



Queensland

Stock Act 1915

Stock Regulation 1988

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Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
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Queensland

Stock Regulation 1988

Contents

		Page
Part 1	Preliminary	
1	Short title	5
2	Definitions	5
3	What is a disease	5
4	What is a notifiable disease	6
5	Other animals that are stock	6
Part 1A	Residue disease in warranted stock	
5A	Definitions for pt 1A	6
5B	Residue disease—Act, s 4C	7
5C	Warranted stock—Act, s 20(1)	8
5D	Diseases to which warranty applies—Act, s 20(11)(a)	8
5E	Evidence of residue disease for warranty—Act, s 20(11)(b)	8
Part 2	Introduction of stock, animal products animal pathogens and biological preparations from other States and Territories	
Division 1	Introduction of stock	
6	Definition for pt 2	8
7	Notice of introduction of stock	9
8	Introduction of stock by land	9
9	Hours of introduction of stock by land	9
10	Stock to cross border by land at appointed crossing-place	10
11	When permit required for introduction of stock by vessel	11
12	Delivery of certificate	11
13	No inspector at crossing-place—requirements	11
14	Examination of stock	12
15	Restriction on introduction of apparently healthy stock	12
16	Failure to produce certificate	13
17	Identification of stock	13

18	Introduction of cattle—tuberculosis	14
19	Introduction of deer—brucellosis and tuberculosis.	18
20	Introduction of swine—brucellosis	19
21	Introduction of poultry.	19
22	Introduction of cattle, sheep, goats and deer—Johne’s Disease .	21
23	Introduction of stock—cattle ticks	21
24	Approval for alternative test	23
Division 2	Introduction of animal products, animal pathogens, biological preparations etc.	
26	Animal pathogens, biological preparations, articles or things . . .	23
27	Contaminated animal pathogens etc.	23
Division 3	General introduction requirements	
28	Doubt as to health of stock.	24
29	Landing animal products, attendant’s effects	24
Part 3	Intrastate stock travelling requirements	
Division 1	Travelling requirements for stock, hides and skins	
30	Non-application of travel permit and waybill requirements (s 23 of the Act)	25
31	Travel permits	25
32	Travel permit required for area	25
33	Travelling stock to be quarantined	26
34	Disposal of carcasses etc.	26
35	Introduction of hides or skins from the cattle tick infected area . .	26
Division 2	Sale of diseased stock	
36	Sale of diseased stock	27
37	Diseased stock at saleyards.	27
Division 3	Travelling of diseased stock, products etc.	
38	Infected stock etc. not to travel without approval	28
39	Buffer areas	28
40	Gates	28
Part 4	Inspectors	
41	Appointment of inspectors—Act, s 4D	29
Part 5	Disease eradication program for tuberculosis	
42	Eradication program	30
43	Carrying out the program	30

Part 6	Testing of stock for disease	
Division 1	Tuberculosis	
44	Definition for div 1	31
45	Tuberculosis testing of stock	31
46	Branding of tested stock	33
Division 2	Compensation for stock destroyed or disposed of under section 28	
47	Definition for div 2	33
48	Deciding estimated market value	34
49	Compensation	34
Division 3	Enzootic bovine leucosis	
50	Enzootic bovine leucosis	37
Part 7	Dipping and treating stock	
53	Order—Act, s 32	38
54	Orders may specify times, etc.	38
55	Analysis of dipping fluid	38
Part 8	Feed restrictions for disease prevention and control	
56	Purpose of pt 8	38
57	Restrictions for animal and animal-contaminated matter	38
58	Restriction on feeding ruminants—warning statement	39
59	Exemptions for pt 8	40
Part 9	Miscellaneous provisions	
60	Identification of stock	42
61	Segregation of stock at sales and shows	42
62	Examination of brands	42
63	Way diseased stock may be destroyed	43
64	Rate of compensation for destruction of diseased stock	44
65	Mode of assessing value of destroyed stock	44
66	Carriage of ticks prohibited	44
68	Fees	44
Schedule 1	Prescribed diseases	47
Schedule 2	Crossing—places	55
Schedule 3	Animal pathogens, biological preparations, articles or things requiring permit for entry	58
Schedule 6	Notifiable diseases	59
Schedule 7	Fees	62
Schedule 8	Dictionary	64

Endnotes

1	Index to endnotes	71
2	Date to which amendments incorporated	71
3	Key	72
4	Table of reprints	72
5	Tables in earlier reprints	73
6	List of legislation	73
7	List of annotations	75
8	Table of renumbered provisions	85

Stock Regulation 1988

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 15 July 2004]

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This regulation may be cited as the *Stock Regulation 1988*.

2 Definitions

- (1) The dictionary in schedule 8 defines particular words used in this regulation.
- (2) In this regulation, each of the following acronyms stand for the words stated for the acronym—
 - (a) CF1—confirmed free one;
 - (b) CF2—confirmed free two;
 - (c) CF3—confirmed free three;
 - (d) IN—infected;
 - (e) MN—monitored negative;
 - (f) NA—not assessed;
 - (g) PC—provisionally clear;
 - (h) RD—restricted;
 - (i) SU—suspected;
 - (j) TN—tested negative.

3 What is a disease

A disease mentioned in schedule 1 is a disease under the Act.

4 What is a notifiable disease

A disease mentioned in schedule 6 is a notifiable disease.

5 Other animals that are stock

As well as the animals mentioned in paragraph (a) of the definition *stock* in section 4(1) of the Act, other animals that are stock are terrestrial mammals not indigenous to Queensland.

Part 1A Residue disease in warranted stock**5A Definitions for pt 1A**

In this part—

agricultural chemical product has the meaning given under the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994* (Cwlth).

food standards code means the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code within the meaning of the *Australia New Zealand Food Authority Act 1991* (Cwlth).¹

MRL standard means the National Registration Authority for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals, *MRL Standard Maximum Residue Limits in Food and Animal Feedstuffs of Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals and Associated Substances*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra.²

1 The food standards code is available on-line at Food Standards Australia New Zealand's website at <www.foodstandards.gov.au/foodstandardscode>.

2 A copy of the MRL standard may be inspected, free of charge, at the department's office at 80 Ann Street, Brisbane. The standard is available on-line at the National Registration Authority's website at <www.nra.gov.au/residues/mrl_standard.shtml>.

standard 1.4.1 means the food standards code, part 1.4 *Contaminants and residues*, standard 1.4.1 *Contaminants and natural toxicants*.³

tissues of stock includes the following—

- (a) secretions of stock;
- (b) products of stock.

veterinary chemical product has the meaning given under the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994* (Cwlth).

warranted stock see section 5C.

warranty means the warranty under section 20 of the Act.

5B Residue disease—Act, s 4C

The following conditions are prescribed as diseases for section 4C⁴ of the Act—

- (a) the presence in the tissues of stock of an agricultural chemical product or veterinary chemical product—
 - (i) for a chemical product mentioned in the MRL standard for tissues of stock—at a level greater than the maximum residue limit or extraneous residue limit mentioned in the MRL standard for the chemical product; or
 - (ii) for a chemical product not mentioned in the MRL standard for tissues of stock—at any level for the chemical product;
- (b) the presence in the tissues of stock of a metal or polychlorinated biphenyl mentioned in standard 1.4.1 for tissues of stock at a level greater than the maximum level mentioned in standard 1.4.1 for the metal or polychlorinated biphenyl;

3 A copy of standard 1.4.1 may be inspected, free of charge, at the department's office at 80 Ann Street, Brisbane.

4 Section 4C (Chemical or antibiotic residue may be prescribed as a disease) of the Act

- (c) the presence in the tissues of stock of a substance mentioned in standard 1.4.1 for a food derived from stock at a level greater than the maximum level mentioned in standard 1.4.1 for the substance;
- (d) the presence of greater than 1 mg/kg of chlorfluazuron in tissues of stock.

5C Warranted stock—Act, s 20(1)

The warranty applies to cattle, deer, goats, horses, pigs, poultry and sheep (*warranted stock*).

5D Diseases to which warranty applies—Act, s 20(11)(a)

The warranty applies to residue disease.

5E Evidence of residue disease for warranty—Act, s 20(11)(b)

Proof of a residue disease in warranted stock, no more than 7 days after the stock was sold, is, unless there is evidence to the contrary, proof of breach of the warranty.

Part 2 Introduction of stock, animal products animal pathogens and biological preparations from other States and Territories

Division 1 Introduction of stock

6 Definition for pt 2

In this part—

introduce means to introduce into Queensland from another State or Territory of the Commonwealth.

7 Notice of introduction of stock

- (1) Where an owner of stock proposes to introduce stock, the owner shall give notice of their proposed introduction to the inspector at the crossing-place, port or point of entry or, if there be no such inspector, to the inspector stationed nearest.
- (2) Subject to subsections (3) and (4), the notice referred to in subsection (1) shall be in writing and shall be given not less than 2 days and not more than 14 days before the date on which the proposed introduction is to be made.
- (3) The chief inspector or an inspector authorised by the chief inspector, either generally or in the particular case, may approve that the duration of the notice be less than 2 days before the date of entry but only if the inspector to whom the notice is to be given has sufficient time to examine the stock.
- (4) Where an inspector accepts a notice of entry of stock of less than 2 days duration, the inspector may determine that the notice need not be written.

8 Introduction of stock by land

- (1) Where an inspector is stationed at a crossing-place, stock intended to be introduced into the State by land shall not be examined by that inspector or brought across the boundary from any adjoining State or Territory of the Commonwealth until the drover of the stock has produced to that inspector a certificate of health in the approved form from the chief veterinary officer.
- (2) A drover of stock shall produce such other certificates as may be required by the chief inspector for the purpose of preventing, controlling or eradicating disease in stock.

9 Hours of introduction of stock by land

- (1) Stock intended to be introduced into Queensland by land shall be presented at a crossing-place during the hours of daylight by the owner of the stock.

- (2) However, this section shall not apply to the following types of stock—
- (a) horses introduced from a New South Wales tick free area or with prior approval from the New South Wales Board of Tick Control, horses from a tick quarantine area in New South Wales;
 - (b) stock introduced with the prior approval of the chief inspector through Wallangarra for movement by the motor transport direct to the Royal National Association grounds, Brisbane;
 - (c) sheep introduced by motor transport for immediate slaughter or for sale for immediate slaughter;
 - (d) cattle other than cattle from a New South Wales tick quarantine area introduced with the prior approval of the chief inspector for immediate slaughter at an approved abattoir;
 - (e) cattle introduced with the prior approval of the chief inspector in containers consigned for export;
 - (f) stud stock returning to Queensland with the prior approval of the chief inspector immediately following exhibition at an agricultural show;
 - (g) pigs introduced with the prior approval of the chief inspector for immediate slaughter at an approved abattoir or from the property of origin or an approved stud sale or show in States other than the Northern Territory or that part of Western Australia north of the Tropic of Capricorn to a property or show in Queensland.

10 Stock to cross border by land at appointed crossing-place

A person shall not introduce stock by land from an adjoining State or Territory of the Commonwealth at any crossing-place other than at a crossing-place mentioned in schedule 2.

11 When permit required for introduction of stock by vessel

- (1) A person shall not introduce by vessel any cattle, sheep, goats, deer or poultry other than day old chickens except under the authority of and in compliance in every respect with the requirements of a permit to introduce stock by vessel in the approved form granted by the chief inspector.
- (2) A person shall not introduce stock by vessel other than at Brisbane, Cairns, Coolangatta, Mount Isa, Rockhampton, or Townsville airports, the Toowoomba aerodrome, or the ports of Brisbane, Cairns, Queerah, Rockhampton or Townsville.

12 Delivery of certificate

The drover of any stock that are introduced shall immediately upon the introduction of the stock deliver to an inspector at the crossing-place, port or point of entry—

- (a) a certificate of health from the chief veterinary officer of that State or Territory of the Commonwealth from which the stock were first brought for the purposes of introduction into this State; and
- (b) such other certificates as may be required by the chief inspector for the purpose of preventing, controlling, or eradicating diseases in stock.

13 No inspector at crossing-place—requirements

- (1) If an inspector is not stationed at a crossing-place, stock intended to be introduced into the State by land may be brought across the boundary from any adjoining State or Territory of the Commonwealth where—
 - (a) the drover of the stock has in the drover's possession a completed certificate of health; and
 - (b) the drover of the stock has received approval to enter from an inspector; and
 - (c) stock are travelled directly to the centre where the nearest inspector, not being an honorary inspector, is stationed and the certificate of health is delivered to an inspector.

- (2) Stock intended to be introduced into this State from New South Wales by rail through the tunnel within the vicinity of the crossing-place designated as Grady's Gap may be brought across the boundary where—
- (a) the drover of the stock has in the drover's possession a completed certificate of health; and
 - (b) the drover of the stock has received approval to enter from an inspector; and
 - (c) stock are travelled directly by rail to Brisbane or to the abattoir at Bromelton and the certificate of health is delivered to the nearest inspector immediately.

14 Examination of stock

- (1) Upon receipt of the certificate of health and any other certificates required, an inspector may examine the stock and determine whether or not they are infected, and upon being satisfied that they are not infected or that the stock originate from a herd approved for entry by the chief inspector, the inspector shall, where the circumstances require it, issue a permit to travel stock in the approved form.
- (2) A certificate of health shall be invalid unless it is produced to the inspector within 14 days of completion by the chief veterinary officer of the State or Territory of the Commonwealth from which the stock have been introduced.

15 Restriction on introduction of apparently healthy stock

- (1) Notwithstanding the production of a certificate of health from the chief veterinary officer that any stock proposed to be introduced into this State are not infected, the inspector in this State, provided there are circumstances which cause the inspector to suspect that the stock are infected, may prohibit the introduction of the stock until they have remained for the period necessary for testing, ascertainment of the result of such testing, observation and treatment at some place which may be within such adjoining State or Territory of the Commonwealth.

- (2) The stock may be introduced if, after the expiration of the period referred to in subsection (1), they are found upon examination by the inspector to be not infected or that the stock originate from a herd approved for entry by the chief inspector.

16 Failure to produce certificate

Where the drover of introduced stock has failed to deliver to an inspector any required certificate in relation to the introduction into this State of the stock in question, the owner of the stock, whether or not the owner was the owner of the stock at the time of the introduction, shall within 7 days or such further time as the chief inspector in special circumstances allows after service upon the owner of a notice in writing under the hand of an inspector requiring the owner so to do—

- (a) deliver to the inspector all such certificates in relation to the stock as were required to be delivered upon the introduction of the stock into the State and were not so delivered or such other certificates in substitution as the chief inspector may require and in addition to any such certificates such further certificates as the chief inspector may require; or
- (b) give an undertaking in writing to the satisfaction of the chief inspector for the removal of the stock out of the State or for the disposal otherwise of the stock.

17 Identification of stock

- (1) All introduced stock shall be identified by means of an ear tag or tail tag approved for use in the cattle's State of origin bearing particulars relating to the property of origin of the stock, other than—
 - (a) store stock being introduced direct to a property for stocking purposes; or
 - (b) registered stud stock being introduced for purposes of sale at an approved stud sale; or

- (c) registered stud stock being introduced for purposes of exhibiting at a show conducted by the Queensland Chamber of Agricultural Societies or a registered breed society.
- (2) All other introduced stock shall be identified in an approved manner and by an approved means when so required by an inspector.

18 Introduction of cattle—tuberculosis

- (1) In this section—

approved feedlot means a cattle feedlot approved by the chief inspector under subsection (18).

approved saleyard means a saleyard approved by the chief inspector under subsection (20).

approved yards, in relation to Cloncurry, means—

- (a) the railway trucking yards; or
- (b) if the use of these yards by cattle in a particular case is not practicable—other yards approved by the chief inspector under subsection (21).

herd confirmatory test means a test conducted by or under the supervision of the chief inspector or a chief veterinary officer, to confirm that a herd is free from infection.

impending free area means an area that—

- (a) has been assessed for tuberculosis under an approved program for monitoring tuberculosis; and
- (b) does not contain an IN herd or RD herd; and
- (c) the chief inspector or chief veterinary officer considers would be free of tuberculosis, if it were to be found in the area, within 2 years after it is found.

infected means infected with tuberculosis.

- (2) In this section, a reference to an ***NA herd***, ***IN herd***, ***RD herd***, ***SU herd***, ***PC herd***, ***CF1 herd***, ***CF2 herd***, ***CF3 herd***, ***MN herd*** or ***TN herd*** is a reference to a herd that may be classified as such with respect to tuberculosis.

Stock Regulation 1988

- (3) A person must not introduce cattle unless permitted under this section.
- (4) A person must not introduce cattle from an NA herd.
- (5) A person must not introduce cattle under subsection (6), (7) or (12) without first obtaining the written approval of the chief inspector under subsection (16).
- (6) Subject to subsection (5), a person may introduce slaughter cattle from an IN herd, RD herd, SU herd or PC herd, that originate from a holding with an approved eradication program in the Northern Territory or the part of Western Australia north of the Tropic of Capricorn, if the cattle are transported to a nominated abattoir for immediate slaughter as follows—
 - (a) the cattle must enter Queensland at the Camooweal Crossing Place;
 - (b) the cattle must be transported directly from the Camooweal Crossing Place to approved yards at Cloncurry;
 - (c) any spelling must be in the approved yards at Cloncurry;
 - (d) the cattle must be transported by rail directly from the approved yards at Cloncurry to a nominated abattoir;
 - (e) without limiting any other requirements in relation to the identification of stock, each of the cattle must be identified by means of—
 - (i) an approved tail tag relating to its property of origin; and
 - (ii) a paint stripe, consisting of yellow cattle marking paint, down the midline of its back, no less than 8 cm wide and 60 cm long; and
 - (iii) a fire brand relating to its property of origin.
- (7) Subject to subsection (5), a person may introduce slaughter cattle from an IN herd, RD herd, SU herd or PC herd, that originate from a place other than a place specified in subsection (6), if—
 - (a) the cattle originate from a holding with an approved eradication program; and

Stock Regulation 1988

- (b) the cattle are transported directly to—
 - (i) an approved abattoir for immediate slaughter; or
 - (ii) a holding for temporary spelling prior to slaughter, if the chief inspector has notified the person that the chief inspector is satisfied that the temporary holding is suitable for this purpose, having regard to any matter relevant to preventing the spread of tuberculosis.
- (8) A person may introduce slaughter cattle from an MN herd, CF2 herd, CF3 herd or TN herd, that originate from an impending free area.
- (9) Subject to subsection (10), a person may introduce slaughter cattle from a CF1 herd that originate from an impending free area.
- (10) If the cattle mentioned in subsection (9) originate from a herd that—
 - (a) has been previously infected; and
 - (b) has not undergone a herd confirmatory test at least 12 months after attaining CF1 herd status;the cattle must be transported directly to—
 - (c) an approved abattoir for immediate slaughter; or
 - (d) an approved saleyard for sale only for immediate slaughter.
- (11) A person must not introduce non-slaughter cattle from an IN herd, RD herd, SU herd or PC herd.
- (12) Subject to subsection (5), a person may introduce non-slaughter cattle from a CF1 herd, originating from an impending free area, that has not undergone a herd confirmatory test at least 12 months after attaining CF1 herd status if—
 - (a) the cattle have been resident in the herd for at least 18 months; and
 - (b) at least 1 negative test of the cattle has been undertaken within 30 days before introduction; and

Stock Regulation 1988

- (c) the cattle are transported directly to an approved feedlot or other holding.
- (13) If the cattle are transported under subsection (12)(c) to a holding that is not an approved feedlot, the holding must be placed in quarantine and the owner must immediately undertake to undergo an approved eradication program in relation to the holding.
- (14) A person may introduce non-slaughter cattle from a CF2 herd that has previously been infected if—
- (a) the herd originates from an impending free area; and
 - (b) has undergone a herd confirmatory test at least 12 months after attaining CF1 herd status; and
 - (c) the cattle have been resident in the herd for not less than 18 months.
- (15) A person may introduce non-slaughter cattle from a TN herd or an MN herd that originate from an impending free area.
- (16) A person must not introduce non-slaughter cattle that originate from a holding on which there are any other cattle—
- (a) from an NA herd, IN herd, RD herd, SU herd or PC herd; or
 - (b) if the holding is wholly or partly situated in the Northern Territory or that part of Western Australia north of the Tropic of Capricorn—from an MN herd;
- without first obtaining the written approval of the chief inspector.
- (17) The chief inspector must give written approval to introduce cattle to a person who requests it under subsection (5) or (16) only if the chief inspector is satisfied that there is no reasonable danger of the cattle infecting other cattle in Queensland with tuberculosis, having regard to—
- (a) the intended destination of the cattle; and
 - (b) the origin of the cattle; and
 - (c) evidence as to the class of the cattle; and
 - (d) any other relevant matter.

- (18) The chief inspector must approve a feedlot for the purposes of this section only if the chief inspector is satisfied that the feedlot is—
- (a) adequately fenced; and
 - (b) licensed under the Act; and
 - (c) otherwise safe, having regard to the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis.
- (19) It is a condition of every approval given under subsection (18) that the owner of the feedlot must ensure all requirements relating to the identification of cattle are complied with in relation to the cattle taken onto the feedlot.
- (20) The chief inspector must approve a saleyard for the purposes of this section only if the chief inspector is satisfied that the saleyard is adequately fenced and otherwise suitable for holding cattle, having regard to any matter relevant to preventing the spread of tuberculosis.
- (21) The chief inspector must approve a yard in Cloncurry for the purposes of holding cattle under this section only if the chief inspector is satisfied that the yard is suitable to hold the cattle, having regard to any matter relevant to preventing the spread of tuberculosis.
- (22) When required to name an abattoir to which cattle must be transported under this section, the chief inspector must have regard to—
- (a) whether the distance to the abattoir from the location of the cattle is such that the cattle can be transported there without spelling; and
 - (b) any other matter relevant to preventing the spread of tuberculosis.

19 Introduction of deer—brucellosis and tuberculosis

Deer shall not be introduced except where the deer are derived from a property which is not subjected to restrictions for either bovine tuberculosis or brucellosis.

20 Introduction of swine—brucellosis

- (1) An owner may introduce swine other than from herds in the Northern Territory or that part of Western Australia north of the Tropic of Capricorn, where the swine are from a property not subject to brucellosis or other disease control restrictions.
- (2) An owner may introduce swine form a herd in the Northern Territory or that part of Western Australia north of the Tropic of Capricorn where—
 - (a) that herd is an accredited swine brucellosis free herd; or
 - (b) the animals from a herd where brucellosis is not known or suspected to exist and the animals have been subjected to a negative serum agglutination movement test for swine brucellosis.

21 Introduction of poultry

- (1) An owner may introduce poultry where the poultry in respect of—
 - (a) domestic fowl and pheasants—
 - (i) are consigned direct to an accredited poultry abattoir for immediate slaughter; or
 - (ii) are from a flock which has been certified by the owner in the approved form as being free from pullorum disease and—
 - (A) are certified by the chief veterinary officer as being from a State or Territory of the Commonwealth in which the disease, infectious laryngotracheitis has not occurred in poultry within that State or Territory during the preceding 12 months; or
 - (B) are certified by the owner in the approved form that they are from a flock in which the disease of infectious laryngotracheitis is not known or suspected to exist and have been vaccinated with a registered infectious laryngotracheitis vaccine by the eye-drop method or such other method approved by the chief inspector or chief veterinary officer,

Stock Regulation 1988

not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days immediately prior to introduction;

- (b) turkeys, ducks, geese, guinea fowls, pigeons, japanese quail and partridges—
 - (i) are consigned direct to an accredited poultry abattoir for immediate slaughter; or
 - (ii) are verified by the owner in the approved form that they are form a flock in which the disease of infectious laryngotracheitis is not known or suspected to exist and which are free from pullorum disease.
- (2) An owner who introduces day old chickens or hatching eggs from domestic fowl, turkeys, ducks, guinea fowls, geese, pigeons, japanese quail, pheasants and partridge flocks where—
 - (a) the day old chickens and hatching eggs have been certified by the owner in an approved form as being free from pullorum disease and having not been in direct or indirect contact with poultry affected with infectious laryngotracheitis and the day old chickens were hatched in a hatchery where all eggs were from flocks free from pullorum disease; or
 - (b) the day old chickens and hatching eggs are from flocks which are free from pullorum disease, as determined by an approved testing regimen and are eligible for the application of an approved pullorum stamp.
- (3) An owner granted an approved pullorum stamp may introduce the day old chickens and hatching eggs referred to in paragraph (a) above without production of a certificate of health.
- (4) In this section—

accredited poultry abattoir means an approved abattoir accredited under the *Meat Industry Act 1993* to process poultry.

22 Introduction of cattle, sheep, goats and deer—Johne's Disease

- (1) Cattle, sheep, goats and deer must not be introduced unless—
 - (a) the chief inspector is satisfied that the introduction does not present the risk of spread of Johne's Disease into Queensland and has approved the introduction; or
 - (b) they are consigned for immediate slaughter at an approved abattoir; or
 - (c) they are from a property or herd in which Johne's Disease has not been known or suspected to exist during the 5 year period prior to introduction.
- (2) In the case of goats and cattle (other than steers or spayed females) originating from Victoria, Tasmania and the New South Wales Rural Lands Protection Board districts of Tweed—Lismore, Casino, Grafton, Kempsey, Gloucester, Scone, Denman/Singleton, Maitland, Mossvale, Braidwood, Bega, Moulamein, Deniliquin, Jerilderie, Corowa, Albury and Holbrook—the stock must comply with subsection (1) and have been subjected to an absorbed ELISA test resulting in a negative test within 30 days prior to introduction.

23 Introduction of stock—cattle ticks

- (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), cattle, sheep, goats and deer may be introduced where the stock are free from *Boophilus microplus* and visibly free from *Haemaphysalis* and other tick species.
- (2) In respect of introduction from tick infected areas to tick free areas, or tick infected areas to tick infected areas where stock travel through a tick free area—
 - (a) the stock shall be subject to a minimum of 2 tick treatments, the final treatment to be carried out under the supervision of an inspector;
 - (b) the stock shall be removed from the tick infected area within 24 hours of the final tick treatment; and
 - (c) the interval between tick treatments shall be not less than 3 days nor more than 7 days.

Stock Regulation 1988

- (3) In respect of introductions from tick infected areas to tick infected areas where stock do not travel through tick free areas—
 - (a) the stock for immediate slaughter shall be visibly free of ticks; and
 - (b) all other stock shall be subjected to 1 unsupervised treatment within 72 hours prior to introduction.
- (4) Subject to subsection (5), horses and camels may be introduced where the horses and camels are free from *Boophilus microplus* and visibly free from *Haemaphysalis* and other tick species.
- (5) In respect of introductions from tick infected areas to tick free areas or tick infected areas to tick infected areas where stock travel through a tick free area—
 - (a) led, tractable and groomed horses and camels shall be subject to 1 supervised treatment within 24 hours prior to introduction; and
 - (b) —
 - (i) paddock horses and camels shall be subjected to a minimum of 2 treatments, the final treatment to be carried out under the supervision of an inspector; and
 - (ii) the horses and camels shall be removed from the tick infected area within 24 hours of the final tick treatment; and
 - (iii) the intervals between tick treatments shall be not less than 3 days nor more than 7 days.
- (6) In respect of any stock being introduced from any area to a tick free area—
 - (a) where stock are travelled through a tick infected area, they shall not be unloaded; and
 - (b) stock infested with *Haemaphysalis* and other tick species may be subjected to 1 treatment carried out under the supervision of an inspector within 24 hours prior to introduction.
- (7) All other stock may be introduced where—

- (a) the stock are free from *Boophilus microplus* and visibly free from *Haemaphysalis* and other tick species; and
 - (b) such movement conditions and treatments as required by the chief inspector have been complied with.
- (8) Where supervised treatments of stock are required by the chief inspector, the treatments shall be in an approved facility with an approved acaricide.
- (9) Before supervised treatments are undertaken, the stock must be manually inspected and found free from ticks.

24 Approval for alternative test

The chief inspector may upon the application of an owner of stock approve the use of an alternative test to a prescribed test to establish the disease free status of the stock intended to be introduced to this State.

Division 2 Introduction of animal products, animal pathogens, biological preparations etc.

26 Animal pathogens, biological preparations, articles or things

A person shall not introduce animal pathogens, biological preparations, articles or things of a class included in schedule 3 unless in compliance with the requirements of a permit to introduce animal pathogens, biological preparations, articles or things in the approved form granted by the chief inspector.

27 Contaminated animal pathogens etc.

- (1) Animal pathogens, biological preparations, articles or things which contain, or are suspected to contain contaminating micro-organisms, shall not be introduced without the prior approval of the chief inspector.

- (2) An order to destroy animal pathogens, biological preparations, articles or things under section 37 of the Act shall be in the approved form.

Division 3 General introduction requirements

28 Doubt as to health of stock

Where an inspector suspects that stock introduced by land, sea or air are infected, the inspector may detain them at that place or on that vehicle or vessel and cause them to be tested or treated to the inspector's satisfaction, or direct their removal to another place, vehicle or vessel at the risk and expense of the owner, there to be quarantined and tested or treated to the satisfaction of the chief inspector.

29 Landing animal products, attendant's effects

Animal products, carcass, fodder, fittings, or other matter or thing used in connection with introduced stock which are suspected of or are infected with disease, and clothes, baggage or effects belonging to the attendants of the stock, shall not be removed from any vehicle or vessel in which they arrive, except by the approval in writing and under the supervision of an inspector, and then only to a place to be named by the inspector, there to be dealt with or disposed of as the chief inspector directs.

Part 3 Intrastate stock travelling requirements

Division 1 Travelling requirements for stock, hides and skins

30 Non-application of travel permit and waybill requirements (s 23 of the Act)

For the purposes of section 23 of the Act, sections 21 to 22I of the Act do not apply to poultry or animals that are terrestrial mammals not indigenous to Queensland, other than the following—

- (a) alpacas;
- (b) buffalo;
- (c) camels;
- (d) cattle;
- (e) deer;
- (f) goats;
- (g) guanacos;
- (h) horse;
- (i) llamas;
- (j) sheep;
- (k) vicunas.

31 Travel permits

A travel permit must be in the approved form.

32 Travel permit required for area

For the purposes of section 21A(e) and (f) of the Act, the Brisbane Exhibition Grounds are a prescribed area.

33 Travelling stock to be quarantined

In respect of an outbreak of disease in travelling stock, the stock shall, if considered necessary by an inspector, be quarantined and tested and treated at the nearest convenient place to the satisfaction of the inspector.

34 Disposal of carcasses etc.

A person shall not cast, or cause or permit to fall or be cast overboard from any vessel, on any airport, aerodrome, port, harbour, river, creek or stream in Queensland, any animal product or carcass of any stock or any fodder or fitting, unless approved.

35 Introduction of hides or skins from the cattle tick infected area

- (1) A person shall not introduce or travel or in any way be concerned in introducing or travelling hides or skins from the area comprised in the cattle tick infected area of Queensland into the remaining areas of the State unless the approval of the chief inspector in writing has first been obtained.
- (2) The chief inspector shall specify in the approval—
 - (a) the route; and
 - (b) the means of transport; and
 - (c) the method of packaging the hides and skins; and
 - (d) the precautions to be taken at the point of destination to prevent the escape of cattle ticks.
- (3) The approval shall remain in force unless—
 - (a) any of the conditions under which the approval has been granted are breached; or
 - (b) the person to whom the approval is granted is convicted of a breach of the regulation; or
 - (c) the approval is withdrawn by the chief inspector.

Division 2 Sale of diseased stock

36 Sale of diseased stock

- (1) A person shall not sell nor expose for sale nor cause nor permit to be sold or exposed for sale nor assist nor be concerned in the selling of any diseased or suspected stock until an inspector has given approval in writing for the sale.
- (2) An inspector may require the stock to be kept separate from other stock and for the purpose of identification the inspector may brand them or cause them to be branded with a brand or brands, other than a fire brand, approved by the Minister, or tag them, or cause them to be tagged to the inspector's satisfaction.

37 Diseased stock at saleyards

- (1) When an inspector finds any diseased or suspected stock in a saleyard the inspector may give to the owner of the stock approval, either verbally or in writing in the approved form, to sell the stock subject to such conditions as the inspector may specify but, where an inspector refuses to give to the owner approval to sell the stock, the inspector shall notify the owner in writing accordingly.
- (2) A inspector may cause the diseased or suspected stock to be kept separate from other stock in the saleyard and for the purpose of identification the inspector may brand the stock or cause them to be branded with a brand or brands, other than a fire brand, approved by the Minister, or tag them, or cause them to be tagged to the inspector's satisfaction.
- (3) A person shall not prevent or obstruct an inspector in the branding or tagging of diseased or suspected stock.

Division 3 Travelling of diseased stock, products etc.

38 Infected stock etc. not to travel without approval

- (1) A person shall not send or cause to be sent by air, or on any road, vehicle, railway, river, or vessel within the territorial waters of Queensland, any infected or suspected stock, or any animal product, animal parasite, whether internal or external, animal pathogen, biological preparation, carcass, fodder, or other thing likely to cause the spread of disease, until the person has received approval in writing from an inspector.
- (2) However, this section shall not apply to—
 - (a) a veterinary surgeon; or
 - (b) an inspector, other than an acting or honorary inspector; or
 - (c) an authorised person under the *Dairy Industry Act 1993*; or
 - (d) a person authorised by the chief inspector;

who submits any infected or suspected stock, or any animal product, animal parasite, whether internal or external, animal pathogen, biological preparation, carcass, fodder or other thing likely to cause the spread of disease, to an approved laboratory for examination for diagnosis for disease control or eradication purposes.

39 Buffer areas

An inspector may declare as much of the country surrounding an infected area as the inspector considers necessary to be a buffer area and stock shall not be removed from the buffer area without approval in writing of an inspector, who may inspect, test or treat the stock before granting the approval.

40 Gates

A person shall not fail to close a gate, or secure it against being opened by stock where the gate is on or leading into

land adjoining the boundary of an infected or declared area or a buffer area declared under section 39.

Part 4 Inspectors

41 **Appointment of inspectors—Act, s 4D**

- (1) Each of the following classes of persons is declared to be an approved class of persons for section 4D⁵ of the Act—
 - (a) authorised officers or inspectors appointed under the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*;
 - (b) authorised officers appointed under the *State Counter-Disaster Organisation Act 1975*;
 - (c) security officers licensed under the *Security Providers Act 1993*;
 - (d) the following persons who are retired—
 - (i) inspectors of stock;
 - (ii) defence force personnel;
 - (iii) police officers;
 - (iv) veterinary surgeons;
 - (e) persons appointed or otherwise authorised under the law of a place outside the State—
 - (i) to act as an inspector of stock or police officer, or its equivalent, in the place; or
 - (ii) to practise veterinary science in the place;
 - (f) persons who—
 - (i) are the holders of a degree or diploma in veterinary science of a university or other body; and
 - (ii) teach veterinary science at a university or veterinary school;

5 Section 4D (Appointment and qualifications of inspectors) of the Act

Part 6 Testing of stock for disease

Division 1 Tuberculosis

44 Definition for div 1

In this division—

authorised testing person means—

- (a) an authorised veterinary surgeon appointed by the Minister for the purposes of section 5(6) of this Act;
- (b) a government veterinary officer;
- (c) an inspector other than an honorary inspector, or an acting inspector holding office under this Act;
- (d) a person authorised in writing by the Minister or the chief inspector.

45 Tuberculosis testing of stock

- (1) A person other than an authorised testing person shall not test stock for tuberculosis with a test which involves the use of tuberculin or other biological preparation.
- (2) An authorised testing person shall not test any stock for bovine tuberculosis unless—
 - (a) the chief inspector has directed the person so to do;
 - (b) the testing—
 - (i) is limited to such class or classes of stock as designated by the chief inspector; and
 - (ii) carried out at such times, places and in conformity with such directions issued from time to time by the chief inspector; and
 - (c) the person keeps and maintains records of all testing and treatments of those stock carried out by the person, for inspection by the chief inspector.
- (3) An authorised testing person who has subjected stock to a test involving the use of tuberculin or other biological product

Stock Regulation 1988

shall within 30 days furnish a tuberculin test record claim and declaration in the approved form to the divisional veterinary officer for the district in which the test was carried out or, where there is no divisional veterinary officer appointed, to the chief inspector, Brisbane.

- (4) Where an authorised testing person finds in or upon any holding or premises any stock affected by bovine tuberculosis, the person shall—
 - (a) mark or brand the stock in the manner prescribed by section 46; and
 - (b) immediately forward a notification of tuberculin testing and reactor in the approved form to the chief inspector, or if such test has been made in a district where a divisional veterinary officer is stationed, to the divisional veterinary officer.
- (5) Tuberculin used in the tuberculin test will comprise a preparation of bovine purified protein derivative, a preparation of avian purified protein derivative or other approved preparations suitable for the type of stock or type of test involved.
- (6) A tuberculin test referred to in subsections (1) and (2) shall be performed with an approved type of single or multi dose syringe and needle with a means of accurately dispensing up to 0.1 mL, and shall consist of—
 - (a) in respect of the single intradermal test for cattle, deer and pigs, a single injection at an approved site to 0.1 mL of approved tuberculin and the observing, palpating and recording of the reaction at 72 hours or 96 hours after the injection;
 - (b) in respect of the comparative tuberculin test for cattle, deer and pigs, intradermal injections at approved sites of up to 0.1 mL of approved tuberculin at separate sites, and the observing, palpating and recording of the reaction at 72 hours or 96 hours after the injections.
- (7) The performance, observance, palpating, recording and interpretation of the tuberculin tests shall be as defined under the standard definitions and rules unless otherwise approved.

46 Branding of tested stock

- (1) Where an authorised testing person finds on or upon a holding or premises stock tested by the person to be affected with tuberculosis, the person shall if so required by the chief inspector—
 - (a) brand the stock by imprinting on the back or loin within 15 cm of the midline on either side a broad arrow over the letter T; or
 - (b) paint brand the stock with letters, symbols or markings to indicate the disease status of the stock; or
 - (c) insert an ear tag in the ear, attach a back tag on the back, or attach a tail tag to the tail to indicate the disease status of the stock; or
 - (d) indicate the disease status of the stock by any combination of the above.
- (2) Where stock are tested by an authorised testing person and found free from tuberculosis the person shall if so required by the chief inspector—
 - (a) brand the stock by imprinting on the back or loin within 15 cm of the midline on either side a bar in crown; or
 - (b) paint brand the stock with letters, symbols or markings to indicate the disease status of the stock; or
 - (c) insert an ear tag in the ear, attach a back tag on the back, or attach a tail tag to the tail to indicate the disease status of the stock; or
 - (d) indicate the disease status of the stock by any combination of the above.

Division 2 Compensation for stock destroyed or disposed of under section 28**47 Definition for div 2**

In this division—

estimated market value, of stock, means the value of the stock, decided by the chief inspector, as if the stock were—

- (a) free of disease; and
- (b) sold and delivered on the holding on which the stock are located when ordered to be destroyed or disposed of.

48 Deciding estimated market value

In deciding the estimated market value of stock, the chief inspector may consider the following—

- (a) the stocks' age, sex and breed;
- (b) the stocks' body condition and live weight;
- (c) the place where the stock were destroyed or disposed of;
- (d) the reasonable transport and selling costs the owner of the stock may have incurred in selling the stock if they had not been destroyed;
- (e) other matters relevant to the condition or value of the stock when the stock were destroyed or disposed of.

49 Compensation

- (1) An application for compensation under section 31 of the Act—
 - (a) must be in the approved form; and
 - (b) must be made—
 - (i) to the inspector responsible for the area in which the property of origin is located; and
 - (ii) within 2 months after the date of destruction or disposal of the stock.
- (2) The owner of any stock affected by tuberculosis that are destroyed or disposed of under an order made under section 30(5A) or (5C) of the Act is entitled to the compensation specified in part A of the table.
- (3) If any stock, the subject of compensation under subsection (2), have reacted to the prescribed test, but—

Stock Regulation 1988

- (a) on the basis of autopsy or other evidence the chief inspector is of the opinion that they are not infected with tuberculosis; and
- (b) the status of the herd in which the stock were resident at the time the order or direction was made was not infected (IN) or restricted (RD);

the owner is entitled to the compensation specified in part A of the table and, if the market value of the stock exceeds that rate, the owner is entitled to further compensation up to the estimated market value of the stock.

- (4) The owner of any cattle suspected of being infected with tuberculosis that are destroyed or disposed of after delivery to the Minister under an order under section 30(6) of the Act is entitled to compensation equivalent to the estimated market value of the cattle.
- (5) If, during mustering, the owner under an order issued under section 30(6) of the Act, destroys cows or heifers with 1 or more permanent teeth, and the cattle are—
 - (a) suspected of being infected with tuberculosis; and
 - (b) identified by means of a brand in accordance with the *Brands Act 1915* or an ear tag that indicates that the cattle were tested for tuberculosis;

the owner is entitled to the compensation specified in part B of the table.

- (6) If the owner destroys, under an order issued under section 30(6) of the Act, any cattle to which subsection (5) does not apply that are—
 - (a) suspected of being infected with tuberculosis; and
 - (b) are unmustered in the field;

the owner is entitled to compensation for the cattle at the rate of \$62.50 per head.

- (7) If the owner of stock is entitled to compensation under subsection (2), (3), (4), (5) or (6) the owner is entitled to additional compensation for any charges incurred by the owner with the prior written approval of an inspector in relation to the disposal of the carcasses of the stock.

Stock Regulation 1988

- (8) Payment of compensation under subsection (2), (3), (4), (5) or (6) is conditional upon the destruction or disposal of the stock being carried out—
- (a) in accordance with the order or direction made under section 30 of the Act; and
- (b) either—
- (i) under the supervision of an inspector; or
- (ii) with the prior written approval of an inspector specifying the maximum number of stock to be destroyed or disposed of.
- (9) If stock are destroyed or disposed of under subsection (8)(b)(ii), evidence is to be delivered to an inspector that the destruction or disposal for which compensation is claimed was carried out.
- (10) If costs have been incurred by the Minister in the recapture, destruction or disposal of straying or escaped stock, the amount of the costs are to be deducted from any compensation payable to the owner.
- (11) The owner of stock the subject of a claim for compensation must provide the chief inspector with such information or particulars of the testing, identification and destruction or disposal of the stock concerned as the chief inspector considers necessary to determine the amount of compensation payable.

Table**Part A**

Stock	Class of compensation per head
	\$
Bulls.....	525.00
Dairy cows.....	550.00
Dairy heifers	500.00

Stock Regulation 1988

Stock	Class of compensation per head
	\$
Registered stud beef cows and heifers (1 or more permanent teeth)	500.00
Other cows and heifers (1 or more permanent teeth).	350.00
Other cattle (1 or more permanent teeth).	300.00
Weaners or yearlings	200.00
Calves	100.00
Entire horses and breeding mares free of clinical sign of infection.	200.00
Other horses.	50.00

Part B

Class of stock	Compensation per head
	\$
Cows and heifers (1 or more permanent teeth)	175.00

Division 3 Enzootic bovine leucosis**50 Enzootic bovine leucosis**

The definitive test for enzootic bovine leucosis shall be the agar gel immunodiffusion test (AGID) or such other approved test and such test shall be carried out in an approved laboratory in accordance with approved standard procedures.

- (a) dogs or cats; or
 - (b) caged pet birds, other than poultry; or
 - (c) zoo or circus animals, other than pigs or ruminants.
- (2) A person must not do any of the following—
- (a) feed animal matter or animal-contaminated matter to stock;
 - (b) possess animal matter or animal-contaminated matter for the purpose of feeding it to stock;
 - (c) allow, or fail to take every reasonable measure to prevent, stock access to animal matter or animal-contaminated matter;
 - (d) supply animal matter or animal-contaminated matter to someone else for the purpose of feeding it to stock.

Examples for subsection (2)(c) of 'reasonable measure'—

1. Applying fertilizer containing animal matter to a stock grazing pasture for the sole purpose of fertilizing the pasture and, before and during the application of the fertilizer, restricting access by stock to the fertilizer.
 2. Lawfully discharging cattle feedlot effluent on a stock grazing pasture to dispose of the effluent.
 3. Disposing of animal matter or animal-contaminated matter at a dump site that is suitably fenced, or placing the matter in suitable bins or burying the matter in a deep pit on the site, to prevent access to the matter by feral cattle, feral pigs and feral goats.
- (3) For subsection (2)(a), the direct consumption by stock of animal matter or animal-contaminated matter, without human assistance or involvement, is not feeding matter to stock.

Example for subsection (3)—

Faecal by-product of stock or carcasses consumed directly by other stock, without human assistance or involvement.

58 Restriction on feeding ruminants—warning statement

- (1) A person must not feed, or allow someone else to feed, stock food to a ruminant if—

- (a) the food is in, or has come from, a container that is, or was when the food was in the container, labelled with a ruminant feed warning statement;⁹ or
 - (b) the food has, at any time, been supplied in bulk to anyone and a ruminant feed warning statement has been given to anyone who received the food.¹⁰
- (2) For subsection (1), a person does not allow someone else to feed stock food to a ruminant merely because the person supplies or transports the stock food to the other person.

- (3) In this section—

container includes package.

labelled includes labelled under the Standards Regulation, part 5.¹¹

ruminant feed warning statement means—

- (a) the statement—
 - (i) ‘DO NOT FEED TO CATTLE, SHEEP, GOATS, DEER OR OTHER RUMINANTS’; or
 - (ii) ‘DO NOT FEED TO RUMINANTS’; or
- (b) words to the effect of a statement mentioned in paragraph (a).

Standards Regulation means the *Agricultural Standards Regulation 1997*.

stock food see Standards Regulation, section 34.

59 Exemptions for pt 8

- (1) This section applies for a proceeding against a person for an offence against sections 37(1) of the Act constituted by a contravention of this part.

9 For the requirement in Queensland for the label and the statement, see the Standards Regulation, section 42 (Statement label must contain).

10 See the Standards Regulation, section 50(1)(b) and (2) (Labelling method).

11 The Standards Regulation, part 5 (Labelling agricultural requirements).

- (2) It is an exemption for the offence (an *offence exemption*) if the contravention was the doing of an act as follows (a *relevant act*)—
- (a) feeding any of the following to stock—
 - (i) gelatin;
 - (ii) milk of Australian origin;
 - (iii) a milk product made in Australia and derived from milk of Australian origin;
 - (iv) rendered animal fat;
 - (b) feeding meal to stock other than a ruminant;
 - (c) feeding animal matter or animal-contaminated matter to stock if the feeding is done by, or carried out under the directions of, a veterinary surgeon for the purpose of disease control;
 - (d) feeding animal-contaminated matter to stock if the matter is cooking oil that—
 - (i) is free from particles of solid matter suspended in the oil (*particulate matter*); and
 - (ii) has, after its last contact with animal matter, been—
 - (A) filtered in a way that removes particulate matter from the oil; and
 - (B) subjected to a temperature of at least 70°C for at least 20 minutes;
 - (e) feeding animal matter or animal-contaminated matter to stock, or possessing animal matter or animal-contaminated matter, for the purpose of feeding it to stock under approved research;
 - (f) using animal matter or animal-contaminated matter in a poisoned bait to kill dingoes or feral pigs.
- (3) If an offence exemption applies to a relevant act, the person does not commit the offence that would otherwise be committed by the act.

- (4) The *Justices Act 1886*, section 76¹² applies to an offence exemption.

Part 9 Miscellaneous provisions

60 Identification of stock

- (1) Where stock are tested or treated an inspector may, for the purpose of identification of the stock, cause the stock to be tagged, marked or branded with a brand, other than fire brand, approved by the Minister.
- (2) A person shall not prevent or obstruct an inspector in the tagging, marking or branding of tested or treated stock.

61 Segregation of stock at sales and shows

- (1) The chief inspector may, for the purpose of preventing or controlling the spread of disease, by order in writing—
- (a) prohibit the holding of shows or sales of stock, or any other gathering of stock; or
- (b) permit such gatherings of stock subject to the isolation or segregation of any class or category of stock or the testing or treatment of the stock or any other conditions specified in the order.
- (2) The order made under subsection (1) shall be given to the owner of the stock or the person apparently having charge or control of the show, sale or gathering of any stock.

62 Examination of brands

An inspector or police officer may, for the purpose of identifying stock, clip or cause to be clipped, or otherwise remove, the hair from portions of any stock or carcass for the

12 *Justices Act 1886*, section 76 (Proof of negative etc.)

purpose of examining the brands upon the stock, or for the purpose of ascertaining if there are any brands on the stock.

63 Way diseased stock may be destroyed

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive orders—
 - (a) the destruction of—
 - (i) infected or suspected stock; or
 - (ii) an animal product or carcass of infected or suspected stock; or
 - (iii) anything used in connection with infected or suspected stock or an animal product or carcass of infected or suspected stock; or
 - (iv) infected or suspected pasture or fodder; or
 - (b) the removal and destruction of animal pathogen or biological preparation; or
 - (c) the removal and disposal of soil.¹³
- (2) If the chief executive's order relates to live stock, the stock must be destroyed in a way consistent with the Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan, Emergency Operations Manual, Destruction of Animals approved by the Agriculture and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand.¹⁴
- (3) If the chief executive's order relates to—
 - (a) the removal and destruction of—
 - (i) an animal product or carcass; or
 - (ii) a thing used in connection with infected or suspected stock or an animal product or carcass of infected or suspected stock; or
 - (iii) infected or suspected pasture or fodder; or
 - (b) the removal or disposal of soil;

13 See section 15 (Stock may be destroyed in certain cases) of the Act.

14 This document is available for inspection or purchase at the department's head office.

the thing must be removed and destroyed or disposed of in a way consistent with the Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan, Emergency Operations Manual, Disposal of Carcasses, Animal Products, Materials and Wastes approved by the Agriculture and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand.

64 Rate of compensation for destruction of diseased stock

The prescribed rate of compensation for section 17 of the Act is market value.

65 Mode of assessing value of destroyed stock

- (1) The market value of stock destroyed under this Act, in respect of which compensation may be payable, shall be assessed by the owner and an officer of the Department of Primary Industries approved by the Minister.
- (2) In the event of a failure to agree in the determination of the market value of the stock, the Minister upon request of an owner shall appoint a registered valuer to decide the value, whose decision shall be final, and costs incurred in the valuation shall be born equally by the parties.
- (3) However, this section shall not apply to those stock destroyed or disposed of under section 30 of the Act.

66 Carriage of ticks prohibited

- (1) A person shall not, without the approval in writing of the chief inspector, collect, carry, keep or send through the post or otherwise or shall in any way knowingly be concerned in the collection, carriage, keeping or sending of any cattle ticks or eggs of cattle ticks.
- (2) However, this section shall not apply to the collection of specimens for immediate submission in a sealed container to an approved laboratory for examination or diagnosis.

68 Fees

- (1) The fees payable under the Act are stated in schedule 7.

Stock Regulation 1988

- (2) A fee that relates to the treatment of stock or a vehicle is to be paid by the owner of the stock or vehicle.
- (3) A fee is not payable in relation to a horse that—
 - (a) is owned by a contract drover or contract musterer who uses the horse for droving or mustering; or
 - (b) is being moved within a holding that is intersected by a boundary of a cattle tick infected area of the State; or
 - (c) is a working horse being repeatedly travelled to and from neighbouring holdings in the same ownership, 1 of which—
 - (i) is situated within the boundaries of a cattle tick infected area of the State; or
 - (ii) has been placed in quarantine by an inspector; or
 - (iii) is the subject of an undertaking in relation to cattle tick entered into by the owner of the holding under section 14(2) of the Act; or
 - (iv) is a cattle tick infected property that is not within a cattle tick infected area of the State and is the subject of an approved cattle tick eradication program; or
 - (v) is contiguous with a holding mentioned in subparagraph (ii), (iii) or (iv) or a boundary of a cattle tick infected area of the State; or
 - (d) is being travelled to or from an annual show conducted by a member society of the Queensland Chamber of Agricultural Societies.
- (4) A fee is not payable in relation to buffaloes, camels, cattle, deer, goats or sheep that are being travelled—
 - (a) to or from an annual show conducted by a member society of the Queensland Chamber of Agricultural Societies; or
 - (b) within or out of a holding that—
 - (i) has been placed in quarantine by an inspector, the owner of which is carrying out an approved cattle tick eradication program; or

- (ii) is the subject of an undertaking in relation to cattle tick entered into by the owner of the holding under section 14(2) of the Act and the property is the subject of an approved cattle tick eradication program; or
- (iii) is contiguous with a holding mentioned in subparagraph (i), (ii) or (v) or a boundary of the cattle tick infected area of the State; or
- (iv) is intersected by a boundary of the cattle tick infected area of the State and the property is the subject of an approved cattle tick eradication program; or
- (v) is a cattle tick infected property that is not within the cattle tick infected area of the State and is the subject of an approved cattle tick eradication program.

Schedule 1 Prescribed diseases

section 3

abscess
actinobacillosis
actinomycosis
African horse sickness
African swine fever
anaplasmosis
anthrax
arthritis
aspergillosis
Aujeszky's disease
Australian lyssavirus (including bat lyssavirus)
avian encephalomyelitis (epidemic tremor)
avian influenza virus
avian monocytosis (blue-comb)
avian mycoplasmosis (chronic respiratory disease, infectious synovitis)
black disease
black leg
bluetongue
Borna disease
botulism
bovine spongiform encephalopathy
Braula fly
brucellosis
buffalo fly (*Siphona exigua*)

Schedule 1 (continued)

Campylobacter fetus infection (formerly called vibriosis)
cancer
candidiasis
caseous lymphadenitis
cattle tick (*Boophilus microplus*)
Chagas disease
classical swine fever
coccidiosis
contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
contagious ecthyma (scabby mouth)
contagious equine metritis
contagious mastitis
coryza (fowls)
cowpox
Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever
cysticercosis
distemper
dourine
duck virus enteritis
duck virus hepatitis
east coast fever
encephalitides (tick bourne)
encephalomyocarditis (swine)
enteritis (ducks)
enterohepatitis (black-head)
enterotoxaemia
enzootic bovine leucosis
enzootic pneumonia of swine

Schedule 1 (continued)

eperythrozoonosis
ephemeral fever
epididymitis
epithelioma or cancer of eye
epizootic lymphangitis
equine babesiosis
equine coital exanthema
equine encephalomyelitis
equine encephalosis
equine influenza
equine rhinopneumonitis
equine viral arteritis
erysipelas
eye worm (*Oxyspirura mansoni*)
facial eczema
fascioliasis
feline calcivirus infection
feline infectious enteritis
feline rhinotracheitis
filariasis
foot and mouth disease
footrot
fowl cholera
fowl pox
fowl typhoid
gapes (*Syngamus trachea*)
Getah virus
glanders

Schedule 1 (continued)

Glasser's disease
goat pox
haemagglutinating encephalomyelitis virus
haemonchosis
haemorrhagic septicaemia
heartwater
heatstroke
Hendra virus (formerly named equine morbillivirus)
hepatitis
hexamitiasis
horse pox
hydatid (*Echinococcus granulosus*)
Ibaraki disease
inclusion body hepatitis
inclusion body rhinitis
infectious atrophic rhinitis
infectious bronchitis (fowls)
infectious bursal disease
infectious canine hepatitis
infectious equine anaemia
infectious laryngotracheitis
infectious rhinitis
infectious rhinotracheitis
infectious serositis (ducks)
Japanese encephalitis
Jembrana disease
Johne's disease
leptospirosis

Schedule 1 (continued)

leucosis
lice infestation
listeriosis
louping ill
lumpy skin disease
lung worm infestation
lymphosarcoma
Maedi-Visna
malignant catarrh
malignant catarrhal fever
malignant oedema
Marek's disease
melioidosis
Menangle virus (porcine paramyxovirus)
mite infestation
mucosal disease
mycosis
Nairobi sheep disease
Newcastle disease virus
Nipah virus
oedema disease (swine)
ophthalmia
oesophagostomiasis
omphalitis
papilloma
paramphistomiasis
pasteurellosis
peste des petits ruminants

Schedule 1 (continued)

pestivirus
piroplasmiasis
porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
potomac fever
poultry tick (*Argas persicus*)
pregnancy toxæmia (sheep)
psittacosis (ornithosis)
pullorum disease
pulmonary adenomatosis
pustular vaginitis (bovine)
rabies
residue disease
rickettsiasis
Rift Valley fever
rinderpest
salmonellosis
scrapie
screw worm fly
septicaemia
Sheep ked (*Melophagus ovinus*)
sheep pox
sheep scab
sinusitis (turkeys)
sparganosis
spirochaetosis
stickfast flea (*Echidnophaga gallinacea*)
strangles
surra

Schedule 1 (continued)

swine dysentery
swine influenza
swine pox
swine vesicular disease
taeniasis
Talfan disease (swine)
Teschen disease (swine)
tetanus
tick (*Haemaphysalis bancrofti*)
tick (*Haemaphysalis longicornis*)
toxaemic jaundice
toxoplasmosis
transmissible gastroenteritis
transmissible spongiform encephalopathy
trichinellosis
trichinosis
trichomoniasis (bovine)
trichostrongylosis
tropilaelaps mite
trypanosomiasis
tuberculosis
tularaemia
tumours
turkey coryza
turkey pox
variola
vent gleet
vesicular exanthema

Schedule 1 (continued)

vesicular stomatitis

virus abortion

virus pneumonia

warble fly infestation

Wesselsbron disease

Western, Eastern and Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis

Schedule 2 Crossing–places

section 10

Places of entry

Brisbane
 Cairns
 Rockhampton
 Toowoomba
 Townsville

Ports of introduction

Brisbane
 Cairns
 Queerah
 Rockhampton
 Townsville

Crossing–places*Crossing–places for stock introduced from the State of New South Wales***Gates**

Acacia Creek	Killarney
Adelaide	Mingoola
Barringun	Mt Lindesay
Bonshaw Weir	Mungindi
Boonah	Nala
Boonanga	Narranappa
Brenda	Numinbah
Burrans Downs	Parragundy
Byra	Richmond Gap

Schedule 2 (continued)

Clodes	Riverton
Cobaki	Stanthorpe
Cottonvale	Sugarloaf
Cullendore	Texas
Cuningham Weir	The Summit
Currawillinghi	The Head
East Goondiwindi	Thulimbah
Fortville	Tomewin
Glendalough	Goondiwindi
Gunnandaddy	Toona
Toulby	Tweed Heads
Habnary	Wallangarra
Hamilton	Warri
Hebel	Waverley
Hungerford	Wompah West
Jobs Gate	Wompah
Keetah	

Crossing-places for stock introduced from the State of South Australia

Arraburry	Herbert River—Mulligan
Birdville West	Innaminka
Birdville East	Miranda
Brown Creek	Nappaneric
Cadelga	Onton
Haddon Creek	

Crossing-places for stock introduced from Northern Territory

Branch Creek	Moonta
Camooweal	Muddy Creek
Central Creek	Robies Bore

Schedule 2 (continued)

Herbert Vale
Jopp's Camp
Keribobla
Lake Nash

Tobermorey
Mackay Creek
Wollogorang

Schedule 3 Animal pathogens, biological preparations, articles or things requiring permit for entry

section 26

Bacillus anthracis

Brucella melitensis

Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis

Rabies Vaccine

Ovine brucellosis vaccine

Yersina pestis

an animal pathogen or biological preparation not approved or registered under the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994* (Cwlth)

an exotic disease diagnostic test kit

Schedule 6 Notifiable diseases

section 4

African horse sickness
African swine fever
anthrax
Aujeszky's disease
Australian lyssavirus (including bat lyssavirus)
avian influenza virus
bluetongue
Borna disease
bovine spongiform encephalopathy
Braula fly
brucellosis
cattle tick (*Boophilus microplus*), if the disease occurs outside
a cattle tick infected area
classical swine fever
contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
contagious equine metritis
dourine
east coast fever
encephalitides (tick bourne)
epizootic lymphangitis
equine babesiosis
equine encephalosis
equine infectious anaemia
equine influenza
equine rhinopneumonitis (abortion form)

Schedule 6 (continued)

foot and mouth disease
Getah virus disease
glanders
haemorrhagic septicaemia
heartwater
Hendra virus (formerly named equine morbillivirus)
infectious bursal disease
Japanese encephalitis
Jembrana disease
Johne's disease
lumpy skin disease
Maedi-Visna
Menangle virus (porcine paramyxovirus)
Nairobi sheep disease
Newcastle disease virus
Nipah virus
peste des petits ruminants
porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
Potomac fever
pulmonary adenomatosis
rabies
residue disease
Rift Valley fever
rinderpest
scrapie
screw worm fly
sheep scab
surra

Schedule 6 (continued)

swine influenza

swine vesicular disease

Teschen disease (swine)

transmissible gastroenteritis

transmissible spongiform encephalopathy

trichinellosis

trichinosis

trichomoniasis (bovine)

tropilaelaps mite

tuberculosis

vesicular exanthema

vesicular stomatitis

Wesselsbron disease

Western, Eastern and Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis

Schedule 7 Fees

section 68

	\$
1 Dipping stock for cattle tick at a dip operated by the State—	
(a) cattle or horses, for each animal	0.68
(b) sheep, calves, goats or deer, for each animal	0.47
(c) minimum fee for each consignment	8.65
2 For an inspector supervising the treatment of horses for cattle tick using equipment and acaricide supplied by the State—	
(a) at the inspector's office, for each horse	8.00
(b) not more than 16 km from the inspector's office—	
(i) first or only horse in the consignment	12.85
(ii) next 4 horses in the consignment, for each horse	8.65
(iii) each additional horse in the consignment	7.30
(c) more than 16 km from the inspector's office—	
(i) first or only horse in the consignment	15.85
(ii) next 4 horses in the consignment, for each horse	9.70
(iii) each additional horse in the consignment	8.65
3 For an inspector supervising the treatment of alpacas, buffalo, camels, cattle, deer, goats, guanacos, llamas, sheep or vicunas for cattle tick using equipment and acaricide supplied by the State—	
(a) at the inspector's office—	
(i) for each animal	3.20
(ii) minimum fee for each consignment	9.40
(b) not more than 16 km from the inspector's office—	
(i) first or only animal in the consignment	5.70
(ii) next 4 animals in the consignment, for each animal	4.20
(iii) each additional animal in the consignment	2.60
(iv) minimum fee for each consignment	17.75

Schedule 7 (continued)

		\$
	(c) more than 16 km from the inspector's office—	
	(i) first or only animal in the consignment.	8.65
	(ii) next 4 animals in the consignment, for each animal	4.20
	(iii) each additional animal in the consignment.	2.60
	(iv) minimum fee for each consignment	23.25
4	For an inspector supervising the treatment (using equipment and acaricide not supplied by the State) for, or making a manual or visual inspection for, cattle tick of alpacas, buffalo, camels, cattle, deer, goats, guanacos, llamas, sheep or vicunas outside a cattle tick infected area—	
	(a) at the inspector's office—	
	(i) for each animal	1.50
	(ii) minimum fee for each consignment	4.20
	(b) not more than 16 km from the inspector's office—	
	(i) first or only animal in the consignment.	2.60
	(ii) next 4 animals in the consignment, for each animal	1.50
	(iii) each additional animal in the consignment.	1.15
	(iv) minimum fee for each consignment	8.65
	(c) more than 16 km from the inspector's office—	
	(i) first or only animal in the consignment.	3.20
	(ii) next 4 animals in the consignment, for each animal	2.05
	(iii) each additional animal in the consignment.	1.35
	(iv) minimum fee for each consignment	14.65
5	For an inspector supervising the disinfection of a vehicle to prevent or avoid the spread of disease using acaricide supplied by the State—	
	(a) if the vehicle's tare is not over 1 t	8.00
	(b) if the vehicle's tare is over 1 t—	
	(i) for 1 deck of the vehicle	16.25
	(ii) for each additional deck	8.00

Schedule 8 Dictionary

section 2

agricultural chemical product see section 5A.

an animal is economic to market means its estimated market value is greater than the actual or estimated costs of transporting that animal to the place of disposal approved by the chief inspector.

animal-contaminated matter means refuse or residue that—

- (a) contains, or may contain, animal matter; or
- (b) has been, or may have been, in contact with animal matter.

Example of 'animal-contaminated matter'—

Hotel or restaurant food scraps that have been in contact with meat used in food preparation at the hotel or restaurant.

animal matter means—

- (a) an animal carcass; or
- (b) matter derived from an animal, including, for example, meal and animal blood, faeces and tissue.

approved means approved by the chief inspector.

approved abattoir means a meat processing facility under the *Meat Industry Act 1993*.

approved eradication program means a whole or part-herd disease eradication program approved by the chief inspector or chief veterinary officer.

approved tail tag means a tail tag approved by the chief inspector or chief veterinary officer for the identification of stock.

authorised testing person, for part 6, division 1, see section 44.

Schedule 8 (continued)

bull means an entire male bovine with 1 or more permanent teeth, kept and used for the particular purpose of breeding and branded or tattooed prior to the eruption of the first permanent tooth.

calf means an unweaned bovine animal.

cattle (no permanent teeth) means bovines up to the time of eruption of the first permanent tooth.

cattle tick eradication program means a whole herd eradication program in respect of cattle tick.

causative agent, for a disease, means an agent that causes the disease.

CF1 herd means an MN herd, PC herd or TN herd that has had at least 1 negative test for tuberculosis at least 6 months after attaining MN herd, PC herd or TN herd status.

CF2 herd means a CF1 herd that has had at least 1 negative test for tuberculosis at least 12 months after attaining CF1 herd status.

CF3 herd means a herd of cattle that has had a negative test for tuberculosis carried out on the herd at least 8 years after the last known exposure of the cattle to tuberculosis.

chief veterinary officer means chief veterinary officer of another State or Territory of the Commonwealth or a person authorised by the chief veterinary officer.

clean test means in respect of stock, all the stock comprising the group under test are negative to the test or that all positive reactors to the test are slaughtered and found free of evidence of disease on autopsy and further laboratory examination as may be required by the chief inspector or chief veterinary officer.

dairy cow means a female bovine of a dairy breed or type, the milk of which is used for human consumption.

dairy heifer means a non-parous female bovine with 1 or more permanent teeth, of a dairy breed or type, greater than 5 months pregnant and the milk of which is intended to be used for human consumption.

Schedule 8 (continued)

day old chicken means the young (less than 7 days old) of any poultry.

endemic disease means a disease that is intermittently or constantly present in a particular place or region.

estimated market value, for part 6, division 2, see section 47.

estimated market value of an animal means the value of an animal as determined by the chief inspector, as if the animal were sold for immediate slaughter, at a time and place of disposal approved by the chief inspector.

exotic disease diagnostic test kit means a kit or device that contains biological preparations or synthetic material used to—

- (a) diagnose, identify, or detect the presence or absence of an exotic animal disease, its causative agent or an exotic strain of a causative agent of an endemic disease; or
- (b) decide whether antibodies, proteins, hormones or enzymes associated with the disease or agent are present or absent.

faeces means the waste discharge from the gastro-intestinal tract (whether animal or human) and includes any refuse or residue which contains or has been in contact with faeces.

fattening property means a holding or part of a holding where stock can be separated from other stock to prevent the spread of disease.

feedlot means a feedlot where stock can be separated from other stock to prevent the spread of disease and can be identified to their property of origin at all times during residency in that feedlot and at subsequent slaughter.

food standards code see section 5A.

for an inspector supervising, a thing, includes the inspector doing the thing to be supervised.

immediate slaughter means consigned direct to an approved abattoir for slaughter only and slaughtered within 10 days of consignment but no longer than 5 clear working days after arrival at an approved abattoir.

Schedule 8 (continued)

impending free area has the meaning given by the standard definitions and rules.

IN herd means a herd that the chief inspector or chief veterinary officer is satisfied is infected.

inspector's office means the official premises of an inspector and shall include such other place approved by the chief inspector as an inspector's temporary headquarters for the purpose of testing or treating stock.

introduce, for part 2, see section 6.

meal means blood meal, meat meal, meat and bone meal or other meal made by rendering material of animal origin.

MN herd means a herd that the chief inspector or chief veterinary officer is satisfied is free of disease because of information obtained by monitoring the herd, but for which a negative test has not been carried out.

movement test means a test of the individual stock comprising the movement group within 30 days prior to introduction during which time the stock are isolated from other stock.

MRL standard see section 5A.

NA herd means a herd that has not been tested for a disease and for which insufficient information is available to classify it otherwise.

negative test, for a disease, means a test in which each animal tested has tested negative for the disease.

nil breeders or ***NB herd*** means a herd with no breeding stock.

nominated abattoir means an approved abattoir nominated by the chief inspector as being approved for the slaughter of interstate cattle.

other cattle (1 or more permanent teeth) means male bovines with 1 or more permanent teeth other than bulls and desexed female bovines with 1 or more permanent teeth.

PC herd means an IN herd that has had 2 consecutive negative tests at an interval of not less than 6 months.

Schedule 8 (continued)

police officer means a police officer appointed under the *Police Service Administration Act 1990*.

pullorum disease test means a rapid whole blood agglutination test or tube agglutination test for pullorum disease or such other test as may be approved by the Standing Committee on Agriculture.

RD herd means an IN herd that has had a negative test at least 60 days after—

- (a) the herd was previously tested for the disease; and
- (b) all infected animals were removed from the herd.

rendered animal fat means fat, including tallow, or oil extracted from animal matter by rendering under AS 5008—2001, Australian Standard for the hygienic rendering of animal products.¹⁵

spayed female means a female bovine that—

- (a) is aged less than 24 months; and
- (b) has been weaned for at least 7 days; and
- (c) has been desexed for at least 6 months by the removal of both ovaries; and
- (d) has been identified by a spay mark as defined in the *Brands Act 1915*, or another approved way.

standard 1.4.1 see section 5A.

standard definitions and rules means the Tuberculosis Freedom Assurance Program Standard Definitions and Rules, approved by the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Resource Management.¹⁶

steer means a male bovine castrate weaned for at least 7 days.

15 A copy of AS 5008—2001 is available for purchase on Standards Australia's website at <www.standards.com.au>.

16 A copy of the standard definitions and rules may be inspected during business hours at the department's head office at 80 Ann Street, Brisbane.

Schedule 8 (continued)

subclass of stock means animals within a class of stock which are of similar quality as determined by their estimated market value.

SU herd means a herd—

- (a) that the chief inspector or chief veterinary officer is satisfied may be infected with a disease or has a high risk of becoming infected; and
- (b) for which insufficient information is available to classify it otherwise.

supply includes the following—

- (a) give or sell;
- (b) possess for supply;
- (c) offer or agree to give, sell or otherwise supply;
- (d) cause or permit to be given, sold or otherwise supplied.

tare, for a vehicle, means its weight as equipped for travelling on a road, but not including any load.

test means—

- (a) for tuberculosis—a tuberculosis test under the standard definitions and rules, section 2.2; or
- (b) for another disease—an approved test.

tissues of stock, for part 1A, see section 5A.

TN herd means a herd that has not been classified as an IN herd for a disease and has had at least 1 negative test for the disease.

treatment see the *Stock Cattle Tick Notice 1993*, section 5.

treatment procedure means a dip, mechanical spray or other acaricide application procedure.

veterinary chemical product see section 5A.

Schedule 8 (continued)

veterinary surgeon see *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936*, section 3, definition *veterinary surgeon*.¹⁷

warranted stock see section 5A.

warranty, for part 1A, see section 5A.

weaner or yearling means a bovine animal up to the time of eruption of the first permanent tooth and which is capable of survival without the need for additional nourishment from its dam.

working horse means a horse used at the material time for the purpose of mustering stock or other purpose incidental to animal husbandry but excluding use for the purpose of leisure or competition.

17 *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936*, schedule (Dictionary)—

veterinary surgeon means a person registered as a veterinary surgeon under this Act and whose name remains upon the register of veterinary surgeons.

Definitions located in section 3 were relocated to the schedule.

Endnotes

1 Index to endnotes

	Page
2 Date to which amendments incorporated	71
3 Key	72
4 Table of reprints	72
5 Tables in earlier reprints	73
6 List of legislation	73
7 List of annotations	75
8 Table of renumbered provisions	85

2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 15 July 2004. Future amendments of the Stock Regulation 1988 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No.[X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
o in c	= order in council	s	= section
om	= omitted	sch	= schedule
orig	= original	sdiv	= subdivision
p	= page	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
para	= paragraph	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
prec	= preceding	SL	= subordinate legislation
pres	= present	sub	= substituted
prev	= previous	unnum	= unnumbered

4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Reprint date
1	to 2001 SL No. 177	28 September 2001	2 November 2001
1A	to 2001 SL No. 288	21 December 2001	4 January 2002 (Column discontinued) Notes
1B	to 2002 SL No. 351	13 December 2003	
1C	to 2003 SL No. 239	4 November 2003	
1D	to 2004 SL No. 132	15 July 2004	

5 Tables in earlier reprints

Name of table	Reprint No.
Changed names and titles	1
Renumbered provisions	1

6 List of legislation

Stock Regulation 1988

pubd gaz 26 December 1987 pp 1795–1864

commenced 1 January 1988 (see s 2)

exp 30 June 2005 (see SIA s 56A(2) and SIR s 5 sch 3)

Note—The expiry date may have changed since this reprint was published. See the latest reprint of the SIR for any change.

amending legislation—

regulations published gazette (pre SL Series)—

5 March 1988 p 1322

commenced on date of publication

16 April 1988 p 2188

commenced on date of publication

24 September 1988 p 413

commenced on date of publication

17 December 1988 pp 2189–93

commenced on date of publication

10 June 1989 pp 938–40

commenced on date of publication

1 July 1989 pp 2251–2

commenced on date of publication

2 December 1989 pp 2438–40

commenced on date of publication

12 May 1990 p 221

commenced on date of publication

23 June 1990 pp 1108–9

commenced on date of publication

30 June 1990 pp 1357–8

commenced on date of publication

22 December 1990 p 2327

commenced on date of publication

Stock Amendment Regulation 1991 SL No. 205

pubd gaz 21 December 1991 pp 2504–2516
commenced on date of publication

Primary Industries (Variation of Fees) Regulation 1993 SL No. 9

notfd gaz 29 January 1993 pp 262–5
commenced on date of notification

Stock Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 1993 SL No. 252

notfd gaz 2 July 1993 pp 1255–7
ss 4–5 commenced 29 January 1993 (see s 2)
remaining provisions commenced on date of notification

Stock Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 1993 SL No. 272

notfd gaz 23 July 1993 pp 1512–15
commenced on date of notification

Stock Amendment Regulation (No. 3) 1993 SL No. 478

notfd gaz 17 December 1993 pp 1812–21
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 March 1994 (see s 2)

Stock Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 1994 SL No. 234

notfd gaz 1 July 1994 pp 1170–7
commenced on date of notification

Stock Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 1994 SL No. 376

notfd gaz 21 October 1994 pp 731–2
commenced on date of notification

Stock Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 1996 SL No. 21

notfd gaz 9 February 1996 pp 589–90
commenced on date of notification

Stock Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 1996 SL No. 190

notfd gaz 12 July 1996 pp 1365–6
commenced on date of notification

Stock Amendment Regulation (No. 3) 1996 SL No. 322

notfd gaz 12 November 1996 pp 983–4
commenced on date of notification

Stock Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 1997 SL No. 61

notfd gaz 21 March 1997 pp 1234–5
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 April 1997 (see s 2)

Stock Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 1997 SL No. 278

notfd gaz 29 August 1997 pp 1987–9
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 October 1997 (see s 2)

**Primary Industries Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 1999 SL No. 184
pts 1, 3**

notfd gaz 6 August 1999 pp 1983–4
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
 remaining provisions commenced 1 November 1999 (see s 2)

**Primary Industries Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2000 SL No. 169
pts 1, 5**

notfd gaz 30 June 2000 pp 736–48
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
 remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2000 (see s 2)

Stock Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2000 SL No. 323

notfd gaz 8 December 2000 pp 1374–7
 commenced on date of notification

**Stock and Agricultural Standards Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2001 SL No. 134
pts 1–2, s 2 sch**

notfd gaz 10 August 2001 pp 1390–1
 commenced on date of notification

**Primary Industries Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2001 SL No. 177
pts 1, 6**

notfd gaz 28 September 2001 pp 328–30
 commenced on date of notification

**Primary Industries Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2001 SL No. 288 s 1,
pt 2**

notfd gaz 21 December 2001 pp 1482–8
 commenced on date of notification

**Primary Industries Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2002 SL No. 351
pts 1, 6**

notfd gaz 13 December 2002 pp 1266–69
 commenced on date of notification

**Primary Industries Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2003 SL No. 239
pts 1, 5**

notfd gaz 3 October 2003 pp 382–5
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
 remaining provisions commenced 4 November 2003 (see s 2)

Stock Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2004 SL No. 132

notfd gaz 15 July 2004 pp 797A–798B
 commenced on date of notification

7 List of annotations

This reprint has been renumbered—see table of renumbered provisions in endnote 8.

Short title

s 1 sub 1991 SL No. 205 s 4

Definitions

- prov hdg** sub 1997 SL No. 61 s 4(1)
s 2 prev s 2 om 1997 SL No. 278 s 4
Note—prev s 2 contained definitions for this regulation. Definitions are now located in sch 8—Dictionary. Annotations for definitions contained in prev s 2 are located in annotations for sch 8.
 pres s 2 amd 1991 SL No. 205 s 3(1); 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch; 2001 SL No. 288 s 3

What is a disease

- prov hdg** amd 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
s 3 prev s 3 om 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1
 pres s 3 (prev s 7A) ins 1993 SL No. 478 s 4
 renum and reloc 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch

What is a notifiable disease

- prov hdg** amd 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
s 4 prev s 4 om 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1
 pres s 4 (prev s 7B) ins 1993 SL No. 478 s 4
 renum and reloc 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 amd 2002 SL No. 351 s 12

Other animals that are stock

- s 5** prev s 5 om 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1
 pres s 5 (prev s 7C) ins 1993 SL No. 478 s 4
 renum and reloc 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch

PART 1A—RESIDUE DISEASE IN WARRANTED STOCK

- pt 1A (ss 5A–5E)** ins 2002 SL No. 351 s 13

Definition for pt 2

- s 6** amd 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch

Notice of introduction of stock

- s 7** amd 1991 SL No. 205 s 3(2)

Introduction of stock by land

- s 8** amd 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1

Hours of introduction of stock by land

- s 9** amd reg pubd gaz 17 December 1988 pp 2189–93; 1991 SL No. 205 s 3(1)

Stock to cross border by land at appointed crossing-place

- s 10** amd 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch

When permit required for introduction of stock by vessel

- s 11** amd 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1

Examination of stock

- s 14** amd 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1

Restriction on introduction of apparently healthy stock

- s 15** amd 1991 SL No. 205 s 3(2)

Identification of stock

- prov hdg** amd reg pubd gaz 17 December 1988 pp 2189–93
s 17 amd reg pubd gaz 17 December 1988 pp 2189–93; 1994 SL No. 234 s 4

Introduction of cattle—tuberculosis

- s 18** amd reg pubd gaz 17 December 1988 pp 2189–93; reg pubd gaz 1 July 1989
 pp 2251–2; reg pubd gaz 2 December 1989 pp 2438–40; reg pubd gaz
 23 June 1990 pp 1108–9; reg pubd gaz 22 December 1990 p 2327
 sub 1991 SL No. 205 s 7
 amd 2000 SL No. 323 s 5; 2001 SL No. 288 s 4

Introduction of cattle—brucellosis

- s 19** sub reg pubd gaz 17 December 1988 pp 2189–93
 amd 1991 SL No. 205 s 6
 om 2000 SL No. 323 s 4

Mustering, destruction and disposal of introduced cattle

- s 20A** ins reg pubd gaz 23 June 1990 pp 1108–09
 om 2000 SL No. 323 s 6

Introduction of poultry

- s 21** amd 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1; 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch

Introduction of cattle, sheep, goats and deer—Johne’s Disease

- s 22** sub 1991 SL No. 205 s 8
 amd 2000 SL No. 323 s 7

Introduction of stock—cattle ticks

- s 23** amd 1991 SL No. 205 s 3(2)

Dead wool certificate

- s 25** amd 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1
 om 2002 SL No. 351 s 14

Animal pathogens, biological preparations, articles or things

- s 26** amd 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1; 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch

Contaminated animal pathogens etc.

- s 27** amd 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1

Non-application of travel permit and waybill requirements (s 23 of the Act)

- s 30** sub 1993 SL No. 478 s 5

Travel permits

- s 31** sub 1993 SL No. 478 s 6

Travel permit required for area

- s 32** sub 1993 SL No. 478 s 7

Waybill or travelling stock declaration

- s 35** prev s 35 om 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1

Diseased stock at saleyards

- s 37** amd 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1

Infected stock etc. not to travel without approval

s 38 prev s 38 om 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1
pres s 38 amd 1991 SL No. 205 s 3(1); 1997 SL No. 278 s 3 sch; 2001 SL
No. 134 s 2 sch

Gates

s 40 amd 1991 SL No. 205 s 3(1)

PART 4—INSPECTORS

pt hdg sub 2002 SL No. 351 s 15

Appointment of inspectors—Act, s 4D

s 41 amd 1991 SL No. 205 s 3(1); 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1
sub 2002 SL No. 351 s 15

PART 5—DISEASE ERADICATION PROGRAM FOR TUBERCULOSIS

pt hdg ins 1996 SL No. 21 s 3
amd 2000 SL No. 323 s 8

Eradication program

s 42 ins 1996 SL No. 21 s 3
sub 2000 SL No. 323 ss 9–10

Carrying out the program

prov hdg amd 2000 SL No. 323 s 11(1)
s 43 (prev s 45D) ins 1996 SL No. 21 s 3
amd 1996 SL No. 190 s 3; 2000 SL No. 323 s 11
renum 2000 SL No. 323 s 11(3)

PART 6—TESTING OF STOCK FOR DISEASE**Definition for div 1**

prov hdg sub 2000 SL No. 323 s 12(1)
s 44 amd 2000 SL No. 323 s 12(2)

Tuberculosis testing of stock

s 45 amd 1991 SL No. 205 s 3(1)–(2); 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1; 2000 SL No. 323
s 13

Application

s 45B ins 1996 SL No. 21 s 3
om 2000 SL No. 323 s 9

Eradication programs

s 45C ins 1996 SL No. 21 s 3
om 2000 SL No. 323 s 10

Definition for div 3

s 47 sub 2000 SL No. 323 ss 14–5

Division II—Brucellosis

div hdg om 2000 SL No. 323 s 14

Deciding estimated market value

s 48 amd 1991 SL No. 205 s 3(1)–(2); 1993 SL No. 272 s 4; 1993 SL No. 478 s 2
sch 1
sub 2000 SL No. 323 ss 14–15

Compensation

- s 49** prev s 49 amd reg pubd gaz 24 September 1988 p 413
om 1993 SL No. 272 s 3
pres s 49 amd reg pubd gaz 5 March 1988 pp 1322; reg pubd gaz 16 April
1988 p 2188; reg pubd gaz 17 December 1988 pp 2189–93; reg pub gaz
1 July 1989 pp 2251–2
sub 1991 SL No. 205 s 9
amd 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1; 2000 SL No. 323 s 16

Enzootic bovine leucosis

- s 50** prev s 50 om 1993 SL No. 9 s 2 sch

Division 4—Pullorum disease

- div hdg** om 2002 SL No. 351 s 16

Authority to test

- s 51** amd 1997 SL No. 278 s 3 sch
om 2002 SL No. 351 s 16

Division 5—Residue disease

- div hdg** om 2002 SL No. 351 s 16

Residue testing of stock

- s 52** amd 1997 SL No. 278 s 3 sch
om 2002 SL No. 351 s 16

**PART VI—FEES FOR SUPERVISION AND TREATMENT OF LIVESTOCK,
VEHICLES AND OTHER MATTERS**

- pt hdg** om 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch

Order—Act, s 32

- s 53** amd 1991 SL No. 205 s 3(1); 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1; 2001 SL No. 134 s 2
sch
sub 2002 SL No. 351 s 17

Orders may specify times, etc.

- s 54** prev s 54 om 1993 SL No. 9 s 2 sch
pres s 54 amd 1991 SL No. 205 s 3(1); 2002 SL No. 351 s 18

**PART 8—FEED RESTRICTIONS FOR DISEASE PREVENTION AND
CONTROL**

- pt hdg** prev pt hdg om 1997 SL No. 278 s 6
pres pt hdg ins 2001 SL No. 134 s 4

Division I—Registration of Piggeries

- div hdg** om 1997 SL No. 278 s 6

Purpose of pt 8

- s 56** prev s 56 amd reg pubd 17 December 1988 pp 2189–93; reg pubd gaz 30 June
1990 pp 1357–8
om 1993 SL No. 9 s 2 sch
pres s 56 ins 2001 SL No. 134 s 4

Restrictions for animal and animal-contaminated matter

- s 57** prev s 57 amd reg pubd gaz 17 December 1988 pp 2189–93; reg pubd gaz
30 June 1990 pp 1357–8
om 1993 SL No. 9 s 2 sch
pres s 57 ins 2001 SL No. 134 s 4
amd 2002 SL No. 351 s 19

Restriction on feeding ruminants—warning statement

- s 58** prev s 58 amd 1991 SL No. 205 s 10
om 1993 SL No. 9 s 2 sch
pres s 58 ins 2001 SL No. 134 s 4

Exemptions for pt 8

- s 59** ins 2001 SL No. 134 s 4
amd 2002 SL No. 351 s 20

PART 9—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- pt hdg** prev pt hdg om 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
pres pt hdg ins 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch

Segregation of stock at sales and shows

- s 61** amd 1991 SL No. 205 s 3

Registration of piggeries

- s 62** prev s 62 amd 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1
om 1997 SL No. 278 s 6

Way diseased stock may be destroyed

- s 63** prev s 63 om 1997 SL No. 278 s 6
pres s 63 (prev s 7BA) ins 1994 SL No. 376 s 3
renum and reloc 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch

Rate of compensation for destruction of diseased stock

- s 64** prev s 64 amd 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1
om 1997 SL No. 278 s 6
pres s 64 (prev s 7BB) ins 1994 SL No. 376 s 3
amd 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
renum and reloc 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch

Division II—Control of Registered Piggeries

- div hdg** om 1997 SL No. 278 s 6

Mode of assessing value of destroyed stock

- s 65** prev s 65 om 1997 SL No. 278 s 6
pres s 65 amd 1991 SL No. 205 s 3

Carriage of ticks prohibited

- s 66** prev s 66 om 1997 SL No. 278 s 6
pres s 66 amd 1991 SL No. 205 s 3(1)

Assessments on milk and cream

- s 67** prev s 67 om 1997 SL No. 278 s 6
new s 67 amd 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1
om 2002 SL No. 351 s 21

Fees

- s 68** prev s 68 om 1997 SL No. 278 s 6
 pres s 68 (prev s 5A) ins 1993 SL No. 9 s 2 sch
 amd 1993 SL No. 252 s 4 (retro); 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 reloc and renum 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch

Definitions for pt 9

- s 68A** ins 1997 SL No. 278 s 7
 amd 1999 SL No. 184 s 12
 om 2001 SL No. 134 s 4

Feeding animal or contaminated matter to stock

- s 75** sub 1997 SL No. 278 s 8
 amd 1999 SL No. 184 s 13
 om 2001 SL No. 134 s 5

Feeding faeces to stock

- s 76** ins reg pubd gaz 12 May 1990 p 221
 amd 1991 SL No. 205 s 3(1); 1997 SL No. 278 s 3 sch
 om 2001 SL No. 134 s 5

Ruminant feed restrictions

- s 77** ins 1997 SL No. 278 s 9
 amd 1999 SL No. 184 s 14
 om 2001 SL No. 134 s 5

Numbering and renumbering of regulation

- s 79** ins 2001 SL No. 134 s 6
 om R1 (see RA s 37)

SCHEDULE 1—PRESCRIBED DISEASES

- amd reg pubd gaz 10 June 1989 pp 938–40
 sub 1993 SL No. 478 s 8
 amd 1994 SL No. 376 s 4; 1996 SL No. 322 s 3; 2001 SL No. 134 ss 7, 2 sch;
 2002 SL No. 351 s 22

SCHEDULE 2—CROSSING—PLACES

- amd reg pubd gaz 17 December 1988 pp 2189–93; 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch

SCHEDULE 3—ANIMAL PATHOGENS, BIOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS, ARTICLES OR THINGS REQUIRING PERMIT FOR ENTRY

- sub 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 amd 2002 SL No. 351 s 23

SCHEDULE 4—PERMITTED MEDICAMENTS FOR STOCK TREATMENT

- sub 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 om 2002 SL No. 351 s 24

SCHEDULE 5—PROHIBITED MEDICAMENTS FOR STOCK TREATMENT

- sub 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 om 2002 SL No. 351 s 24

SCHEDULE 6—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

ins 1993 SL No. 478 s 9
 amd 1994 SL No. 376 s 5; 1996 SL No. 322 s 4; 2001 SL No. 134 ss 7, 2 sch
 sub 2002 SL No. 351 s 25
 amd 2004 SL No. 132 s 3

SCHEDULE 7—FEES

ins 1993 SL No. 9 s 2 sch
 amd 1993 SL No. 252 s 5 (retro)
 sub 1997 SL No. 61 s 5; 2000 SL No. 169 s 10
 amd 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 renum and reloc 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 sub 2001 SL No. 177 s 11; 2002 SL No. 351 s 26; 2003 SL No. 239 s 10

SCHEDULE 8—DICTIONARY

sch hdg ins 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
Note—definitions for this regulation were originally located in prev s 2.
sch 8 amd 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 def “**agricultural chemical product**” ins 2002 SL No. 351 s 27
 def “**an animal is economic to market**” reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 def “**animal-contaminated matter**” ins 2001 SL No. 134 s 3(2)
 reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 def “**animal matter**” amd reg pubd gaz 12 May 1990 p 221
 om 1997 SL No. 278 s 5(1)
 ins 2001 SL No. 134 s 3(2)
 reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 def “**approved**” reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 def “**approved abattoir**” amd reg pubd gaz 17 December 1988 pp 2189–93
 sub 1994 SL No. 234 s 3
 reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 def “**approved eradication program**” reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 def “**approved tail tag**” reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 def “**authorised testing person**” ins 2001 SL No. 134 s 3(2)
 reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 def “**bull**” reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 def “**calf**” ins reg pubd gaz 17 December 1988 pp 2189–93
 reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 def “**cattle**” reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 def “**cattle tick eradication program**” reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 def “**cattle tick infected area**” ins 1993 SL No. 9 s 2 sch
 om 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1
 def “**causative agent**” ins 2002 SL No. 351 s 27
 def “**CF1 herd**” ins 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(2)
 reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 def “**CF2 herd**” ins 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(2)
 reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 def “**CF3 herd**” ins 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(2)
 reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch

- def “**chief veterinary officer**” reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**clean test**” reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**confirmed free herd**” or “**CF herd**” om 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(1)
- def “**dairy cow**” reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**dairy heifer**” reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**day old chicken**” reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**endemic disease**” ins 2002 SL No. 351 s 27
- def “**eradication area**” ins reg pubd gaz 2 December 1989 pp 2438–40
om 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(1)
- def “**estimated market value**” ins 2001 SL No. 134 s 3(2)
reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**estimated market value of an animal**” reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL
No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**exotic disease diagnostic test kit**” ins 2002 SL No. 351 s 27
- def “**faeces**” ins reg pubd gaz 12 May 1990 p 221
reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**fattening property**” reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**feedlot**” reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**food standards code**” ins 2002 SL No. 351 s 27
- def “**for an inspector supervising**” ins 1997 SL No. 61 s 4(2)
reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**immediate slaughter**” amd 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**impending free area**” ins reg pubd gaz 2 December 1989 pp 2438–40
sub 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(1)–(2)
reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**IN herd**” ins 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(2)
reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**infected herd**” or “**IN herd**” om 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(1)
reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**inspector’s office**” reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**introduce**” ins 2001 SL No. 134 s 3(2)
reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**mammalian material**” ins 1999 SL No. 184 s 11
om 2001 SL No. 134 s 3(1)
- def “**meal**” ins 1997 SL No. 278 s 5(2)
sub 2001 SL No. 134 s 3(1)–(2)
reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**MN herd**” ins 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(2)
reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**monitored negative herd**” or “**MN herd**” om 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(1)
- def “**movement test**” reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**MRL standard**” ins 2002 SL No. 351 s 27
- def “**NA herd**” ins 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(2)
reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**negative test**” sub 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(1)–(2)
reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**nil breeders**” or “**NB herd**” reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**nominated abattoir**” ins reg pubd gaz 2 December 1989 pp 2438–40
reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch

- def “**not assessed**” or “**NA herd**” om 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(1)
- def “**other cattle**” amd 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**PC herd**” ins 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(2)
reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**piggery**” om 2001 SL No. 134 s 3(1)
- def “**police officer**” ins 2002 SL No. 351 s 27
- def “**positive reactors**” om 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(1)
- def “**processed animal matter**” om 1997 SL No. 278 s 5(1)
- def “**provisionally clear**” or “**PC herd**” om 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(1)
- def “**provisionally free area**” ins reg pubd gaz 2 December 1989 pp 2438–40
om 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(1)
- def “**pullorum disease test**” reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**RD herd**” ins 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(2)
reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**rendered animal fat**” ins 2002 SL No. 351 s 27
- def “**restricted herd**” or “**RD herd**” om 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(1)
- def “**ruminant material**” ins 1997 SL No. 278 s 5(2)
om 1999 SL No. 184 s 11
- def “**spayed female**” amd reg pubd gaz 17 December 1988 pp 2189–93
sub 1991 SL No. 205 s 5
- def “**standard 1.4.1**” ins 2002 SL No. 351 s 27
- def “**standard definitions and rules**” ins 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(2)
reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**steer**” reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**SU herd**” ins 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(2)
reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**subclass of stock**” reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**supply**” ins 2001 SL No. 134 s 3(2)
reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**suspected herd**” or “**SU herd**” om 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(1)
- def “**tare**” ins 1997 SL No. 61 s 4(2)
sub 2001 SL No. 134 s 3(1)–(2)
reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**test**” sub 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(1)–(2)
reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**tested negative herd**” or “**TN herd**” om 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(1)
- def “**tissues of stock**” ins 2002 SL No. 351 s 27
- def “**TN herd**” ins 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(2)
reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**treated animal matter**” amd reg pubd gaz 17 December 1988
pp 2189–93
om 1997 SL No. 278 s 5(1)
- def “**treatment**” ins 1997 SL No. 61 s 4(2)
reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**treatment procedure**” reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**veterinary chemical product**” ins 2002 SL No. 351 s 27
- def “**veterinary surgeon**” ins 1997 SL No. 278 s 5(2)
reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**warranted stock**” ins 2002 SL No. 351 s 27

def “**warranty**” ins 2002 SL No. 351 s 27
 def “**working horse**” reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 def “**weaner or yearling**” ins reg pubd gaz 17 December 1988 pp 2189–93
 reloc from prev s 2 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch

8 Table of renumbered provisions

[Reprint No. 1]

under the Reprints Act 1992 s 43 as required by the Stock Regulation 1988 s 79

Previous	Renumbered as
6 . . . . .	.2
6A . . . . .	.3
6B . . . . .	.4
6C . . . . .	.5
7 . . . . .	.6
8 . . . . .	.7
8(3)(a) . . . . .	.7(3)
8(3)(b) . . . . .	.7(4)
9 . . . . .	.8
10 . . . . .	.9
10, first sentence . . . . .	.9(1)
10, second sentence . . . . .	.9(2)
11 . . . . .	.10
12 . . . . .	.11
13 . . . . .	.12
14 . . . . .	.13
15 . . . . .	.14
16 . . . . .	.15
17 . . . . .	.16
18 . . . . .	.17
20 . . . . .	.18
21 . . . . .	.19
22 . . . . .	.20
23 . . . . .	.21
23(2)(a) . . . . .	.21(2)
23(2)(a)(i) . . . . .	.21(2)(a)
23(2)(a)(ii) . . . . .	.21(2)(b)
23(2)(b) . . . . .	.21(3)
23(3) . . . . .	.23(4)
24 . . . . .	.22
25 . . . . .	.23
26 . . . . .	.24
27 . . . . .	.25
28 . . . . .	.26
29 . . . . .	.27
30 . . . . .	.28

Stock Regulation 1988

Previous	Renumbered as
31.....	.29
32.....	.30
33.....	.31
34.....	.32
36.....	.33
37.....	.34
39.....	.35
40.....	.36
40(1)(a).....	.36(1)
40(1)(b).....	.36(2)
41.....	.37
41(1)(a).....	.37(1)
41(1)(b).....	.37(2)
41(2).....	.37(3)
42.....	.38
42, first sentence.....	.38(1)
42, second sentence.....	.38(2)
42, second sentence, (ba).....	.38(2)(c)
42, second sentence, (c).....	.38(2)(d)
43.....	.39
44.....	.40
45.....	.41
45, first sentence.....	.41(1)
45, second sentence.....	.41(2)
pt 4A.....	.pt 5
45A.....	.42
45B.....	.43
pt V.....	.pt 6
46.....	.44
47.....	.45
48.....	.46
div III.....	.div 2
49.....	.47
50.....	.48
51.....	.49
div IV.....	.div 3
52.....	.50
div V.....	.div 4
53.....	.51
55.....	.52
div VI.....	.div 5
59.....	.53
59(5), second sentence.....	.53(5)(a)
59(5), third sentence.....	.53(5)(b)
59(5), fourth sentence.....	.53(5)(c)
59(5), fifth sentence.....	.53(5)(d)
59(5), sixth sentence.....	.53(5)(e)
59(5), seventh sentence.....	.53(5)(f)

Previous	Renumbered as
59(5), eighth sentence . . . . .	.53(6)
60 . . . . .	.54
61 . . . . .	.55
62 . . . . .	.56
63 . . . . .	.57
64 . . . . .	.58
65 . . . . .	.59
69 . . . . .	.60
70 . . . . .	.61
71 . . . . .	.62
71A . . . . .	.63
71B . . . . .	.64
72 . . . . .	.65
72(2), second sentence . . . . .	.65(3)
73 . . . . .	.66
73, first sentence . . . . .	.66(1)
73, second sentence . . . . .	.66(2)
74 . . . . .	.67
78 . . . . .	.68
79 . . . . .	.69
sch 7 . . . . .	.sch 6
sch 8 . . . . .	.sch 7
sch 9 . . . . .	.sch 8