



Queensland

Stock Act 1915

Stock Regulation 1988

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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 and other matters or things	
Division 1	Preliminary	
6	Purpose of pt 2	9
7	When a person introduces stock or a matter or thing	9
Division 2	Introduction of stock	
Subdivision 1	General provisions for introducing particular stock	
8	Stock to which sdiv 1 applies	9
9	General introduction requirements	9
10	Requirements for certificate of health	11
11	Inspector's powers if general introduction requirements contravened	11
12	Inspector's powers for stock introduced or proposed to be introduced	12
13	Form of order	13
14	Obligation to keep and produce certificate of health	14

Subdivision 2	Particular introduction requirements	
15	Cattle, pigs and sheep	14
18	Introduction of cattle—tuberculosis	15
19	Introduction of prescribed species—Johne’s disease	20
Subdivision 3	Miscellaneous provision	
24	Approval for alternative test	20
Division 3	Introduction of animal products, animal pathogens, biological preparations etc.	
26	Animal pathogens, biological preparations, articles or things . . .	21
27	Contaminated animal pathogens etc.	21
Division 4	General introduction requirements	
29	Landing animal products, attendant’s effects	21
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)	22
30A	Non-application of travel permit and waybill requirements—alternative waybills	22
31	Travel permits	23
32	Travel permit required for area	23
33	Travelling stock to be quarantined	23
Division 2	Sale of diseased stock	
36	Sale of diseased stock	23
37	Diseased stock at saleyards.	24
Division 3	Travelling of diseased stock, products etc.	
38	Infected stock etc. not to travel without approval	24
39	Buffer areas	25
40	Gates	25
Part 4	Inspectors	
41	Appointment of inspectors—Act, s 4D	25
Part 5	Disease eradication programs	
Division 1	Tuberculosis	
42	Eradication program.	27
43	Carrying out the program	27
Division 2	Bovine and ovine Johne’s disease	
43A	Eradication program	27
43B	Carrying out the programs	27

Part 6	Testing of stock for disease	
Division 1	Tuberculosis	
44	Definition for div 1	28
45	Tuberculosis testing of stock	29
46	Identification of tested stock	30
Division 2	Compensation for stock destroyed or disposed of	
47	Definition for div 2	32
48	Deciding estimated market value	32
49	Compensation	32
Division 3	Use of exotic disease diagnostic test kits or methods	
50	Restrictions on use	35
51	Applying for and obtaining test kit or method approval	36
52	General conditions for use	36
52A	Restriction on disclosure of positive test result by person at an approved testing facility	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	
Division 1	Restrictions relating to the consumption of animal matter by stock	
56	Purpose of div 1	38
57	Restrictions for animal and animal-contaminated matter	39
58	Restriction on feeding ruminants—warning statement	40
59	Exemptions for pt 8	41
Division 2	Restrictions relating to THC residue	
59A	Purpose of div 2	42
59B	Restrictions	42
Part 9	Miscellaneous provisions	
60	Identification of stock	43
61	Segregation of stock at sales and shows	43
62	Examination of brands	44
63	Manner prescribed for destruction, removal and disposal— Act, s 15	44
64	Rate of compensation for destruction of diseased stock	44
65	Mode of assessing value of destroyed stock	44
66	Carriage of ticks prohibited	45

Stock Regulation 1988

68	Fees	45
Schedule 1	Prescribed diseases	48
Schedule 3	Animal pathogens, biological preparations, articles or things requiring permit for entry	56
Schedule 6	Notifiable diseases	57
Schedule 7	Fees	61
Schedule 8	Dictionary	63
 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	76
8	Table of renumbered provisions	88

Stock Regulation 1988

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 10 December 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 schedule 2 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

Stock Regulation 1988

- (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;
- (e) the presence in the tissues of stock of any THC residue.

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 and other matters or things

Division 1 Preliminary

6 Purpose of pt 2

The purpose of this part is to make provisions under section 11⁵ of the Act relating to the introduction of stock and other matters or things, for the prevention, control or eradication of disease in stock.

7 When a person *introduces* stock or a matter or thing

A person *introduces* stock or a matter or thing if the person brings the stock, matter or thing into the State from another State.

Division 2 Introduction of stock

Subdivision 1 General provisions for introducing particular stock

8 Stock to which sdiv 1 applies

This subdivision applies only in relation to alpacas, buffalo, cattle, deer, goats, guanacos, llamas, sheep and vicunas.

9 General introduction requirements

- (1) This section applies to a person who introduces or proposes to introduce stock, unless the stock are conveyed, or are to be

5 Section 11 (Disease controls over introduction of stock and other matters and things) of the Act

For the penalty for a contravention of this part, see section 11(3) of the Act.

Stock Regulation 1988

conveyed, directly to an approved abattoir, for immediate slaughter.

- (2) The person must not introduce the stock, unless—
 - (a) a certificate of health that complies with section 10 has been issued for them; and
 - (b) the chief inspector is given a copy within 5 days after it is issued.
- (3) If the person introduces stock under subsection (2)(a)—
 - (a) the person must, unless the person has a reasonable excuse, do the following from when the person introduces the stock until the stock reach the final destination for which they were introduced—
 - (i) have the certificate of health or a copy available for immediate inspection by an inspector;
 - (ii) produce it to an inspector if the inspector asks the person to produce it for inspection; and
 - (b) if, subsequent to their introduction, the person delivers the stock to someone else (a *consignee*), the person must, when the person delivers the stock to the consignee, give the consignee the certificate of health.⁶
- (4) It is not a reasonable excuse for subsection (3)(a) if the certificate or copy has been destroyed, lost or mislaid.
- (5) However, it is a reasonable excuse if the person obtains a copy of the certificate, or a replacement of it, as quickly as reasonably possible and, if asked under subsection (3)(a)(ii), produces the copy or replacement.
- (6) This section is in addition to and does not limit a provision of any of the following that applies to the introduction or proposed introduction—
 - (a) subdivision 2;

⁶ See also section 14 (Obligation to keep and produce certificate of health).

- (b) section 19;⁷
- (c) the *Stock (Cattle Tick) Notice 1993*.

10 Requirements for certificate of health

- (1) A certificate of health for stock to be introduced must—
 - (a) be in the approved form; and
 - (b) state that the stock comply with the requirements under the Act for the introduction; and⁸
 - (c) be signed by a chief veterinary officer.
- (2) The certificate must be issued within 14 days before the introduction.

11 Inspector's powers if general introduction requirements contravened

- (1) This section applies if a person (the *introducing person*) has contravened section 9 for stock introduced or being introduced.
- (2) If no certificate of health that complies with section 10 has been issued for the stock, an inspector may give the introducing person an order about the stock that is appropriate to prevent the introduction of any disease.

Examples—

- 1 an order directing the person not to introduce, or continue to introduce, the stock
 - 2 an order to return the stock to the State from which the stock were introduced
- (3) If—
 - (a) a certificate of health that complies with section 10 was issued for the stock; and

7 Subdivision 2 (Particular introduction requirements)

Section 19 (Introduction of prescribed species—Johne's disease)

8 See section 11 (Disease controls over introduction of stock and other matters and things) of the Act.

- (b) the certificate has not been given to a consignee for the stock or the chief inspector has not received a copy within 5 days after it was issued;

an inspector may order a person mentioned in subsection (4) to, unless the person has a reasonable excuse, give the chief inspector the certificate or a copy within 7 days.

- (4) For subsection (3), the person is—
 - (a) for a contravention of section 9(2)—the introducing person; or
 - (b) for a contravention of section 9(3)—
 - (i) the introducing person; or
 - (ii) the person who owned the stock immediately before the stock were introduced.
- (5) The inspector may keep a certificate or copy given under subsection (3) to copy it.
- (6) However, the inspector must return the certificate or copy as soon as practicable after copying it.

12 Inspector's powers for stock introduced or proposed to be introduced

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) an inspector has been given the original or a copy of a certificate about the health of stock introduced or proposed to be introduced, whether or not the certificate complies with section 10;⁹ or
 - (b) an inspector reasonably suspects that stock introduced or proposed to be introduced are infected; or
 - (c) section 9¹⁰ applies to stock introduced or proposed to be introduced and the person who introduces or proposes to introduce them has not complied with section 9(2).

⁹ Section 10 (Requirements for certificate of health)

¹⁰ Section 9 (General introduction requirements)

- (2) Any inspector may examine the stock to investigate whether the stock are infected or to decide whether the stock comply with the requirements under the Act for introduction—
 - (a) when the stock are introduced; or
 - (b) at any time after their introduction.
- (3) If the inspector examining the stock reasonably suspects the stock are infected or that the requirements have not been complied with, the inspector may—
 - (a) if the stock have not yet been introduced, give the drover of the stock an order—
 - (i) not to introduce them; or
 - (ii) not to introduce them unless stated conditions to minimise the risk of spread of disease have been complied with; or
 - (b) if the stock have been, or are being, introduced, give the drover or owner of the stock an order to do any of the following—
 - (i) hold or quarantine them;
 - (ii) identify, test or treat them in a stated way;
 - (iii) return them to the State from which the stock were or are being introduced.

13 Form of order

- (1) An order under section 11 or 12(3) must be in the approved form.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), the order may be given orally if—
 - (a) the inspector giving the order reasonably suspects it needs to be given urgently to prevent or control disease; or
 - (b) for any reason it is not practicable to immediately give the order in writing.
- (3) If the order is given orally, the inspector giving the order must confirm the order by also giving it in the approved form as soon as practicable after giving it orally.

14 Obligation to keep and produce certificate of health

- (1) This section applies to—
 - (a) a person who, under section 9(2)(a),¹¹ introduces stock; and
 - (b) a consignee of stock to whom a person has, under section 9(3)(b), given a certificate of health.
- (2) The person or consignee must keep the certificate for 2 years after the person or consignee received the certificate, unless the person or consignee has a reasonable excuse.
- (3) If an inspector asks the person or consignee for the certificate during the 2 years, the person or consignee must give it to the inspector, unless the person or consignee has a reasonable excuse.
- (4) The inspector may keep the certificate to copy it.
- (5) However, the inspector must return the certificate as soon as practicable after copying it.

Subdivision 2 Particular introduction requirements**15 Cattle, pigs and sheep**

- (1) A person must not introduce cattle, unless they are—
 - (a) identified by way of an ear tag, tail tag or another identification device or method (other than a brand or earmark) approved under a law of the State from which they are to be introduced; or
 - (b) store cattle to be introduced directly to a property stated on a waybill, for stocking purposes; or
 - (c) stud cattle registered with an approved breed society, to be introduced only for—
 - (i) sale at a stud sale conducted by an approved breed society; or

11 Section 9 (General introduction requirements)

- (ii) exhibition at a show conducted by a show society affiliated with the Queensland Chamber of Agricultural Societies Incorporated or an approved breed society.

(2) If—

- (a) pigs or sheep outside the State are proposed to be introduced; and
- (b) they are subject to an interstate identification requirement;

a person must not introduce them, unless the requirement has been complied with.

(3) In this section—

interstate identification requirement, for pigs or sheep proposed to be introduced, means any law of the State from which they are proposed to be introduced that requires them to be branded or otherwise identified.

store cattle means cattle, other than stud or slaughter cattle, that are, or are proposed to be, moved for breeding or fattening.

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.
- (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 via Camooweal;
 - (b) the cattle must be transported directly through Camooweal 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—

Stock Regulation 1988

- (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
 - (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.

Stock Regulation 1988

- (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
 - (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.

Stock Regulation 1988

- (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) constructed and operated under a development approval under the *Integrated Planning Act 1997*, for the environmentally relevant activity under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* of cattle feedlotting; and
 - (b) adequately fenced; 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 prescribed species—Johne’s disease

- (1) A person must not introduce stock of a prescribed species, unless—
 - (a) the chief inspector has approved the introduction; or
 - (b) the introduction is in accordance with the document called ‘Summary of Stock Entry Requirements for Queensland’, published by the department.¹²
- (2) The chief inspector may grant the approval only if satisfied the introduction does not pose a risk of bovine or ovine Johne’s disease being introduced or spread in the State.
- (3) In this section—

prescribed species means—

 - (a) for bovine Johne’s disease—alpacas, buffalo, cattle, deer, goats, guanacos, llamas and vicunas; or
 - (b) for ovine Johne’s disease—goats and sheep.

Subdivision 3 Miscellaneous provision

24 Approval for alternative test

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

¹² A copy of the document may be obtained, free of charge, from the office of the chief inspector at 80 Ann Street, Brisbane.

Division 3 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 15¹³ of the Act shall be in the approved form.

Division 4 General introduction requirements

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.

13 Section 15 (Stock may be destroyed in certain cases) of the Act

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.

30A Non-application of travel permit and waybill requirements—alternative waybills

- (1) For section 23¹⁴ of the Act, the requirements in sections 22 to 22I of the Act for an approved waybill do not apply to a drover or other person mentioned in sections 22 to 22I of the Act for stock mentioned in section 30(a) to (k) if—

14 Section 23 (Regulation may provide for the non-application of travel permit and waybill requirements) of the Act

- (a) an alternative waybill has been completed for the stock; and
 - (b) the requirements of sections 22 to 22I of the Act have otherwise been complied with for the stock.
- (2) In this section—

alternative waybill means a national vendor declaration waybill or other waybill or other document (however called) completed under a law of another State that complies with, or substantially complies with, the requirements of the approved form for an approved waybill.

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.

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; or

(c) an authorised officer under the *Food Production (Safety) Act 2000*; 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 4D¹⁵ of the Act—

(a) authorised officers or inspectors appointed under the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*;

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

Stock Regulation 1988

- (b) an authorised rescue officer under the *Disaster Management Act 2003*;
 - (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;
 - (g) veterinary science students.
- (2) In this section—

defence force personnel means members within the meaning of the *Defence Act 1903* (Cwlth).¹⁶

veterinary science has the meaning given under the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936*, section 2A.¹⁷

veterinary science student means a person undertaking study to obtain a degree or diploma accredited by the Australasian Veterinary Boards Council Incorporated.

16 *Defence Act 1903* (Cwlth), section 4 (Interpretation)—

member—includes any officer, soldier, sailor and airman.

17 *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936*, section 2A (Meaning of *veterinary science*)

PART 5 Disease eradication programs

Division 1 Tuberculosis

42 Eradication program

A disease eradication program for bovine tuberculosis is established for the State.

43 Carrying out the program

- (1) The program must be carried out under the standard definitions and rules.
- (2) To remove any doubt, it is declared that a reference in the standard definitions to the chief veterinary officer or CVO includes a reference to—
 - (a) the State's chief veterinary officer or CVO; or
 - (b) the chief inspector.

Division 2 Bovine and ovine Johne's disease

43A Eradication program

Disease eradication programs are established for the State for—

- (a) bovine Johne's disease; and
- (b) ovine Johne's disease.

43B Carrying out the programs

- (1) This section provides for the carrying out of the disease eradication programs established under section 43A.
- (2) The programs must be carried out under the following—
 - (a) for bovine Johne's disease—the standard definitions and rules;

- (b) for ovine Johne's disease—the document called 'National Approach to the Management of Ovine Johne's Disease' prepared by the Primary Industries Standing Committee, through the Animal Health Committee.¹⁸
- (3) To remove any doubt, it is declared that a reference in the standard definitions and rules or the document mentioned in subsection (2)(b) to the chief veterinary officer or CVO includes a reference to—
- (a) the State's chief veterinary officer or CVO; or
- (b) the chief inspector.
- (4) The chief inspector must take reasonable steps to investigate each suspected infection of bovine or ovine Johne's disease.
- (5) An inspector may, if satisfied the relevant stock are suspected, exercise the inspector's powers under section 14¹⁹ of the Act in relation to the stock.

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; or
- (b) a government veterinary officer; or
- (c) an inspector; or

18 A copy of the document may be inspected during office hours on business days at the department's head office at 80 Ann Street, Brisbane. The document is also available on the following internet site: <<http://www.aahc.com.au>>.

19 Section 14 (Quarantine) of the 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 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 tuberculins 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 Identification 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) indicate the disease status of the stock by—
 - (i) inserting an ear tag in the ear; or
 - (ii) attaching a tail tag to the tail; or

Stock Regulation 1988

- (iii) attaching to, or inserting in, the stock a breeder tag or post breeder tag; 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) indicate the disease status of the stock by—
 - (i) inserting an ear tag in the ear; or
 - (ii) attaching a tail tag to the tail; or
 - (iii) attaching to, or inserting in, the stock a breeder tag or post breeder tag; or
 - (d) indicate the disease status of the stock by any combination of the above.
- (3) In this section—

breeder tag means a tag approved under the *Stock Identification Regulation 1985*, section 8A(1)(b)(i)²⁰ as a breeder tag.

post breeder tag means a tag approved under the *Stock Identification Regulation 1985*, section 8A(1)(b)(ii) as a post breeder tag.

²⁰ *Stock Identification Regulation 1985*, section 8A (Use of breeder and post breeder tags)

Division 2 Compensation for stock destroyed or disposed of

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.

Stock Regulation 1988

- (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, 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 Use of exotic disease diagnostic test kits or methods

50 Restrictions on use

A person must not use an exotic disease diagnostic test kit or method, unless—

- (a) the test kit or method and its use by the person have been approved (a *test kit or method approval*); and
- (b) any conditions of the approval are complied with.

51 Applying for and obtaining test kit or method approval

- (1) A person may, in the approved form, apply to the chief inspector for a test kit or method approval.
- (2) The chief inspector must decide whether to grant or refuse the approval.
- (3) The chief inspector may impose conditions on the approval not inconsistent with the conditions under section 52.
- (4) If the chief inspector decides not to grant the approval, the chief inspector must give the applicant a written notice stating—
 - (a) the decision, and the reasons for it; and
 - (b) that the applicant may, within 30 days of receiving the notice, appeal to a Magistrates Court against the decision; and
 - (c) how to appeal.²¹

52 General conditions for use

- (1) This section applies to a person using an exotic disease diagnostic test kit or method under a test kit or method approval.
- (2) If the use results in—
 - (a) a positive test; or
 - (b) a negative test specifically applied to exclude an agent not normally diagnosed in the State;the person must give the chief inspector notice of the result (a **result notice**).
- (3) A result notice must be given in the approved way and within the approved period.
- (4) If there is no approved way, a result notice must be written.
- (5) If there is no approved period, a result notice must be given within 24 hours after the person becomes aware of the result.

21 See section 36 (Appeals to Magistrates Courts) of the Act.

- (6) If the person gives a result notice and the chief inspector asks or requires as a condition of use, the person must give an approved testing facility a duplicate sample of the thing tested within the reasonable period stated by the chief inspector.
- (7) If the use resulted in a positive test the person must not disclose the result to anyone else, unless the disclosure is—
 - (a) by a result notice; or
 - (b) to a person performing functions under the Act or the *Exotic Diseases in Animals Act 1981*; or
 - (c) expressly permitted or required under this or another Act.

52A Restriction on disclosure of positive test result by person at an approved testing facility

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person tests a duplicate sample mentioned in section 52(6) at an approved testing facility; and
 - (b) the test results in a positive test.
- (2) The person must not disclose the result to anyone else, unless the disclosure is—
 - (a) to—
 - (i) the chief inspector; or
 - (ii) another person carrying out functions associated with the testing, at the facility; or
 - (iii) a person performing functions under the Act or the *Exotic Diseases in Animals Act 1981*; or
 - (b) expressly permitted or required under the Act or another Act.

Part 7 Dipping and treating stock

53 Order—Act, s 32

If an inspector issues an order under section 32²² of the Act, the order must be in the approved form.

54 Orders may specify times, etc.

When issuing an order under section 53, the inspector may direct that the dipping or treating shall be carried out on the day and at the place and time specified in the order and may also direct that the stock shall be similarly dipped or treated on some specified subsequent day or days and at the same or some other specified place and time.

55 Analysis of dipping fluid

An inspector may at any time take and submit check samples of dipping fluid for analysis.

Part 8 Feed restrictions for disease prevention and control

Division 1 Restrictions relating to the consumption of animal matter by stock

56 Purpose of div 1

- (1) The purpose of this division is to prevent and control disease spread through the consumption of animal matter by stock.

22 Section 32 (Testing, treatment and isolation of stock and treatment of vehicles) of the Act

- (2) The purpose is achieved by imposing restrictions relating to the feeding of stock.

57 Restrictions for animal and animal-contaminated matter

- (1) This section applies in relation to stock, other than—
- (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;²³ 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.²⁴
- (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 5.²⁵

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.

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

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

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

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.
- (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 or milk lawfully imported into Australia;
 - (iii) a milk product made in Australia and derived from milk of Australian origin or a milk product lawfully imported into Australia;
 - (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 76²⁶ applies to an offence exemption.

Division 2 Restrictions relating to THC residue

59A Purpose of div 2

The purpose of this division is to prevent and control the residue disease consisting of the presence in the tissues of stock of any THC residue, caused by their consumption of particular plant matter.

59B Restrictions

- (1) A person must not feed cannabis to stock or allow stock access to feed on cannabis, unless the cannabis is—
 - (a) processed cannabis; or
 - (b) oil extracted from processed cannabis; or
 - (c) meal ground from processed cannabis.
- (2) In this section—

cannabis means—

- (a) the plant *Cannabis sativa*, whether living or dead; or
- (b) any part of the plant, whether living or dead.

industrial cannabis plant means a cannabis plant with a THC concentration in its leaves and flowering heads of no more than 1%.

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

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

63 Manner prescribed for destruction, removal and disposal—Act, s 15

For section 15(1A) to (1D)²⁸ of the Act, the manner prescribed is—

- (a) any manner consistent with the document called the ‘Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan (AUSVETPLAN)’, approved by the Agriculture and Resource Management Council of Australia and New Zealand (now called the Primary Industries Ministerial Committee);²⁹ or
- (b) any other approved manner.

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

²⁸ Section 15 (Stock may be destroyed in certain cases) of the Act

²⁹ The document is available for inspection during office hours on business days at the department’s head office at 80 Ann Street, Brisbane. The document is also available on the following internet site: <<http://www.aahc.com.au>>.

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.
- (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

Stock Regulation 1988

- (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) infection
avian encephalomyelitis (epidemic tremor)
avian influenza
avian monocytosis (blue-comb)
avian mycoplasmosis (chronic respiratory disease, infectious synovitis)
babesiosis
black disease
black leg
bluetongue
Borna disease
botulism
bovine spongiform encephalopathy
Braula fly infestation
brucellosis

Schedule 1 (continued)

buffalo fly (*Siphona exigua*)
Campylobacter fetus infection (formerly called vibriosis)
cancer
candidiasis
caseous lymphadenitis
cattle tick (*Boophilus microplus*) infestation
Chagas disease
classical swine fever
coccidiosis
contagious agalactia
contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
contagious ecthyma (scabby mouth)
contagious equine metritis
contagious mastitis
coryza (fowls)
cowpox
Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever
cysticercosis
distemper
dourine
duck virus enteritis (duck plague)
duck virus hepatitis
east coast fever
encephalitides (tick borne)
encephalomyocarditis (swine)
enteritis (ducks)
enterohepatitis (black-head)

Schedule 1 (continued)

enterotoxaemia
enzootic bovine leucosis
enzootic pneumonia of swine
eperythrozoosis
ephemeral fever
epididymitis
epithelioma or cancer of eye
epizootic lymphangitis
equine coital exanthema
equine encephalomyelitis
equine encephalosis
equine herpes virus infection
equine infectious anaemia
equine influenza
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

Schedule 1 (continued)

gapes (*Syngamus trachea*)
Getah virus infection
glanders
Glasser's disease
goat pox
haemagglutinating encephalomyelitis virus
haemonchosis
haemorrhagic septicaemia
heartwater
heatstroke
Hendra virus (formerly named equine morbillivirus) infection
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 laryngotracheitis
infectious rhinitis
infectious rhinotracheitis
infectious serositis (ducks)
Japanese encephalitis
Jembrana disease

Schedule 1 (continued)

Johne's disease
leptospirosis
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) infection
mite infestation
mucosal disease
mycosis
Nairobi sheep disease
Newcastle disease
Nipah virus infection
oedema disease (swine)
ophthalmia
oesophagostomiasis
omphalitis
papilloma
paramphistomiasis

Schedule 1 (continued)

pasteurellosis
peste des petits ruminants
pestivirus
piroplasmosis
porcine cysticercosis (*Cysticercus cellulosae*)
porcine myocarditis
porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
post-weaning multisystemic wasting syndrome
Potomac fever
poultry tick (*Argas persicus*)
pregnancy toxemia (sheep)
psittacosis (ornithosis)
pullorum disease (*Salmonella pullorum*)
pulmonary adenomatosis (Jaagsiekte)
pustular vaginitis (bovine)
rabies
residue disease
rickettsiasis
Rift Valley fever
rinderpest
salmonellosis
scrapie
screw worm fly infestation
septicaemia
Sheep ked (*Melophagus ovinus*)
sheep pox
sheep scab
sinusitis (turkeys)

Schedule 1 (continued)

sparganosis
spirochaetosis
stickfast flea (*Echidnophaga gallinacea*)
strangles
surra
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
trichomoniasis (bovine)
trichostrongylosis
tropilaelaps mite infestation
trypanosomiasis
tuberculosis
tularaemia
tumours
turkey coryza

Schedule 1 (continued)

turkey pox

variola

vent gleet

vesicular exanthema

vesicular stomatitis

virus abortion

virus pneumonia

warble fly infestation

Wesselsbron disease

Western, Eastern and Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis

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 or method

Schedule 6 Notifiable diseases

section 4

African horse sickness
African swine fever
anthrax
Aujeszky's disease
Australian lyssavirus (including bat lyssavirus) infection
avian influenza
bluetongue
Borna disease
bovine anaplasmosis, other than in a cattle tick infected area
bovine babesiosis, other than in a cattle tick infected area
bovine spongiform encephalopathy
Braula fly infestation
brucellosis
cattle tick (*Boophilus microplus*) infestation, if the disease occurs outside a cattle tick infected area
Chagas disease
classical swine fever
contagious agalactia
contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
contagious equine metritis
dourine
duck virus enteritis (duck plague)
duck virus hepatitis
east coast fever

Schedule 6 (continued)

encephalitides (tick borne)
enzootic bovine leucosis
epizootic lymphangitis
equine babesiosis
equine encephalosis
equine herpes virus infection associated with abortion or neurological signs
equine infectious anaemia
equine influenza
equine viral arteritis
foot and mouth disease
Getah virus infection
glanders
goat pox
haemorrhagic septicaemia
heartwater
Hendra virus (formerly named equine morbillivirus)
infectious bursal disease
infectious laryngotracheitis
Japanese encephalitis
Jembrana disease
Johne's disease
louping ill
lumpy skin disease
Maedi-Visna
malignant catarrhal fever
Menangle virus (porcine paramyxovirus) infection
Nairobi sheep disease

Schedule 6 (continued)

Newcastle disease
Nipah virus infection
peste des petits ruminants
porcine cysticercosis (*Cysticercus cellulosae*)
porcine myocarditis
porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome
post-weaning multisystemic wasting syndrome
Potomac fever
psitticosis (ornithosis)
pullorum disease (*Salmonella pullorum*)
pulmonary adenomatosis (Jaagsiekte)
rabies
residue disease
Rift Valley fever
rinderpest
salmonellosis (*Salmonella abortus equi*)
salmonellosis (*Salmonella abortusovis*)
salmonellosis (*Salmonella dublin*)
salmonellosis (*Salmonella enteritidis*)
scrapie
screw worm fly infestation
sheep pox
sheep scab
surra
swine influenza
swine vesicular disease
Teschen disease (swine)
transmissible gastroenteritis

Schedule 6 (continued)

transmissible spongiform encephalopathy

trichinellosis

trichomoniasis (bovine)

tropilaelaps mite infestation

trypanosomiasis

tuberculosis

tularaemia

vesicular exanthema

vesicular stomatitis

warble fly infestation

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	0.69
(b) sheep, calves, goats or deer, for each animal	0.48
(c) minimum fee for each consignment	8.85
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	8.20
(b) not more than 16 km from the inspector's office—	
(i) first or only horse in the consignment	13.15
(ii) next 4 horses in the consignment, for each horse	8.85
(iii) each additional horse in the consignment	7.45
(c) more than 16 km from the inspector's office—	
(i) first or only horse in the consignment	16.25
(ii) next 4 horses in the consignment, for each horse	9.90
(iii) each additional horse in the consignment	8.85
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	3.25
(ii) minimum fee for each consignment	9.60
(b) not more than 16 km from the inspector's office—	
(i) first or only animal in the consignment	5.80
(ii) next 4 animals in the consignment, for each animal	4.30
(iii) each additional animal in the consignment	2.65

Schedule 7 (continued)

	\$
(iv) minimum fee for each consignment	18.15
(c) more than 16 km from the inspector's office—	
(i) first or only animal in the consignment	8.85
(ii) next 4 animals in the consignment, for each animal	4.30
(iii) each additional animal in the consignment.	2.65
(iv) minimum fee for each consignment	23.80
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	4.30
(b) not more than 16 km from the inspector's office—	
(i) first or only animal in the consignment	2.65
(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	8.85
(c) more than 16 km from the inspector's office—	
(i) first or only animal in the consignment	3.25
(ii) next 4 animals in the consignment, for each animal	2.10
(iii) each additional animal in the consignment.	1.35
(iv) minimum fee for each consignment	15.00
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	8.20
(b) if the vehicle's tare is over 1 t—	
(i) for 1 deck of the vehicle	16.65
(ii) for each additional deck	8.20

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 an abattoir accredited under the *Food Production (Safety) Act 2000*.

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.

bovine Johne’s disease means the cattle strain of *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis*.

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.

cattle tick infected area means an infected area under the *Stock (Cattle Tick) Notice 1993*.

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 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.

consignee, for introduced stock, see section 9(3)(b).

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

Schedule 8 (continued)

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.

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

directly, for the conveyance of stock, means without unloading them on the way to their destination.

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 or method means a kit or device or test method that contains or involves biological preparations or synthetic material used in a laboratory or elsewhere 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.

Schedule 8 (continued)

food standards code see section 5A.

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

immediate slaughter, of stock at an approved abattoir, means slaughter within 5 days (other than days on which the abattoir does not operate) after their arrival at the abattoir.

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 stock or a matter or thing, see section 7.

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.

Schedule 8 (continued)

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.

ovine Johne's disease means the sheep strain of *Mycobacterium paratuberculosis*.

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

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.

reasonably suspects means to suspect on grounds that are reasonable in all the circumstances.

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.³⁰

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.

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

Schedule 8 (continued)

standard 1.4.1 see section 5A.

standard definitions and rules means—

- (a) for bovine Johne's disease—the document called 'National Johne's Disease Program Standard Definitions and Rules For Cattle', approved by the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Resource Management (now called the Primary Industries Standing Committee) (the **committee**); or
- (b) for tuberculosis—the document called 'TFAP 2 Standard Definitions and Rules', approved by the committee.³¹

State includes territory.

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

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.

31 A copy of the documents may be inspected during office hours on business days at the department's head office at 80 Ann Street, Brisbane. The documents are also available on the following internet site: <<http://www.aahc.com.au>>.

Schedule 8 (continued)

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.

test kit or method approval see section 50(a).

THC means tetrahydrocannabinol.

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, of stock, for schedule 7, means doing any of the following to the stock and all other stock with which the stock were consigned, to the satisfaction of an inspector or approved person—

- (a) dipping spraying or other treatment with an approved chemical;
- (b) an approved non-chemical treatment.

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

veterinary chemical product see section 5A.

veterinary surgeon see *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936*, section 3, definition *veterinary surgeon*.³²

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.

32 *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.

Schedule 8 (continued)

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.

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	76
8 Table of renumbered provisions	88

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 10 December 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	
1E	to 2004 SL No. 231	29 November 2004	
1F	to 2004 SL No. 277	10 December 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

**Primary Industries Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2004 SL No. 231
pts 1, 8**

notfd gaz 29 October 2004 pp 734–7
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 29 November 2004 (see s 2)

Stock Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2004 SL No. 277

notfd gaz 10 December 2004 pp 1195–8

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

amd 2004 SL No. 277 s 3

PART 1A—RESIDUE DISEASE IN WARRANTED STOCK**pt hdg** ins 2002 SL No. 351 s 13**Definition for pt 1****s 5A** ins 2002 SL No. 351 s 13**Residue disease—Act, s 4C****s 5B** ins 2002 SL No. 351 s 13

amd 2004 SL No. 277 s 4

Warranted stock—Act, s 20(1)**s 5C** ins 2002 SL No. 351 s 13

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

s 5D ins 2002 SL No. 351 s 13

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

s 5E ins 2002 SL No. 351 s 13

PART 2—INTRODUCTION OF STOCK AND OTHER MATTERS OR THINGS

pt hdg sub 2004 SL No. 277 s 5

Division 1—Preliminary

div hdg sub 2004 SL No. 277 s 6

Purpose of pt 2s 6 amd 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
sub 2004 SL No. 277 s 8**When a person introduces stock or a matter or thing**s 7 amd 1991 SL No. 205 s 3(2)
sub 2004 SL No. 277 s 8**Division 2—Introduction of stock**

div hdg ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 8

Subdivision 1—General provisions for introducing particular stock

sdiv hdg ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 8

Stock to which sdiv 1 appliess 8 amd 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1
sub 2004 SL No. 277 s 8**General introduction requirements**s 9 amd reg pubd gaz 17 December 1988 pp 2189–93; 1991 SL No. 205 s 3(1)
sub 2004 SL No. 277 s 8**Requirements for certificate of health**s 10 amd 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
sub 2004 SL No. 277 s 8**Inspector's powers if general introduction requirements contravened**s 11 amd 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1
sub 2004 SL No. 277 s 8**Inspector's powers for stock introduced or proposed to be introduced**

s 12 sub 2004 SL No. 277 s 8

Form of order

s 13 sub 2004 SL No. 277 s 8

Obligation to keep and produce certificate of healths 14 amd 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1
sub 2004 SL No. 277 s 8**Subdivision 2—Particular introduction requirements**

sdiv hdg ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 8

Cattle, pigs and sheep

- s 15** amd 1991 SL No. 205 s 3(2)
sub 2004 SL No. 277 s 8

Failure to produce certificate

- s 16** om 2004 SL No. 277 s 8

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
om 2004 SL No. 277 s 8

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; 2004 SL No. 277 s 9

Introduction of prescribed species—Johne’s disease

- s 19** orig 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
prev s 19 om 2004 SL No. 277 s 10
pres s 19 ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 11

Introduction of swine—brucellosis

- s 20** orig s 20 om 2004 SL No. 277 s 10
prev s 20 om 2004 SL No. 277 s 10

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** orig s 21 amd 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1; 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
om 2004 SL No. 277 s 10
prev s 21 om 2004 SL No. 277 s 10

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

- s 22** orig s 22 sub 1991 SL No. 205 s 8
amd 2000 SL No. 323 s 7
om 2004 SL No. 277 s 10
prev s 22 om 2004 SL No. 277 s 10

Introduction of stock—cattle ticks

- s 23** orig s 23 amd 1991 SL No. 205 s 3(2)
om 2004 SL No. 277 s 10
prev s 23 om 2004 SL No. 277 s 10

Subdivision 3—Miscellaneous provision

- sdiv hdg** ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 12

Approval for alternative test

- s 24** amd 2004 SL No. 277 s 13

Division 3—Introduction of animal products, animal pathogens, biological preparations etc.**div hdg** (prev div 2 hdg) renum 2004 SL No. 277 s 7**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; 2004 SL No. 277 s 14**Doubt as to health of stock****s 28** om 2004 SL No. 277 s 10**Division 4—General introduction requirements****div hdg** (prev div 3 hdg) renum 2004 SL No. 277 s 7**Non-application of travel permit and waybill requirements (s 23 of the Act)****s 30** sub 1993 SL No. 478 s 5**Non-application of travel permit and waybill requirements—alternative waybills****s 30A** ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 15**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**Disposal of carcasses etc****s 34** om 2004 SL No. 277 s 10**Introduction of hides or skins from the cattle tick infected area****s 35** orig s 35 om 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1
prev s 35 om 2004 SL No. 277 s 10**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
amd 2004 SL No. 277 s 16**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
 amd 2004 SL No. 277 s 17

PART 5—DISEASE ERADICATION PROGRAMS

- pt hdg** ins 1996 SL No. 21 s 3
 amd 2000 SL No. 323 s 8
 sub 2004 SL No. 277 s 18

Division 1—Tuberculosis

- div hdg** ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 18

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)
 amd 2004 SL No. 277 s 19

Division 2—Bovine and ovine Johne's disease

- div hdg** ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 20

Eradication program

- s 43A** ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 20

Carrying out the programs

- s 43B** ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 20

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); 2004 SL No. 277 s 21

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; 2004 SL No. 277 s 22

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

Identification of tested stock

- prov hdg** amd 2004 SL No. 277 s 23(1)
s 46 ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 20
 amd 2004 SL No. 277 s 23(2)–(3)

Division 2—Compensation for stock destroyed or disposed of**div hdg** amd 2004 SL No. 277 s 24**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; 2004 SL No. 277 s 25**Division 3—Use of exotic disease diagnostic test kits or methods****div hdg** sub 2004 SL No. 277 s 26**Restrictions on use****s 50** prev s 50 om 1993 SL No. 9 s 2 sch
pres s 50 sub 2004 SL No. 277 s 26**Division 4—Pullorum disease****div hdg** om 2002 SL No. 351 s 16**Applying for and obtaining test kit or method approval****s 51** prev s 51 amd 1997 SL No. 278 s 3 sch
om 2002 SL No. 351 s 16
pres s 51 ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 26**Division 5—Residue disease****div hdg** om 2002 SL No. 351 s 16**Residue testing of stock****s 52** prev s 52 amd 1997 SL No. 278 s 3 sch
om 2002 SL No. 351 s 16
pres s 52 ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 26**Restriction on disclosure of positive test result by person at an approved testing facility****s 52A** ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 26**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 1—Restrictions relating to the consumption of animal matter by stock

div hdg prev div 1 hdg om 1997 SL No. 278 s 6
pres div 1 hdg ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 27

Purpose of div 1

div hdg amd 2004 SL No. 277 s 28(1)
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
amd 2004 SL No. 277 s 28(2)

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; 2004 SL No. 277 s 29

Division 2—Restrictions relating to THC residue

div hdg ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 30

Purpose of div 2

s 59A ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 30

Restrictions

s 59B ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 30

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

Manner prescribed for destruction, removal and disposal—Act, s 15

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
sub 2004 SL No. 277 s 31

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; 2004 SL No. 277 s 32

SCHEDULE 2—CROSSING—PLACES

amd reg pubd gaz 17 December 1988 pp 2189–93; 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 om 2004 SL No. 277 s 33

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; 2004 SL No. 277 s 34

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;
 2004 SL No. 231 s 16

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
sub 2004 SL No. 277 s 36(1)–(2)
- 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 “**bovine Johne’s disease**” ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 36(2)
- 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
ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 36(2)
- 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
amd 2004 SL No. 277 s 36(3)
- 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 “**consignee**” ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 36(2)
- 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 “**directly**” ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 36(2)
- 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
om 2004 SL No. 277 s 36(1)
- def “**exotic disease diagnostic test kit or method**” ins 2004 SL No. 277
s 36(2)
- 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
sub 2004 SL No. 277 s 36(1)–(2)
- 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
sub 2004 SL No. 277 s 36(1)–(2)
- 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 “**ovine Johne’s disease**” ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 36(2)
- 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 “**reasonably suspects**” ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 36(2)
- 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
 sub 2004 SL No. 277 s 36(1)–(2)
- def “**State**” ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 36(2)
- 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 “**test kit or method approval**” ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 36(2)
- def “**THC**” ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 36(2)
- 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
 sub 2004 SL No. 277 s 36(1)–(2)
- 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

under the Reprints Act 1992 s 43 as required by the Stock Regulation 1988 s 79
 [Reprint No. 1]

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)

Stock Regulation 1988

Previous	Renumbered as
24.....	22
25.....	23
26.....	24
27.....	25
28.....	26
29.....	27
30.....	28
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

Previous	Renumbered as
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)
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