is free of brucellosis or tuberculosis as the case may be, but a whole herd test has not been carried out;

“not assessed herd” means a herd that has not been tested and for which insufficient information is available for it to be classified otherwise;

“provisionally clear herd” means a previously “infected” or “suspect” herd that has qualified for removal of restrictions on the movement of cattle on and off the holding, and which has not yet completed all the confirmatory tests necessary to become confirmed free;

“restricted herd” means a previously “infected” or “suspect” herd that has had one negative herd test without subsequent evidence of infection;

“suspect herd” means, subject to item 2, a herd—

- (a) in which monitoring information suggests that the herd is infected, but further evidence is required to classify the herd as infected or otherwise; or
- (b) in which the field situation suggests that the herd has a high risk of becoming infected;

“tested negative herd” means a herd not previously classified as “infected” that has had at least one negative herd test without subsequent evidence of infection.

TABLE

Part 1—Cattle not for immediate slaughter

Column 1		Column 2		Column 3
From		To		Prohibitions and conditions
Southern Brucellosis Free Area	Accredited or certified free herd	Kimberley Brucellosis Free Area		2
	Tested negative or monitored negative herd	Kimberley Brucellosis Free Area		2, 4, 5, 6
	Provisionally clear herd	Kimberley Brucellosis Free Area		2, 7
	Restricted, infected, suspect or not assessed herd	Kimberley Brucellosis Free Area		1
Kimberley Brucellosis Free Area		Southern Brucellosis Free Area		2
Southern Tuberculosis Provisionally Free Area	Restricted, infected, suspect or non-assessed herd	Kimberley Tuberculosis Eradication Area		1
	All other herds	Kimberley Tuberculosis Eradication Area		2
Kimberley Tuberculosis Eradication Areas	Confirmed herd	Kimberley Tuberculosis Eradication Areas	Any herd	12
	Monitored negative, tested negative, provisionally clear herds		Any herd	10 (1), 12
	Suspect herds		Monitored negative, tested negative or confirmed free herds	3, 11, 12, 13
	Infected herds		Monitored negative, tested negative or confirmed free herds	2, 3, 11, 12, 13

Part 1—Cattle not for immediate slaughter

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
From	To	Prohibitions and conditions
Suspect herds	Infected, suspect or provisionally clear herds	3, 11 (1), 13
Infected herds	Infected, suspect or provisionally clear herds	2, 3, 11 (1), 12, 13
Non-assessed herds	Any herd	3, 11 (1), 13
Kimberley Tuberculosis Eradication Area	Confirmed free, monitored negative, tested negative and provisionally clear herds	2, 10 (1), 12
	Southern Tuberculosis Provisionally Free Area	
	Infected, suspect or non-assessed herds	2, 3, 11, 12, 13
Cattle Tick Infected Area	Cattle Tick Free Area	2, 15

Part 2—Cattle for immediate slaughter

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
From	To	Prohibitions and conditions
Brucellosis restricted, infected, suspect or non-assessed herd	Any area	2
Kimberley Tuberculosis Eradication Areas	Kimberley Tuberculosis Eradication Areas	Nil

Part 2—Cattle for immediate slaughter—*continued*

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
From	To	Prohibitions and conditions
Kimberley Tuberculosis Eradication Areas	Confirmed free, monitored negative, tested negative or provisionally clear herds	2, 14
	Infected below 0.2%, suspect or non-assessed herds	8
	Infected above 0.2%	8, 9
Cattle Tick Infected Area	Cattle Tick Free Area	2, 16

Part 3—Sheep

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
From	To	Prohibitions and conditions
Lice and Keds Infected Area	Lice and Keds South-west Protected Area	2, 18, 19

Part 4—Horses, Mules, Donkeys, Camels, Deer

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
From	To	Prohibitions and conditions
Cattle Tick Infected Area	Cattle Tick Free Area	2, 17

CONDITIONS

Preliminary

In these conditions—

“Brucellosis Test” means a Rose Bengal Plate Test and Complement Fixation Test;

“Tuberculin Test” means a single intradermal caudal fold test using Bovine PPD tuberculin read at 72 hours;

“Contact sale” means approved sale for slaughter only held in an approved saleyard;

“Quarantine sale” means an approved sale for slaughter only held in an approved quarantine area.

Notwithstanding anything in this Schedule, a person shall not move stock from any portion of the State into a—

- (a) Brucellosis Free Area;
- (b) Tuberculosis Free Area;
- (c) Tuberculosis Provisionally Free Area,

for the purpose of immediate slaughter unless a permit in the form of Form 3 has been issued by an inspector.

General

1. Movement prohibited.
2. Permit in the form of Form 3 issued by an inspector. Movement shall be direct and any off-loading into areas or premises of lower status shall be only into approved yards or premises.
3. When moving stock under condition 11 the consignee shall—
 - (a) notify the nearest Inspector within 14 days of the date of introduction of the stock;
 - (b) isolate and keep isolated from the herd, any stock introduced on to the property, unless and until otherwise directed by an Inspector; and
 - (c) submit any introduced stock to such tests as an Inspector may direct.

Brucellosis

4. A brucellosis test of breeding cattle shall be carried out not earlier than 30 days prior to movement, with negative results. Cattle shall be held in isolation during that period.
5. Breeding cattle shall have been resident on the property of origin for not less than 90 days prior to testing for movement.
6. Pregnant females shall be isolated on the property of introduction. Animals shall be held in isolation until a brucellosis test is conducted on them with negative results not earlier than 15 days and not later than 45 days after calving.
7. Bulls only are permitted to move and the bulls must be held in isolation and tested on 2 occasions with an interval of 60-90 days between each test with negative results, with the last test within 14 days of movement. Each bull must be examined clinically and show no evidence of disease.

Tuberculosis

8. Cattle may only be moved into the area for contact sale, quarantine sale or to an abattoir and where it is for—

- (a) contact sale, conditions 2, 10 and 14 apply; and
- (b) quarantine sale or abattoir, conditions 2 and 14 apply.

9. Cattle shall carry a paint mark.

10. (1) Every animal in the group to be moved shall be subjected to a tuberculin test with negative results.

(2) Non-reactor cattle from a mob in which positive reactors occur may be moved into areas other than a Tuberculosis Free Area if not less than 60 days after the removal of reactors, they are submitted to a tuberculin test with negative results carried out by a Veterinary Surgeon. Animals shall be held in isolation from the time of commencement of the first test.

11. (1) Every animal in the group to be moved shall be subjected to two tuberculin tests not less than 60 days apart with negative results. Animals shall be held in isolation from the time of commencement of the first test. In the case of animals moving to properties in the Southern Pastoral Area both tests must be done on the property of origin while for animals moving to properties in the Kimberley Eradication Areas or to the Southern Agricultural Area the second test may be done on an approved property of destination.

(2) A check test 6 to 12 months later, on the approved property of destination is also required.

12. Cattle to be identified with an approved, unique, numbered eartag.

13. Where the second tuberculin test is completed on the property of destination cattle may move if identified with red tail tags.

14. Cattle to be identified with red tail tags.

Cattle Tick

15. Cattle—

- (a) shall be—
 - (i) subjected to an approved regime of treatment; or
 - (ii) consigned directly from a property on which the cattle have been depastured for at least 6 months and on which cattle tick is not known or suspected to exist; and
- (b) shall be presented free of tick, and—
 - (i) shall be treated with an approved veterinary preparation lethal to cattle tick and treated with an approved veterinary preparation lethal to buffalo fly, under the supervision of an Inspector;
 - (ii) shall be moved out of the infected area within 72 hours of being treated, by clean road transport, sea vessel or aircraft.

16. Cattle consigned directly for slaughter—

- (a) shall be—
 - (i) subjected to an approved regime of treatment; or
 - (ii) consigned directly from a property on which the cattle have been depastured for at least 6 months and on which cattle tick is not known or suspected to exist; and

- (b) shall be presented free of tick, and—
 - (i) shall be treated with an approved veterinary preparation lethal to cattle tick and treated with an approved veterinary preparation lethal to buffalo fly, under the supervision of an Inspector;
 - (ii) shall be moved out of the infected area within 72 hours of being treated;
 - (iii) shall not be unloaded anywhere en route to the destination endorsed on the permit, without the permission of an Inspector.

17. Where the stock consists of a horse, mule, donkey, camel or deer, every animal to be moved shall be treated with an approved veterinary preparation under the supervision of an Inspector at a place that has been approved and within 24 hours prior to movement.

Lice and Keds

18. 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.

19. (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 stating that the sheep are, to the best of his knowledge and belief free from lice or keds, or both, as the case requires; and
- (b) he obtains from an Inspector a permit in the form of Form No. 3.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-condition (1) of this condition an Inspector may authorize 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.

[Fifth Schedule inserted in Gazette 25 July 1986 pp. 2489-93.]

NOTES

¹. This reprint is a compilation as at 21 March 1989 of the *Enzootic Diseases Regulations 1970* and includes all amendments effected by the other Regulations referred to in the following Table.

Table of Regulations

Regulation	Gazettal	Commencement	Miscellaneous
<i>Enzootic Diseases Regulations 1970</i> (Regulations effecting amendments included in the previous reprint are not referred to in this Table)	24 June 1970 pp. 1784-1819	24 June 1970	
<i>Amending Regulations</i>	10 May 1974 p. 1538	10 May 1974	
<i>Amending Regulations</i>	1 August 1975 p. 2828	1 August 1975	
<i>Corrigendum</i>	5 September 1975 p. 3266	5 September 1975	
<i>Amending Regulations</i>	3 October 1975 pp. 3813-14	3 October 1975	
<i>Amending Regulations</i>	1 October 1976 pp. 3611-12	1 October 1976	
<i>Amending Regulations</i>	4 February 1977 pp. 363-79	4 February 1977	
<i>Amending Regulations</i>	18 February 1977 pp. 531-32	18 February 1977	
<i>Amending Regulations</i>	20 May 1977 p. 1544	20 May 1977	
<i>Amending Regulations</i>	28 October 1977 p. 3835	28 October 1977	
<i>Amending Regulations</i>	9 December 1977 p. 4589	9 December 1977	
<i>Amending Regulations</i>	30 June 1978 p. 2178	30 June 1978	
<i>Amending Regulations</i>	25 August 1978 p. 3169	25 August 1978	
<i>Amendment Regulations</i>	8 June 1979 p. 1533	8 June 1979	
<i>Amendment Regulations</i>	8 February 1980 p. 429	8 February 1980	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations 1980</i>	24 October 1980 pp. 3667-68	24 October 1980	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations 1981</i>	30 January 1981 p. 510	30 January 1981	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1981</i>	13 February 1981 p. 645	13 February 1981	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 4) 1981</i>	21 August 1981 p. 3430	21 August 1981	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 3) 1981</i>	25 September 1981 pp. 4158-60	25 September 1981	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 5) 1981</i>	9 October 1981 pp. 4311-12	1 November 1981	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 6) 1981</i>	23 October 1981 p. 4437	23 October 1981	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 7) 1981</i>	4 December 1981 pp. 5036-37	4 December 1981	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 8) 1981</i>	31 December 1981 p. 5410	1 January 1982	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations 1982</i>	4 June 1982 p. 1851	11 June 1982	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1982</i>	20 August 1982 p. 3362	20 August 1982	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 3) 1982</i>	3 December 1982 p. 4757	3 December 1982	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations 1983</i>	12 August 1983 pp. 2957-58	1 November 1983	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1984</i>	20 January 1984 p. 180	20 January 1984	

Regulation	Gazetta	Commencement	Miscellaneous
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations 1984</i>	3 February 1984 p. 330	3 February 1984	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 3) 1984</i>	6 July 1984 p. 2056	6 July 1984	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 4) 1984</i>	20 July 1984 p. 2197	20 July 1984	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 6) 1984</i>	2 November 1984 p. 3560	2 November 1984	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 5) 1984</i>	2 November 1984 pp. 3552-60	2 December 1984	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 7) 1984</i>	7 December 1984 p. 4082	7 December 1984	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1985</i>	31 May 1985 pp. 1905-06	31 May 1985 (see Regulation 2 and Gazette 31 May 1985 p. 1906)	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations 1985</i>	28 June 1985 pp. 2370-71	1 July 1985	
<i>Erratum</i>	9 August 1985 p. 2890	9 August 1985	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 4) 1985</i>	15 November 1985 p. 4345	15 November 1985	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 3) 1985</i>	29 November 1985 p. 4504	29 November 1985	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 5) 1985</i>	29 November 1985 p. 4505	29 November 1985	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations 1986</i>	7 February 1986 p. 462	7 February 1986	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 4) 1986</i>	27 June 1986 pp. 2222-23	1 July 1986	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 3) 1986</i>	25 July 1986 pp. 2488-93	25 July 1986	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1986</i>	1 August 1986 pp. 2771-72	1 August 1986	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 5) 1986</i>	8 August 1986 pp. 2871-72	8 August 1986	
<i>Erratum</i>	8 August 1986 p. 2872	8 August 1986	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 6) 1986</i>	22 August 1986 p. 3009	22 August 1986	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 7) 1986</i>	31 October 1986 pp. 4103-04	31 October 1986	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 8) 1986</i>	19 December 1986 pp. 4941-42	19 December 1986	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations 1987</i>	3 April 1987 p. 1265	3 April 1987	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 3) 1987</i>	7 August 1987 pp. 3126-27	7 August 1987	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1987</i>	16 October 1987 pp. 3923-24	16 October 1987	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 4) 1987</i>	16 October 1987 p. 3924	16 October 1987	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 5) 1987</i>	30 October 1987 pp. 4051-52	1 November 1987	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations 1988</i>	8 July 1988 p. 2418	8 July 1988	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1988</i>	14 October 1988 pp. 4206-08	14 October 1988	