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OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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No. 60]

PERTH : WEDNESDAY, 24th JUNE

[1970

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

PROCLAMATION

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, } By His Excellency Major-General Sir Douglas
TO WIT, } Anthony Kendrew, Knight Commander of the
DOUGLAS KENDREW, } Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and
Governor, } Saint George, Companion of the Most Honour-
[L.S.] } able Order of the Bath, Commander of the
Most Excellent Order of the British Empire,
Companion of the Distinguished Service Order,
Governor in and over the State of Western
Australia and its Dependencies in the Com-
monwealth of Australia.

WHEREAS it is enacted, *inter alia*, by section 2 of the Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968, that that Act shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation: Now, therefore, I, the Governor, acting with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, do hereby fix the 1st August, 1970 as the date on which the Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968 shall come into operation.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the said State, at Perth, this 17th day of June, 1970.

By His Excellency's Command,
C. D. NALDER,
Minister for Agriculture.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN ! ! !

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968-1969.

PROCLAMATION

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, } By His Excellency Major-General Sir Douglas
TO WIT, } Anthony Kendrew, Knight Commander of the
DOUGLAS KENDREW, } Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and
Governor, } Saint George, Companion of the Most Honour-
[L.S.] } able Order of the Bath, Commander of the
Most Excellent Order of the British Empire,
Companion of the Distinguished Service Order,
Governor in and over the State of Western
Australia and its Dependencies in the Com-
monwealth of Australia.

WHEREAS it is provided, *inter alia*, by subsection (1) of section 7 of the Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968-1969, that the Governor may, by proclamation, declare any disease not designated

as an exotic disease by section 6 of that Act, to be an exotic disease for the purposes of that Act; and whereas it is provided, *inter alia*, by section 11 of the Interpretation Act, 1918-1962, that where an Act which is not to come into operation immediately on the passing thereof, confers power to make any instrument, that power may, unless the contrary intention appears, be exercised at any time after the passing of the Act so far as may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of bringing the Act into operation at the commencement thereof; and whereas the Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968 and the Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act Amendment Act, 1969, have not yet come into operation: Now therefore, I, the Governor acting with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, do hereby declare the diseases specified in the Schedule hereunder to be exotic diseases for the purposes of the Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968-1969.

Schedule.

Scrapie.
Sheep Scab.
Sheep Pox.
Aujeszky's Disease.
Trichinosis.
Glanders
Dourine.
African Horse Sickness.
Surra.
Equine Encephalomyelitis.
Nairobi Sheep Disease.
Wesselbron Disease.
Rift Valley Fever.
Lumpy Skin Disease.

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the said State, at Perth, this 17th day of June, 1970.

By His Excellency's Command,
C. D. NALDER,
Minister for Agriculture.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN ! ! !

Government Gazette (No. 60) contains—

Proclamation—Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968—Day of coming into operation.

Proclamation—Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968-1969—Exotic Diseases.

Order in Council—Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968-1969—Day of coming into operation of Regulations under the Act.

Enzootic Diseases Regulations, 1970.

Exotic Diseases (Emergency Powers) Regulations.

Exotic Diseases (General) Regulations.

AT a meeting of the Executive Council held in the Executive Council Chamber, at Perth this 17th day of June, 1970, the following Order in Council was authorised to be issued:—

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968-1969.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by subsection (1) of section 13 of the Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968-1969, it is provided, *inter alia*, that regulations made under that section shall not take effect until the Governor, by Order in Council, so directs; and whereas by section 11 of the Interpretation Act, 1918-1962, it is provided, *inter alia*, that where an Act which is not to come into operation immediately on the passing thereof, confers power to make any instrument, that power may unless the contrary intention appears, be exercised any time after the

passing of the Act so far as may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of bringing the Act into operation at the commencement thereof; and whereas the Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968 and the Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act Amendment Act, 1969, have not yet come into operation: Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, doth hereby direct that the regulations made under section 13 of the Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968-1969, and cited as the Exotic Diseases (General) Regulations shall take effect on and after the date on which the Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968 and the Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act Amendment Act, 1969 come into operation.

W. S. LONNIE,
Clerk of the Council.

STOCK DISEASES (REGULATIONS) ACT, 1968-1969.

Department of Agriculture,
South Perth, 18th June, 1970.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, acting pursuant to the provisions of the Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968-1969, and the Interpretation Act, 1918-1962, has been pleased to make the regulations set out in the schedule hereunder.

T. C. DUNNE,
Director of Agriculture.

SCHEDULE.

ENZOOTIC DISEASES REGULATIONS, 1970.

PART 1.—PRELIMINARY.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Enzootic Diseases Regulations, 1970.
2. These regulations are divided into Parts as follows:—
 - PART 1.—PRELIMINARY—regulations 1-4.
 - PART 2.—GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR THE ERADICATION AND CONTROL OF ENZOOTIC DISEASES—regulations 5-27.
 - PART 3.—ISSUE OF HEALTH CERTIFICATES, ETC., FOR STOCK FOR EXPORT—regulation 28.
 - PART 4.—INTRODUCTION OF STOCK FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH—regulations 29-34.
 - PART 5.—INTRASTATE MOVEMENT OF STOCK BY SEA—regulations 35-40.
 - PART 6.—CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA AND CATTLE TICK—regulations 41-54.
 - PART 7.—TUBERCULOSIS OF CATTLE—regulations 55-64.
 - PART 8.—BRUCELLOSIS OF CATTLE—regulations 65-78.
 - PART 9.—CATTLE TAGGING—regulations 79-84.
 - PART 10.—FOOTROT—regulations 85-89.
 - PART 11.—LICE AND KEDS—regulations 90-103.
 - PART 12.—PULLORUM DISEASE—regulations 104-114.
 - PART 13.—OFFENCES—regulations 115-117.

SCHEDULES.

3. The Stock Diseases Act Regulations, 1962 and the Stock Diseases (Cattle Tagging) Regulations, 1967, are revoked.
4. In these regulations unless the context requires otherwise—
 - “animal product” means any uncooked edible product, and any unwrought inedible product derived from animals or the semen of any stock;
 - “approved” means approved by the Chief Inspector;
 - “Australian vessel” means any vessel plying between Australian ports only;
 - “breeding flock” means any fowls maintained upon premises where hatching eggs are produced for sale;
 - “carcass” includes any portion of a carcass and the hide, skin, hair, feathers, wool or viscera of any stock;
 - “Chief Inspector” means the Chief Inspector of Stock appointed under the Act and includes any person who is for the time being discharging the duties of the office of Chief Inspector of Stock;

- "conveyance" means a vehicle propelled by any means whatsoever and capable of being used for transportation, and includes an aircraft, a vessel, a vehicle used on a railway, and a trailer or semi-trailer drawn by a vehicle;
- "destroy" means to entirely consume by fire or to bury in the ground at a depth of not less than six feet;
- "dip" means to plunge or immerse, until completely saturated, in an approved preparation for the destruction of ectoparasites, and the words "dipped" and "dipping" have corresponding meanings;
- "disease", except in Parts 10 and 11 of these regulations, means any disease referred to in the First Schedule.
- "disinfect" means to expose to a disinfectant;
- "disinfectant" means an approved agent or preparation capable of destroying pathogenic organisms;
- "ectoparasites" means ticks, lice, or buffalo flies;
- "form" means a form set out in the Third Schedule;
- "hatchery" means premises on or in which chickens or turkeys are produced for sale, and includes poultry, incubators, plant, equipment and fittings used in, about, or in connection with, the production of chickens or turkeys;
- "holding" means any land or collection of lands constituting or worked as one property, whether held or occupied under pastoral lease, or in fee simple, or under conditional purchase lease or otherwise and whether under the same title or different titles, or under titles of different kinds;
- "horse" includes a mule and a donkey;
- "lairage" means the area within an abattoir where stock are held immediately prior to slaughter;
- "litter" means any straw or other bedding, or any manure or other excreta with which stock has been in direct or indirect contact;
- "owner", in relation to stock, includes a person who is the agent of an owner, consignee (whether joint or sole) or a person who is in possession or in charge of stock or otherwise has the control or management of the stock;
- "port" means a place proclaimed to be a port under the Shipping and Pilotage Act, 1967;
- "poultry" means all fowls and includes bantams, ducks, geese, turkeys, Guinea fowl, pheasants, chickens, eggs for hatching purposes, poultry products and the carcass of any poultry;
- "quarantine area" means an area which, by these regulations or by a notice published in the *Government Gazette*, is declared to be a quarantine area;
- "Schedule" means a schedule to these regulations;
- "sell" means to sell by wholesale or retail and includes to barter or to otherwise dispose of, offer for sale, have in possession for sale, expose for sale, send forward or deliver for sale, cause or suffer or allow to be sold, offered or exposed for sale; and the words "sale" and "sold" have corresponding meanings;
- "shower spray" means a power operated shower spray of an approved type;
- "spray" means to thoroughly saturate by shower spray with an approved preparation for the destruction of ectoparasites; and the words "sprayed" and "spraying" have corresponding meanings;
- "the Act" means the Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968;
- "travelling stock" means all stock, including working stock, that is not on the land on which the stock is ordinarily kept or depastured;
- "vessel" includes any ship, boat, barge, punt, pontoon, lighter or other vessel used in navigation, however propelled.

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

5. An owner of stock which is affected by, or suspected by him to be affected by, any of the diseases set out in the First Schedule shall—

- (a) within the period of twenty-four hours from the time he first discovers the stock to be so affected or he first suspects the stock to be so affected, notify, by the quickest practicable means, the inspector who is normally located nearest to the place where the affected stock is kept, or the Chief Inspector and give to the inspector or Chief Inspector, as the case may be, a description of the stock, the number thereof and the place where the stock may be located; and
- (b) forthwith on his discovering that the stock is so affected or on his suspecting that the stock is so affected, isolate the stock that is affected or suspected to be affected and take all such steps that are necessary so as to prevent the stock from coming into contact with stock belonging to other persons.

6. A person who is consulted regarding stock, or who examines any stock and from that consultation or examination believes or suspects the stock to be affected by any of the diseases set out in the First Schedule, shall take such steps to comply with paragraph (a) of regulation 5 of these regulations as if he were the owner of that stock.

7. (1) An inspector may, on receiving a notification pursuant to regulation 5 or 6 of these regulations, or on having other reasonable grounds to suspect that disease exists or has existed in relation to stock in any place within the State, require persons concerned in or having the charge, control or management of the stock so affected to give him such information as is within their knowledge relating to that stock as he considers necessary.

(2) A person who refuses or neglects to supply to an inspector, information as required by these regulations, or who knowingly furnishes information which is false, is liable to a fine not exceeding \$400.

8. (1) An inspector who wishes to inspect or test any stock may require the owner of the stock to muster the stock in a place, yard or crush, as he directs for that purpose or those purposes.

(2) An owner, when so required by an inspector pursuant to subregulation (1) of this regulation, shall forthwith—

- (a) muster his stock in such place, yard or crush as directed by the inspector; and
- (b) provide such facilities for the mustering, inspection or testing of his stock as the inspector may require.

(3) Where an owner refuses or fails to comply with subregulation (2) of this regulation, or where the inspector is not satisfied that all of the stock required by him to be mustered has been so mustered, the inspector may arrange for the stock to be mustered, and for that purpose he may employ such assistance and provide such facilities as he thinks necessary.

9. (1) Any person receiving a request or direction from an inspector given under these regulations shall, with due despatch, give effect to and carry out the request or direction.

(2) Where any person fails or neglects to give effect to or carry out any request so made, or any direction so given, by an inspector, that requisition or direction may be given effect to and carried out by the inspector at the owner's expense, and the expense incurred may be recovered in any competent court by and in the name of the inspector.

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

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

11. (1) Where—
- (a) an inspector is of opinion that a disease exists among any stock or on any land inspected or examined by him, or by another inspector; and
 - (b) the stock or land is not then declared to be in quarantine,
- the inspector shall—
- (c) where the stock is not travelling stock, serve on the owner of the stock or on the owner of the land on which the stock is situated, a notice in the form of Form No. 1 declaring the stock and the land specified in the notice to be in quarantine; or
 - (d) where the stock is travelling stock, serve on the person who appears to be in charge of the stock a notice declaring the stock to be in quarantine and directing that person either to hold the stock or move the stock directly to a place of quarantine nominated by the inspector and there to hold the stock until it is released from quarantine or until he is subsequently directed otherwise by an inspector,

and forthwith after making the declaration under paragraph (c) or (d) of this subregulation, notify the Chief Inspector of his so making the declaration and give to him particulars thereof.

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

(3) An inspector may, at any time he considers it is safe to do so, having regard to the control of disease within the State, release from quarantine any stock or land and thereupon he shall give notice of the release to the owner thereof in the form of Form No. 2.

(4) Any stock, howsoever coming upon land during the period that the land is declared to be in quarantine, shall thereupon be subject to these regulations as if that stock were the subject of a declaration under subregulation (1) of this regulation.

12. (1) An inspector may require the owner of any stock that is the subject of a declaration under regulation 11 of these regulations to draft from the stock all diseased animals and to keep those animals isolated from any other stock by confining the diseased animals to an area or place to which no other stock can enter or stray.

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

13. (1) A person shall not remove any stock or any animal product from any land that, at the time of removal, is declared to be in quarantine unless he is the holder of a permit in the form of Form No. 3 issued by an inspector in relation to that stock or animal product.

Penalty:

Minimum—One hundred dollars (\$100).

Maximum—Four hundred dollars (\$400).

(2) A permit issued pursuant to subregulation (1) of this regulation may, at any time before the removal of the stock or animal product, be cancelled or suspended by the Chief Inspector who shall thereupon serve notice of the cancellation or suspension upon the permittee.

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

15. (1) Subject to any Act relating to the payment of compensation for the loss or destruction of stock, any loss sustained in respect of any stock whilst being in quarantine whether by accident or sickness arising from natural causes or contracted from other stock, or by the destruction or detention or quarantine of such stock to prevent the spread of disease, shall be borne by the owner of such stock and the owner shall have no claim whatever for compensation for any such loss nor for any loss sustained by him through the carrying out or enforcement of these regulations.

(2) An inspector shall not be liable for any loss or damage occasioned to any owner by any act of that inspector, unless the damage is occasioned by his wilful neglect or fault.

16. (1) The owner of any stock shall pay all expenses connected with the inspection, transporting, quarantining, housing, sustenance, disinfecting, shearing, dipping, spraying, dressing or veterinary or other treatment of such stock pursuant to these regulations, until they are as the case may be, released from detention or quarantine, transhipped, or destroyed and the expenses for transit, inspection, dipping and spraying shall be calculated on the whole number of stock, and where there are more owners than one, each owner shall pay a proportionate share thereof.

(2) Any expenses referred to in subregulation (1) of this regulation may be recovered by an inspector or the Chief Inspector in a court of competent jurisdiction as a debt due to the inspector or Chief Inspector.

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

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

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

(2) Stock that is directed to be destroyed shall be destroyed in the manner specified in the notice or as an inspector may personally direct.

(3) The carcasses of stock directed to be destroyed on account of infestation with cutaneous myiasis (infestation with the larvae of maggot flies) shall be destroyed by burning or burying.

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

20. (1) An owner of diseased stock shall not sell, offer for sale or put on exhibition that stock, and if any stock affected with any disease is found in any place whatsoever at which stock is offered for sale or is exhibited, the owner of the stock so affected commits an offence.

Penalty: One hundred dollars (\$100).

(2) An inspector may—

- (a) order the withdrawal from sale or exhibition of any stock affected with disease until the stock is treated and becomes free from disease; or
 - (b) where diseased stock is intended for slaughter, order it to be slaughtered forthwith,
- and an owner who refuses, neglects or fails to comply with the directions of the inspector commits an offence.

Penalty: Forty dollars (\$40).

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

22. (1) A person shall not inoculate or cause to be inoculated, any animal with any preparation containing live disease producing organisms without the prior consent of the Chief Inspector.

(2) The Chief Inspector may, at any time he considers it necessary in the interest of the control of disease, prohibit any person from inoculating any animal with sera or vaccines.

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

(2) The provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation do not apply to a person who communicates disease to stock for scientific purposes, if he has first obtained the written consent of the Chief Inspector thereto.

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

25. (1) Where an officer of the Department of Agriculture vaccinates, or performs a biological or biochemical test of, a food producing animal or other animal used in connection with agriculture, for a diagnostic purpose, the owner shall not pay a charge unless the vaccination or test is carried out at the request of the owner or his agent or the payment of the charge is required by any other provision of these regulations.

(2) Where an officer of the Department of Agriculture performs a biological or biochemical test of, a food producing animal or other animal used in connection with agriculture, other than for a diagnostic purpose, or vaccinates or performs such a test on any other animal, the owner shall pay the appropriate charge prescribed for the vaccination or test in the Fourth Schedule to these regulations.

26. (1) In subregulations (2) and (3) of this regulation—"laboratory" means—

- (a) an establishment which is not under the control of a veterinary surgeon registered under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1960, but which is routinely engaged in the examination of sick or dead animals for the purposes of making diagnoses and prescribing treatment or in the processing of animal pathological specimens; or
- (b) an establishment under the control of a veterinary surgeon registered under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1960, which uses laboratory technology methods outside of accepted clinical means for the precise diagnosis of disease.

(2) A person shall not, without the consent in writing of the Chief Inspector, establish a laboratory or use or permit the use of a laboratory under his control, for the purpose of testing or examining any stock in order to diagnose a disease by which stock might be infected.

(3) No pathological material or specimens originating from stock shall be forwarded to a laboratory located in any other State or part of the Commonwealth except with the prior written permission of the Chief Inspector.

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

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

28. (1) Any stock intended for exportation to any place which requires imported stock to be accompanied by a health certificate may, on payment of the fee prescribed in the Fourth Schedule by the consignor, be examined by an inspector within seven days of the date of export and the inspector may issue a certificate of health relating to the stock to the exporter of the stock.

(2) The fees prescribed in the Fourth Schedule to these regulations shall be paid in any case where—

- (a) diagnostic or biological tests are performed in respect of animals intended for export; or
- (b) cattle intended for export are vaccinated.

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

29. (1) An inspector may detain, prevent the movement of, or impound stock being brought into the State or that has recently been brought into the State where the bringing in of the stock was not in compliance with these regulations and he may so detain, prevent the movement of, or impound the stock until he is satisfied that all steps have been taken, subsequently, to comply with these regulations as far as is practicable, or until he is otherwise ordered by the Chief Inspector.

(2) An inspector may seize any stock that stray across the border into this State.

(3) The Chief Inspector may, at any time, instruct an inspector not to authorise the bringing into the State of stock and may, where an authority is issued contrary to his instruction, revoke the authority and seize the stock that may have been brought in under the authority.

(4) The Chief Inspector may dispose of, in any manner that he thinks fit, stock that has been seized, detained or impounded or that has had its movement prevented, under this regulation.

30. (1) A person shall not bring, or attempt to bring, into the State, stock of the kinds mentioned in the first column of the Second Schedule, from the States or parts of the Commonwealth set out opposite thereto in the second column of that Schedule unless he first complies with the conditions appropriate to the circumstances also set out opposite thereto in the third column of the Schedule.

(2) The Form No. 6, required for compliance with the conditions mentioned in the Second Schedule, shall not be completed earlier than seven days prior to the commencement of the movement of the stock referred to in that form.

(3) All stock brought into the State shall be presented for examination by an inspector as hereinafter provided and except in respect of cattle brought into the Kimberley Division of the State by land from the Northern Territory for the purpose of immediate slaughter, the owner of the stock shall be liable for the appropriate charges prescribed in the Fourth Schedule in relation to that examination.

31. (1) In addition to any other requirement of these regulations, an owner of stock intending to bring stock into the State shall give to the Chief Inspector, or to the inspector stationed nearest to the point of entry to the State of the stock, notice in writing of his intention to so bring the stock into the State, specifying in the notice the date on which it is anticipated the stock will be brought in, the number and description, the place of origin and the destination of such stock.

(2) The notice under subregulation (1) of this regulation shall be given to the Chief Inspector or the inspector not less than—

(a) in the case of stock to be brought in other than by air—seven days;

(b) in the case of stock to be brought in by air—twenty-four hours, prior to the date on which it is anticipated the stock will be brought into the State.

(3) Unless otherwise authorised by the Chief Inspector a person shall not bring stock into the State at a place other than—

(a) in the case of stock being brought into the State by sea, the ports of Wyndham, Dampier, Derby, Broome, Geraldton, Fremantle, Bunbury, Albany or Esperance;

(b) in the case of stock being brought into the State by air, the airports at Perth, Derby, Wyndham or Kalgoorlie; and

(c) in the case of stock being brought into the State by land, a place on the border of the State designated by the Chief Inspector from time to time for that purpose.

32. (1) An owner of stock that is brought into the State from any other part of the Commonwealth shall forthwith after the stock is so brought in, present the stock for examination by an inspector at an inspection post, that is—

(a) in the case of stock brought in by sea, at the port at which the stock was so brought in;

- (b) in the case of stock brought in by air, at the airport or in the vicinity of the airport at which the stock was so brought in;
- (c) in the case of stock brought in by land—
 - (i) into the Kimberley Division of the State, at either Halls Creek or Kununurra;
 - (ii) along the Eyre Highway, at Norseman or if another place has been nominated by the Minister by a notice displayed at the point on the border of the State at which the stock was so brought in, at that other place;
 - (iii) by rail, at Parkeston.

(2) A person shall not move any stock from an inspection place at which it has been presented pursuant to subregulation (1) of this regulation unless an authority in the form of Form No. 5 has been issued by an inspector authorising the moving of the stock.

(3) An inspector shall not issue an authority in the form of Form No. 5 with respect to any stock unless he is satisfied that all the laws of the State relating to the bringing into the State of the stock have been complied with.

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

Penalty:

Minimum—One hundred dollars(\$100).

Maximum—Four hundred dollars (\$400).

33. The Chief Inspector may order any stock that is in the course of being brought into the State to be placed in quarantine for such time and at such place as he specifies.

34. Notwithstanding the provisions of these regulations to the contrary, where an owner of land in Western Australia is also the owner of adjoining land in South Australia or the Northern Territory, the Chief Inspector may, in writing, authorise stock kept or depasturing on the adjoining land to be brought into the State for such period, not exceeding six months, as he specifies, but such stock shall not be allowed into the State beyond the boundaries of the land specified in the abovementioned authority unless all the requirements of these regulations relating to the bringing into the State of stock are complied with.

PART 5.—INTRASTATE MOVEMENT OF STOCK BY SEA.

35. (1) A person shall not move stock by sea from one part of the State to another part of the State unless the vessel to be used for the movement of the stock is then certified by the Chief Inspector to be suitable for the purpose.

(2) The Chief Inspector may certify under his hand that a vessel is suitable for the purpose of intrastate movement of stock, but he shall not so certify a vessel that has, during the preceding three months, been used for the carriage of any stock, carcasses, animal products, second hand bags or stock fodder of other than Australian origin or loaded at any port outside Australia, unless he is satisfied that the vessel was cleared of the stock, carcasses, animal products, second hand bags or fodder before its departure from its last port of call outside Australia and that immediately after its departure from that port, all fittings used in connection with such stock, carcasses, animal products, second hand bags or fodder were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

(3) A certificate issued under subregulation (2) of this regulation may, at any time, be revoked by the Chief Inspector.

(4) The provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation do not apply in respect of—

- (a) dressed carcasses that are of Australian origin and are intended for use as ships' stores; or
- (b) fodder, shipped at Fremantle and intended (after being carried to some port outside Australia) to be used for the purpose of feeding cattle on a voyage to Fremantle from any port in the State north of Fremantle, if—
 - (i) it is so stowed on the vessel that it is separate from, and will not come into contact with, other cargo during the voyage;

- (ii) prior to the vessel's departure from Fremantle it is sealed by an inspector and remains so sealed until the seal is broken, on the vessel's return to the State, by, or in the presence of, an inspector or some person authorised for that purpose by the Chief Inspector;
- (iii) it is used solely for the purpose of feeding the cattle that are being moved intrastate and when being used for that purpose it does not, at any time, come into contact with any other cargo being brought from overseas; and
- (iv) it is not, after shipment, landed at any port in the State.

36. The master of any vessel, at any port in the State, shall, when required by an inspector or a person authorised in writing by the Chief Inspector, cause all fittings and parts of his vessel that have come into contact with stock or have been used in connection with the transport of stock, to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

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

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

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

40. A person who, by act or omission, contravenes any of the provisions of the regulations in this Part, or is a party or is privy to any such contravention, commits an offence.

Penalty: Five hundred dollars(\$500).

PART 6.—CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA AND CATTLE TICK.

41. In this Part of these regulations the terms, "free area" or "protected area" mean areas of the State which, by these regulations or by a notice published in the *Government Gazette*, are declared to be free areas or protected areas, as the case requires, in relation to contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia and cattle tick.

42. (1) For the purposes of this Part of these regulations the following area of the State is declared to be a free area:—

All that area of the State south of a line commencing at the point where the sea coast meets the 20th parallel of South latitude, proceeding thence along that parallel eastwards until it meets the 127th meridian of East longitude; thence northward along that meridian until it meets the southern boundary of the Kimberley Division as constituted under the Land Act, 1933; thence along that southern boundary eastwards until it meets the boundary of the Northern Territory.

(2) For the purposes of this Part of these regulations the following area of the State is declared to be a protected area:—

Kimberley Protected Area:

All that area of the State north of the line commencing at the point where the sea coast meets the 20th parallel of South latitude, proceeding thence along that parallel eastwards until it meets the 127th meridian of East longitude; thence northward along that meridian until it meets the southern boundary of the Kimberley Division as constituted under the Land Act, 1933; thence along that southern boundary eastwards until it meets the boundary of the Northern Territory.

(3) For the purposes of this Part of these regulations, the following area of the State is declared to be a quarantine area:—

The Owen's Anchorage Quarantine Area:

All that area of the State bounded by lines starting at a point on the Low Water Mark of Owen's Anchorage (Indian Ocean) situate in prolongation westerly of the southern side of Rollinson Road and extending easterly to and along that side; thence southerly along the western side of Naval Base Road to the southern side of road number 2157; thence generally west-southwesterly along the southern sides of roads numbered 2157 and 10662 and the northern boundaries of Fremantle lot 1762 (Reserve 22623) and Lease 3117/4027 and onwards to the Low Water Mark of Owen's Anchorage aforesaid; and thence generally northwesterly along that Low Water Mark to the starting point (Public Plan Owen Anchorage).

43. (1) Whenever cattle are travelling in the Kimberley Protected Area a person shall not leave or permit to be left any such live cattle upon the stock route or any station property or other land between the station of origin and the point of destination.

(2) The person in charge of any travelling stock within the protected area shall not fail to destroy forthwith any animal that is unable to proceed with the mob and shall forthwith notify the district inspector, and if such destruction takes place within the boundaries of a station property, the owner or manager thereof, of the destruction.

44. (1) The following conditions apply to the movement of cattle from the Kimberley Protected Area to the free area:—

(a) no movement is to take place until a permit in the form of Form No. 8 has been granted;

(b) a permit shall not be issued unless every animal in the proposed consignment—

(i) has been on the property of origin specified in the permit for a period of not less than 12 months or in the case of cattle less than a year old, was born on that property;

(ii) carries the registered brand of the property of origin and is identified by a brand approved by the Chief Inspector for the purpose;

(iii) passes the complement fixation test for contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia within fourteen days before movement off the property;

(iv) has a negative tuberculin test within thirty days before movement off the property; and

(v) is free of tick before leaving the property of origin and is dipped under supervision immediately prior to movement; or for a period of thirty-five days before movement off the property, has been within an area in which cattle tick is not known to exist, and is dipped under supervision immediately prior to movement;

(c) (i) all movement shall be by road transport or sea vessel only;

(ii) where the cattle travel by motor vehicle no other cattle shall be transported on the same vehicle between the point of loading and the property of destination; and

(iii) where the cattle travel by sea no other cattle shall be transported on the same vessel between the port of loading and the port of destination; and

(d) all such cattle shall remain on the property of destination for six months and shall be subject to the control of the Chief Inspector any they and no other cattle on the property shall be removed from that property without his written permission.

(2) Where cattle are tested under this regulation the owner shall pay the fees prescribed under the Fourth Schedule to these regulations.

45. (1) The following conditions apply to the movement of cattle from the Kimberley Protected Area to the free area where such movement is for the purposes of immediate slaughter only—

- (a) the person moving the cattle must first obtain a written permit from an inspector;
- (b) the cattle are immediately before movement dipped or sprayed by or under the supervision of an inspector with an approved solution lethal to cattle tick and buffalo fly; and
- (c) the cattle, after shipment, are not landed in any other part of the State except directly into Owen's Anchorage Quarantine Area when shipped and into a quarantine area when moved by land.

(2) Where cattle have been treated in accordance with this regulation the owner shall pay to the inspector by whom or under whose supervision the treatment was carried out the charge prescribed by the Fourth Schedule.

46. Notwithstanding the provisions of regulations 44 and 45 of these regulations the Chief Inspector may, subject to any conditions which he may from time to time deem necessary to impose, grant written permission for the removal of cattle by land from the Kimberley Protected Area.

47. A person shall not move from the Kimberley Protected Area any conveyance that has, within six months prior to its movement, been used to transport cattle within the Kimberley Protected Area unless the conveyance is first treated, to the satisfaction of an inspector, for the destruction of cattle tick.

48. (1) A person shall not move any horse, mule, donkey or camel from the Kimberley Protected Area unless—

- (a) the written authority of an inspector in accordance with Form No. 3 is first obtained; and
- (b) the stock is, within twenty-four hours before its movement, dipped or sprayed by or under the supervision of an inspector at some place that has been approved by the Chief Inspector for the purpose.

(2) An owner of stock that is dipped or sprayed as required by this regulation shall pay to the inspector the appropriate fees prescribed in the Fourth Schedule.

49. Where stock from parts of the State within the free area is shipped in a vessel that is also carrying cattle from the Kimberley Protected Area that stock shall not, without the written permission of the Chief Inspector, be landed at a place other than at the Owen's Anchorage Quarantine Area.

50. A person shall not bring cattle into Owen's Anchorage Quarantine Area without the written permission of the Chief Inspector unless the cattle are intended for immediate slaughter.

51. (1) Cattle brought into, or found straying within, the Owen's Anchorage Quarantine Area shall be immediately quarantined therein.

(2) A person shall not remove cattle from the quarantine area unless he has obtained—

- (a) the approval of the Chief Inspector who may grant the approval subject to such conditions and restrictions as he thinks fit; or
- (b) a permit in the form of Form No. 9 from an inspector.

(3) A person removing cattle from the quarantine area pursuant to a permit under paragraph (b) of subregulation (2) of this regulation shall—

- (a) remove the cattle only to an approved abattoir for the purpose of immediate slaughter;
- (b) remove the cattle directly to the destination specified in the permit;
- (c) remove the cattle only by means of approved transport;
- (d) seal the conveyance or truck as soon as the cattle are loaded thereon and ensure that the seal is not broken except in the presence of an inspector when the cattle arrive at their destination; and
- (e) if required by an inspector, cause the cattle to be dipped by or under the supervision of an inspector.

52. (1) A person shall not land animal manure from any vessel engaged in the transport of cattle or other stock from any port in the Kimberley Division of the State or the Northern Territory, unless—

- (a) he has obtained a permit in the form of Form No. 10 from an inspector; and
- (b) the manure is landed at the port of Fremantle.

(2) A person removing, from the port of Fremantle, animal manure that has been landed pursuant to a permit under subregulation (1) of this regulation shall—

- (a) remove the manure only to a place or district that has been approved for the purpose; and
- (b) ensure that the manure is sufficiently covered during transit so as to prevent its spillage.

53. A person who takes delivery of any manure landed and removed pursuant to regulation 52 shall—

- (a) provide an enclosure that—
 - (i) is bounded by a stone wall or galvanised iron fence not less than four feet in height; and
 - (ii) is not closer than thirty feet to the boundary of a street, road or other property or to any track on his property that is commonly used and leads on to any street or road; and
- (b) forthwith on taking delivery of the manure, place it in the enclosure and leave it there to sweat for a period of not less than four weeks before using or disposing of it.

54. A person who by act or omission contravenes any of the provisions of the regulations in this Part of these regulations, commits an offence.

Penalty:

Minimum—One hundred dollars (\$100).

Maximum—One thousand dollars (\$1,000).

PART 7.—TUBERCULOSIS OF CATTLE.

55. In this Part of these regulations the terms “free area”, “infected area” or “protected area” mean areas of the State which by these regulations or by a notice published in the *Government Gazette* are declared to be free areas, protected areas or infected areas, as the case requires, in relation to tuberculosis of cattle.

56. For the purposes of these regulations the following area of the State is declared to be a tuberculosis protected area:—

South-West Protected Area:

All that area of the State known as the South-West Division as constituted and defined by section 28 of the Land Act, 1933, together with the areas of the State that comprise the whole of the municipal districts of the Shire of Esperance, the Shire of Revensthorpe, the Town of Kalgoorlie, the Southern Cross Ward of the Shire of Yilgarn and that portion of the municipal district of the Shire of Boulder that was formerly the municipal district of the Town of Boulder.

57. The Minister may, by notice in the *Government Gazette*, constitute and declare further areas of the State to be free, protected or infected areas in respect of tuberculosis of cattle.

58. The Chief Inspector may declare any herd to be an officially accredited tuberculosis free herd.

59. (1) A person shall not carry out the tuberculin test on cattle unless he is a veterinary surgeon registered under the provisions of the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1960, and has been approved for that purpose by the Chief Inspector.

(2) An approval granted by the Chief Inspector under subregulation (1) of this regulation may be revoked by him at any time by notice in writing.

60. Where an animal that is being tested for the diagnosis of tuberculosis gives a positive reaction to the test—

- (a) the person giving the test shall forthwith notify the Chief Inspector of that fact and give to him such particulars relating to the animal as the Chief Inspector may require; and
- (b) the owner of the animal shall cause it to be branded for the purpose of identification in a manner approved by the Chief Inspector and as he may be directed by an inspector.

61. Where an officer of the Department of Agriculture performs a tuberculin test on cattle, either pursuant to these regulations or upon request, the owner or person having the charge of the animal shall on demand pay the cost of the test as prescribed in the Fourth Schedule.

62. Except with the written approval of the Chief Inspector, and then subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, a person shall not move, or cause to be moved, cattle that are over six months of age into the South-West Protected Area declared under this Part of these regulations unless a permit from an inspector has been obtained and—

- (a) the animals are being consigned for immediate slaughter; or
- (b) the animals have been subjected to the intradermal tuberculin test, with negative results, within the period of thirty days immediately preceding the date of movement.

63. Notwithstanding the provisions of regulation 62 of these regulations a person may move cattle into the South-West Protected Area where—

- (a) the cattle proceed directly to a saleyard for the purpose of sale; and
- (b) the owner or person in charge of the cattle informs the person conducting the sale that the cattle originated from outside that protected area.

64. (1) A person conducting a sale of cattle, who has been informed that he has in the saleyard cattle that originated from outside the protected area, shall forthwith notify—

- (a) the inspector in whose district the saleyard is situated; and
- (b) the purchaser of the cattle,

of the fact that the cattle originated from outside the protected area.

(2) A purchaser of cattle in the circumstances set out in subregulation (1) of this regulation shall forthwith—

- (a) remove the cattle from within the protected area; or
- (b) isolate the cattle from all other cattle and submit them to an inspector for the purpose of subjecting them to an intradermal tuberculin test as, when and where the inspector may determine.

PART 3.—BRUCELLOSIS OF CATTLE.

65. In this Part of these regulations the terms, "free area", "infected area" or "protected area" mean areas of the State which by these regulations or by a notice published in the *Government Gazette* are declared to be free areas, protected areas or infected areas, as the case requires, in relation to brucellosis of cattle.

66. (1) For the purposes of this part of these regulations the following areas of the State are declared to be protected areas—

- (a) Kimberley Protected Area:

All that area of the State north of a line commencing at the point where the sea coast meets the 20th parallel of south latitude, proceeding thence along that parallel eastwards until it meets the 127th meridian of longitude; thence northward along that meridian until it meets the southern boundary of the Kimberley Division as constituted under the Land Act, 1933; thence along that southern boundary eastwards until it meets the boundary of the Northern Territory.

(b) North-West and South-West Protected Area:

All that area of the State south of a line commencing at the point where the sea coast meets the 20th parallel of south latitude, proceeding thence along that parallel eastwards until it meets the 127th meridian of longitude; thence northward along that meridian until it meets the southern boundary of the Kimberley Division as constituted under the Land Act, 1933; thence along that southern boundary eastwards until it meets the boundary of the Northern Territory, with the exception of the South-West Infected Area.

(2) For the purpose of this Part of these regulations, the following area of the State is declared to be an Infected Area:—

South-West Infected Area:

All that area of the State comprised by—

- (a) the Metropolitan Region as defined by the Town Planning and Development Act, 1928;
- (b) the municipal districts of the Towns of Albany and Bunbury; and
- (c) the municipal districts of the Shires of Albany; Augusta-Margaret River; Boyup Brook; Bridgetown-Greenbushes; Busselton; Capel; Chittering; Dardanup; Denmark; Donnybrook; Esperance; Gingin; Harvey; Mandurah; Manjimup; Murray; Nannup and Waroona.

67. The Minister may, by notice in the *Government Gazette*, constitute and declare further areas of the State to be free, protected or infected areas in respect of brucellosis in cattle.

68. The Chief Inspector may declare any herd to be an officially accredited brucellosis free herd.

69. (1) A person shall not vaccinate any cattle against brucellosis unless he is an inspector or a veterinary surgeon registered under the provisions of the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1960 and has been approved for that purpose by the Chief Inspector.

(2) An approval granted by the Chief Inspector under subregulation (1) of this regulation may be revoked by him at any time by notice in writing.

70. A person shall not inoculate cattle with Strain 19 vaccine while the cattle are in an area of the State declared to be a free area or in any other area that the Minister may from time to time by notice published in the *Government Gazette* declare to be an area of the State within which the inoculation of cattle with Strain 19 vaccine is prohibited.

71. A person shall not inoculate any cattle that are more than six months of age with Strain 19 vaccine.

72. (1) An inspector or a veterinary surgeon who vaccinates any cattle with Strain 19 vaccine, shall cause the cattle to be marked for identification with an ear mark of a type approved by the Chief Inspector for the purpose.

(2) The ear mark required by subregulation (1) of this regulation shall be placed in that ear of the cattle not already marked with the owner's ear mark registered under the Brands Act, 1904.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation, where the cattle vaccinated are of stud stock the inspector or veterinary surgeon administering the inoculation shall issue a certificate instead of an ear mark showing the date of the inoculation and particulars that will enable the cattle to be identified and the owner or person having charge of the animal or animals shall produce that certificate at the request of an inspector.

(4) Where an officer of the Department of Agriculture inoculates cattle with Strain 19 vaccine, either pursuant to these regulations or upon request, the owner or person having charge of the animal shall pay the cost of the inoculation prescribed in the Fourth Schedule to these regulations.

73. (1) The Minister may, by notice in the *Government Gazette*, constitute and declare areas of the State to be "compulsory calf-vaccination areas".

(2) The owner of any calf born within a compulsory calf-vaccination area shall, before the expiration of three months after the birth of the calf, inform the Chief Inspector by notice in writing of the date of the birth and the place where the calf may be inspected.

(3) Where the Chief Inspector receives a notice pursuant to subregulation (2) of this regulation, he may, before the expiration of six months after the birth of the calf, cause the calf to be inoculated with Strain 19 vaccine and in that event the calf shall be identified in accordance with the provisions of subregulations (1), (2) and (3) of regulation 72 of these regulations.

(4) Where notice is given to the Chief Inspector pursuant to subregulation (2) of this regulation, but before the calf is inoculated it is moved from the place of inspection referred to in the notice, the owner of the calf shall, within fourteen days of moving the calf, notify the Chief Inspector of the new location where the calf may be inspected.

(5) Inoculation of calves pursuant to this regulation shall be carried out free of charge.

74. (1) An inspector or veterinary surgeon who vaccinates any cattle with a non-agglutinogenic brucella vaccine shall cause the cattle to be marked for identification with an ear mark of a type approved by the Chief Inspector for the purpose.

(2) The ear mark required by subregulation (1) of this regulation shall be placed in that ear of the cattle not already marked with the owner's ear mark registered under the Brands Act, 1904.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation, where the cattle vaccinated are of stud stock the inspector or veterinary surgeon administering the inoculation shall issue a certificate instead of an ear mark showing the date of the inoculation and particulars that will enable the cattle to be identified, and the owner or person in charge of the animal or animals shall produce that certificate at the request of an inspector.

75. Where an officer of the Department of Agriculture inoculates cattle with an approved non-agglutinogenic brucella vaccine, either pursuant to these regulations or upon request, the owner or person having the charge of the animal or animals shall pay the cost of the inoculation prescribed in the Fourth Schedule to these regulations.

76. (1) The Minister may, by notice in the *Government Gazette*, constitute and declare areas of the State to be "compulsory vaccination areas."

(2) The owner of any cattle that are situated within a compulsory vaccination area shall, when requested by the Chief Inspector to do so, submit those cattle or any of them for inoculation by an inspector or veterinary surgeon with a non-agglutinogenic brucella vaccine approved by the Chief Inspector.

(3) Where cattle from within a compulsory vaccination area defined in subregulation (1) of this regulation are moved after having been inoculated with an approved non-agglutinogenic brucella vaccine, the owner shall within fourteen days of the date of that movement notify the Chief Inspector of the new location of the cattle.

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

77. (1) A person shall not move breeding cattle, or cause breeding cattle to be moved, into the Kimberley Protected Area until a permit in the form of Form No. 3 has been obtained from an inspector.

(2) Where a permit is issued in accordance with subregulation (1) of this regulation for the movement of breeding cattle, the cattle—

(a) shall be subjected to the serum agglutination test for brucellosis with negative results, within the period of thirty days immediately preceding the date of movement; and

(b) shall, where the cattle are pregnant females, be subsequently isolated and retested on the property of introduction not less than fifteen days after calving or sixty days after movement, whichever is the longer period.

(3) The provisions of subregulation (2) do not apply to cattle from officially accredited brucellosis free herds or to cattle under the age of six months.

78. (1) A person shall not move breeding cattle from the South-West Infected Area unless he has obtained a permit in the form of Form No. 3 from an inspector.

- (2) An inspector may grant a permit in accordance with subregulation (1) of this regulation subject to the conditions endorsed on that permit.
- (3) Where the cattle are breeding animals over six months of age they shall be subjected to the serum agglutination test for brucellosis with negative results within the period of thirty days immediately preceding the date of movement.
- (4) Where the cattle are pregnant females they shall be subsequently isolated and retested on the property of introduction not less than fifteen days after calving or sixty days after movement, whichever is the longer period.
- (5) The provisions of subregulations (3) and (4) do not apply to cattle—
- (a) from an officially accredited brucellosis free herd; and
 - (b) consigned directly to an abattoir for the purposes of immediate slaughter.
- (6) Where breeding cattle proceed to a saleyard for the purposes of sale pursuant to the authority of a permit—
- (a) the owner or person in charge of the cattle shall inform the person conducting the sale that the cattle are from an infected area; and
 - (b) a person conducting a sale of cattle who has been informed he has in the saleyard cattle from an infected area, shall forthwith notify the inspector in whose district the saleyards are situated the name of the purchaser of the cattle.

PART 9.—CATTLE TAGGING.

79. In this Part of these regulations unless the contrary intention appears—
“tag” means a tag or label approved by the Chief Inspector.
80. (1) An owner shall not sell cattle, permit cattle to be sold, send or deliver cattle to an abattoir for slaughter unless at the time the cattle are so sold, sent or delivered, they are identified by a tag bearing the number of the registered brand of the owner attached securely around the tail of the cattle immediately above the brush.
- (2) Subregulation (1) of this regulation does not apply to—
- (a) cattle sold, sent or delivered to an abattoir for slaughter within seven days after their introduction into the State;
 - (b) cattle derived from the Kimberley Protected Area as defined in regulation 42 of these regulations with reference to contagious bovine pleuropneumonia;
 - (c) cattle which at the time of sale do not have their two permanent incisor teeth erupted;
 - (d) cattle which are stud stock, if the purchaser states that the cattle are to be used for breeding purposes;
 - (e) cattle sold as an incident to the sale of land or a business, if it is intended that the cattle will remain on the land or be retained as part of the business;
 - (f) cattle which at the time of sale are on a holding, if the purchaser states that the cattle will travel directly to a holding occupied or owned by the purchaser;
 - (g) cattle sold within thirty days next after a previous sale of the same cattle, which still wear a tag attached pursuant to subregulation (1) of this regulation in respect of that previous sale.
81. A person other than an inspector shall not within thirty days of the purchase of cattle identified with a tag, remove, alter or deface the tag.
82. A person shall not, without the written authority of the Chief Inspector, manufacture a tag intended for use in accordance with these regulations.
83. The Chief Inspector may by authority in writing authorise a person to manufacture a tag intended for use in accordance with these regulations and may at any time by notice in writing cancel that authority.
84. A person shall not manufacture a tag intended for use in accordance with these regulations, unless the person requiring the tag produces to him, for sighting, the corresponding certificate of registration of stock brands.

PART 10.—FOOTROT.

85. An owner or person in charge of sheep which are affected or suspected of being affected with footrot, shall notify the inspector in the district where the sheep are located.

86. The owner or person in charge of a property containing sheep affected with footrot shall—

- (a) subject any sheep required by an inspector to be so subjected, to such treatment for footrot as the inspector may determine;
- (b) at the request of an inspector, move sheep from any part of the property to any other part of that property;
- (c) maintain any sheep separate from other sheep on any part of the property if requested by an inspector so to do; and
- (d) not move or suffer or permit to be moved, during such period as an inspector may determine, any sheep on to or off the property, unless a permit for that movement is issued by an inspector.

87. The Chief Inspector may require the owner or person in charge of sheep affected with footrot to immediately remove the sheep so affected from the flock and send them to an abattoir to be slaughtered.

88. An inspector may require an owner or person in charge of a property on which sheep are affected with footrot—

- (a) to maintain cattle in isolation from sheep; and
- (b) to subject any or all cattle on that property to such treatment as the inspector may determine.

89. The provisions of regulations 9, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21 and 27 of these regulations apply to and in relation to the disease footrot as if that disease were specified in the First Schedule to these regulations.

PART 11.—LICE AND KEDS.

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

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

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

91. In this Part of these regulations the terms “infected area” or “protected area” mean areas of the State which by these regulations or by a notice published in the *Government Gazette* are declared to be infected areas or protected areas as the case requires in relation to lice and keds.

92. For the purposes of this Part of these regulations the following areas of the State are declared to be protected areas—

- (a) that area constituted the South-West Division by section 28 of the Land Act, 1933;
- (b) the Shires of Esperance, Westonia and Yilgarn;
- (c) all those portions of the Shires of Merredin, Narembeen, Lake Grace and Phillips River situated east of the No. 1 Rabbit Proof Fence;
- (d) all those portions of the Dundas Shire west and south of a line commencing at the northwestern corner of Land Division Location Dundas, thence along the Dundas boundary south then east until the point where it meets the Land Division Location Dempster, thence along the Dempster boundary in a northerly direction, then east, then south until its intersection with the southern boundary of the Dundas Shire.

93. For the purposes of this Part of these regulations all land within the State not defined in regulation 92 of these regulations and not within the Kimberley Division, is declared to be an infected area.

94. The Minister may by notice in the *Government Gazette* constitute and declare further areas of the State to be protected areas or infected areas in respect of lice and keds in sheep.

95. The owner of any sheep within a protected area that are infested with lice or keds shall inform the nearest inspector or the Chief Inspector of the presence of that infestation and a person who refuses, neglects or fails to so notify an inspector or the Chief Inspector of such an infestation is guilty of an offence.

Penalty:

Minimum—Fifty dollars (\$50).

Maximum—Two hundred dollars (\$200).

96. The owner of sheep within a protected area that are infested with lice or keds shall not—

- (a) offer any infested sheep for sale either privately or at public sale yards;
- (b) where the infested sheep are situated on his property, remove those sheep or any of them from that property except under permit in the form of Form No. 3 in the Third Schedule to these regulations and subject to the conditions endorsed thereon;
- (c) permit infested sheep to stray from his property.

Penalty:

Minimum—One hundred dollars (\$100).

Maximum—Four hundred dollars (\$400).

97. Sheep located within a protected area shall be dipped or sprayed within thirty days subsequent to shearing unless within that period they are consigned to an abattoir for the purpose of immediate slaughter.

98. (1) An inspector may, by notice in writing in the form of Form No. 11 in the Third Schedule, require an owner of sheep within a protected area that are infested with lice and keds to dip or spray those sheep with a preparation lethal to lice and keds.

(2) Where an inspector is of the opinion that any sheep, required to be dipped or sprayed, have wool that is too long for that treatment to be effective, he may require the owner to have those sheep shorn prior to being dipped or sprayed.

99. Within seven days after the dipping or spraying of his sheep as required by regulation 98 of these regulations the owner shall make a statutory declaration in the form of Form No. 12 in the Third Schedule and forward the declaration to the nearest inspector.

100. The owner of sheep located within an area declared to be an infested area shall not travel those sheep or any of them to any other property within that infested area without the prior consent of an inspector.

101. (1) The owner of sheep located within an area declared to be an infested area shall not travel those sheep or any of them to any property within an area declared to be a protected area unless—

- (a) he sends or delivers to an inspector a notice in the form of Form No. 13 in the Third Schedule stating that the sheep are to the best of his knowledge and belief free from lice and keds; and
- (b) he obtains from an inspector a permit in the form of Form No. 14 in the Third Schedule.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1) of this regulation an inspector may authorise the movement of sheep from an infested area to a protected area where—

- (a) the sheep are affected by drought and the property to which they are travelling is placed under quarantine in accordance with these regulations; or
- (b) the sheep are consigned to an abattoir for immediate slaughter.

102. A person who by act or omission contravenes the provisions of regulation 100 or regulation 101 of these regulations commits an offence.

Penalty:

Minimum—Fifty dollars (\$50).

Maximum—Two hundred dollars (\$200).

103. The provisions of regulations 9, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21 and 27 of these regulations apply to and in relation to the diseases lice and keds as if lice and keds were specified as diseases in the First Schedule to these regulations.

PART 12.—PULLORUM DISEASE.

104. In this Part of these regulations—

“Accredited Pullorum-Free Flock” or “Accredited Pullorum-Free Hatchery” means a flock or hatchery approved as such by the Chief Inspector pursuant to regulation 105 of these regulations;

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

“poultry” means domestic fowls and turkeys;

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

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

106. (1) An owner of a hatchery shall not produce chickens or turkey poults from hatching eggs for sale except under the authority of a licence known as a Hatchery Licence issued pursuant to these regulations.

(2) Every application for a Hatchery Licence shall be in the form of Form No. 15 in the Third Schedule to these regulations, and shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed in the Fourth Schedule to these regulations.

(3) A Hatchery Licence shall be in the form of Form No. 16 in the Third Schedule to these regulations and shall be issued by the Chief Inspector.

(4) A Hatchery Licence shall not be issued in respect of a hatchery unless the Chief Inspector or an inspector acting under his authority has inspected the hatchery and is satisfied that the hatchery is capable of being operated in accordance with these regulations.

(5) Every Hatchery Licence issued under these regulations continues in force until it is revoked by the Chief Inspector—

(a) on application made by the holder of the Hatchery Licence; or

(b) pursuant to regulation 112 of these regulations.

(6) Any hatchery in respect of which a Hatchery Licence under Part IX of the Stock Diseases Act Regulations, 1962, was in force immediately prior to the coming into operation of the Act, shall, for the purposes of these regulations, be deemed to be licensed under these regulations for the period ending on the day on which that Hatchery Licence would have expired under those first-mentioned regulations.

107. (1) The owner of every hatchery licensed pursuant to these regulations shall—

(a) have all poultry at or upon, or kept at or upon the hatchery tested for Pullorum Disease at the times and in such manner as is from time to time required by the Chief Inspector;

(b) forthwith slaughter or sell for slaughter any poultry at the hatchery which the Chief Inspector or an inspector certifies in writing to be infected or suspected of being infected with Pullorum Disease, and shall furnish evidence to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector that he has so slaughtered or sold for slaughtering the poultry so infected;

(c) forthwith isolate in a manner approved by the Chief Inspector any poultry, other than poultry purchased from an Accredited Pullorum-Free Flock, that are purchased by him or hatched out for use at the hatchery and within seven days of the purchase or hatching give notice in writing to the Chief Inspector of the purchase or hatching, and keep the poultry so isolated until they have been tested for Pullorum Disease, and until the Chief Inspector or an inspector certifies in writing that they have been tested and found to have a nil incidence of infection;

(d) cause all birds isolated pursuant to paragraph (c) of this subregulation to be subjected to surveillance testing as required by the Chief Inspector;

(e) cause all birds which are not infected with Pullorum Disease but which have been in a flock in which Pullorum infection has been detected to be placed in a new litter in accordance with the directions of an inspector;

- (f) keep the hatchery and all incubator equipment in strictly sanitary condition and fumigate the incubator equipment in a manner and at such times as may be required by an inspector;
- (g) not, except with the permission of the Chief Inspector and subject to any conditions he may deem necessary to impose, place or allow to be placed in any incubator at the hatchery for the purpose of incubation, any egg other than an egg produced at the hatchery or from an Accredited Pullorum-Free Flock;
- (h) not sell or offer for sale any chickens or turkey poults other than those hatched at the hatchery or at an Accredited Pullorum-Free Hatchery;
- (i) make delivery of chickens or turkey poults in unused cardboard boxes, or in properly disinfected plastic boxes, all boxes being properly designed for the purpose;
- (j) maintain the identity of hatching eggs being incubated and keep accurate records of eggs received from each flock owner, the name and address of each purchaser and the number, breed and variety and date of despatch of all chickens and turkey poults;
- (k) inform the Chief Inspector in writing of intended purchase of imported fertile eggs and the name and address of the intended consignor, before the date of arrival, and place them on arrival in such isolation as the Chief Inspector shall approve; and
- (l) notify the Chief Inspector of the occurrence of any change in the condition or health of a licensed laying flock.

(2) At all times the records of the owner of a licensed hatchery shall be open for inspection, and eggs received and chickens and turkey poults hatched shall be subject to inspection by an inspector.

108. (1) An owner of a breeding flock of poultry shall not produce hatching eggs for sale except under the authority of a licence known as a Breeding Flock Licence issued pursuant to these regulations.

(2) Every application for a Breeding Flock Licence shall be in the form of Form No. 17 in the Third Schedule to these regulations, and shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed in the Fourth Schedule to these regulations.

(3) A Breeding Flock Licence shall be in the form of Form No. 18 in the Third Schedule to these regulations and shall be issued by the Chief Inspector.

(4) A Breeding Flock Licence shall not be issued in respect of a hatchery unless the Chief Inspector or an inspector acting under his authority has inspected the hatchery and is satisfied that the sanitary conditions on the farm or premises are not conducive to the spread of disease and that the farm is or the premises are capable of being operated in accordance with these regulations.

(5) Every Breeding Flock Licence issued under these regulations continues in force until it is revoked by the Chief Inspector—

- (a) on application made by the holder of the Breeding Flock Licence; or
- (b) by the Chief Inspector pursuant to regulation 112 of these regulations.

(6) Any Breeding Flock Licence under Part IX of the Stock Diseases Act Regulations, 1962, which was in force immediately prior to the coming into operation of the Act, shall, for the purposes of these regulations, be deemed to be licensed under these regulations for the period ending on the day on which that Breeding Flock Licence would have expired under those firstmentioned regulations.

109. The owner of every breeding flock licensed pursuant to these regulations shall—

- (a) have all poultry at or upon or kept at or upon his premises tested for Pullorum Disease at the times and in such manner as is from time to time required by the Chief Inspector;

- (b) forthwith slaughter or sell for slaughter within seven days any poultry at the premises which the Chief Inspector or an inspector has certified in writing to be infected or suspected to be infected with Pullorum Disease and furnish evidence to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector that he has so slaughtered or sold for slaughtering the poultry;
- (c) forthwith isolate in a manner approved by the Chief Inspector any poultry, other than poultry purchased from an Accredited Pullorum-Free Flock, that are purchased by him or hatched out for use at the hatchery and within seven days of the purchase or hatching give notice in writing to the Chief Inspector of the purchase or hatching and keep the poultry so isolated until they have been tested for Pullorum Disease and until the Chief Inspector or an inspector certifies in writing that they have been tested and found to have a nil incidence of infection;
- (d) cause all birds isolated pursuant to paragraph (c) of this regulation to be subjected to surveillance testing as required by the Chief Inspector;
- (e) cause all birds which are not infected with Pullorum Disease but which have been in a flock in which Pullorum infection has been detected to be placed in a new litter in accordance with the directions of an inspector;
- (f) not, except with the written permission of the Chief Inspector and subject to any conditions he may deem necessary to impose, bring on to the premises any chickens or turkey poults which are not the product of an Accredited Pullorum-Free Hatchery or are imported under the provisions of the Second Schedule to these regulations;
- (g) not bring on to the premises or receive or purchase for resale any eggs unless the eggs are derived from an Accredited Pullorum-Free Flock or are imported under the provisions of the Second Schedule to these regulations;
- (h) keep the premises and all equipment in a strictly sanitary condition;
- (i) inform the Chief Inspector in writing of the intended purchase of imported chickens or turkey poults and the name and address of the intended consignor before the date of arrival, and place them, on arrival, in such isolation as the Chief Inspector shall approve; and
- (j) notify the Chief Inspector of the occurrence of any change in the condition or health of a licensed breeding flock.

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

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

112. (1) Upon the conviction of a person holding a licence under this Part of any offence against these regulations, the Chief Inspector may revoke the licence.

(2) A licence may be revoked under these regulations by notice in writing signed by the Chief Inspector and served upon the person so convicted and thereupon the licence shall cease and be of no effect.

113. A person shall not, whether as principal or agent, sell or attempt to sell, or offer for sale, or have in his possession for sale, any chickens or poults or hatching eggs of domestic fowls or turkeys which are not the produce of a licensed hatchery or a licensed breeding flock.

114. A person who commits a breach of any regulation in this Part is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a penalty of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

PART 13.—OFFENCES.

115. (1) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with—

(a) any provision of these regulations: or

(b) any provision of a condition imposed by or under these regulations, commits an offence.

(2) Any person who is guilty of an offence against these regulations is liable on conviction to the penalty expressly mentioned as the penalty for the offence, or if no other penalty is expressly mentioned, to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars.

116. Any person who prevents, hinders or obstructs the Chief Inspector in the exercise of his or their duties under these regulations commits an offence and is liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars and not more than two hundred dollars.

117. Any person who removes, destroys or damages, or in any way interferes with any marks, notices, gates or fences made, posted or erected as being necessary for the better administration of these regulations, is liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars.

First Schedule.

Enzootic Diseases:

Anthrax.
Actinobacillosis.
Actinomycosis.
Babesiosis.
Bovine cysticercosis (*T. saginata* infection).
Bovine Vibriosis.
Brucellosis.
Buffalo Fly Infestation.
Cattle Lice Infestation.
Cattle Tick Infestation.
Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia.
Echinococcosis.
Ephemeral Fever.
Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis.
Infectious equine anaemia.
Infectious Laryngotracheitis.
Johne's Disease.
Listeriosis.
Leptospirosis.
Mucosal Disease.
Ovine cysticercosis (*T. ovis* infection).
Paratyphoid.
Pullorum Disease.
Sarcoptic Mange.
Swine Erysipelas.
Trichomoniasis.
Tuberculosis.
Vibronic dysentery.
Vibriosis of Sheep.
Viral Encephelomyelitis of Pigs.

Second Schedule.

Animals	From	Conditions Governing
A.—Cattle	South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales	<p>(1) Declaration from the person having possession of the stock in the form of Form No. 6 in the Third Schedule.</p> <p>(2) Declaration from the owner of the property of origin that—</p> <p>(a) the cattle have been on the property of origin for a period of not less than 180 days immediately preceding movement or in the case of cattle less than 180 days old have been born on the property ; or in the case of cattle from the North East Protected Area of South Australia, have been on the property of origin for a period of not less than 12 months prior to the date of movement or in the case of cattle less than 12 months old have been born on the property ;</p> <p>(b) the cattle have not been in contact with cattle known or suspected to be affected with contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia during the 180 days immediately preceding the movement ;</p> <p>(c) the cattle are not at present under surveillance for contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia.</p> <p>(3) Certificate from the District Veterinary Officer for the district of the State from where the cattle will be brought into this State that—</p> <p>(a) each animal has been subjected to the complement fixation test for the diagnosis of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia with negative result, within the period of 30 days immediately preceding the movement ;</p> <p>(b) each animal over six months of age has been subjected to the intradermal tuberculin test and, in the case of breeding-cattle, to the agglutination test for brucellosis with negative results, within 30 days of movement or are being introduced directly from officially accredited tuberculosis free or brucellosis free herds ; and</p> <p>(c) the cattle were derived from herds in which neither Johne's disease nor trichomoniasis has been known or suspected to exist during the five years immediately prior to movement.</p>
B.—Cattle	Queensland and Northern Territory	<p>(1) Declaration from the person having possession of the stock in the form of Form No. 6 in the Third Schedule.</p> <p>(2) Declaration from the owner of the property of origin that—</p> <p>(a) the cattle have been on the property of origin for a period of not less than 12 months immediately preceding movement, or in the case of cattle less than 12 months old, have been born on the property ;</p> <p>(b) the cattle have not been in contact with cattle known or suspected to be affected with contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia during the 12 months immediately preceding movement ; and</p>

Second Schedule—*continued.*

Animals	From	Conditions Governing
		<p>(c) the cattle are not at present under surveillance for contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia.</p> <p>(3) Certificate from the District Veterinary Officer for the district of the State or Territory from which the cattle will be brought into this State that—</p> <p>(a) the cattle will be brought into this State from a property that lies within the boundary of a protected area within the meaning of an Act of the State of Queensland or Ordinance of the Northern Territory that corresponds to this Act and within which area no contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia has occurred during the period of 12 months immediately preceding movement to the State ;</p> <p>(b) each animal has been subjected to the complement fixation test for the diagnosis of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia with negative result, within the period of 30 days immediately preceding the movement ;</p> <p>(c) the cattle are from herds in which neither Johne's disease nor trichomoniasis is known or suspected to exist ;</p> <p>(d) each animal over six months of age has been subjected to the intradermal tuberculin test and, in the case of breeding cattle, to the agglutination test for brucellosis with negative results, within 30 days of movement ;</p> <p>(e) the cattle—</p> <p>(i) were found to be free of ticks and were immediately prior to movement, sprayed or dipped with an insecticide approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer of Western Australia ; or</p> <p>(ii) are free of ticks and have not during the period of 35 days immediately preceding movement been within an area in which cattle tick is known or suspected to exist.</p>
C.—Cattle	Tasmania	<p>(1) Declaration from the person having possession of the stock in the form of Form No. 6 in the Third Schedule.</p> <p>(2) Certificate from the District Veterinary Officer for the district of the State from which the cattle will be brought into this State that—</p> <p>(a) the cattle are from herds in which neither Johne's disease nor trichomoniasis has been known or suspected to exist during the five years immediately prior to movement ; and</p> <p>(b) each animal over six months of age has been subjected to the intradermal tuberculin test and, in the case of breeding cattle, to the agglutination test for brucellosis with negative results, within 30 days of movement or are being introduced directly from officially accredited tuberculosis free or brucellosis free herds.</p>

Second Schedule—*continued.*

Animals	From	Conditions Governing
D.—Cattle	South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory	<p>Where the cattle are to be introduced to the Kimberley Protected Area—</p> <p>(1) Declaration from the person having possession of the stock in the form of Form No. 6 in the Third Schedule.</p> <p>(2) Certificate from the District Veterinary Officer for the district of the State or Territory from which the cattle will be introduced into this State that—</p> <p>(a) the cattle are from a herd and district in which no case of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia has occurred during the period of 180 days immediately preceding movement to this State; and, in the case of cattle from an infected area within the meaning of an Act of the State of South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, or Tasmania or an Ordinance of the Northern Territory or the Australian Capital Territory that corresponds to this Act, were subjected to the complement fixation test for contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia with negative results within the period of 30 days immediately preceding the movement;</p> <p>(b) the cattle have been vaccinated against contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia;</p> <p>(c) each animal over six months of age has been subjected to the intradermal tuberculin test and, in the case of breeding cattle, to the agglutination test for brucellosis with negative results, within 30 days of movement or are being introduced directly from officially accredited tuberculosis free or brucellosis free herds;</p> <p>(d) the cattle—</p> <p>(i) were found to be free of ticks, if originating from Queensland or Northern Territory, and were, immediately prior to the movement, sprayed or dipped with an insecticide approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer of Western Australia; or</p> <p>(ii) are free of ticks and have not, during the period of 35 days immediately preceding the movement, been within an area in which cattle tick is known or suspected to exist.</p>
E.—Cattle or Sheep	South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory	<p>Where the cattle or sheep are intended for immediate slaughter—</p> <p>(1) Declaration from the person having possession of the stock in the form of Form No. 6 in the Third Schedule.</p> <p>(2) Certificate from the owner of the property of origin that the cattle or sheep are not under surveillance on account of disease, and that they will be consigned on a transport approved by the Chief Inspector.</p>
F.—Sheep	South Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory	<p>(1) Declaration from the person having possession of the stock in the form of Form No. 6 in the Third Schedule.</p> <p>(2) Declaration by the owner of the property of origin that—</p>

Second Schedule—continued.

Animals	From	Conditions Governing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) his property is in an area where footrot is not known to exist and that the sheep have been on the property for a period of not less than 90 days prior to the date of movement and showed no evidence of footrot during that time ; or (b) his property is in an area where footrot is known to exist and that the sheep have been bred on that property for a period of not less than one year prior to the date of movement and showed no evidence of footrot during that time.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (3) Certificate from a Government Veterinary Officer or Inspector of Stock that— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the sheep have been inspected and found to be free of lice and ked infestation ; (b) the sheep showed no clinical evidence of footrot and were derived from a property in which footrot is not known or suspected to exist ; and (c) where the sheep are British breed rams, they have been manually examined and found to be free of clinical evidence of epididymites and have either— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) originated from an officially accredited ovine brucellosis free flock ; or (ii) within 90 days preceding movement been subjected to the complement fixation test for ovine brucellosis with negative results.
G.—Swine	South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory, Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Declaration from the person having possession of the stock in the form of Form No. 6 in the Third Schedule. (2) Certificate from a Government Veterinary Officer that— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the pigs were derived from a herd where swine brucellosis is not known to exist ; and (b) the pigs were subjected to a blood test for swine brucellosis with negative results within 30 days of movement, or are derived from an accredited swine brucellosis free herd.
H.—Poultry....	South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Declaration from the person having possession of the stock in the form of Form No. 6 in the Third Schedule. (2) Certificate from a Government Veterinary Officer that— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in the case of domestic fowls and pheasants, infectious laryngo-tracheitis does not exist and has not existed in the State for a period of at least three months preceding the date of movement ; (b) in the case of eggs for hatching purposes, the flocks from which they were derived are free from pullorum disease ; (c) in the case of newly hatched chickens of domestic fowls and turkeys, the flocks from which they were derived are free of pullorum disease and they were hatched in a hatchery where all eggs are from flocks which are free of pullorum disease.

Third Schedule.

Form No. 1.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 11.

QUARANTINE ORDER.

To.....

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

DELETE WORDS IN BRACKETS IF NOT APPLICABLE.

Kind of Animal	Number	Sex	Description	Brands	Disease

Signed.....
Inspector of Stock.

Address.....

Date.....

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

Form No. 2.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 11.

RELEASE FROM QUARANTINE.

To.....

I hereby release from quarantine the animal(s) more particularly described below (which are at present depasturing on property situated at.....in the Shire of..... and I also hereby release from quarantine that property).

DELETE WORDS IN BRACKETS IF NOT APPLICABLE.

Kind of Animal	Number	Sex	Description	Brands	Remarks

Signed.....
Inspector of Stock.

Address.....

Date.....

Quarantine Order No.....
.....19.....

Form No. 3.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Regs. 13, 48, 77, 78, 96.

PERMIT TO MOVE STOCK/ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

I hereby permit.....
of.....to consign
from.....to.....
the following.....
for the purpose of.....
and subject to the following conditions :

Date of Movement..... Inspector of Stock.....
Type of Transport..... Address.....
Name of Stock Agent..... Date.....

Form No. 4.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 18.

DESTRUCTION ORDER—STOCK.

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

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

Signed.....
Inspector of Stock.
Address.....
Date.....

Form No. 5.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 32.

PERMIT TO ENTER (STOCK)

To the *Owner/Agent/Person in Charge.....
The animal(s) more particularly described below, which arrived at.....
on the.....19..... per.....has/have
been inspected and is/are permitted to enter Western Australia.

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

Inspector of Stock.....
Date.....
Address.....

* Strike out where not applicable.

Form No. 6.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 30.

INTERSTATE STOCK HEALTH CERTIFICATE

(for cattle, sheep, goats, swine, poultry and eggs of poultry for hatching purposes).

To be prepared in duplicate.

Original to accompany stock.

Duplicate—to Inspector at inspection post, appropriate to entry—

Kalgoorlie.

Halls Creek.

Kununurra.

Derby.

(Chief Inspector of Stock) Perth.

N.B.—Endorsements on back of certificate must be completed where applicable.

DECLARATION.

I, of in the State/Territory of being the person having possession of the stock described hereunder, being able truthfully to make this declaration on the basis of my direct knowledge hereby declare that—

(a) I have inspected the stock referred to hereunder ;

(b) I believe the stock to be in good health ; and

(c) I believe the information relating to the stock furnished hereunder is correct.

PARTICULARS OF STOCK.

Number :

Species :

Description:

Sex :

Brands :

Property of origin :

Method of transport :

Place and date of intended introduction :

Name and address of consignee :

Name and address of agent (if any) :

I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Signed at in the State/Territory of this day of 19.....

.....
Witness
(name and address).

.....
Signature.

After due enquiry I have no reason to doubt the correctness of the above declaration in any particular, and I certify that in my opinion the stock is eligible to enter the State of Western Australia. I have examined the stock in question and believe them to be healthy and free of disease.

.....
Government Veterinary Officer/
Inspector of Stock.

.....
(Date.)

.....
(Address.)

Notes : Notification of intention to import must be given to the inspector at the appropriate inspection post at least three days prior to arrival of stock.

All stock must be inspected within seven days of movement and this certificate becomes invalid unless movement commences within seven days of issue.

N.B.—Endorsements on back of form must be completed where applicable.

Form No. 7.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 44.

APPLICATION TO MOVE CATTLE FROM PROTECTED AREAS INTO THE FREE AREA.

I hereby apply for permission to move by road/sea transport the undermentioned cattle fromstation to..... in the..... district. I wish to move them about.....(date). I declare that all cattle in the proposed consignment have been on my property for twelve months immediately prior to movement or were born on the property.

Owner of property of origin.

No. of Cattle	Types of Cattle, e.g., bulls, breeders, etc.	Brands	Earmarks

I understand that the following conditions apply to such movements—

- (1) All cattle to have two negative blood tests for contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia twenty-one to thirty days apart. Between blood tests they must be kept in isolation from all other cattle.
- (2) Cattle to have negative T.B. test.
- (3) Cattle to be either—
 - (a) clean dipped at Government dip. This means presented at a dip free of tick, where they will again be treated for tick ; or
 - (b) free of tick and have been running on tick-free country for the previous thirty-five days.
- (4) The cattle will be quarantined at their destination property for twelve months as well as other cattle on that property.

Name and address of present owner.....

Name and address of consignee.....

Name and address of person in charge of cattle in transit.....

Date.....

Form No. 8.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg 44.

PERMIT FOR CATTLE TO LEAVE KIMBERLEY PROTECTED AREA.

I hereby permit.....of....., to remove the undermentioned cattle by.....transport from.....to.....on or before the.....day of.....19.....

These cattle are not to be removed from.....property without a permit until.....by order of Quarantine Order No.....dated.....

No. of Cattle	Description	Brand	Earmarks	Dates/Results Biological Tests and Dippings

Name and address of consignor.....
 Name and address of consignee.....
 Name and address of person in charge of cattle in transit.....
 Stock Inspector.....
 Address.....
 Date.....
 Original—to travel with stock.
 Duplicate—to stock inspector nearest consignee.
 Triplicate—Chief Veterinary Surgeon.

Form No. 9.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 51.

PERMIT TO MOVE CATTLE FROM THE OWEN'S ANCHORAGE
 QUARANTINE AREA.

I hereby permit.....
 to remove the undermentioned cattle from the Owen's Anchorage Quarantine Area to.....
 for the purpose of.....

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

Inspector of Stock.....
 Address.....
 Date.....

Form No. 10.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 52.

PERMIT TO ENTER ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

To the *Owner/Agent/Person-in-Charge.....
 The animal products more particularly described below, which arrived at.....
 on the.....19.....per.....are permitted to enter
 Western Australia.

No.	Description	Brands or Marks	State of Origin	Name and Address of Consignor	Name and Address of Consignee

Inspector of Stock.....
 Address.....
 Date.....

* Strike out where not applicable.

Form No. 11.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 98.

DIPPING NOTICE.

To.....
You are hereby instructed to dip or spray all the sheep at present depasturing on the holding at
.....in the Shire of.....
on or before the.....day of.....19.....

The sheep shall be dipped by wholly immersing them for a period of not less than one
minute in a swim dip, or sprayed with an approved shower spray until thoroughly saturated
using an approved insecticidal preparation known to be fatal to lice and keds.

Signed.....

Inspector of Stock.

Address.....

Date.....

Form No. 12.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 99.

DIPPING DECLARATION.

I.....of.....
situated in the Shire of.....in the State of Western Australia do
solemnly and sincerely declare that I have dipped or sprayed in an approved insecticidal pre-
paration known to be fatal to lice and keds the whole of the sheep at present depasturing on
the holding at.....in the Shire of.....
No. of sheep dipped.....
Brand and quantity of dip used.....
Dipping apparatus.....
Date of dipping or spraying.....19.....

And I make this solemn declaration by virtue of section one hundred and six of the Evidence
Act, 1906.

Declared at.....in the }
said State this.....day of }
.....19..... } (Signature of Declarant.)
Before me

Justice of the Peace or other authorised
person.

Form No. 13.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 101.

DIPPING RETURN (PASTORAL AREAS).

I,.....
(Full Name.)

of.....situated
(Address.)

in the Shire of.....in the State of Western Australia, hereby
declare that I am the owner (or manager for the owner) of the.....(number)
sheep which I intend forwarding by.....(road, rail or motor
transport) from.....(place of origin) to.....
(destination) for the purpose of.....(sale or agistment) by.....

.....(name of agents if by auction) and that such sheep were subsequent to shearing dipped or sprayed with an approved insecticidal preparation known to be fatal to lice and keds and are to the best of my knowledge and belief free of these parasites.

Date of last shearing.....19.....
Date of dipping/spraying.....19.....
Brand and quantity of dip used.....
Dipping apparatus.....
Wool brand.....
Date to be forwarded.....19.....
Name and address of consignee.....

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

Signature.....
Date.....

Witness to signature (in own handwriting).....
Occupation and address of witness.....

Form No. 14.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 101.

PERMIT TO MOVE INTO LICE PROTECTED AREA FROM LICE INFECTED AREA.

1.of.....
is hereby permitted to consign from.....to.....
the following sheep.....

2. These sheep are/are not under quarantine restrictions. (Quarantine Order No.....)

Signed.....
Inspector of Stock.
Address.....
Date.....

Form No. 15.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 106.

APPLICATION FOR HATCHERY LICENCE.

I,of.....
in the State of Western Australia do hereby apply for a licence to produce day-old chickens and turkey poults for sale at my hatchery situated at.....

Particulars of the incubators maintained at my hatchery for the production and sale of day-old chickens and turkey poults are set out hereunder :—

Make..... Egg Capacity.....

The particulars of all poultry kept at my hatchery are as follows :—

Number	Breed	Sex	Age

The licence fee of \$.....is enclosed.

Applicant.....
Date.....

Form No. 16.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 106.

HATCHERY LICENCE.

THIS is to certify that.....
residing at.....
is licensed to produce day-old chickens and turkey poults for sale at his hatchery situated at.....

This licence is issued by the Chief Inspector of Stock and is subject to Part 12 of the Enzootic Diseases Regulations, 1970.

Date issued.....

.....
Chief Inspector of Stock.

Date.....

Form No. 17.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 108.

APPLICATION FOR BREEDING FLOCK LICENCE.

I,of.....
in the State of Western Australia do hereby apply for a licence to produce hatching eggs for sale at my premises situated at.....

Particulars of all poultry kept on my premises are set out hereunder :—

Number	Breed	Sex	Age

The licence fee of \$.....is enclosed.

Applicant.....

Date.....

Form No. 18.

Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

Reg. 108.

BREEDING FLOCK LICENCE.

THIS is to certify that
residing at.....
is licensed to produce hatching eggs for sale at his premises situated at.....

This licence is issued by the Chief Inspector of Stock and is accepted and held by the licensee upon, and subject to the Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968 and Part 12 of the Enzootic Diseases Regulations, 1970.

Date issued.....

.....
Chief Inspector of Stock.

Address.....

Date.....

Fourth Schedule.

Scale of charges for the application of the Tuberculin test (regulations 28 and 61).			
\$10.00 for the first animal of a herd and \$0.40 per animal in that herd thereafter.			
Scale of charges for the inspection of stock specified under regulations 28 and 30 (Export and Import)—			
Cattle—			
For a single animal or first animal in a consignment	....	....	\$2.00
For each additional animal	....	....	\$0.50
Cattle intended for immediate slaughter—			
For each animal in a consignment	....	....	\$0.25
Sheep and Goats—			
For each consignment of 1-10 animals	....	....	\$2.00
For each additional animal over 10	....	....	\$0.25
Pigs—			
For a single animal or first animal in a consignment	....	....	\$2.00
For each additional animal	....	....	\$0.25
Poultry (day-old chickens or eggs for hatching purposes)—			
Each consignment of 1-100	....	....	\$1.00
Each consignment of 101-1,000	....	....	\$3.00
Each consignment of more than 1,000	....	....	\$5.00
Fees for biological or bacteriological tests (regulation 28—Export)—			
Cattle per animal	....	Single Test \$1.00 Multiple Test	\$2.00
Sheep per animal	....	Single Test \$0.50 Multiple Test	\$1.00
Pigs per animal	....	Single Test \$0.50 Multiple Test	\$1.00
Fees for biological or bacteriological tests (regulations 44, 77 and 78)—			
Cattle moving intrastate from protected or infected areas to protected or free areas—			
For the first animal in a consignment	....	....	\$10.00
For each additional animal—			
Tuberculin Test	....	....	\$0.40
C.B.P.P.—C.F. Test	....	....	\$0.20
Brucellosis Test	....	....	\$0.20
Fees for vaccination (regulations 28, 72, 75)—			
C.B.P.P. vaccination for export (regulation 28)	....	....	\$0.15
Strain 19 vaccination (regulation 72)	....	....	\$0.20
Non-agglutinogenic brucella vaccination (regulation 75)	....	....	\$0.50
Scale of charges for dipping/spraying—			
Kimberley cattle	....	....	\$0.25
Equine	....	....	\$1.00
Supervision of dipping Kimberley cattle intended for shipment	....	....	\$0.10
Pullorum testing charges (regulations 107, 109)—			
For 1,000 birds or less per flock	....	....	\$15.00
For each additional 1,000 birds or less	....	....	\$15.00
Scale of charges for hatchery and breeding flock licences (regulations 106, 108)—			
For a Hatchery Licence—			
Up to 20,000 egg capacity	....	....	\$6.00
Over 20,000 and up to 30,000 egg capacity	....	....	\$8.00
Over 30,000 and up to 40,000 egg capacity	....	....	\$10.00
Over 40,000 egg capacity	....	....	\$15.00
Breeding flock licences	....	....	\$4.00
Diagnostic Tests (regulation 25)—			
Serological tests	....	....	\$0.20
Parasitology (pleasure horses, small animals)—			
Worm egg count	....	....	\$2.00
Larval differentiation	....	....	\$3.00
External parasite identification	....	....	\$1.00

Bacteriology (pleasure horses, small animals and birds other than commercial)—		
Examination and identification	....	\$3.00
Autogenous vaccines	....	\$2.00 +
		\$0.10/dose
Virological studies (pleasure horses, small animals and birds other than commercial)		\$10.00
Pregnancy tests—		
Cuboni (urine)	....	\$6.00
Biological (serum)	....	\$10.00
Biochemical and haematological tests (pleasure horses, dogs, cats)		\$5.00
Histopathological examinations (pleasure horses, dogs, cats, birds other than commercial)		\$5.00
Post-mortem examinations—		
Birds	....	\$0.50
Dogs, cats	....	\$3.00
Pleasure horses	....	\$10.00
Histological pregnancy test (sows)	....	\$1.00 for
		first,
		then \$0.50 for
		each additional
		sow.

STOCK DISEASES (REGULATIONS) ACT, 1968-1969.

Department of Agriculture,
South Perth, 18th June, 1970.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, acting pursuant to the powers conferred by section 11 of the Interpretation Act, 1918-1962 and section 13 of the Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968-1969, has been pleased to make the regulations set out in the Schedule hereunder.

T. C. DUNNE,
Director of Agriculture.

Schedule.

**EXOTIC DISEASES (EMERGENCY POWERS)
REGULATIONS.**

1. These regulations may be cited as the Exotic Diseases (Emergency Powers) Regulations.

2. In these regulations unless the contrary intention appears—

“Dangerous Contact Premises” means any premises that are for the time being so declared under regulation 11 of the Exotic Diseases (General) Regulations in force under the Act;

“Infected Area” means any area so declared under regulation 4 of these regulations;

“Infected Place” means any premises that are for the time being an Infected Place under regulation 8 of the Exotic Diseases (General) Regulations in force under the Act;

“the Act” means the Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968.

3. (1) Where a state of emergency has been declared to exist pursuant to section 12 of the Act, no cloven footed animals, horses, poultry, eggs, meat, edible offal, animal casings, stomach extracts, dried blood or blood albumen, bones, wool, fertilizer and stock feeds of animal origin, semen, milk, butter, cheese, diagnostic specimens, second hand saddlery, second hand bags, live-stock vehicles, canned meats, pasteurized milk or milk products and vehicles used to convey milk products, shall be brought or sent from one place in the State to another place in the State, except in accordance with the terms and conditions of a permit in writing granted for the purpose by the Chief Inspector of Stock.

(2) Where a state of emergency has been declared to exist pursuant to section 12 of the Act in respect of any of the following diseases, namely, Foot-and-Mouth disease, Vesicular Stomatitis, Vesicular Exanthema, Swine Fever, African swine fever, Rinderpest, Aujesky's disease or Trichinosis, a person shall not cause or permit the swill feeding of pigs or whey feeding of calves anywhere in the State except in accordance with, and in the manner specified in, a direction given for the purpose by the Chief Inspector.

4. The Chief Inspector of Stock may—

(a) define an area around premises that have been declared to be an Infected Place under the Exotic Diseases (General) Regulations, and the area so defined shall be known as an Infected Area;

(b) define an area around the Infected Area to be known as a Control Area;

(c) arrange for the publication, in a newspaper circulating in the district, of a notice setting out any Infected Area and Control Area so established and the restrictions on movement therein;

- (d) arrange for a supply of small scale maps marked with the Infected Areas and Control Areas defined in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b) of this regulation; and
- (e) order the setting up of an Emergency Centre and appoint thereto a Senior Veterinary Officer in charge of eradication procedures and a Senior Officer in Charge of the administration of the Emergency Centre.

5. (1) The Senior Veterinary Officer in charge of eradication procedures appointed by the Chief Inspector of Stock in accordance with paragraph (e) of regulation 4 of these regulations shall arrange for the establishment of the Emergency Centre at the nearest suitable town and may, by notice in writing to the owner or occupier, requisition any building or facility for use during the emergency.

(2) The Senior Officer in Charge of the administration of the Emergency Centre shall, as directed by the Chief Inspector of Stock, carry out the following functions—

- (a) establish and maintain a supply plan, and procure and despatch all items requested by the Chief Inspector of Stock or the Senior Veterinary Officer appointed at the Emergency Centre;
- (b) maintain a list of valuers approved by the Minister whose services are available;
- (c) be responsible for the employment of slaughtermen, contractors, disinfection teams, and any other labour required at the Infected Place or at the Dangerous Contact Premises;
- (d) maintain labour time sheets;
- (e) maintain an accounting system in relation to all matters controlled by the Emergency Centre;
- (f) make arrangements with Government Departments or private organisations for the use of heavy earth moving equipment which is considered to be necessary;
- (g) make arrangements for emergency billeting and messing for personnel connected with the eradication of the disease;
- (h) arrange with the Chief Vermin Control Officer to send Vermin Control Officers to the Infected Place or Dangerous Contact Premises to destroy vermin thereon.
- (i) set up and maintain a communications plan in liaison with the Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department and the Civil Defence Authority;
- (j) post quarantine signs and warning notices at places considered necessary; and
- (k) arrange for the setting up of road-blocks or checkpoints at the periphery of Infected Areas and Control Areas to enforce the restrictions on movements of people, animals, poultry, animal and poultry carcasses and animal and poultry products out of and into those areas.

6. (1) A person shall not enter or leave an Infected Area unless he has been granted a permit for the purpose by the Senior Veterinary Officer and, upon the grant of a permit, in accordance with the restrictions placed on movement into and out of that area by these regulations.

(2) A person shall not enter or leave an Infected Area other than by way of road-blocks or checkpoints set up for the Infected Area pursuant to paragraph (k) of subregulation (2) of regulation 5 of these regulations and a person leaving an Infected Area shall stop at the road-block or checkpoint for footwear disinfection and the inspection of any goods and things which he is taking with him.

(3) Every road-block or checkpoint so set up shall have cleansing and disinfection facilities for vehicles and footwear.

(4) Where goods or things are sealed in the manner approved by the Chief Inspector of Stock upon entry into an Infected Area for through transit, those goods or things may be exempt from disinfection upon being removed from the Infected Area if the seals are intact.

(5) The Officer in Charge of a road-block or checkpoint may question any person leaving the Infected Area by means of any public or private transport as to his movements and activities while in the Infected Area, and any person so questioned shall not fail to answer to the best of his knowledge and belief any question so asked of him.

(6) A person shall not within an Infected Area, load any goods or things for transportation beyond the Infected Area—

- (a) until he has obtained a written permit for the purpose from the Chief Inspector of Stock or the Senior Officer in Charge of the Emergency Centre; and
- (b) except in accordance with any condition imposed on the granting of that permit.

(7) A person shall not cause or permit—

- (a) any animal;
- (b) any fodder;
- (c) any thing contaminated by soil; or
- (d) any animal product or manure,

to leave or be removed from an Infected Area—

- (e) until he has obtained a written permit for that purpose from the Chief Inspector of Stock or the Senior Veterinary Officer in charge of eradication procedures; and
- (f) except in accordance with any conditions imposed on the granting of that permit.

(8) Without limiting the operation of any other provision of these regulations, the Chief Inspector of Stock may impose such further prohibitions, restrictions or limitations on the movement of persons, animals, goods and things, in or out of any Infected Area or Control Area, as he considers necessary in any particular case and a person shall not fail to comply with any prohibition, restriction or limitation imposed on or in relation to him pursuant to this sub-regulation.

7. The Chief Inspector of Stock or an officer acting on his behalf may inspect any livestock on premises within an Infected Area or Control Area, and the owner, occupier or other person in charge of those premises shall muster all livestock according to the directions of the Chief Inspector of Stock or that officer.

8. The Chief Inspector of Stock may, if he deems it necessary for preventing the spread of exotic disease—

- (a) place quarantine restrictions on milk factories;
- (b) prohibit in any district the holding of exhibitions of stock and the sale of stock in public markets and in private sale yards;
- (c) close any abattoirs;
- (d) order the complete cessation of all activity at any place where livestock, poultry or their products are assembled, sold, slaughtered, exhibited or used for public or private purposes;
- (e) require the cessation of artificial insemination;

(f) order the vaccination of livestock or poultry in any part of the State, and the owner or person in charge of any place or thing affected by the exercise, by the Chief Inspector of Stock, of any power under this regulation shall carry out any order of the Chief Inspector of Stock.

9. The Chief Inspector of Stock may, if he thinks fit, cause to be slaughtered—

- (a) any animal or poultry affected with exotic disease or suspected of being so affected;
- (b) any animal being or having been in the same field, shed, or other place or in the same herd or flock or otherwise in contact with animals affected with exotic disease, or being or having been in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Stock in any way exposed to the infection of exotic disease.

10. Animals which die, or are slaughtered, at an Infected Place or at Dangerous Contact Premises, shall be buried or incinerated and the site and manner of their disposal shall be those determined by the Chief Inspector of Stock.

11. Where the Chief Inspector of Stock so directs, the person in control of any abattoir shall cause all offal at the abattoir to be digested, burnt or buried on the abattoir site.

12. (1) The owner, occupier or other person in charge of any or all premises in an Infected Area or Control Area shall disinfect, and treat with insecticides, those premises and such items therein as the Chief Inspector of Stock directs.

(2) The methods of disinfection and treatment with insecticides and the disinfectants and insecticides used in accordance with subregulation (1) of this regulation shall be those approved by the Chief Inspector of Stock.

13. Milk shall not be collected within or from an Infected Area or Control Area unless the Chief Inspector of Stock issues a permit specifying—

- (a) the type of vehicle to be used to transport the milk;
- (b) the route to be used by the vehicle transporting the milk;
- (c) the place to which the milk may be transported; and
- (d) the use to which the milk may be put and the treatments to which it must be subjected,

and the milk shall not be collected or transported except in accordance with the terms of the permit.

14. No meat or meat products shall be moved within or removed from an Infected Area or Control Area except in accordance with the terms of a permit granted by the Chief Inspector of Stock.

15. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with—

- (a) any provision of these regulations; or
- (b) any provision of a condition imposed by or under these regulations,

commits an offence.

Penalty: Not less than two hundred dollars or more than two thousand dollars or imprisonment for twelve months and, in addition, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further penalty of ten dollars for every day that the offence continues after the offender is convicted.

STOCK DISEASES (REGULATIONS) ACT, 1968-1969.

Department of Agriculture,
South Perth, 18th June, 1970.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, acting pursuant to the powers conferred by section 11 of the Interpretation Act, 1918-1962 and subsection (5) of section 13 of the Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968-1969, has been pleased to make the regulations set out in the Schedule hereunder.

T. C. DUNNE,
Director of Agriculture.

Schedule.

EXOTIC DISEASES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Exotic Diseases (General) Regulations.
2. In these regulations unless the contrary intention appears—
“Officer in Charge” means a person appointed by the Chief Inspector of Stock to be in charge of an Infected Place;
“Premises” means any farming or grazing property, stock yards, abattoirs, railway yards or other place where an animal is situated at the time that it is first suspected to be suffering from an exotic disease, or where the animal is in transit at the time that it is first suspected to be so suffering, the place to which it is removed.
3. (1) Where a person suspects that an animal is suffering from an exotic disease, he shall, by the quickest practicable means, report his suspicion of the existence of the disease to the nearest Government Veterinary Officer or Stock Inspector or to the Chief Inspector of Stock.
(2) Where it is necessary for a person to leave the premises where an animal is suspected to be suffering from an exotic disease in order to make a report in accordance with subregulation (1) of this regulation, he shall first disinfect himself by the best available means and after duly reporting the matter, return to those premises by the most direct route.
4. Where a Government Veterinary Officer or Stock Inspector receives a report of a suspicion of the existence of an exotic disease he shall proceed to the premises where the suspect animal or animals is or are held, taking with him protective clothing and disinfectant and carry out an examination of the suspect animal or animals.
5. (1) Where a Government Veterinary Officer or Stock Inspector examines an animal or the carcase of an animal and is of the opinion that it is affected with an exotic disease, he shall immediately report his suspicion of the existence of the disease to the Chief Inspector of Stock and shall, subject to subregulation (2) of this regulation, take all necessary steps to isolate and securely confine the animal in a suitable enclosure on the premises.
(2) Where—
 - (a) an exotic disease with which an animal is suspected to be infected is specified in Schedule C to these regulations, the animal shall, where possible, be placed in a darkened building which shall thereupon be sprayed with an insecticide; or
 - (b) an animal is suspected to be affected with rabies, it shall be locked securely in a room or shed.
6. Where the Chief Inspector of Stock is satisfied that there are grounds for suspecting that an exotic disease exists on any premises, he shall—
 - (a) direct an inspector or district veterinary officer to—
 - (i) serve a quarantine order on the occupier of the premises; and
 - (ii) remain on the premises as Officer in Charge;
 - (b) arrange for the immediate departure of a diagnostic team to proceed to the premises and, if necessary, for caravan accommodation to be provided for the diagnostic team and for other persons confined to the premises by the quarantine order; and
 - (c) instruct a senior veterinary officer to procure and transport to the premises such cattle, horses, sheep, pigs and poultry as are necessary for transmission studies.

7. Any person who is a member of a diagnostic team which proceeds to premises in accordance with regulation 6 of these regulations has authority to enter those premises and conduct transmission tests and remove therefrom specimens suspicious of an exotic disease.

8. (1) Upon service of the quarantine order referred to in paragraph (a) of regulation 6 of these regulations, the premises described in the quarantine order—

- (a) become an "Infected Place"; and
- (b) become subject to the provisions of regulation 12 of these regulations.

(2) The limits of an Infected Place may at any time be altered by the Chief Inspector of Stock by notice in writing served on the occupier of the Infected Place.

(3) Where the Chief Inspector of Stock is satisfied that there are no longer grounds for suspecting that an exotic disease exists on premises which, for the time being, are an Infected Place, he shall, by notice in writing served on the occupier of the premises, revoke the quarantine order previously served under regulation 6 of these regulations with respect to those premises and thereupon those premises shall cease to be an Infected Place.

9. (1) Subject to subregulation (2) of regulation 3 of these regulations, all persons, livestock and farm produce present on premises where an exotic disease is suspected to exist shall, whether or not a quarantine order has been served on the occupier of those premises, remain or be retained on those premises until—

- (a) in the case of a person, a written permit to leave the premises is granted by the Chief Inspector of Stock or the Officer in Charge of the Infected Place; or
- (b) in the case of livestock or farm produce, a written release authorising the removal of the livestock or farm produce from the premises has been granted by the Chief Inspector of Stock or Officer in Charge of the Infected Place.

2. Where a person is granted a permit to leave premises in accordance with subregulation (1) of this regulation—

- (a) he shall thoroughly disinfect himself before leaving the premises; and
- (b) where the suspected disease is a disease specified in Schedule A or Schedule B to these regulations, he shall not visit any other place where animals are located unless he has obtained the written permission of the Chief Inspector of Stock or Officer in Charge of the Infected Place.

10. The Officer in Charge of an Infected Place shall—

- (a) instruct everyone on the Infected Place in the proper techniques of disinfection;
- (b) where applicable, direct that all livestock be removed from external boundaries of the Infected Place into secure internal paddocks and that all gates on the property be secured;
- (c) station an inspector or police officer at one gate which shall be the only entry to and exit from the Infected Place;
- (d) initiate enquiries into the movement of livestock, farm produce, vehicles and persons to and from the Infected Place during the 21 days prior to the detection of the suspicion of an exotic disease,

and any person so instructed, directed or questioned, shall carry out all the instructions and directions and to the best of his ability supply such information as is required by the Officer in Charge.

11. Where there has been contact between an Infected Place and any other place of such nature that, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Stock infection may have spread to that other place, the Chief Inspector of Stock shall declare that other place to be "Dangerous Contact Premises" and the provisions of these regulations apply to and in relation to any place declared to be Dangerous Contact Premises as if it were an Infected Place.

12. (1) Any premises which become an Infected Place pursuant to regulation 8 of these regulations shall be subject to the following rules:—

Rule 1. No animal, poultry or carcase shall be moved into or out of the Infected Place except pursuant to a permit granted by the Officer in Charge of the Infected Place and in accordance with the conditions specified therein.

Rule 2. Where the suspected disease is specified in Schedule A or Schedule B to the regulations, no fodder, litter, dung, utensil, pen, hurdle, vehicle or other thing shall be removed out of the Infected Place except pursuant to a permit granted by the Officer in Charge of the Infected Place and in accordance with the conditions specified therein.

Rule 3. Where the suspected disease is a disease specified in Schedule A or Schedule B to the regulations (other than rabies) all liquid manure, urine, shed washings or milk shall be thoroughly disinfected to the satisfaction of the Officer in Charge before being permitted to drain or escape from any shed, yard or other like place in which a diseased or suspected animal is or has recently been kept.

Rule 4. No person other than the Officer in Charge shall enter or leave an Infected Place unless authorised by and in accordance with a written permit from the Officer in Charge.

Rule 5. Any person entering a shed, field or other place in which a diseased or suspected animal is or has recently been kept, shall wear suitable protective clothing and boots which are capable of being disinfected and shall, before leaving that place, thoroughly cleanse and disinfect himself and his clothing and boots to the satisfaction of the Officer in Charge and, if so directed by the Officer in Charge, shall leave his protective or outer clothing in that shed, field or place.

Rule 6. Any inspector, veterinary officer, valuer or other person treating the animals on any part of an Infected Place, shall before entering the Infected Place, put on suitable protective clothing and boots, and shall before leaving the Infected Place, thoroughly cleanse and disinfect himself and his protective clothing and boots to the satisfaction of the Officer in Charge.

Rule 7. Any person tending a diseased or suspected animal shall not tend an animal which is not so diseased or suspected except with the written permission of the Officer in Charge.

Rule 8. A receptacle containing disinfectant of a type approved by the Officer in Charge shall be kept at the exit from an Infected Place and fresh disinfectant shall be placed in it as often as may be directed by the Officer in Charge.

Rule 9. (1) No person shall cause or permit milk to be removed from the Infected Place and all milk on the Infected Place shall be destroyed in the manner directed by the Officer in Charge.

(2) Any utensils in which milk is placed shall be thoroughly sterilised with boiling water after use.

(3) For the purpose of this rule "milk" includes whey, buttermilk and separated milk.

(4) Nothing in this rule shall be construed as requiring or permitting a person to prevent an animal from suckling its young.

(2) The Chief Inspector of Stock may, by notice in writing to the occupier of an Infected Place, direct that—

(a) any additional rules specified in the notice shall apply to the Infected Place; or

(b) any of the rules prescribed by this regulation shall cease to apply to the Infected Place or shall be modified to the extent or in the manner specified in the notice.

13. (1) In this regulation and in regulation 14 of these regulations—

"waste food or garbage" means meat scraps, bones, animal offal or any material which contains meat and any other waste or refuse not known to be free from meat.

(2) An owner of swine shall not collect or feed to swine or otherwise use any waste food or garbage not derived on his premises except under the authority of a licence issued by the Chief Inspector and known as a "Treatment Licence".

(3) A person who desires to obtain a Treatment Licence shall make an application in writing in the form of Form 1 in Schedule D to these regulations and a Treatment Licence shall be in the form of Form 2 in that Schedule.

(4) A Treatment Licence shall entitle the holder thereof to collect, treat and use any waste food or garbage in accordance with the provisions of this regulation in specified premises for the feeding of swine.

(5) A Treatment Licence granted under this regulation shall not be transferred unless the written consent of the Chief Inspector to the transfer has been first obtained.

(6) The Chief Inspector may issue a Treatment Licence if, on inspection, he is satisfied that—

- (a) the plant is of sufficient capacity and type to effectively sterilise any waste food or garbage, within the specified time;
- (b) the plant is entirely enclosed within a swine proof fence, no portion of which is within a distance of ten feet, or such other distance as may be approved by the Chief Inspector, from any part of the plant;
- (c) the plant is situated fifty feet clear from any pig pen, race, sty or yard;
- (d) the floor of the treatment plant is constructed of impervious material extending to a distance of ten feet, or such other distance as may be approved by the Chief Inspector, from the extremities of the plant and on all sides; and
- (e) drains are provided to carry any wash water or fluid to a dry well situated in a position entirely protected from swine.

(7) The holder of a Treatment Licence shall cause all waste food and garbage brought onto his premises to be sterilised by treatment, in a container of capacity and design approved by an inspector, at a temperature of not less than 212 degrees Fahrenheit for a minimum period of two hours per charge.

(8) The holder of a Treatment Licence shall not—

- (a) treat any waste food or garbage in any manner other than in accordance with subregulation (7) of this regulation;
- (b) feed to swine or use in any other way any waste food or garbage which has not been treated in the manner specified in subregulation (7) of this regulation.

(9) The holder of a Treatment Licence shall not store or place or have in his possession or under his control any waste food or garbage—

- (a) in any place accessible to any swine, dog, or other animal; or
- (b) in any premises which are not specified in the Treatment Licence issued to the licensee.

(10) The Chief Inspector may by notice in writing revoke a Treatment Licence on the recommendation of an inspector where the person holding the licence fails to meet the requirements of this regulation.

14. A person who removes any waste food or garbage from any vehicle that is in the course of, or has recently completed, a journey from another State or a Territory of the Commonwealth to this State, shall forthwith destroy the waste food or garbage.

15. For the purposes of these regulations, a Government Veterinary Officer, Stock Inspector or member of a diagnostic team appointed by the Chief Inspector of Stock may enter upon any part of the premises and the occupier of the premises and the persons in his employment shall render such reasonable assistance as may be required for all and any of the purposes of these regulations.

16. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with—

- (a) any provision of these regulations; or
- (b) any provision of a condition or rule imposed or in force by or under these regulations,

commits an offence.

Penalty: Not less than one hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars and, in addition, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further penalty of ten dollars for every day that the offence continues after the offender is convicted.

Schedule A

Exotic Vesicular Diseases

Foot-and-Mouth Disease
Vesicular Stomatitis
Vesicular Exanthema

Schedule B

Exotic Diseases Transmitted Directly or Indirectly

Swine Fever
African Swine Fever
Rinderpest
Rabies
Newcastle Disease
Fowl Plague
Scrapie
Sheep Scab
Sheep Pox
Aujesky's disease
Trichinosis
Glanders
Dourine

Schedule C

Exotic Diseases Transmitted by Insect Vectors

Bluetongue
African Horse Sickness
Surra
Equine Encephalomyelitis
Nairobi Sheep Disease
Wesselbron Disease
Rift Valley Fever
Lumpy Skin Disease

Schedule D

Form No. 1

Exotic Diseases (General) Regulations

Reg. 13.

APPLICATION FOR TREATMENT LICENCE (SWINE)

Inspector of Stock,
Department of Agriculture,

I/We..... of
hereby apply for a Treatment Licence to sterilise waste food or garbage for
consumption by swine. The particulars of the business are set out hereunder.

Particulars.

Address of premises at which refuse is to be treated.....
Capacity and type of treatment plant.....
Maximum number of swine kept on the property.....
Estimated quantity of food refuse to be treated per day.....
District in which refuse will be collected.....
Licence number, description of vehicles used for collection.....
Adequate and secure fences.....

Signed.....
Applicant.

Date.....

Chief Inspector of Stock,
Department of Agriculture, South Perth.

I have inspected the above premises on the.....
and find they comply/do not comply with required standards.

Signed.....
Inspector of Stock.

Form No. 2.

Exotic Diseases (General) Regulations.

Reg. 13.

TREATMENT LICENCE.

THIS is to certify that.....
of the Shire of.....in the State of
Western Australia is licensed to collect and treat waste food or garbage for
consumption by swine, using a.....
sterilising plant which must be operated at a temperature of not less than 212°F,
for a minimum period of two hours per charge, on the premises at.....
.....within the district of.....

This licence is issued by the Chief Inspector of Stock and is accepted and held
by the licensee upon and subject to the Stock Diseases (Regulations) Act, 1968
and regulations made from time to time thereunder.

Date issued.....

Date of expiry.....

Signed.....
Chief Inspector of Stock.

Address.....

Date.....

