



Queensland

Stock Act 1915

Stock Regulation 1988

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Reprint No. 2A

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Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
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[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 11 December 2005]

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 Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority, *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 or any of the department's regional offices. The standard is available on-line at the National Registration Authority's website at <http://www.apvma.gov.au/residues/mrl_standard.shtml>.

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

tissues of stock includes the following—

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

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

warranted stock see section 5C.

warranty means the warranty under section 20 of the Act.

5B Residue disease—Act, s 4C

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

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

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

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

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

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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;⁸ and
 - (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 Pigs**

- (1) If—
 - (a) pigs 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.
- (2) In this section—

interstate identification requirement, for pigs 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.

11 Section 9 (General introduction requirements)

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

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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.
- (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.
- (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

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- (b) if the holding is wholly or partly situated in the Northern Territory or that part of Western Australia north of the Tropic of Capricorn—from an MN herd;
- without first obtaining the written approval of the chief inspector.
- (17) The chief inspector must give written approval to introduce cattle to a person who requests it under subsection (5) or (16) only if the chief inspector is satisfied that there is no reasonable danger of the cattle infecting other cattle in Queensland with tuberculosis, having regard to—
- (a) the intended destination of the cattle; and
 - (b) the origin of the cattle; and
 - (c) evidence as to the class of the cattle; and
 - (d) any other relevant matter.
- (18) The chief inspector must approve a feedlot for the purposes of this section only if the chief inspector is satisfied that the feedlot is—
- (a) 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.

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

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.

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.

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

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.

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—
 - (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.

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

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, 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, 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*;
 - (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;

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

- (g) veterinary science students;
 - (h) police officers.
- (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.

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.

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*)

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.

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

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
- (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

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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 0.1mL, 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 0.1mL 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 0.1mL 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 15cm 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
 - (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 15cm 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 breeder tag under the *Stock Identification Regulation 2005*.

post-breeder tag means a post-breeder tag under the *Stock Identification Regulation 2005*.

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—

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- (i) to the inspector responsible for the area in which the property of origin is located; and
 - (ii) within 2 months after the date of destruction or disposal of the stock.
- (2) The owner of any stock affected by tuberculosis that are destroyed or disposed of under an order made under section 30(5A) or (5C) of the Act is entitled to the compensation specified in part A of the table.
- (3) If any stock, the subject of compensation under subsection (2), have reacted to the prescribed test, 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—
 - (i) by a brand under the *Brands Act 1915*; or
 - (ii) in a way required under section 46(1)(c) that shows the cattle are infected with 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.

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- (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.
- (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.

*Stock Regulation 1988***Table****Part A**

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

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.
- (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 32²⁰ 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.

20 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;²¹ 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.²²
- (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 5.²³

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.

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

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

23 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 76²⁴ 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%.

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

processed cannabis means—

- (a) industrial cannabis plants that have been harvested or chemically or mechanically treated or artificially treated in another way and have no leaf, flowers or seed; or
- (b) seeds from industrial cannabis plants grown by a holder of a grower licence under the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*, part 5B and denatured—
 - (i) on the place stated in the licence; or
 - (ii) by a person authorised, under a regulation made under section 48²⁵ of that Act, to denature the seed at another place.

Part 8A Prevention and control of Newcastle disease in domestic fowl

Division 1 Preliminary

59C Object of pt 8A

The object of part 8A is to provide for measures to prevent or control Newcastle disease in commercial flocks.

59D Definitions for pt 8A

In this part—

alternative vaccination program means a program for vaccinating domestic fowl against Newcastle disease.

²⁵ *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*, part 5B (Commercial production of industrial cannabis) and section 48 (Authorisations for persons other than licensees)

approved alternative vaccination program means an alternative vaccination program approved by the chief inspector under section 59M.²⁶

approved way means in the way stated in the Newcastle disease document.

authorised person means—

- (a) an inspector; or
- (b) a person authorised by the chief inspector to conduct audits under division 6.²⁷

class, of domestic fowl, means the type of domestic fowl by reference to its age or purpose.

Example—

breeder, day old chicken, layer, meat chicken, spent hen

commercial flock means 500 or more domestic fowl kept at a place.

epidemiological group see section 59E.

immediate slaughter, of domestic fowl introduced, means slaughter within 24 hours after leaving the fowl's place of origin outside the State.

Newcastle disease means the notifiable disease Newcastle disease.

Newcastle disease document means the document called 'Newcastle disease vaccination program, Queensland', held by the department.²⁸

Newcastle disease immune, for a domestic fowl, means the fowl shows the presence of adequate antibodies for Newcastle disease, as stated in the Newcastle disease document, to give the fowl immunity against Newcastle disease.

program application see section 59K(1).

26 Section 59M (Deciding application)

27 Division 6 (Compliance monitoring)

28 A copy of the document may be inspected during business hours at the department's head office at 80 Ann Street, Brisbane. A copy may also be accessed on the department's website at <www.dpi.qld.gov.au>.

serological monitoring see section 59F.

vaccinate means to administer a vaccine in the way recommended by the manufacturer of the vaccine.

vaccination certificate, for domestic fowl, means a certificate—

- (a) issued by an inspector of a department of another State that deals with matters relating to stock in that State; and
- (b) certifying the fowl has been vaccinated under a program for vaccinating domestic fowl against Newcastle disease, approved by—
 - (i) a chief veterinary officer; or
 - (ii) an authority or official of another State whose functions under the other State's laws correspond to the functions of the chief inspector.

vaccine means a vaccine to protect domestic fowl against Newcastle disease.

vaccine related activity means any of the following—

- (a) purchasing vaccine;
- (b) possessing vaccine for the purpose of vaccinating domestic fowl;
- (c) vaccinating domestic fowl.

59E Meaning of *epidemiological group* in a commercial flock

- (1) An ***epidemiological group*** of domestic fowl in a commercial flock is a group of fowl in the flock that is isolated from other fowl in the flock.
- (2) Domestic fowl are in the same epidemiological group if—
 - (a) the fowl are the same breed, class and age group; and
 - (b) the fowl are vaccinated—
 - (i) on the same day; and
 - (ii) using the same vaccine, including the same batch number for the vaccine; and

- (c) biosecurity measures are inadequate to prevent the spread of Newcastle disease from a fowl in the epidemiological group to another fowl in the group.

59F Meaning of *serological monitoring*

- (1) *Serological monitoring* of a commercial flock is a way of monitoring the effectiveness of a program for vaccinating the flock against Newcastle disease that includes—
 - (a) taking samples of blood from domestic fowl in each epidemiological group in the flock; and
 - (b) testing the samples for antibodies of Newcastle disease.
- (2) The samples of blood must be taken—
 - (a) in the approved way; or
 - (b) in another way approved by the chief inspector.
- (3) The samples of blood must be tested by a laboratory that is—
 - (a) accredited by NATA to conduct the monitoring; and
 - (b) a participant in the ANQAP.
- (4) In this section—

ANQAP means the Australian National Quality Assurance Program.

NATA means the National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia.

Division 2 Obligations on persons introducing domestic fowl or placing domestic fowl into commercial flocks

59G Introducing domestic fowl

- (1) A person must not introduce a domestic fowl to be placed into a commercial flock unless the fowl—
 - (a) has been vaccinated—
 - (i) in the approved way; or

- (ii) in accordance with an approved alternative vaccination program; or
 - (b) is accompanied by a vaccination certificate; or
 - (c) is Newcastle disease immune before introduction.
- (2) This section does not apply to a domestic fowl introduced for immediate slaughter.

59H Domestic fowl introduced from 1 April 2006 for immediate slaughter

- (1) A person introducing on or after 1 April 2006 a domestic fowl for immediate slaughter must ensure the fowl—
 - (a) has been vaccinated—
 - (i) in the approved way; or
 - (ii) in accordance with an approved alternative vaccination program; or
 - (b) has a vaccination certificate; or
 - (c) is Newcastle disease immune.
- (2) For subsection (1)(c), the fowl is Newcastle disease immune only if the chief inspector has signed a certificate stating the chief inspector is satisfied it is immune.

59I Domestic fowl reared in the State

- (1) This section applies to a domestic fowl that has been hatched or reared in the State for placing in a commercial flock.
- (2) A person must not place the fowl into a commercial flock unless—
 - (a) the fowl has been vaccinated—
 - (i) in the approved way; or
 - (ii) in accordance with an approved alternative vaccination program; or
 - (b) the person ensures the fowl is Newcastle disease immune at least 2 weeks before it is placed into the flock.

- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if the chief inspector has signed a certificate stating the chief inspector is satisfied the fowl is Newcastle disease immune.

59J Conditions

- (1) A certificate under this division may be given on conditions.
- (2) A person given a certificate must comply with the conditions of the certificate.

Division 3 Alternative vaccination programs

59K Application for approved alternative vaccination program

- (1) A person who is the owner of a commercial flock may apply to the chief inspector to have the flock vaccinated against Newcastle disease under an approved alternative vaccination program (a *program application*).
- (2) The program application must—
 - (a) be made in the approved form; and
 - (b) state the following—
 - (i) the applicant's name and address;
 - (ii) the class of domestic fowl to be vaccinated;
 - (iii) the number of doses of vaccine to be administered to the flock; and
 - (c) give details of the alternative vaccination program; and
 - (d) be supported by—
 - (i) evidence from a veterinary surgeon that vaccinating the commercial flock under the alternative vaccination program will make the flock Newcastle disease immune; and
 - (ii) enough other information to enable the chief inspector to decide the application.

59L Serological monitoring

The chief inspector may, after a program application is made, require serological monitoring of the commercial flock, the subject of the application, to decide whether the alternative vaccination program will make the flock Newcastle disease immune.

59M Deciding application

The chief inspector must consider each program application and decide to approve, or refuse to approve, the alternative vaccination program.

59N Conditions

- (1) The chief inspector may, in approving a person's alternative vaccination program, impose conditions on the program that are relevant and reasonable.
- (2) The person must comply with the conditions.

59O Notice of refusal of program application

The chief inspector must, as soon as practicable after making a decision as follows about a program application, give the applicant an information notice about the decision—

- (a) a decision to refuse the application;
- (b) a decision to impose conditions on the alternative vaccination program.

Division 4 Vaccine and vaccination requirements**59P Restriction on carrying out vaccine related activity**

A person must not carry out a vaccine related activity unless the person has a permit for the activity.

59Q Applications to carry out vaccine related activity

- (1) A person may, in the approved form, apply to the chief inspector for a permit to carry out a vaccine related activity.
- (2) The chief inspector must consider each application and decide to grant, or refuse to grant, the permit.
- (3) The chief inspector must, as soon as practicable after making a decision about an application, give the applicant an information notice about the decision.

59R Obligation to notify chief inspector of adverse reaction

- (1) This section applies to a person who vaccinates a domestic fowl if the fowl suffers an adverse reaction to the vaccine.
- (2) The person must, within 48 hours after becoming aware that the fowl is having, or has had, an adverse reaction to the vaccine, give an inspector written or oral notice of the reaction to the vaccine.

Examples of adverse reaction—

- pronounced swelling, particularly at the vaccine's injection site
 - anaphylaxis
 - death
- (3) If the notice is given orally, the person must give the chief inspector written confirmation of the adverse reaction.

59S Chief inspector may require serological monitoring

- (1) The chief inspector may, by written notice, require serological monitoring of a commercial flock in any of the following circumstances—
 - (a) to test the effectiveness of an alternative vaccination program for the flock;
 - (b) if the chief inspector believes on reasonable grounds that there is an outbreak, or suspected outbreak, of Newcastle disease—to test for the presence of Newcastle disease in the flock;
 - (c) to test whether the flock has been vaccinated;

- (d) to investigate the effectiveness of—
 - (i) a vaccine given to the flock; or
 - (ii) a program of vaccination for the flock;
 - (e) the chief inspector believes on reasonable grounds it is necessary or desirable for the prevention or control of Newcastle disease.
- (2) The chief inspector must, as soon as practicable after deciding to make the requirement, give the owner of the flock an information notice about the decision.
- (3) The owner of the flock must, unless the owner has a reasonable excuse—
- (a) carry out serological monitoring of the flock; and
 - (b) give the chief inspector the results of the tests carried out under the monitoring.

Division 5 Record keeping

59T Records generally

A person who is required to keep records under this division must keep the records in a way that enables an authorised person to do the following—

- (a) decide whether the person has complied with this part;
- (b) trace from the records the history of vaccination of domestic fowl;
- (c) properly and conveniently monitor the records for compliance.

59U Supplying vaccine

A person who supplies vaccine to another person (the *receiver*) must, unless the person has a reasonable excuse, keep the following records for at least 2 years after supplying the vaccine to the receiver—

- (a) the receiver's name and contact details;

- (b) the business name, if any, under which the receiver carries on business;
- (c) the vaccine's name, type, batch number and expiry date;
- (d) the number of doses of vaccine supplied;
- (e) the day the vaccine is supplied.

59V Receiving vaccine

A person who receives vaccine from another person (the *supplier*) must, unless the person has a reasonable excuse, keep the following records for at least 2 years after receiving the vaccine—

- (a) the supplier's name and contact details;
- (b) the business name, if any, under which the supplier carries on business;
- (c) the vaccine's name, type, batch number and expiry date;
- (d) the number of doses of vaccine received;
- (e) the day the vaccine is received.

59W Vaccinated fowl

A person who is the owner of domestic fowl vaccinated under this part must, unless the person has a reasonable excuse, keep each of the following records for the fowl for at least 2 years—

- (a) a copy of the relevant permit granted under section 59Q(2);
- (b) the name and contact details of the person who supplied the vaccine;
- (c) the name and contact details of the person who vaccinated the fowl;
- (d) the vaccine's name, type, batch number and expiry date;
- (e) the total number of doses of vaccine given to the fowl;
- (f) the address of the place where the fowl was vaccinated and the fowl's location at the place;

Example—

A fowl's location may be given as a row number in a particular shed.

- (g) the day the fowl was vaccinated;
- (h) the fowl's class, breed and age group.

59X Disposing of vaccine

- (1) This section applies to a person who disposes of vaccine, other than by supplying the vaccine to another person.
- (2) The person must, unless the person has a reasonable excuse, keep the following records for at least 2 years after disposing of the vaccine—
 - (a) the vaccine's name, type, batch number and expiry date;
 - (b) the day the vaccine is disposed of;
 - (c) the number of doses of vaccine disposed of;
 - (d) the method of disposal.

59Y Vaccination certificate

- (1) This section applies to a person who is the owner of a commercial flock if a domestic fowl is introduced and placed into the flock.
- (2) If the domestic fowl is accompanied by a vaccination certificate for the fowl, the person must, unless the person has a reasonable excuse, keep a copy of the vaccination certificate for at least 2 years.

59Z Serological monitoring

- (1) This section applies to an owner of a commercial flock if serological monitoring of the flock is carried out.
- (2) The owner must, unless the owner has a reasonable excuse, keep the following records of the serological monitoring for at least 2 years—
 - (a) the name of the person who carried out the serological monitoring;

- (b) the reason for carrying out the serological monitoring;
- (c) the following information for each epidemiological group of domestic fowl in the commercial flock—
 - (i) the fowl's class, breed and age group;
 - (ii) the address of the place where the fowl were vaccinated and the fowl's location at the place;

Example—

A fowl's location at a place may be given as a row number in a particular shed.

- (iii) the number of fowl from which samples of blood were taken;
- (iv) the day the samples of blood were taken;
- (v) the results of tests carried out on the samples of blood;
- (vi) the interpretation of the results mentioned in subparagraph (v);
- (vii) any action taken as a result of the serological monitoring and when the action was taken.

Division 6 Compliance monitoring

59ZA Places, activities and records

- (1) An authorised person may, at any reasonable time, carry out monitoring of places, activities or records to ensure compliance with this part.
- (2) To remove any doubt, it is declared that subsection (1) does not empower an authorised person to enter a place or carry out the monitoring mentioned in subsection (1) (the *activity*) in relation to the place unless—

- (a) the owner or occupier of the place consents; or
- (b) the activity is authorised under the Act.²⁹

Part 9 Miscellaneous provisions

60 Identification of stock

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

61 Segregation of stock at sales and shows

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

62 Examination of brands

An inspector or police officer may, for the purpose of identifying stock, clip or cause to be clipped, or otherwise

²⁹ See sections 32 (Testing, treatment and isolation of stock and treatment of vehicles), 33 (Control of residue disease) and 34 (Restricted entry into dwelling house) of the Act.

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)³⁰ 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);³¹ 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 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.

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

31 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>>.

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
 - (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

Stock Regulation 1988

- (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)
oesophagostomiasis
omphalitis
ophthalmia
papilloma
paramphistomiasis

Schedule 1 (continued)

pasteurellosis
peste des petits ruminants
pestivirus
piroplasmiasis
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
rickettsiosis
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	0.72
(b) sheep, calves, goats or deer, for each animal	0.50
(c) minimum fee for each consignment	9.05
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	8.40
(b) not more than 16km from the inspector's office—	
(i) first or only horse in the consignment	13.45
(ii) next 4 horses in the consignment, for each horse	9.05
(iii) each additional horse in the consignment	7.65
(c) more than 16km from the inspector's office—	
(i) first or only horse in the consignment	16.65
(ii) next 4 horses in the consignment, for each horse	10.15
(iii) each additional horse in the consignment	9.05
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	3.30
(ii) minimum fee for each consignment	9.85
(b) not more than 16km from the inspector's office—	
(i) first or only animal in the consignment	5.95
(ii) next 4 animals in the consignment, for each animal	4.40
(iii) each additional animal in the consignment	2.70

Schedule 7 (continued)

		\$
	(iv) minimum fee for each consignment	18.60
(c)	more than 16km from the inspector's office—	
	(i) first or only animal in the consignment	9.05
	(ii) next 4 animals in the consignment, for each animal	4.40
	(iii) each additional animal in the consignment.	2.70
	(iv) minimum fee for each consignment	24.40
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	4.40
	(b) not more than 16km from the inspector's office—	
	(i) first or only animal in the consignment	2.70
	(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	9.05
	(c) more than 16km from the inspector's office—	
	(i) first or only animal in the consignment	3.30
	(ii) next 4 animals in the consignment, for each animal	2.15
	(iii) each additional animal in the consignment.	1.35
	(iv) minimum fee for each consignment	15.35
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 1t.	8.40
	(b) if the vehicle's tare is over 1t—	
	(i) for 1 deck of the vehicle	17.05
	(ii) for each additional deck	8.40

Schedule 8 Dictionary

section 2

agricultural chemical product see section 5A.

alternative vaccination program, for part 8A, see section 59D.

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 alternative vaccination program, for part 8A, see section 59D.

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

approved way, for part 8A, see section 59D.

authorised person, for part 8A, see section 59D.

Schedule 8 (continued)

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

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

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.

class, for part 8A, see section 59D.

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

Schedule 8 (continued)

may be required by the chief inspector or chief veterinary officer.

commercial flock, for part 8A, see section 59D.

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.

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.

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

domestic fowl means the bird *Gallus gallus domesticus*.

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

epidemiological group, for part 8A, see section 59E.

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.

Schedule 8 (continued)

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

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

food standards code see section 5A.

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

immediate slaughter—

- (a) 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; or
- (b) for part 8A, see section 59D.

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

information notice, for a decision of the chief inspector, means a notice stating the following—

- (a) the decision;
- (b) the reasons for it;
- (c) that the person to whom the notice is given may appeal to a Magistrates Court against the decision within 30 days after the person receives the notice;
- (d) how to appeal.³²

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.

³² See section 36 (Appeals to Magistrates Courts) of the Act.

Schedule 8 (continued)

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.

Newcastle disease, for part 8A, see section 59D.

Newcastle disease document, for part 8A, see section 59D.

Newcastle disease immune, for part 8A, see section 59D.

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

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

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

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*.

program application, for part 8A, see section 59K(1).

Schedule 8 (continued)

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.³³

serological monitoring, for part 8A, see section 59F.

spayed female means a female bovine that—

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

standard 1.4.1 see section 5A.

standard definitions and rules means—

- (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

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

Schedule 8 (continued)

- (b) for tuberculosis—the document called ‘TFAP 2 Standard Definitions and Rules’, approved by the committee.³⁴

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.

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.

³⁴ 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)

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.

vaccinate, for part 8A, see section 59D.

vaccination certificate, for part 8A, see section 59D.

vaccine, for part 8A, see section 59D.

vaccine related activity, for part 8A, see section 59D.

veterinary chemical product see section 5A.

veterinary surgeon see *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936*, section 3, definition *veterinary surgeon*.³⁵

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.

35 *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

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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 11 December 2005. 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 to	Effective	Reprint date
1	2001 SL No. 177	28 September 2001	2 November 2001
1A	2001 SL No. 288	21 December 2001	4 January 2002

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
1B	2002 SL No. 351	13 December 2003	
1C	2003 SL No. 239	4 November 2003	
1D	2004 SL No. 132	15 July 2004	
1E	2004 SL No. 231	29 November 2004	
1F	2004 SL No. 277	10 December 2004	
1G	2005 SL No. 51	1 April 2005	
2	2005 SL No. 101	1 July 2005	
2A	2005 SL No. 268	11 December 2005	

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 2006 (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

Stock Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2005 SL No. 51

notfd gaz 1 April 2005 pp 1066–69
commenced on date of notification

Stock Identification Regulation 2005 SL No. 101 ss 1–2, pt 9 div 3

notfd gaz 27 May 2005 pp 308–11
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2005 (see s 2)
Note—A regulatory impact statement and explanatory note were prepared

Primary Industries Legislation Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2005 SL No. 268 pts 1, 8

notfd gaz 11 November 2005 pp 995–7
ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification
remaining provisions commenced 11 December 2005 (see s 2)

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

Definitions for pt 1A

s 5A ins 2002 SL No. 351 s 13
def “**MRL standard**” amd 2005 SL No. 101 s 108

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 2

s 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 applies

s 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 health

s 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

Pigs

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

sub 2004 SL No. 277 s 8; 2005 SL No. 101 s 109

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; 2005

SL No. 101 s 110

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

Sale of diseased stock

s 36 amd 2005 SL No. 101 s 111

Diseased stock at saleyards

s 37 amd 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1; 2005 SL No. 101 s 112

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; 2005 SL No. 101 s 113

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); 2005 SL No. 101 s 114

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; 2005 SL No. 101 s 115

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

amd 2005 SL No. 51 s 3

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

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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

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s 59A ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 30

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s 59B ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 30

PART 8A—PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN DOMESTIC FOWL

pt 8A (ss 59C–59ZA) ins 2005 SL No. 51s 4

PART 9—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

pt hdg prev pt hdg om 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
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Segregation of stock at sales and shows

s 61 amd 1991 SL No. 205 s 3

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s 62 prev s 62 amd 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1
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s 63 prev s 63 om 1997 SL No. 278 s 6
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s 64 prev s 64 amd 1993 SL No. 478 s 2 sch 1
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 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

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- 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
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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
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Ruminant feed restrictions

- s 77** ins 1997 SL No. 278 s 9
 amd 1999 SL No. 184 s 14
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- s 79** ins 2001 SL No. 134 s 6
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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
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- sub 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
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- sub 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
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- sub 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
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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
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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
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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 “**alternative vaccination program**” ins 2005 SL No. 51 s 5(2)

def “**an animal is economic to market**” reloc 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch

def “**animal-contaminated matter**” ins 2001 SL No. 134 s 3(2)
 reloc 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 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch

def “**approved**” reloc 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 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 sub 2004 SL No. 277 s 36(1)–(2)

def “**approved alternative vaccination program**” ins 2005 SL No. 51 s 5(2)

def “**approved eradication program**” reloc 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch

def “**approved tail tag**” reloc 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
 om 2005 SL No. 101 s 116

def “**approved way**” ins 2005 SL No. 51 s 5(2)

def “**authorised person**” ins 2005 SL No. 51 s 5(2)

def “**authorised testing person**” ins 2001 SL No. 134 s 3(2)
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def “**bovine Johne’s disease**” ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 36(2)

def “**bull**” reloc 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch

def “**calf**” ins reg pubd gaz 17 December 1988 pp 2189–93
 reloc 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch

def “**cattle**” reloc 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch

def “**cattle tick eradication program**” reloc 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 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**CF2 herd**” ins 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(2)
reloc 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**CF3 herd**” ins 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(2)
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- def “**chief veterinary officer**” reloc 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
amd 2004 SL No. 277 s 36(3)
- def “**class**” ins 2005 SL No. 51 s 5(2)
- def “**clean test**” reloc 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**commercial flock**” ins 2005 SL No. 51 s 5(2)
- 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 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**dairy heifer**” reloc 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**day old chicken**” reloc 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
om 2005 SL No. 51 s 5(1)
- def “**directly**” ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 36(2)
- def “**domestic fowl**” ins 2005 SL No. 51 s 5(2)
- def “**endemic disease**” ins 2002 SL No. 351 s 27
- def “**epidemiological group**” ins 2005 SL No. 51 s 5(2)
- 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 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**estimated market value of an animal**” reloc 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**exotic disease diagnostic test kit**” ins 2002 SL No. 351 s 27
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- def “**faeces**” ins reg pubd gaz 12 May 1990 p 221
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- def “**fattening property**” reloc 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
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- def “**food standards code**” ins 2002 SL No. 351 s 27
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- def “**impending free area**” ins reg pubd gaz 2 December 1989 pp 2438–40
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- def “**infected herd**” or “**IN herd**” om 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(1)
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- def “**information notice**” ins 2005 SL No. 51 s 5(2)
- def “**IN herd**” ins 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(2)
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- 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)
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- def “**monitored negative herd**” or “**MN herd**” om 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(1)
- def “**movement test**” reloc 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 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
- def “**negative test**” sub 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(1)–(2)
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- def “**Newcastle disease**” ins 2005 SL No. 51 s 5(2)
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- def “**nominated abattoir**” ins reg pubd gaz 2 December 1989 pp 2438–40
 - reloc 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
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- 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 “**program application**” ins 2005 SL No. 51 s 5(2)
- def “**provisionally clear**” or “**PC herd**” om 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(1)
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 - om 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(1)
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- def “**standard definitions and rules**” ins 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(2)
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- sub 2004 SL No. 277 s 36(1)–(2)
- def “**State**” ins 2004 SL No. 277 s 36(2)
- def “**steer**” reloc 2001 SL No. 134 s 2 sch
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- def “**suspected herd**” or “**SU herd**” om 2000 SL No. 323 s 3(1)
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