

Western Australia

# **Enzootic Diseases Regulations 1970**

**Reprinted as at 13 August 1999**



Western Australia

## Enzootic Diseases Regulations 1970

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Western Australia

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act 1968

## Enzootic Diseases Regulations 1970

### Part 1 — Preliminary

#### 1. Citation

These regulations may be cited as the *Enzootic Diseases Regulations 1970*<sup>1</sup>.

[2. *Repealed in Gazette 6 January 1998 p.33.*]

#### 3. Repeals

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

#### 4. Interpretation

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;

“**corresponding authority**”, in relation to another State or a Territory, means the person who has powers and functions under a law of the State or Territory corresponding to the powers and functions of the Chief Inspector;

“**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 a disease that is specified in the First Schedule or a disease that is not identified but appears not to be an exotic disease, and a reference to disease includes a reference to —

- (a) the presence of signs of disease;
- (b) the presence of the causative agent of disease;
- (c) test results consistent with the presence of disease or the presence of the causative agent of disease; and
- (d) other evidence of disease,

and “**diseased**” has a corresponding meaning;

“**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;

“**embryo**” means an embryo of any stock;

- “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;
- “quarantined animal”** means an animal that is the subject of an order under regulation 11;
- “Schedule”** means a schedule to these regulations;

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“**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;

“**semen**” means semen of any stock;

“**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 Gazette 20 May 1971 p.1721; 18 February 1977 p.531; 8 August 1986 p.2871; 4 March 1997 p.1356; 13 November 1998 p.6201.]*

**Part 2 — General provisions for the eradication and  
control of enzootic diseases**

**5. Notification by owner where stock infected**

- (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 C 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 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.

*[Regulation 5 inserted in Gazette 18 February 1977 pp.531-2; amended in Gazette 19 December 1986 p.4941; 7 August 1987 p.3126; 16 October 1987 p.3924; 4 March 1997 p.1356.]*

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**6. Notification by others**

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 C of the First Schedule, shall take such steps to comply with regulation 5(1)(a) 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; 4 March 1997 pp.1356-7.]*

**6A. Entry by inspector**

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.]*

**6B. Examination by inspector**

- (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.]*

**7. Inspector may demand information**

- (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.

**8. Mustering for inspection**

- (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.

**9. Compliance with requirements of inspectors**

- (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,

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that requisition or direction may be given effect to and carried out by the inspector at the owner's expense, and the expense incurred may be recovered in any competent court by and in the name of the inspector.

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

**10. Notices as to quarantine and other areas**

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

**11. Quarantining of stock**

- (1) Subject to this regulation, 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;
  - (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; and
  - (c) may, with the prior approval of the Chief Inspector, exercise the power in subregulation (1) in relation to a disease that —
    - (i) affects the stock in question or is suspected by the inspector of affecting that stock or of existing on the land in question; and
    - (ii) having been investigated by a veterinary surgeon, is not identified but appears not to be an exotic disease.
- (1b) An inspector shall not exercise the power in subregulation (1) in relation to the existence or suspected existence, as the case may require, 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.
- (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.

**Enzootic Diseases Regulations 1970**

**Part 2**                    General provisions for the eradication and control of enzootic diseases

**s. 11A**

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- (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 Gazette 3 October 1975 pp.3813-4; 18 February 1977 p.532; 22 August 1986 p.3009; 19 December 1986 p.4942; 16 October 1987 p.3924; 4 March 1997 p.1357.]*

**11A. Directions by inspector as to quarantined stock**

- (1) The owner of any stock which is the subject of a declaration given under regulation 11 may be directed by an inspector —
  - (a) to muster, keep confined and present for treatment in a manner specified in the direction, any animals which the inspector believes, on reasonable grounds —
    - (i) are or may be potential carriers or in contact with a potential carrier; or
    - (ii) have been or may have been in contact with a potential carrier;
  - (b) to treat the animals in a manner specified in the direction;
  - (c) to allow the animals to be so treated by a person authorized in writing by the inspector;
  - (d) not to treat the animals in any manner, or in a manner specified in the direction, that may conceal any sign of disease in the animals; and

- (e) to provide such facilities as the inspector reasonably considers necessary in connection with the treatment of the animals.
- (2) An inspector who gives a direction under subregulation (1) may require the person given the direction to provide to the inspector —
  - (a) any information specified by the inspector as to the treatment of the animals; and
  - (b) within 7 days after the animals have been treated, a written and signed statement as to the matters specified in the direction.
- (3) Where an owner of stock 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 which the direction applies to be mustered and treated in compliance with the direction, and for that purpose he may employ any assistance and provide any facilities he believes are necessary.

*[Regulation 11A inserted in Gazette 4 March 1997 pp.1357-8.]*

**11B. Directions to move quarantined stock**

An inspector may direct the owner of any quarantined animal that is a potential carrier to do any or all of the following —

- (a) to move the animal from any part of the land where it is located to any other part of the land;
- (b) to move the animal from the land where it is located to other land nominated by the inspector;
- (c) to keep the animal separate from any other animal;
- (d) to keep the animal from entering any land nominated by the inspector.

*[Regulation 11B inserted in Gazette 13 November 1998 pp.6201-02.]*

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**12. Directions by inspector**

- (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.3923-4.]*

**13. Removal of stock from quarantine**

- (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.]*

**14. Contact with stock in quarantine**

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

**15. No liability for stock loss**

- (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.

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**16.        Owner to pay expenses**

- (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.

**17.        Prohibition of sale or exhibition**

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

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

**18.        Destruction of stock**

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

- (2) Stock that is directed to be destroyed shall be destroyed in the manner specified in the notice or as an inspector may personally direct.
- (3) The carcasses of stock directed to be destroyed on account of infestation with cutaneous myiasis (infestation with the larvae of maggot flies) shall be destroyed by burning or burying.

**19. Branding**

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

**20. Sale or exhibition of diseased stock**

- (1) In this regulation —  
“**diseased stock**” means stock, or an animal product, which, in the opinion of the inspector concerned, is or may be affected by an enzootic disease, whether or not the disease is specified in the First Schedule.
- (2) If an inspector considers that it is necessary for the prevention or control of disease in stock, the inspector may —
  - (a) prohibit the sale of diseased stock or require compliance with any condition imposed by the inspector in relation to the sale of diseased stock;
  - (b) direct diseased stock to be withdrawn from sale;
  - (c) direct that diseased stock that is for sale be moved to a place specified in the direction;
  - (d) mark, or require the marking of, diseased stock that is for sale; or
  - (e) where diseased stock intended for slaughter is for sale, require the immediate slaughter of the stock.

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- (3) An owner of stock who refuses, neglects or fails to comply with a prohibition, direction or requirement that applies to the stock under subregulation (2) commits an offence.

Penalty: \$1 000.

*[Regulation 20 inserted in Gazette 4 March 1997 p.1358.]*

**21.     Disinfection**

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

**22.     Restrictions on inoculations**

- (1) A person shall not inoculate or cause to be inoculated, any animal with any preparation containing live disease producing organisms without the prior consent of the Chief Inspector.
- (2) The Chief Inspector may, at any time he considers it necessary in the interests of the control of disease, prohibit any person from inoculating any animal with sera or vaccines.

**23.     Wilful communication of diseases**

- (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.



**24. Testing with biological products**

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

[25. *Repealed in Gazette 30 June 1989 p.1994.*]

**26. Restrictions as to testing for disease**

- (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.

**27. Removal of animals from lairage**

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

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**27A. Removal after vaccination against anthrax**

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.]*

**27B. Quarantining of assembled stock**

- (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**

#### **28. Issue of certificate of health**

- (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 charge 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 charge prescribed in the Fourth Schedule for inspection of stock is not required where stock are being exported overseas and an inspection charge is payable by the consignor to the Commonwealth Government.
- (2) The charges payable 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,are those prescribed in the Fourth Schedule, or, where no charge is specified, a charge reflecting the cost of providing the service.

*[Regulation 28 amended in Gazette 20 July 1984 p.2197;  
22 June 1999 pp.2672-3.]*

## **Part 4 — Introduction of stock from other parts of the Commonwealth**

### **29. Restrictions on movement into the State**

- (1) The conditions, restrictions and prohibitions set out in the Second Schedule apply to and in relation to the movement of stock, semen or embryos into the State.
- (2) Stock, semen or embryos 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.

*[Regulation 29 inserted in Gazette 2 November 1984 pp.3552-3; amended in Gazette 1 August 1986 p.2772; 13 November 1998 p.6202.]*

### **30. Detention**

- (1) An inspector may detain, prevent the movement of, or impound stock, semen or embryos being brought into the State or that has recently been brought into the State where the bringing in of the stock, semen or embryos was not in compliance with these regulations and he may so detain, prevent the movement of, or impound the stock, semen or embryos 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; amended in Gazette 13 November 1998 p.6202.]*

**31. Inspection**

- (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.

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- (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 charges 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; 22 June 1999 p.2673.]*

**32. Quarantining**

The Chief Inspector may order any stock, semen or embryos 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; amended in Gazette 13 November 1998 p.6202.]*

**33. Stock on adjoining land**

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. False or misleading certificates**

A person shall not make a statement in a certificate or other document given for the purposes of this Part that is false or misleading in a material particular.

*[Regulation 34 inserted in Gazette 13 November 1998 p.6202.]*

**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.]*

**34A. Compliance with conditions on movement**

- (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 Gazette 4 December 1981 p.5036; 25 July 1986 pp.2488-9.]*

### **Division 2 — Intrastate movement of stock by sea**

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

#### **35. Vessel to be certified as suitable**

- (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.

**Enzootic Diseases Regulations 1970**

**Part 5** Intrastate movement of stock

**Division 2** Intrastate movement of stock by sea

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- (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.

**36. Cleaning of certain parts of vessel**

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.

**37. Movement of things between vessels**

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

**38. Cleaning of certain vessels at Fremantle**

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

**39. Liability for expense of cleaning**

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.

**39A. Carriage of cattle from inside and outside a tick infected area**

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.]*

**40. Offences**

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**

### **41. Declaration of areas by Minister**

- (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.]*

### **42. Owner liable for expense of treatment**

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 charge prescribed in the Fourth Schedule or, where no charge is specified, shall be a charge reflecting the cost of providing the treatment.

*[Regulation 42 inserted in Gazette 4 February 1977 p.364; amended in Gazette 22 June 1999 p.2673.]*

### **43. Restriction on movement of conveyances from tick infected area**

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- 48. Repealed in Gazette 4 February 1977 p.363.]*

**49. Offences**

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 (regulations 50-54). Repealed in Gazette 10 May 1974 p.1538.]*

## **Part 7 — Tuberculosis of cattle**

### **55. Interpretation**

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.]*

### **56. Declaration of areas by Minister**

- (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.]*

### **57. Declaration of accredited tuberculosis free herd**

- (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.]*

**58. Approval to carry out tuberculin tests**

- (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.

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- (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 Gazette 21 August 1981 p.3430; 25 July 1986 p.2489.]*

**59. Procedure where diagnosis gives positive result**

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.]*

**60. Charges for tuberculin tests**

- (1) Subject to subregulation (2), where an officer of the Department of Agriculture<sup>2</sup> 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<sup>2</sup> 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.]*

**[61-64.** *Repealed in Gazette 4 February 1977 p.364.]*

## Part 8 — Brucellosis of cattle

### 65. Interpretation

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.]*

### 66. Declaration of areas by Minister

- (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.]*

**67. Duties of owners of bovine animals**

- (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.]*

**68. Declaration of accredited brucellosis free herd**

- (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

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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.365-6.]*

**69. Declaration of certified brucellosis free herd**

- (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.]*

**70. Declaration of herd as brucellosis controlled**

- (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% probability of the prevalence of infection from brucellosis not exceeding 0.5% 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.]*

**71. Revocation of declarations**

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.]*

**72. Declaration of compulsory brucellosis vaccination areas**

- (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.

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- (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.]*

**73. Approval to carry out vaccinations**

- (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.]*

**74. Inoculation with Strain 19 vaccine**

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.]*

**75. Vaccinated cattle to be identified**

- (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*<sup>3</sup>.
- (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.]*

*[76-78. Repealed in Gazette 4 February 1977 p.365.]*

## **Part 9 — Cattle tagging**

### **79. Interpretation**

In this Part —

“**tag**” means an eartag of an approved kind, a tail tag of an approved kind, or another approved means of identifying cattle for the purposes of these regulations.

*[Regulation 79 inserted in Gazette 4 March 1997 p.1359; amended in Gazette 13 November 1998 p.6202.]*

### **79A. When the requirements of this Part do not apply**

A requirement set out in this Part does not apply to or in relation to —

- (a) cattle in respect of which the Chief Inspector has granted an exemption from —
  - (i) that requirement; or
  - (ii) the regulation that imposes that requirement;
- (b) cattle moved from a place within a part of the State declared to be a cattle tick infected area to another place within that infected area if —
  - (i) the cattle are moved for the purpose of immediate slaughter; and
  - (ii) every consignment of those cattle is kept separate from every other consignment, both before and after slaughter;
- (c) cattle —
  - (i) moved within 30 days after an earlier movement; and
  - (ii) still identified by a tag designating their property of origin from which that earlier movement was made;

or



- (d) cattle moved, within 30 days after having been inspected on their property of origin, directly to a port for the purpose of immediate loading onto a vessel for export from Australia.

*[Regulation 79A inserted in Gazette 4 March 1997 p.1359; amended in Gazette 13 November 1998 p.6203.]*

**80. Cattle to be tagged**

- (1) In this regulation —

“**feedlot**” has the same meaning as it has in regulation 27B;

“**permit to move**” means a permit in the form of Form No. 3;

“**responsible agency**” means the agency responsible under a written law or a law of the Commonwealth for the inspection of cattle before they are slaughtered and for giving consent for the cattle to be slaughtered after inspection;

“**specified percentage**” means the percentage specified by the Chief Inspector from time to time for the purposes of this regulation.

- (2) An owner of cattle shall not move the cattle or cause the cattle to be moved —

(a) if the cattle are subject to a permit to move, from the property of origin of the cattle; or

(b) if the cattle are not subject to a permit to move, from the place where the cattle are situated to a feedlot or to a place where any of the cattle are to be —

(i) offered for sale;

(ii) held, grazed or fed before being slaughtered;

(iii) slaughtered;

(iv) held for testing, treatment or inspection before being exported from the State; or

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- (v) held for testing, treatment or inspection before being moved under a permit to move to another part of the State,

unless, at the time the cattle are moved, each animal is identified by a tag designating its property of origin.

- (3) Where cattle arrive at a feedlot and any animal is not identified by a tag designating its property of origin, the owner of that animal at the feedlot shall cause the animal to be identifiable to its property of origin by means of a tag.
- (4) Where cattle arrive at a place where any of the cattle are to be —
  - (a) offered for sale;
  - (b) held, grazed or fed before being slaughtered;
  - (c) held for testing, treatment or inspection before being exported from the State; or
  - (d) held for testing, treatment or inspection before being moved under a permit to move to another part of the State,

and any animal is not identified by a tag designating its property of origin, the owner of the animal at that place shall cause the animal to be identifiable to its property of origin by means of a tag.

- (5) Where cattle are moved from their property of origin to a place where any of the cattle are to be offered for sale, a person shall not sell, or conduct the sale of, any animal unless it is identifiable to its property of origin by means of a tag.
- (6) Where —
  - (a) cattle arrive at a place where any of the cattle are to be slaughtered; and
  - (b) any animal is not identifiable to its property of origin by means of a tag,

the owner of the animal at that place shall cause the animal to be identifiable to its property of origin by means of a tag unless an authorized officer of the responsible agency waives that requirement.

(7) Where —

- (a) cattle arrive at a place where any of the cattle are to be offered for sale or slaughtered; and
- (b) the owner of the cattle at that place is required by these regulations to cause any animal there to be identifiable to its property of origin by means of a tag,

the owner shall, in relation to each consignment of cattle in respect of which that requirement arises and whether or not the requirement is waived under subregulation (6) —

- (c) record in an approved manner such details of the consignment as the Chief Inspector may require; and
- (d) make that record available on demand to an inspector.

(8) Where cattle arrive at a place and more than the specified percentage of the cattle are not identifiable to their property of origin as required by these regulations, the owner of the cattle at that place shall hold the cattle there, inform an inspector accordingly, and comply with any directions given to the owner by the inspector.

(9) Where cattle arrive at a place and are not identifiable to their property of origin as required by these regulations, an inspector may direct the owner of the cattle at that place in relation to any matter that the inspector may think necessary, including —

- (a) to hold the cattle at that place or at another place specified by the inspector;
- (b) to arrange for tags designating the property of origin of the cattle to be provided;
- (c) to identify the cattle with tags, in such manner as the inspector may direct; and

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- (d) to move the cattle to a place specified by the inspector and there to comply with the directions of the inspector in relation to identifying the cattle with tags.
- (10) An owner of cattle shall comply with a direction given to the owner by an inspector under subregulation (9).

*[Regulation 80 inserted in Gazette 4 March 1997 pp.1359-61; amended in Gazette 13 November 1998 p.6203.]*

**81. Removal of tags**

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.]*

**82. Manufacture of tags**

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

**83. Chief Inspector may authorize manufacture**

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.

**84. Stock brand registration certificate to be produced**

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.

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## Part 10 — Footrot

[85. *Repealed in Gazette 8 August 1986 p.2871.*]

### 86. Duties of owners of sheep or goats with footrot

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.2871-2.]

[87. *Repealed in Gazette 8 August 1986 p.2872.*]

### 88. Powers of inspectors

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. *Repealed in Gazette 8 August 1986 p.2872.*]

## **Part 11 — Lice and keds**

### **90.        Meaning of “ked” and “lice”**

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

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

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

### **91.        Meaning of “infected area” and “protected area”**

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.]*

### **92.        Declaration of infected area or protected area**

- (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 -97. Repealed in Gazette 18 February 1977 p.532.]*

*[98, 99. Repealed in Gazette 4 March 1997 p.1361.]*

**99A. Requirements as to wool**

- (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 -102. Repealed in Gazette 25 July 1986 p. 2489.]*

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

*[Part 12 (regulations 104 –114). Repealed in Gazette 18 September 1992 p.4665.]*

## **Part 13 — Offences**

### **115. General offence and penalty**

- (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.]*

### **116. False statement or hindrance of inspector**

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 Gazette 20 August 1982 p.3362; 2 November 1984 p.3553; 7 August 1987 p.3127.]*

### **117. Interference with objects of identification**

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

[Regs. 5, 6 and 11]

### Part A

#### Division 1 — Diseases not present in Australia

##### Subdivision 1 — Animal diseases

African horse sickness  
Aujeszky's disease — Pseudorabies  
Borna disease  
Bovine brucellosis  
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy  
Caprine brucellosis  
Chagas' disease  
Contagious agalactia in sheep  
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia  
Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia  
Contagious equine metritis  
Cysticercosis (*C. cellulosae*) in pigs  
Dourine  
Duck virus enteritis — Duck plague  
Duck virus hepatitis  
East Coast fever  
Eperythrozoon suis infection  
Epizootic haemorrhagic disease of deer  
Epizootic lymphangitis  
Equine babesiosis (*B. caballi*) — Piroplasmosis  
Equine influenza  
Equine monocytic ehrlichiosis — Potomac Fever  
Equine viral arteritis  
Equine viral encephalomyelitis  
Glanders  
Goat pox  
Haemorrhagic septicaemia  
Heartwater  
Horse mange  
Horse pox  
Japanese encephalitis

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Jembrana disease  
Leishmaniasis  
Louping Ill  
Lumpy skin disease  
Maedi-Visna  
Mexican blue eye  
Nairobi sheep disease  
Peste des petits ruminants  
Porcine enterovirus encephalomyelitis — Teschen disease  
Porcine epidemic coronavirus diarrhoea  
Porcine respiratory coronavirus diarrhoea  
Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome  
Pulmonary adenomatosis  
Rift Valley fever  
Scrapie  
Sheep pox  
Sheep scab  
Spongiform encephalopathy in any species  
Surra  
Swine influenza  
Theileriosis other than *T. buffeli*  
Transmissible gastroenteritis of pigs  
Trichinellosis of pigs  
Tropical canine pancytopenia  
Trypanosomiasis  
Warble fly myiasis  
Wesselsbron disease

**Subdivision 2 — Bee diseases**

Acariasis of bees  
Nosematosis of bees  
Varroasis of bees

**Subdivision 3 — Lagomorph diseases**

Tularaemia

**Subdivision 4 — Fish diseases**

*Aeromonas salmonicida salmonicida* infection — Furunculosis  
Bacterial kidney disease — Renibacteriosis

Channel catfish virus disease — Ictalurid herpesvirus (Type 1) infection  
Enteric septicaemia of catfish — Edwardsellosis  
Infectious haematopoietic necrosis  
Infectious pancreatic necrosis  
Infectious salmon anaemia  
Oncorhynchus masou virus disease — Salmonid herpesvirus (Type 2) infection  
Piscirickettsiosis  
Spring viraemia of carp  
Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia

**Subdivision 5 — Mollusc diseases**

Iridovirus

**Subdivision 6 — Crustacean diseases**

Baculoviral midgut gland necrosis virus infection  
Baculoviroses  
Crayfish plague — *Aphanomyces astaci* infection  
Infectious hypodermal and haemopoietic necrosis virus  
Yellowhead monodon virus infection

**Division 2 — Diseases present in Australia but not in Western  
Australia**

**Subdivision 1 — Animal diseases**

Borreliosis — Lyme disease  
Equine infectious anaemia  
Liver fluke  
Ovine enzootic abortion  
Paratuberculosis — Johne's disease  
Porcine brucellosis — *Brucella suis* infection  
Stephanuriasis — Kidney worm of swine  
Trichinosis

**Subdivision 2 — Bee diseases**

Chalk brood  
European foul brood

**Subdivision 3 — Fish diseases**

Epizootic haemopoietic necrosis — Redfin virus  
Viral encephalopathy and retinopathy — Nervous necrosis virus

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**Division 3 — Diseases for which there is an eradication or control programme in Western Australia**

Anthrax  
Bovine tuberculosis  
Pullorum disease  
Virulent footrot (infection with protease thermostable strains of *Dichelobacter nodosus*) in sheep and goats

**Part B**

Anaplasmosis  
Babesiosis — Tick fever of cattle  
Cattle tick infestation

**Part C**

**Division 1 — Diseases of special significance to Western Australia**

**Subdivision 1 — Animal diseases**

Akabane and Aino infection  
Annual ryegrass toxicity  
Atrophic rhinitis  
Avian infectious laryngotracheitis  
Bovine ephemeral fever  
Bovine genital campylobacteriosis  
Brucella ovis infection  
Caprine arthritis encephalitis  
Enzootic bovine leucosis  
Equine brucellosis — Fistulous withers  
Equine rhinopneumonitis  
Footrot in sheep and goats caused by the U5 protease thermo-unstable strain of *Dichelobacter nodosus*  
Fowl cholera  
Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis  
Infectious bursal disease — Gumboro disease  
Malignant catarrhal fever  
Mucosal disease  
Mycoplasmosis — *M. gallisepticum* infection  
Piroplasmosis — Equine babesiosis  
Salmonellosis in avian species

Salmonellosis in pigs  
Salmonellosis (*S. abortus equi* infection)  
Salmonellosis (*S. abortus ovis* infection)  
Swine dysentery  
Swine erysipelas  
Swine pox  
Trichomoniasis  
Virulent footrot (infection with protease thermostable strains of *Dichelobacter nodosus*) in ruminants other than sheep and goats

**Subdivision 2 — Bee diseases**

American foul brood

**Subdivision 3 — Fish diseases**

*Aeromonas salmonicida* infection — Goldfish ulcer disease  
*Anguillicola* nematode of eels  
Epizootic ulcerative syndrome

**Subdivision 4 — Mollusc diseases**

Bonamiosis  
Haplosporidiosis  
Marteliosis  
Mikrocytosis  
Perkinsosis

**Subdivision 5 — Crustacean diseases**

Microsporidiosis

**Division 2 — Zoonotic diseases**

Chlamydiosis in any species  
Cryptococcosis  
Cysticercosis — Beef measles  
Echinococcosis — Hydatid disease  
Encephalomyocarditis of pigs  
Equine morbillivirus infection  
*Escherichia coli* Type O111 infection  
*Escherichia coli* Type O157:H7 infection  
Leptospirosis  
Listeriosis

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Lyssavirus infection  
Melioidosis  
Mycobacteriosis in any species  
Q Fever  
Toxoplasmosis

**Part D**

Ked infestation of sheep  
Lice infestation of sheep

*[First Schedule inserted in Gazette 4 March 1997 pp.1361-5;  
amended in Gazette 13 November 1998 p.6203.]*

## Second Schedule

### General

**1. Notification of arrival**

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.

**1A. Stock excludes poultry**

In items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, “stock” excludes poultry.

**2. Inspection before movement**

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.

**3. Stopping places**

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

**4. Vehicle to be clean**

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

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**5. Separate movement**

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

**6. Stock to be in general good health**

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

**7. Certificate to be furnished**

- (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) *deleted*]

**Cattle not for immediate slaughter**

**8. Liver fluke**

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.

**9. Further treatment on entry to the State**

- (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<sup>2</sup> 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.

**9A. Dairy cattle**

- (1) Dairy cattle must not be moved into the State unless the cattle are certified as having a status, in relation to enzootic bovine leucosis, of or equivalent to Accredited Free, Bulk Milk Test Negative, Certified Free, Monitored Negative or Tested Negative.
- (2) In this item —
  - “**Bulk Milk Test Negative**” has the same meaning as in the National Guidelines;
  - “**certified**”, in relation to cattle, means certified by a person authorized by the corresponding authority of the State or Territory from which the cattle are to be moved;

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“**Certified Free**” has the same meaning as in the National Guidelines;

“**Monitored Negative**” has the same meaning as in the National Guidelines;

“**National Guidelines**” means the *National Guidelines for Control and Eradication of Enzootic Bovine Leucosis in Dairy Cattle* published by the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry and Energy;

“**Tested Negative**” has the same meaning as in the National Guidelines.

**10. Ephemeral fever**

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.

**11. Trichomoniasis**

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.

**12. Johne’s Disease**

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.

**13. Tuberculosis status**

- (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.

**14. Brucellosis**

- (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

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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**

<b>Column 1</b> <b>Brucellosis status of herd from which cattle originate</b>	<b>Column 2</b> <b>Brucellosis status of area of property of origin</b>	<b>Column 3</b> <b>Area of State to which cattle are to be moved</b>
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.

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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 Area	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

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- (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 opposite and corresponding to the herd specified in column 1 and the area specified in column 2.

**Table 4**

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

**15. Identification**

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 tab or brand.

**16. Prior approval for pregnant cattle**

Separate prior approval shall be obtained for each pregnant animal.

**17. Cattle tick**

- (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**

**18. Residence on property of origin**

- (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.

**19. Property of origin**

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.

**19A. Precautions**

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.

**20. Footrot**

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.

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**21. Liver fluke**

(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 situate.

(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<sup>2</sup> 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.

**22. Lice and keds**

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

**23. Ovine brucellosis**

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.

**24. Johne's Disease**

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.

**24A. Johne's Disease of goats**

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.

**24B. Caprine arthritis-encephalitis**

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.

**25. Identification of sheep and goats**

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.

**Second Schedule**

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**Cattle and sheep for immediate slaughter**

**26. Cattle for immediate slaughter — brucellosis**

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.

**27. Cattle for immediate slaughter — tuberculosis**

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.

**28. Sheep and cattle**

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.

**29. Cattle and sheep to be identifiable**

- (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**

**30. Swine brucellosis**

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.

*[Heading deleted]*

*[31, 32. deleted]*

**Deer**

**33. Liver fluke**

- (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.

**Second Schedule**

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- (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<sup>2</sup> 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.

**34. Tuberculosis and brucellosis**

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.

**Pearl Oysters**

**35. Pearl oysters**

Pearl oysters (*Pinctada maxima*) shall not be brought into the state.

**Semen and Embryos**

*[Heading inserted in Gazette 13 November 1998 p.6204]*

**36. Semen**

- (1) Semen collected from camelids, cattle, deer, goats or sheep must not be moved into the State unless —
- (a) the collection and handling of the semen meets the standards set down in the *Minimum Health Standards for Stock Standing at Licensed or Approved Artificial Breeding Centres in Australia*, published by the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry and Energy; or
  - (b) a person authorized by the corresponding authority in the State or Territory in which the semen was collected has certified that the animal from which the semen was collected —
    - (i) had, at the time of collection of the semen, a status in relation to Johne's disease of or equivalent to Monitored Negative; or
    - (ii) was derived from a herd or flock in which Johne's disease was not known to exist, and was, within the period beginning 30 days before the collection of the semen and ending when the semen is moved into the State, subjected to an approved test for Johne's disease with negative results.
- (2) In item (1) —
- “Monitored Negative”**, in relation to a species of stock, has the same meaning as in the *Rules and Guidelines of the Australian Johne's Disease Market Assurance Program* published by the Australian Animal Health Council Ltd for that species.

**Second Schedule**

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**37. Embryos**

Embryos must not be moved into the State unless the collection and handling of the embryos meets the standards for the collection and handling of embryos published by the Australian Embryo Transfer Society in conjunction with the Australian Veterinary Association.

*[Second Schedule inserted in Gazette 2 November 1984 pp.3554-60; amended in Gazette 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; 18 September 1992 pp.4665-6; 15 December 1992 p.6016; 13 November 1998 pp.6204-5.]*

**Third Schedule**

**Form No. 1**

*Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act 1968*

[Reg. 11]

**QUARANTINE ORDER**

To .....

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

DELETE WORDS IN BRACKETS IF NOT APPLICABLE

Kind of Animal	Number	Sex	Description	Brands	Disease

Signed .....

Inspector of Stock

Address .....

Date .....

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

**Third Schedule**

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**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)  
 of .....to consign  
 (Address of Consignor)  
 the undermentioned stock/animal products from .....  
 to ..... for 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.....

**Third Schedule**

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**Form No. 4**

*Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act 1968*

[Reg. 18]

**DESTRUCTION ORDER — STOCK**

To .....

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

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

Signed .....

Inspector of Stock.

Address .....

Date .....

**Form No. 5**

*Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act 1968*

[Reg. 32]

**PERMIT TO ENTER (STOCK)**

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

The animal(s) more particularly described below, which arrived at .....

on the ..... 19 ..... per .....

has/have been inspected and is/are permitted to enter Western Australia.

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

Inspector of Stock .....

Date .....

Address .....

\* Strike out where not applicable.

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

**Third Schedule**

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**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 the ..... 19 ..... per .....  
are 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.

*[Forms 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 deleted]*

*[Third Schedule amended in Gazette 4 February 1977 pp.372-5;  
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; 18 September 1992 p.4666; 4 March 1997 p.1365.]*

**Fourth Schedule**

1. Charges for inspection of Stock being imported or exported (regulations 28 and 31) —

Charges	\$
A. General inspection inside normal or shift hours —	
(i) At an inspection point, per 15 minute unit	15.50
Minimum charge	31.00
(ii) Away from an inspection point —	
per 15 minute unit, within 2 hours from the commencement of the inspection	24.00
for each additional contiguous 15 minutes unit beyond 2 hours for the rest of the working period	15.50
Minimum charge	48.00
PLUS an additional service charge when the inspection is more than 50 km away from an inspection point	48.00
B. General inspection contiguous with normal or shift hours —	
(i) At an inspection point, per 15 minute unit	20.00
Minimum charge	40.00
(ii) Away from an inspection point —	
per 15 minute unit, within 2 hours from the commencement of the inspection	30.00
for each additional contiguous 15 minute unit beyond 2 hours for the rest of the working period	20.00
PLUS an additional service charge when the inspection is more than 50 km away from an inspection point	60.00
C. Call out, inspection and travel —	
(i) At an inspection point —	
for the first 2 hours	160.00
thereafter for each additional 15 minute unit	20.00
(ii) Away from an inspection point —	
for the first 2 hours	240.00
thereafter for each additional 15 minutes	20.00
PLUS an additional service charge when the inspection is more than 50 km away from an inspection point	48.00
2. Charges for supply of medicine, per animal —	
Body weight up to 35kg	0.36
36 — 100kg	1.20
101 — 300kg	3.00
301 — 600kg	6.60
more than 600kg	7.80
Minimum charge	7.00

*[Fourth Schedule inserted in Gazette 22 June 1999 pp.2673-4.]*

## 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 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 Area**” means an area of the Kimberley Land Division declared to be a tuberculosis eradication area under regulation 56;

“**Kimberley Tuberculosis Provisionally Free Area**” means an area of the Kimberley Land Division declared to be a tuberculosis provisionally free area under regulation 56;

“**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, 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	Confirmed free or tested negative or monitored negative herd	Kimberley Brucellosis Free Area Nil
	Infected restricted, suspect or provisionally clear herd	1
Kimberley Brucellosis Free Area	Confirmed free or tested negative or monitored negative herd	Southern Brucellosis Free Area Nil
	Infected, restricted, suspect or provisionally clear herd	1
Southern Tuberculosis Provisionally Free Area	Confirmed free, tested negative, monitored negative herd	Southern Tuberculosis Provisionally Free Area Nil
	Infected, restricted, suspect or provisionally clear herd	1
Southern Tuberculosis Provisionally Free Area	Confirmed free, tested negative, monitored negative herd	Kimberley Tuberculosis Provisionally Free Area Nil
	Infected, restricted, suspect or provisionally clear herd	1
Southern Tuberculosis Provisionally Free Area	Confirmed free, tested negative, monitored negative herd	West Kimberley Tuberculosis Eradication Area Nil
	Infected, restricted, suspect or provisionally clear herd	1

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### Fifth Schedule

Column 1		Column 2	Column 3
From		To	Prohibitions and Conditions
Kimberley Tuberculosis Provisionally Free Area	Confirmed free, tested negative or monitored negative herd Provisionally clear herd Infected, restricted, suspect or not assessed herd	Southern Tuberculosis Provisionally Free Area	2  2, 10, 12, 17 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 18
Kimberley Tuberculosis Provisionally Free Area	Confirmed free, tested negative or monitored negative herd Provisionally clear herd Infected, restricted, suspect or not assessed herd	Kimberley Tuberculosis Provisionally Free Area	12  10, 12 2, 3, 11, 12, 13
Kimberley Tuberculosis Provisionally Free Area	Confirmed free, tested negative or monitored negative herd Provisionally clear herd Infected, restricted, suspect or not assessed herd	West Kimberley Tuberculosis Eradication Area	12  10, 12 2, 3, 11, 12, 13
West Kimberley Tuberculosis Eradication Area	Confirmed free, tested negative or provisionally clear herd Infected, restricted, suspect or not assessed herd	Southern Tuberculosis Provisionally Free Area	2, 10, 12, 17  2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 18
West Kimberley Tuberculosis Eradication Area	Confirmed free, tested negative or provisionally clear herd Infected, restricted, suspect or not assessed herd	Kimberley Tuberculosis Provisionally Free Area	2, 10, 12  2, 3, 11, 12, 13
West Kimberley Tuberculosis Eradication Area	Confirmed free, tested negative, monitored negative or provisionally clear herd Infected, restricted, suspect or not assessed herd	West Kimberley Tuberculosis Eradication Area	2, 10, 12  2, 3, 11, 12, 13
Cattle Tick Infected Area		Cattle Tick Free Area	2, 19



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Part 2 — Cattle for immediate slaughter

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
From	To	Prohibitions and Conditions
Brucellosis confirmed free, tested negative, monitored negative or provisionally clear herd	Any area	Nil
Brucellosis restricted, infected or suspect herd	Any area	2
Kimberley Tuberculosis Provisionally Free Area	Confirmed free, tested negative or monitored negative herd Provisionally clear herd Infected, restricted, suspect or not assessed herd	Southern Tuberculosis Provisionally Free Area  2, 14 2, 9, 14
West Kimberley Tuberculosis Eradication Area	Confirmed free, tested negative, monitored negative or provisionally clear herd Infected, suspect or not assessed herd	Southern Tuberculosis Provisionally Free Area  2, 14 2, 9, 14
Cattle Tick Infected Area	Cattle Tick Free Area	2, 20

Part 3 — Sheep

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
From	To	Prohibitions and Conditions
Lice and Keds Infected Area	Lice and Keds Southwest Protected Area	2, 22, 23

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, 21

**Fifth Schedule**

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**Conditions**

Preliminary

In these conditions —

“**approved feedlot**” means a fenced area approved to hold and feed cattle until the cattle are delivered for immediate slaughter;

“**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 an 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.

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.

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 an approved paint mark along the backline.
10. Every animal in the group to be moved shall be subject to a tuberculin test with negative results.
11. (1) Every animal in the group to be moved shall be subjected to 2 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 a property in a Kimberley Tuberculosis Eradication Area 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 ear tag.
13. Where the second tuberculin test is completed on the property of destination cattle may move if identified with red tail tags.

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14. Cattle to be identified with red tail tags.
15. (1) Every animal in the group intended to be moved shall be subject to a tuberculin test.  
(2) Any animal which reacts to the tuberculin test is prohibited from being moved.
16. Cattle shall be marked with an approved ear mark.
17. For cattle being moved to an approved feedlot —
  - (a) conditions 9, 14 and 16 apply; and
  - (b) condition 10 does not apply.
18. For cattle being moved to an approved feedlot —
  - (a) conditions 9, 14, 15 and 16 apply; and
  - (b) condition 10 does not apply.

**Cattle Tick**

19. 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.

20. 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; and
    - (iii) shall not be unloaded anywhere *en route* to the destination endorsed on the permit, without the permission of an inspector.
21. 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

22. 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.
23. (1) Subject to sub-condition (2) 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 13 stating that the sheep are, to the best of his

**Fifth Schedule**

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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 3.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-condition (1) 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.

*[Schedule 5 inserted in Gazette 31 March 1989 pp.875-9.]*

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### Notes

- <sup>1</sup> This reprint is a compilation as at 13 August 1999 of the *Enzootic Diseases Regulations 1970* and includes the amendments included in the reprint of 21 March 1989 and amendments effected by the other regulations referred to in the following Table.

### Table of Regulations

Citation	Gazettal	Commencement	Miscellaneous
<i>Enzootic Diseases Regulations 1970</i>	24 June 1970 pp.1784-819	24 June 1970	
Regulations effecting amendments included in the previous reprint are not referred to in this Table			Previous reprint as at 21 March 1989
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations 1989</i>	31 March 1989 pp.875-9	31 March 1989	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1989</i>	30 June 1989 p.1994	1 July 1989 (see regulation 2)	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 3) 1989</i>	20 October 1989 p.3868	20 October 1989	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations 1990</i>	22 June 1990 p.3028	22 June 1990	
<i>Stock Diseases Amendment Regulations 1990, Part 2</i>	3 August 1990 pp.3670-1	3 August 1990	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1990</i>	21 December 1990 p.6218	21 December 1990	

## **Enzootic Diseases Regulations 1970**

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<b>Citation</b>	<b>Gazettal</b>	<b>Commencement</b>	<b>Miscellaneous</b>
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations 1991</i>	20 September 1991 p.4857	20 September 1991	
<i>Stock Diseases Amendment Regulations 1991, Part 2</i>	18 October 1991 pp.5312-14	18 October 1991	
<i>Stock Diseases Amendment Regulations 1992, Part 2</i>	24 July 1992 pp.3604-6	24 July 1992	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations 1992</i>	18 September 1992 pp.4665-6	18 September 1992	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 3) 1992</i>	15 December 1992 p.6016	15 December 1992	
<i>Stock Diseases Amendment Regulations 1993, Part 2</i>	17 September 1993 pp.5048-50	17 September 1993	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations 1994</i>	24 June 1994 pp.2834-5	1 July 1994 (see regulation 2)	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 3) 1994</i>	2 September 1994 pp.4519-21	2 September 1994	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations 1995</i>	21 July 1995 pp.3064-5	21 July 1995	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations 1996</i>	3 September 1996 pp.4377-8	4 September 1996 (see regulation 2)	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1996</i>	10 December 1996 pp.6873-5	10 December 1996	



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<b>Citation</b>	<b>Gazettal</b>	<b>Commencement</b>	<b>Miscellaneous</b>
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations 1997</i>	4 March 1997 pp.1356-65	4 March 1997	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1997</i>	19 August 1997 pp.4718-19	19 August 1997	
<i>Miscellaneous Amendments Regulations 1997</i>	6 January 1998 p.33	6 January 1998	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations 1998</i>	23 June 1998 pp.3311-13	1 July 1998 (see regulation 2)	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1998</i>	13 November 1998 pp.6201-5	13 November 1998	
<i>Enzootic Diseases Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 1999</i>	22 June 1999 pp.2672-4	1 July 1999 (see regulation 2)	

<sup>2</sup> See Agriculture Western Australia.

<sup>3</sup> Now the *Stock (Identification and Movement) Act 1970* (No. 116 of 1970).

Defined Terms

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**Defined Terms**

*[This is a list of terms defined and the provisions where they are defined.  
The list is not part of the law.]*

<u>Defined Term</u>	<u>Provision(s)</u>
accredited brucellosis free herd.....	65
animal product .....	4
approved .....	4
approved feedlot .....	Fifth Sch.
Australian vessel .....	4
breeding flock .....	4
brucellosis controlled herd .....	65
brucellosis eradication area .....	65
brucellosis free area .....	65
brucellosis provisionally free area .....	65
brucellosis test.....	Fifth Sch.
Bulk Milk Test Negative.....	Second Sch. cl.9A(2)
carcass.....	4
cattle.....	34A(1), Fifth Sch.
certified .....	Second Sch. cl.9A(2), 14
certified brucellosis free herd.....	65
Certified Free .....	Second Sch. cl.9A(2).
Chief Inspector.....	4
column .....	34A(1)
compulsory vaccination area.....	65
confirmed free.....	Fifth Sch.
contact sale.....	Fifth Sch.
conveyance.....	4
corresponding authority .....	4
destroy.....	4
dip .....	4
dipped .....	4
dipping .....	4
disease.....	4
diseased.....	4
diseased stock .....	20(1)
disinfect.....	4
disinfectant.....	4
ectoparasites.....	4
embryo .....	4
feedlot .....	27B(1), 80(1)

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form.....4  
hatchery.....4  
holding.....4  
horse.....4  
infected area.....91  
infected herd..... Fifth Sch.  
ked.....90  
Kimberley Tuberculosis Eradication Area..... Fifth Sch.  
Kimberley Tuberculosis Provisionally Free Area..... Fifth Sch.  
laboratory..... 26(1)  
lairage.....4  
lice.....90  
litter.....4  
monitored negative herd..... Fifth Sch.  
Monitored Negative..... Second Sch. cl.9A(2), 36(2)  
National Guidelines.....Second Sch. cl.9A(2)  
not assessed herd..... Fifth Sch.  
owner.....4  
permit to move..... 80(1)  
port.....4  
poultry.....4  
protected area.....91  
provisionally clear herd..... Fifth Sch.  
quarantine area.....4  
quarantine sale..... Fifth Sch.  
quarantined animal.....4  
responsible agency..... 80(1)  
restricted herd..... Fifth Sch.  
sale.....4  
Schedule.....4  
sell.....4  
semen.....4  
shower spray.....4  
sold.....4  
specified percentage..... 80(1)  
spray.....4  
sprayed.....4  
spraying.....4  
stock..... Second Sch. cl.1A  
suspect herd..... Fifth Sch.  
tag.....79

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### **Defined Terms**

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tested negative herd.....	Fifth Sch.
Tested Negative .....	Second Sch. cl.9A(2)
the Act.....	4
travelling stock.....	4
tuberculin test.....	Fifth Sch.
tuberculosis control area .....	55
tuberculosis eradication area.....	55
tuberculosis free area .....	55
tuberculosis provisionally free area .....	55
vessel.....	4